



Chapter 1: Introduction



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

A. CITY OF DEL MAR COMMUNITY PLAN: HOUSING ELEMENT

This document is the City of Del Mar's Housing Element as updated for the 6th Cycle planning period of 2021-2029. The Housing Element is part of the Del Mar Community Plan, which is the General Plan for the City of Del Mar. The California Government Code requires that the Housing Element be included in a city's General Plan as one of seven mandatory elements that express the community's values, goals, and vision for the future. The Housing Element identifies and analyzes the City's existing and projected housing needs and contains a detailed outline and work program of the City's goals, policies, quantified objectives, and programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing for a sustainable future. The Housing Element identifies ways in which the housing needs of all economic segments of the community, including residents and the local workforce, can be met to achieve the City's overall housing goal:

City of Del Mar's Stated Housing Goal

"Inspire a more diverse, sustainable, and balanced community through implementation of strategies and programs that will result in economically and socially diversified housing choices that preserve and enhance the special character of Del Mar"

B. ROLE OF THE HOUSING ELEMENT

The Housing Element, as part of the Del Mar Community Plan, establishes housing-related actionable programs that are intended to guide City decision-making related to land use planning and development activities for the planning period 2021-2029 in accordance with the City's stated housing goals and State law. The Housing Element includes strategies for maintenance of existing housing and action-oriented programs to increase the capacity for additional housing options within the local housing supply as necessary to meet the current and future needs of people living and working in Del Mar. Implementation of these strategies will require that the City process a series of future actions, referred to as the Housing Element implementation program, for compliance with California housing law.

C. STATE HOUSING LEGISLATION

1. BACKGROUND

Housing is an issue of the highest priority for the State of California. The California Legislature determined that a primary housing goal for the State is to ensure that every resident has a decent home and suitable living environment. Section 65580 of the California Government Code describes the goal in detail:

- a. *The availability of housing is of vital statewide importance, and the early attainment of decent housing and a suitable living environment for every Californian, including farmworkers, is a priority of the highest order.*
- b. *The early attainment of this goal requires cooperative participation of government and the private sector in an effort to expand housing opportunities and accommodate the housing needs of Californians in all economic levels.*

- c. *The provision of housing affordable to low- and moderate-income households requires the cooperation of all levels of the government.*
- d. *Local and State governments have a responsibility to use the powers vested in them to facilitate the improvement and development of housing to make adequate provision for housing needs of all economic segments of the community. The Legislature recognizes that in carrying out this responsibility, each local government also has the responsibility to consider economic, environmental, and fiscal factors and community goals set forth in the general plan and to cooperate with other local governments and the state in addressing regional housing needs.*

California Government Code Section 65588 requires that local governments review and revise the Housing Element of their comprehensive General Plans (Del Mar Community Plan) not less than once every eight years. Prior to the 6th Cycle Housing Element Update for the 2021-2029 planning period, Del Mar’s Housing Element was updated in 2013 for the 5th Cycle (2014 to 2021).

Multiple changes to California Housing Element law have become effective since processing of the City’s 5th Cycle Housing Element. In particular, the State increased its ability to enforce Housing Element requirements, and the ability for interested persons to challenge the City’s compliance with Housing Element law. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 65585, the State has a greater range of penalties that can be imposed on jurisdictions for non-compliance. This puts the City at risk of exposure to a variety of fiscal impacts and regulatory impacts that could reduce local control over housing-related decision-making. Jurisdictions that do not comply also risk the State imposing a more frequent Housing Element update cycle.

The 6th Cycle Housing Element Update was prepared to comply with State housing law, as amended, and all other federal, statestate, and local requirements, as necessary to demonstrate compliance with State law and gain State certification.

2. STATE REQUIREMENTS ADDRESSED IN THE HOUSING ELEMENT

California State Housing Element Law (California Government Code Article 10.6) establishes the requirements for the Housing Element. **Table 1-1** summarizes the State’s Housing Element requirements and identifies where the applicable California Government Code sections are addressed in the City’s 2021-2029 Housing Element.

Issues Requiring Analysis	Gov. Code Section	Reference in Housing Element
Analysis of employment trends.	Section 65583.a	Section 2.B.1
Projection and quantification of existing and projected housing needs for all income groups.	Section 65583.a	Section 3.C
Analysis and documentation of the City’s housing characteristics, including cost for housing compared to ability to pay, overcrowding, and housing condition.	Section 65583.a	Section 2.F
An inventory of land suitable for residential development including vacant sites and sites having redevelopment potential.	Section 65583.a	Appendix B

Table 1-1: Housing Element Requirements

Issues Requiring Analysis	Gov. Code Section	Reference in Housing Element
Analysis of existing and potential governmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement improvement, or development of housing for all income levels.	Section 65583.a	Section 3.A.2
Analysis of existing and potential nongovernmental (private sector) constraints upon maintenance, improvement improvement, or development of housing for all income levels.	Section 65583.a	Section 3.A.1
Analysis concerning the needs of the homeless.	Section 65583.a	Section 2.E.7
Analysis of special housing needs: persons with disabilities, elderly, large families, farm workers, and female-headed households.	Section 65583.a	Section 2.E.3
Analysis of opportunities for energy conservation with respect to residential development.	Section 65583.a	Section 3.B.5
Identification of Publicly-Assisted Housing Developments.	Section 65583.a	Section 2.G.1
Identification of Units at Risk of Conversion to Market Rate Housing.	Section 65583.a	Section 3.2
Identification of the City's goals relative to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing.	Section 65583.a	Section 4-Housing Goals 1 and 5
Analysis of quantified objectives and policies relative to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing.	Section 65583.b	Section 4.C
Identification of adequate sites that will be made available through appropriate action with required public services and facilities for a variety of housing types for all income levels.	Section 65583.c(1)	Appendix B
Identification of strategies to assist in the development of adequate housing to meet the needs of low and moderate-income households.	Section 65583.c(2)	Section 3.B
Description of the Public Participation Program in the formulation of Housing Element Goals, Policies, and Programs.	Section 65583.d	Appendix C
Description of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) prepared by the San Diego Association of Governments.	Section 65583.e	Section 3.B.1
Analysis of Fair Housing, including Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing.		Section 3.C
Review of the effectiveness of the past Element, including the City's accomplishments during the previous planning period.	Section 65583.f	Appendix A

Table 1-1: Housing Element Requirements

Issues Requiring Analysis	Gov. Code Section	Reference in Housing Element
Source: State of California, Department of Housing and Community Development.		

3. REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This Housing Element accommodates the number of dwelling units and associated household income levels as allocated to the City through the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) process. Del Mar is a member agency of the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG). SANDAG is responsible for preparing and determining the RHNA for all jurisdictions within the SANDAG region as part of each eight-year Housing Element cycle. State Housing law (Government Code Section 65583) requires the Housing Element include the City’s plan to address its RHNA allocation, which is the City’s assigned “fair share” of the total regional housing needs. For the 6th Cycle Housing Element Update (2021-2029), the City was allocated a total of 163 units, including 37 for very low-income, 64 for low-income, 31 for moderate-income, and 31 for above-moderate income households.

Housing Element law requires that the City demonstrate that there are adequate sites to accommodate RHNA. State law also requires that the city maintain adequate sites at all times throughout the Housing Element planning period. When there are not a sufficient number of sites with appropriate densities (20 dwelling units per acre in Del Mar), the Housing Element must include a program to make adequate sites available early in the planning period (generally within the first three years).

The City did not meet its assigned regional housing need for the 5th Cycle Housing Element. Therefore, the 6th Cycle Housing Element includes two upzone programs from the 5th Cycle that remain an obligation for the City to complete to create adequate sites. These are referred to as “carry over” programs. The City also failed to complete a required rezone program, which means that there are also “carry over” units for ~~low income~~ low-income households that remain an obligation for the City to accommodate. Since the City failed to complete these programs to meet its RHNA during the 5th Cycle planning period, Assembly Bill 1233 (Gov. Code Section 65583 and 65584.09) requires that within the first year of the 6th Cycle Housing Element, the City must upzone or rezone enough sites to accommodate the unmet need in the 5th Cycle in addition to actions needed to meet the RHNA for the 6th Cycle. This means that in addition to the 163 RHNA units, the City has ~~12 units for~~ 12 units for its unmet 5th Cycle low income RHNA that will “carry over” from the 5th Cycle Housing Element. Therefore, the total adequate sites production need for the 2021-2029 Planning Period is 175 units.

Housing Element Chapter 4 includes the City’s Housing Plan, which identifies the future implementation actions that the City will take to meet its RHNA and the 5th Cycle carryover obligations. Some of the programs are intended to increase housing capacity; others are focused on strategies to facilitate lower income units. Throughout the document bold type is used to help identify when the discussion relates to an action program in the Housing Plan. Actions that the City will take to meet its RHNA include a variety of Housing Programs (further described in Chapter 4) and continued processing of development applications in progress (as reflected in the sites inventory in Appendix B): Housing Program 1F (no net loss), Programs 1B-1D (North Commercial, Professional Commercial, and Central Commercial Zone).

[Plan to accommodate 101 lower income units through the following Housing Programs:](#)

- ▶ [Program 1A North Commercial Zone – 22 lower income units](#)
- ▶ [Program 1B Professional Commercial Zone – 3 lower income units](#)
- ▶ [Program 1H Public Facilities Zone – 7 lower income units](#)
- ▶ [Program 2A Accessory Dwelling Unit Incentive Program – 15 lower income units](#)
- ▶ [Program 3A Housing on State Fairgrounds Property – 54 lower income units](#)
- ▶ [Program 1E Rezone of Vacant North Bluff and/or South Stratford Properties – only if needed to address no net loss](#)

[Plan to accommodate additional 12 carryover lower income units through projects in process:](#)

- ▶ [APNs 299-100-47 and 299-100-48 \(Jimmy Durante Boulevard/San Dieguito Drive\) – Multiple dwelling unit development including 10 lower income units \(6 low income, 2 very low income, and 2 extremely low income\)](#)
- ▶ [941 Camino del Mar – Mixed use development including 2 low-income units](#)

D. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER COMMUNITY PLAN ELEMENTS

The Housing Element is one of multiple required elements in the Del Mar Community Plan. The goals, policies, actions, and programs within the Housing Element relate directly to, and are consistent with, all other elements in the Del Mar Community Plan. The City's Housing Element identifies programs and resources required for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing to meet the existing and projected needs of its population.

All Elements in the Del Mar Community Plan contain policies to maintain the quality of life in Del Mar. In accordance with these policies, the overall goal of the Housing Element is to “*preserve and enhance the special character of Del Mar, the elements of which are a village-like community of substantially single-family residential character, a picturesque and rugged site, and a beautiful beach.*” These policies are implemented through the enforcement of regulations (local, state, and federal) that protect sensitive biological resources, protect coastal access and preserve existing open space and recreation areas, require compliance with acceptable noise levels in residential areas, and that protect and provide for public safety related to safe transportation networks for pedestrians, bicycles, automobiles, and other transit, as well as provide protection and minimize risk from other hazards.

The Del Mar Community Plan is organized into three main sections (Environmental Management, Community Development, and Transportation) that apply in addition to the Housing Element, which is published as a separate document. ~~The Environmental~~ The Environmental Management, Community Development, and Transportation policies contained in the Community Plan are applicable to all discretionary permit applications, including housing that would be facilitated by the Housing Element.

The Environmental Management section of the Del Mar Community Plan includes policies for the preservation of natural resources, protection of areas and people susceptible to seismic and flooding hazards, and preservation and enhancement of open space. Future housing that is facilitated by the

Housing Element Update will be reviewed for consistency with the environmental management policies; and applicable project-level conditions of approval and mitigation requirements will be imposed accordingly.

The Community Development section establishes the location, type, ~~intensity~~intensity, and distribution of land uses throughout the City, and defines the land use build-out potential. The Community Plan identifies land use designations that apply to real property and that specify where housing is an allowed use. Where residential is an allowed primary use, the Community Plan land use designation identifies the associated density range that applies. The Community Development section also identifies lands designated for a range of commercial and office uses creating employment opportunities for various income groups. The presence and potential for jobs affects the current and future demand for housing at the various income levels in the City. One objective of the Housing Element Implementation Program is to better align the land use designations in the Community Development section with the City's housing goals to increase housing capacity in commercial zones by allowing residential as a primary use or part of a ~~mixed-use~~mixed-use project where dwelling units are provided up to a density of 20 dwelling units per acre. Future housing that is facilitated by the Housing Element Update will be reviewed for consistency with the community development policies; and project-level conditions of approval and mitigation requirements will be imposed accordingly.

The Transportation section of the Community Plan also affects the implementation of the Housing Element. The Circulation element policies within this section promote a balanced circulation system that accommodates pedestrians, bicycles, automobiles, and public transit. Consequently, the Housing Element must include policies and incentives that consider the types of infrastructure essential for residential housing units in addition to mitigating the effects of growth in the City. As mentioned above, an objective of the Housing Element is to facilitate the location of new housing in close proximity to jobs and services, which will help reduce the associated vehicle miles of travel between uses. Future housing that is facilitated by the Housing Element Update will be reviewed for consistency with the Transportation-related policies; and project-level conditions of approval and mitigation requirements will be imposed accordingly.

The Housing Element has been reviewed for internal consistency with the City's other Community Plan components. The policies and programs in the Housing Element provide consistency with applicable policies contained in the Community Plan. If portions of the Community Plan are amended in the future, the Housing Element will be reviewed to ensure that internal consistency is maintained throughout the Community Plan.

As required by statute, the Housing Element update triggers additional updates to the City's Community Plan including the Safety Element (SB 1241, Gov. Code Sections 65302, 65302.5, 65040.20 and ~~66474.02~~and~~66474.02~~ and Section 21083.01 of the Public Resources Code) and inclusion of Environmental Justice policies (SB 1000, Gov. Code Section 65302).

The City is currently in the process of developing a Scope of Work and Schedule for the Safety Element Update and compliance with SB 1000. It is anticipated the funding and completion of this work will be finished in 2021.

E. IMPACT OF COVID-19

On February 14, 2020, the County of San Diego (County) Board of Supervisors declared a local health emergency in the County of San Diego due to the public health threat of the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19). On March 4, 2020, California Governor Gavin Newsom declared a state of emergency in the State of

California due to COVID-19's public health threat. On March 14, 2020, the Del Mar City Council proclaimed a Local Emergency, as defined by Government Code §8558(c), in the City of Del Mar (City) due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These constraints are out of the control of the City.

The relative impacts of COVID-19 on the existing and future housing needs within Del Mar are not known at this time, but it may influence short-term and long-term housing policy and program considerations within the community. The City acknowledges the substantial impact that this pandemic has had and may have on housing needs in the community.

F. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Section 65583 of the Government Code states that, "The local government shall make diligent effort to achieve public participation of all economic segments of the community in the development of the housing element, and the program shall describe this effort." Meaningful community participation is also required in connection with the City's Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). A discussion of citizen participation is provided below.

As part of the 6th Cycle Housing Element Update process, the City of Del Mar conducted extensive public outreach activities beginning in 2019. These outreach efforts included:

- ▶ Dedicated web page on City's website
- ▶ Updates and presentations to the City Council and Planning Commission and Informational Discussion Sessions with the City Council and Planning Commission
- ▶ Nine meetings with the 6th ~~Cycle Housing~~ Cycle Housing Element Ad-Hoc Citizens' Task Force (one of which was an in-person Community Workshop)
- ▶ One Saturday Community Workshop
- ▶ Small group meetings (in-person and via phone or zoom)
- ▶ One community housing survey via Metroquest
- ▶ Email-blasts announcing draft document availability and public outreach information on upcoming public meetings and opportunities for public participation
- ▶ Articles in the City Managers weekly updates (emailed and posted to web page)
- ▶ Numerous mailers and newspaper ads
- ▶ Noticed Public Hearings

Project materials, including summaries from community workshops and public meetings, notices, and documents for public review were made readily available on the City's dedicated Housing Element webpage on the City's website.

Outreach for the 6th Cycle Housing Element to the Del Mar community, included the following actions:

- ▶ **6th Cycle Housing Element Ad-Hoc Citizens' Task Force** - A Citizens' Task Force was appointed by the City Council at the January 13, 2020 City Council meeting. The mission of the 6th Cycle Housing Element Ad-Hoc Citizens' Task Force (Task Force) was to:

- Aid the City in the processing and development of the 6th cycle Housing Element Update in preparation of the associated environmental document for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA);
- To help educate and encourage Housing Element participation amongst fellow Del Mar citizens; and
- Discuss and provide feedback on potential goals, policies, programs, and objectives to be included within the 6th Cycle Housing Element during preparation of the associated CEQA document.

The Task Force met every other week for approximately four months to accomplish the tasks listed above. **The Citizens' Task Force also held an in-person Community Workshop on Saturday, February 29, 2020.**

- ▶ **Community Workshop #1** – The City conducted a community workshop on Saturday, February 29, 2020 at the Del Mar Town Hall that was advertised using both handouts and mailed flyers as well as postings to the City's website. The Workshop had over 35 in-person attendees and 55 persons who viewed the workshop online. At the workshop, participants were provided with an overview of the planning process. The City's RHNA obligations and engaged in an interactive exercise to focus on and identify the following:
 - What creative ways can Del Mar Provide Housing in Existing Commercial and Residential Areas;
 - What types of Community Assistance Programs can the City Provide to Facilitate Housing; and
 - How can the City Incorporate Public Lands into the Housing Element Strategy.
- ▶ **Community Housing Survey** – The City released a web-based survey as a part of the 6th Cycle outreach efforts. The survey was available online on the City's Housing Element page from March 16, 2020 to April 22, 2020. The Survey was live and accessible for about five weeks and included a series of multiple choice and free response questions; the survey had a total of 296 participants who completed the survey. The purpose of the Community Survey was to gather additional input on the 6th Cycle Housing Element's potential programs, policies, removal of constraints, and areas adequate to provide housing. The Community Survey tool was an important component of the community outreach process. It provided community members and stakeholders with the ability to give input on the Housing Element process at their own pace and at a time that works for their schedule.
- ▶ **City Council and Planning Commission Informational Discussion Sessions** – The City's outreach efforts included both City Council and Planning Commission informational update sessions to engage the City's decisions-makers throughout the Housing Element Update process. The sessions were both educational of the Housing Element's importance and purpose, as well as informational of current progress of the update and proposed goals, ~~policies~~policies, and programs. In total, the City held sixteen City Council Sessions and two Planning Commission Study Sessions.
- ▶ **Housing Element Update Website** – A website was developed for public information and education. The website provided relevant information about the update process, key features

of the Housing Element, a project timeline and calendar of events for outreach activities. The website also provided a link to the community survey tool as well as staff contact information for residents and community members to send additional comments or request additional information. The Housing Element Update website is located on the City's Website.

As required by Government Code Section 65585(b)(2), all written comments regarding the Housing Element made by the public have previously been provided to each member of the City Council.

Appendix C contains a summary of all public comments regarding the Housing Element received by the City during the update process.

[Note: This section to be updated prior to Final City Council adoption of the Housing Element and Certification of the EIR to include additional public meetings, hearings and outreach occurring throughout the Public Review and Hearing process.]

G. DATA SOURCES

The data used for the completion of this Housing Element comes from a variety of sources. These include, but are not limited to:

- ▶ 2000 and 2010 Census
- ▶ American Community Survey
- ▶ Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI)
- ▶ Regional Forecast by the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), 2019
- ▶ Point-in-Time Homeless Census by the Regional Task Force on the Homeless, 2019
- ▶ Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) lending data
- ▶ California Department of Economic Development
- ▶ California Employment Development Division Occupational Wage data, 2019
- ▶ Department of Housing and Urban Development, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), 2012-2016
- ▶ San Diego Apartment Association Survey, 2019
- ▶ City of Del Mar, 2013-2021 Housing Element
- ▶ City of Del Mar 22 in 5 Report, May 2018

The data sources represent the best data available at the time this Housing Element Update was prepared. The original source documents contain the assumptions and methods used to compile the data.

H. HOUSING ELEMENT ORGANIZATION

This Housing Element represents the City's housing policies and programs for the 2021-2029 6th Cycle Planning Period. The Housing Element is comprised of the following Chapters:

Chapter 1: Introduction contains a summary of the content, ~~organization~~[organization](#), and statutory considerations of the Housing Element.

Chapter 2: Community Profile contains an analysis of the City's population, household and employment base, and the characteristics of the existing housing stock.

Chapter 3: Housing Constraints, Resources, and Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing identifies housing and considers governmental and non-governmental constraints on production, maintenance, and affordability of housing. This Chapter provides a summary of housing resources, including available sites to accommodate future housing growth, and funding and financial resources available. There are three subsections of this Chapter including Housing Constraints, Housing Resources, and Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing.

Chapter 4: Housing Plan addresses Del Mar's identified housing needs, including the City's housing goals, policies and programs. This Chapter identifies future implementation actions that will be pursued as strategies to increase housing capacity and demonstrate a plan to feasibly make adequate sites available to address the City's assigned RHNA for lower income households. Throughout the Housing Element where specific action programs are discussed, a reference to the more detailed discussion of the action program in Chapter 4 is provided in bold type.

Appendices: The Housing Element includes various appendices to provide supplementary background resources and analysis. The analysis and information in these sections is a requirement of the Housing Element Update process. These appendices include:

- ▶ **Appendix A** – Review of Past Performance ~~of Adopted~~ of Adopted 5th Cycle Programs
- ▶ **Appendix B** – Summary of Adequate Sites Analysis for the 6th Cycle Housing Element
- ▶ **Appendix C** – Summary of Outreach for the 6th Cycle Housing Element
- ▶ **Appendix D** – Glossary of Housing Terms



Chapter 2: Community Profile



CHAPTER 2: COMMUNITY PROFILE

This Community Profile for the City of Del Mar Housing Element provides an overview of the City's housing and population conditions. The community profile serves as the foundation for the Housing Element's policies by describing and assessing the factors and characteristics that contribute to the supply and demand for housing in Del Mar. Specifically, the Community Profile describes the community's population, employment, economic, and household characteristics. Special Needs groups and housing stock characteristics are also described.

The data used for this community profile has been collected using the most current available data from the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, American Community Survey, the California Department of Finance, the California Employment Development Department, the California Department of ~~Education~~Education, and other currently available real estate market data.

A. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Understanding the characteristics of Del Mar's population is important to establish the appropriate planning for the current and future housing needs of a community. Population growth, age composition, and race/ethnicity influence the type and extent of housing needed and the ability of the local population to afford housing costs. The following section describes and analyzes the various population characteristics and local trends that affect housing needs.

1. POPULATION GROWTH

The 2010 U.S. Census reported that Del Mar's population declined from 4,860 in 1990 to 4,161 in 2010 (**Table 2-1**). Despite prior trends, the SANDAG 2050 Regional Growth Forecast estimates that Del Mar's population will experience forecasted growth in population reaching 4,672 by 2035 and 4,732 by 2050. Del Mar is the smallest incorporated jurisdiction by land area, population, and housing units within San Diego County. As a generally built out community with limited land available to accommodate new growth, Del Mar is expected to experience the lowest percentage of average annual growth compared to neighboring jurisdictions and other incorporated cities in San Diego County.

Table 2-1: Population Growth (1990-2020)

Jurisdictions	Population						Percent Change	
	1990 Actual	2010 Actual	2012 Projected	2020 Projected	2035 Projected	2050 Projected	1990-2010	2020-2050
Carlsbad*	63,126	105,328	107,674	118,450	124,351	124,518	66%	5%
Del Mar	4,860	4,161	4,194	4,399	4,672	4,732	-14%	8%
Encinitas*	55,386	59,518	60,346	62,908	65,264	66,670	7%	6%
Oceanside*	128,398	167,086	169,319	177,840	188,597	189,377	30%	6%
Solana Beach*	12,962	12,867	13,000	13,367	14,207	14,870	-1%	11%
San Diego City	1,110,549	1,307,402	1,321,315	1,453,267	1,665,609	1,777,936	18%	22%
San Diego County	2,498,016	3,095,313	3,143,429	3,435,713	3,853,698	4,068,759	24%	18%

*Represents an estimate from the SANDAG 2050 Regional Growth Forecast.
Sources: Bureau of the Census (1990-2010) and SANDAG Regional Growth Forecast Update (2013).
North coastal cities in San Diego County

2. AGE CHARACTERISTICS

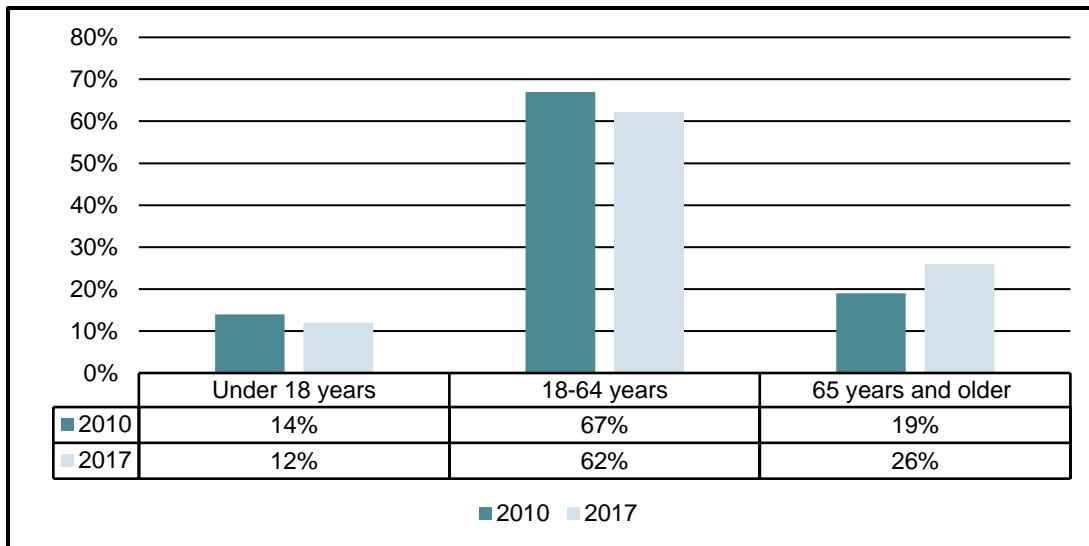
The age structure of a population is an important factor in evaluating housing needs. The traditional assumption in many communities is that:

- ▶ Young adults favor apartments, low- to moderate-cost condominiums, and smaller or more affordable single-dwelling units.
- ▶ Mature adults provide the primary market demand for moderate to high-end condominiums and single-dwelling residences.
- ▶ The senior population (65 years and older) traditionally tends to generate demand for low- to moderate-cost apartments and condominiums, communal residential settings, and mobile homes.
- ▶ As the population ages, housing needs and preferences may also change.

In Del Mar, single dwelling unit housing has been the long-standing preference for most households, regardless of age. To create a balanced and sustainable community that can accommodate the needs of the current and future population, it is important to provide a more diverse range of housing options that accommodate the needs of various age groups.

Figure 2-1 compares changes in the age composition of Del Mar's population from 2010 to 2017, while **Table 2-2** compares the percentage of individuals under eighteen, over 65, and the median age of Del Mar with those of nearby communities. The population of Del Mar, with a median age of 50.7 years in 2017, is significantly older than the population of neighboring communities and that of the County as a whole. In 2017, Del Mar's median age was approximately fifteen years older than San Diego County's median age. The higher median age is attributed to the larger percentage of seniors (25 percent of the population in 2017) and the smaller percentage of children under 18 years of age (12 percent in 2017) as compared to most other San Diego County communities. Del Mar's population under eighteen decreased from thirteen percent to twelve percent between 2000 and 2017. The senior population nearly doubled as a proportion of the City's overall population from 2000 to 2017, reaching approximately 21 percent by 2010. This ~~is in contrast to~~ contrasts with trends seen in neighboring cities where the proportion of senior residents in neighboring cities was noticeably lower (by about two to fourteen percentage points depending on the jurisdiction).

Figure 2-1: Age Distribution (2010-2017) – Del Mar



Source: American Community Survey, (2017).
Source: American Community Survey, (2017).

Table 2-2: Age Characteristics (2000-2017)

Jurisdiction	Under 18 years			Over 65 years			Median Age
	2000	2010	2017	2000	2010	2017	2017
Carlsbad	23.3%	24.1%	23.4%	14.0%	14.0%	16.0%	42.6
Del Mar	13.6%	13.6%	12.0%	14.1%	20.8%	25.6%	50.7
Encinitas	23.1%	20.6%	20.5%	10.4%	12.8%	16.9%	42.9
Oceanside	27.6%	23.8%	21.4%	13.6%	12.9%	15.1%	37.5
Solana Beach	17.9%	18.5%	16.2%	17.3%	18.7%	22.78%	46.1
San Diego City	24.0%	21.4%	20.5%	10.5%	10.7%	12.0%	34.3
San Diego County	25.6%	23.4%	22.2%	11.1%	11.4%	12.9%	35.4

Sources: Bureau of the Census, (2000-2010) and American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2013-2017).

3. RACE AND ETHNICITY CHARACTERISTICS

The racial and ethnic composition of Del Mar’s population is important to analyze the implications for housing needs to the extent that different racial and ethnic groups have different household characteristics, income levels, and cultural backgrounds that may affect their housing needs, housing choice and housing types.

In 2010, approximately 91 percent of Del Mar residents were White; by 2017, that number increased 5 percent to roughly 96 percent. **Table 2-3** shows about one percent of the Del Mar residents were Black and three percent Asian. Approximately 5% of the population is of Hispanic origin and may fall into multiple census racial compensation categories. Pacific Islander and American Indian did not constitute any percentage of the population in 2017. The population in Del Mar has a significantly higher proportion of

White residents and smaller proportion of residents of all other racial and ethnic groups in comparison to adjacent jurisdictions and other cities in San Diego County.

Jurisdiction	White	Black	Of Hispanic Origin	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other
Carlsbad	84.7%	1.0%	14.1%	0.2%	7.6%	0.2%	1.8%
Del Mar	96%	0.5%	4.7%	0%	2.6%	0%	0%
Encinitas	89.4%	0.6%	13.3%	0.3%	4.1%	0.1%	1.8%
Oceanside	73.1%	5.0%	35.1%	0.8%	7.4%	0.7%	7.1%
Solana Beach	83.4%	0.6%	11.5%	0.9%	5.1%	0%	4.6%
San Diego City	64.7%	6.4%	30.0%	0.4%	16.8%	0.4%	6.2%
San Diego County	70.8%	5.0%	33.4%	0.6%	11.7%	0.4%	6.3%

Sources: American Community Survey, (2017).

B. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Employment has a demonstrable impact on local housing needs. Incomes associated with different types of employment and the number of workers in a household affect housing affordability and choice. In some cases, the job types can affect housing needs and demands (such as in communities with military installations, college campuses, large hospitality industry and large amounts of seasonal agricultural harvesting). Typically, local employment growth is related to local housing demand, while the reverse is true when employment figures contract.

1. EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE SCALE

From 2006 to 2010, the largest occupational categories for City residents were professional services and finance, insurance, and real estate occupations (**Table 2-4**). These categories accounted for approximately 52 percent of jobs held by Del Mar residents. In comparison, these types of occupations comprised about 27 percent of all jobs held by County residents. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) for the period of 2013 to 2017, the largest occupation categories consisted of education, health, social services, and construction, accounting for approximately 36 percent of the City's occupations. An additional 24 percent of the City's residents worked in manufacturing and professional services occupations. Del Mar also had a total of nine percent of those employed in arts, entertainment, recreation and retail, important sectors of both the hospitality and the local retail industry.

Table 2-4: Employment Characteristics (2006-2017) – Del Mar				
Industry	2006-2010 ACS		2013-2017 ACS	
	Del Mar Employment %	Countywide Employment %	Del Mar Employment %	Countywide Employment %
Agriculture, Mining	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%
Construction	3.5%	7.2%	16.5%	5.7%
Manufacturing	6.7%	9.2%	10.8%	9.2%
Transportation, Communication, Utilities	1.5%	3.8%	1.6%	3.9%
Wholesale Trade	5.6%	2.9%	6.9%	2.5%
Retail Trade	0.5%	10.8%	2.3%	10.7%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	24.3%	7.4%	9.6%	6.3%
Professional Services	21.0%	14.2%	13.6%	15%
Education, Health, and Social Services	27.9%	19.9%	19.7%	21.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.1%	10.6%	6.7%	11.9%
Other Services	1.9%	7.8%	1.3%	5.3%
Public Administration	0.0%	5.5%	1.8%	5.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100%

Sources: American Community Survey "ACS" (2006-2010 and 2013-2017)

Table 2-5 displays average annual wage data for occupations compiled by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) for the San Diego Metropolitan Statistical Area in 2019. Professional and health services occupations, including managers, doctors, attorneys, architects, and engineers were among the highest paying professions in the region. Education and financial occupations generally offer high to moderate pay scales while the food preparation and retail sales offer lower wages.

Table 2-5: Mean Salary by Occupation - San Diego County (2019)	
Occupation Type	Mean Salary
Management	\$131,550
Legal	\$125,772
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	\$97,702
Architecture and Engineering	\$98,760
Computer and Mathematical	\$101,629
Life, Physical and Social Science	\$86,073
Business and Financial Operations	\$80,510
Education, Training and Library	\$66,335
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Media	\$61,635
Construction and Extraction	\$58,011
Protective Service	\$58,789
Community and Social Service	\$57,077
Installation, Maintenance and Repair	\$53,025
Sales	\$43,543
Office and Administrative Support	\$43,266
Production	\$42,499
Transportation and Material Moving	\$38,450
Healthcare Support	\$38,858
Building, Grounds Cleaning, and Maintenance	\$33,718
Personal Care and Service	\$31,530
Farming, Fishing and Forestry	\$32,872
Food Preparation and Serving Related	\$26,380
Average Salary for All Occupations	\$59,401
<i>Source: California Employment Development Division, Occupational Wage data, 2019.</i>	

C. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Analyzing household characteristics assists in determining the housing needs of the community. Income and affordability are best measured at the household level, as are the special needs of certain groups, such as large families, female-headed households, or extremely low-income households. For example, if a community has a high percentage of senior-aged households with fixed incomes, it may offer home maintenance assistance programs to address for deferred maintenance and further contribute to safe and sanitary housing conditions.

The U.S. Census Bureau defines a “household” as “all persons who occupy a housing unit, which may include families, singles, or other.” Boarders are included as part of the primary household by the Census. Families are households related through marriage, domestic partnerships, ~~blood~~blood, or adoption, and includes single-parent households with children. A single household refers to individuals living alone. “Other” households reflect unrelated individuals living together (~~e-g-e-g.~~ roommates). Persons living in retirement or convalescent homes, dormitories, or other group living situations are considered group quarters and are not considered households. This section details the various household characteristics that affect housing needs.

1. HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND SIZE

According to the 2017 American Community Survey, there were 1,111,739 households in San Diego County. Of these, 2,157 households, or less than one percent, were located in Del Mar. Among the Del Mar households, 33 percent were single-person households, and households headed by seniors (65+) comprised 30 percent of all households. Single-person and senior-headed households represented a much larger proportion of Del Mar's total households than nearly all other area jurisdictions and the County as a whole. Conversely, about 16 percent of Del Mar households consisted of families with children; a percentage of the total households which has remained consistent since 2010 and is a much smaller proportion than that found in other area jurisdictions or countywide (**Table 2-6**). The table below does not represent all household types and some families may fall into more than one category (*i.e.*, families with children and large households).

Jurisdiction	Single Person Households	Senior Headed Households	Families with Children*	Single-Parent Households	Large Households
Carlsbad	23.3%	24.8%	36.7%	14.0%	6.8%
Del Mar	33.1%	30.2%	15.9%	9.1%	1.9%
Encinitas	26.0%	27.5%	30.5%	10.5%	5.5%
Oceanside	25.0%	25.6%	32.8%	16.4%	11.1%
Solana Beach	32.0%	34.7%	24.0%	10.0%	3.4%
San Diego City	27.8%	19.4%	32.7%	15.9%	10.0%
San Diego County	24.0%	21.7%	36.2%	17.1%	11.7%

Sources: American Community Survey, (2013-2017).
*Data reflects presence of own children in a household, under the age of 18.

Table 2-7 shows from 2000 to 2010, the percentage of family-households in Del Mar stayed fairly the same (increasing by about 1.5 percent) then from 2010 to 2017 increased by about fourteen percent. Among these 1,256 family-households in 2017, 834 were married couples that do not have children (66.4 percent), compared to 226 married couples with children (17.9 percent). Between 2010 and 2017, the number of married couples with no children increased from 673 to 834, an increase of 23.9 percent. While the number of married couples with no children has increased from 2000 to 2017, the number of married couples with children declined. **Table 2-7** shows from 2000 to 2010 the number of married couples with children decreased by nine percent, and from 2010 to 2017 the number again decreased by another eleven percent.

Table 2-7: Changes in Household Types (2000 – 2017) – Del Mar

Household Types	2000		2010		2017		Percent Change			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	1990-2000		2010-2017	
							#	%	#	%
Families	1,083	49.7%	1,098	53.2%	1,256	58.2%	15	1.4%	158	14.4%
Married w/ Children	280	12.9%	254	12.3%	226	10.5%	-26	-9.3%	-28	-11%
Married w/o Children	652	29.9%	673	32.6%	834	38.7%	21	3.2%	161	23.9%
Other Families	151	6.9%	171	8.3%	196	15.6%	-20	-13.2%	25	14.6%
Non-Families	1,095	50.3%	966	46.8%	901	41.8%	-129	-11.8%	-65	-6.7%
Single	797	36.6%	707	34.3%	715	33.1%	-90	11.3%	8	1.1%
Other Non-Families	298	13.7%	259	12.5%	--	-- %	-39	-13.1%	--	-- %
Total Households	2,178	100.0%	2,064	100.0%	2,157	100.0%	-114	-5.2%	93	4.5%

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1990-2010 Census and American Community Survey (2013-2017).

Household size is an indicator of one source of population growth. A city’s average household size may also indicate the character and size of housing units, which represent a primary component of the demand for housing. Although there can be more than one family in a housing unit, the measure of persons per household provides an indicator of the number of persons residing in a household organizing unit and the number of persons living in a housing unit. Average household size can be both a result and indicator of housing affordability and other household economic conditions.

In 2017, the average number of persons per household in the North County region ranged from 2.01 to 2.81, with a region-wide average of 2.87 persons per household. Del Mar had an average of 2.01 persons per household, virtually no change from 2010. **Table 2-8** compares household size in Del Mar to household sizes in surrounding cities and the County. Household sizes varied among the cities, with Del Mar and Solana Beach having the lowest average household size among surrounding jurisdictions. This average household size correlates with the household type and age of residents (mostly senior households and married couples without children).

Table 2-8: Average Persons per Household in 2017

Jurisdiction	Average Household Size (2017)
Carlsbad	2.60
Del Mar	2.01
Encinitas	2.56
Oceanside	2.81
Solana Beach	2.33
San Diego City	2.72
San Diego Region	2.87

Source: American Community Survey (2017).

2. HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Assessing household income is a major component of evaluating housing affordability. Household income is directly connected to housing affordability. As household income increases, it is more likely that the household will be able to afford market rate housing units or larger sized units and pursue ownership opportunities. As household income decreases, households tend to pay a disproportionate amount of their income for housing. This may influence increased incidence of overcrowding and substandard living conditions.

The California State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has identified the following income categories based on the Area Median Income (AMI) of San Diego County. The 2019 AMI for San Diego County was \$86,300 for a hypothetical family of four.

- ▶ **Extremely Low-income:** households earning up to 30 percent of the AMI
- ▶ **Very Low-income:** households earning between 31 and 50 percent of the AMI
- ▶ **Low-income:** households earning between 51 percent and 80 percent of the AMI
- ▶ **Moderate Income:** households earning between 81 percent and 120 percent of the AMI
- ▶ **Above Moderate Income:** households earning over 120 percent of the AMI

Combined, the extremely-low, very low, and low-income groups are commonly referred to as “lower income.”¹

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) estimates of households by income category are based on 2006-2016 American Community Survey (ACS) data and presented in **Table 2-9**. In 2016, approximately 77 percent of Del Mar households earned moderate or above moderate incomes, while 22.5 percent of households had incomes in the extremely low, very low, and low-income levels. It should be noted however, many households in Del Mar (particularly senior households) may have low incomes but have significant assets and/or equity that can be relied upon.

Income Category (% of County AMI)	Households	Percent
Extremely Low (30% AMI or less)	370	16.4%
Very Low (31 to 50% AMI)	90	4.0%
Low (51 to 80% AMI)	50	2.2%
Moderate or Above (over 80% AMI)	1,750	77.4%
Total	2,260	100.0%

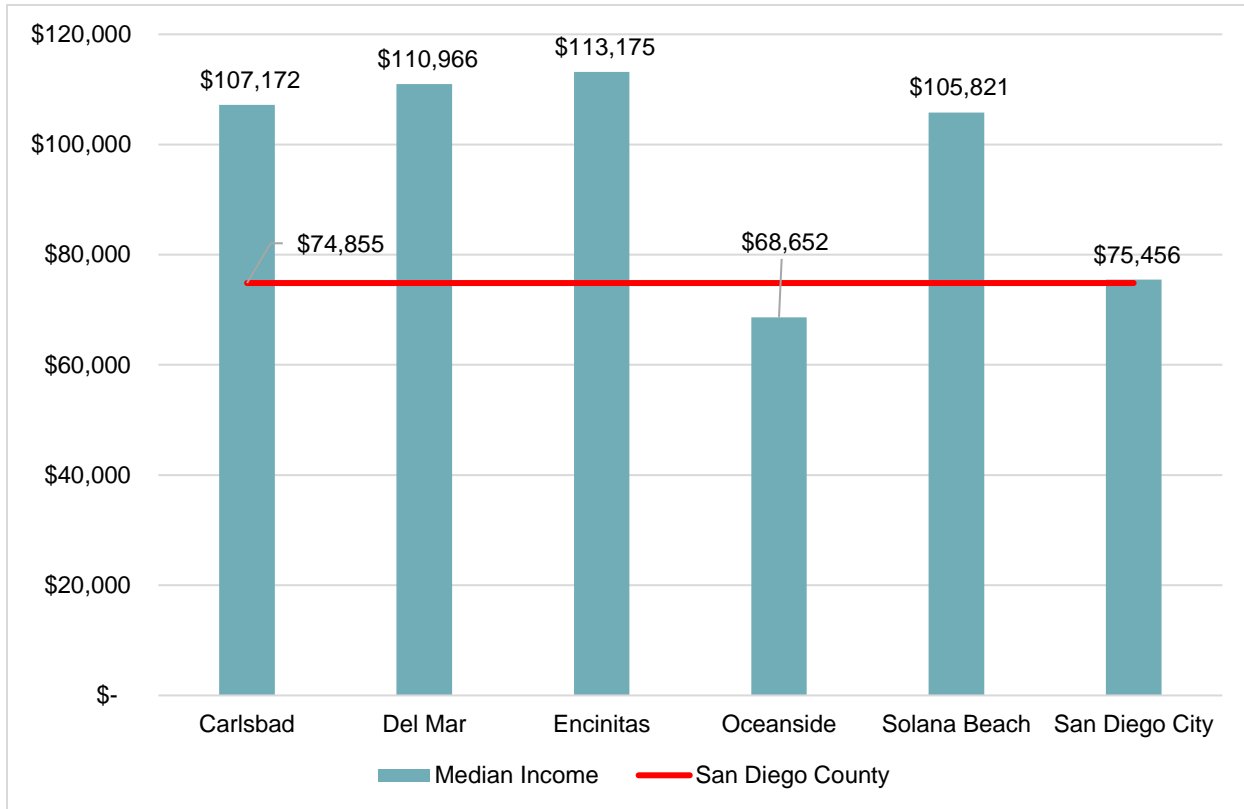
Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), 2012-2016.

Household incomes in Del Mar tend to be higher than those in the San Diego County, \$110,966 in Del Mar and \$74,855 in the County. However, Households in Del Mar are only moderately higher than nearby North

¹ Federal housing and community development programs typically assist households with incomes up to 80 percent of the AMI and use different terminology. For example, the Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program refers households with incomes between 51 and 80 percent AMI as moderate income (compared to low-income based on State definition).

County jurisdictions such as Carlsbad and Solana Beach. The City of Encinitas had a slightly higher median household income of \$113,175 in 2018. **Figure 2-2** and **Table 2-10** compare household income in Del Mar to those of the San Diego region between in 2018. This difference can be attributed to a high proportion of City residents employed in high paying management and professional service occupations (**Table 2-4** and **Table 2-5**).

Figure 2-2: Median Household Income by City (2018)



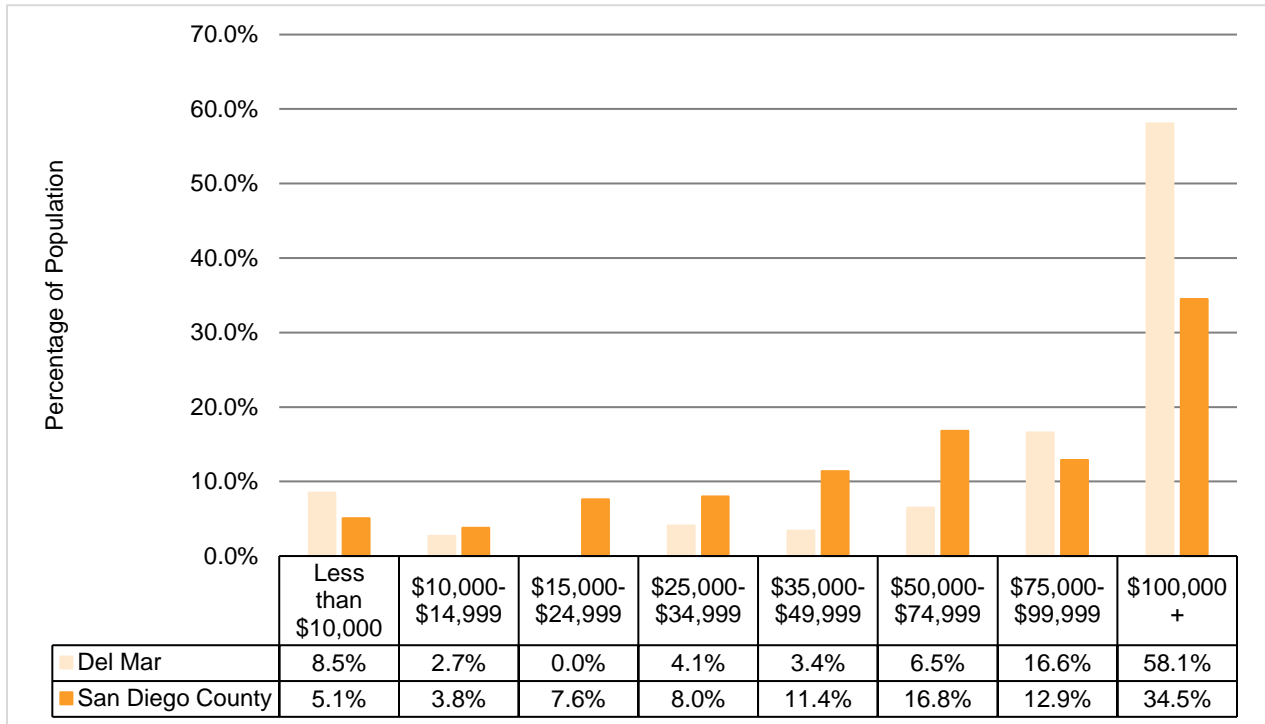
Source: Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, (2018).

Jurisdiction	Median Household Income	Percent Above/ Below Regional Median
Carlsbad	\$107,172	43.2%
Del Mar	\$110,966	48.2%
Encinitas	\$113,175	51.2%
Oceanside	\$68,652	-8.3%
Solana Beach	\$105,821	41.4%
San Diego City	\$75,456	0.8%
San Diego County	\$74,855	--

Source: Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, (2013-2017).

The ACS data (2018) indicates that approximately 16 percent of the Del Mar households earned less than \$25,000 (Figure 2-3). About 58 percent of Del Mar households earned \$100,000 or more during this time period. Like Del Mar, the County’s income distribution between 2013 and 2017 was skewed toward the higher income categories, though not to the same extent as Del Mar. Overall, Del Mar’s median income was about 48.2 percent higher than the County median income, and the second highest in the North County Region next to Encinitas.

Figure 2-3: Household Income (2018)



Source: Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, (2018).

D. HOUSING PROBLEMS

The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) developed by the U.S. Census Bureau for HUD provides detailed information on housing needs by income level for different types of households in Del Mar. The most recent available CHAS data for Del Mar was published in August 2019 and was based on 2006-2016 ACS data (**Table 2-11**). Housing problems considered by CHAS include:

- ▶ Units with physical defects (lacking complete kitchen or bathroom);
- ▶ Overcrowded conditions (housing units with more than one person per room);
- ▶ Housing cost burdens, including utilities, exceeding 30 percent of gross income; or
- ▶ Severe housing cost burdens, including utilities, exceeding 50 percent of gross income.

The types of problems in Del Mar vary according to household income, type, and tenure. These include:

- ▶ In general, owner-households had a lower level of housing affordability problems (37 percent) than renter-households (42 percent). This is a change from the 2000 CHAS data which showed that a slightly higher percentage of owner-households (40 percent) had affordability problems when compared to renter-households (36 percent).
- ▶ Approximately 89 percent of very low-income (households earning between 30 and 50 percent of the AMI) and 100 percent of low-income households (households earning between 50 and 80 percent of the AMI) had one or more housing problems.

Table 2-11: Housing Assistance Needs of Lower Income Households (2000) – Del Mar								
Household by Type, Income, and Housing Problem	Renters				Owners			Total Households
	Elderly	Small Families	Large Families	Total Renters	Elderly	Large Families	Total Owners	
Extremely Low-income (<=30% AMI)	10	10	0	295	40	0	75	370
% With any housing problem	0%	0%	n/a	100%	75%	n/a	46.7%	89.2%
% With cost burden >30%	0%	0%	n/a	100%	75%	n/a	46.7%	89.2%
% With cost burden > 50%	0%	0%	n/a	100%	75%	n/a	46.7%	89.2%
Very Low-income (>30-50% AMI)	14	0	0	75	50	0	15	90
% With any housing problem	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	80%	n/a	100%	100%
% With cost burden >30%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	80%	n/a	100%	100%
% With cost burden > 50%	71.4%	n/a	n/a	100%	60%	n/a	100%	100%
Low-income (>50-80% AMI)	10	10	0	0	60	0	50	50
% With any housing problem	100%	100%	n/a	0%	50%	n/a	100%	100%
% With cost burden >30%	100%	100%	n/a	0%	50%	n/a	100%	100%
% With cost burden > 50%	100%	0%	n/a	0%	33.3%	n/a	100%	100%
Moderate & Above Income (>80% AMI)	30	215	4	670	179	68	1,080	1,750
% With any housing problem	0%	14%	0%	10.4%	11.2%	35.3%	33.3%	24.6%
% With cost burden >30%	0%	14%	0%	10.4%	11.2%	20.6%	33.8%	24.9%
% With cost burden > 50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14.7%	18.5%	11.4%

Total Households	<u>64</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1,040</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>1,220</u>	<u>2,260</u>
With any housing problem	<u>24</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>900</u>
% With housing problem	<u>37.5%</u>	<u>17.0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>42.3%</u>	<u>36.5%</u>	<u>35.3%</u>	<u>37.7%</u>	<u>39.8%</u>
<i>Source: HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)</i>								

1. OVERCROWDING

The federal government defines an overcrowded household as one with more than one occupant per room, excluding bathrooms, kitchens, hallways, and porches. Severely overcrowded households are households with greater than 1.5 persons per room. An overcrowded household results from either a lack of affordable housing (which forces more than one household to live together) and/or a lack of available housing units of adequate size.

The incidence of overcrowded and severely overcrowded households can lead to neighborhood deterioration due to the intensive use of individual housing units leading to excessive wear and tear, and the potential cumulative overburdening of community infrastructure and service capacity. Furthermore, overcrowding in neighborhoods can lead to an overall decline in social cohesion and environmental quality. Such decline can often spread geographically and impact the quality of life and the economic value of property and the vitality of commerce within a city. The combination of lower incomes and high housing costs result in many households living in overcrowded housing conditions.

Because of Del Mar's demographic profile (older population, smaller household size), overcrowding historically has not been an issue. In 2000, less than two percent of Del Mar households lived in overcrowded conditions (**Table 2-12**). The incidence of overcrowding among renters and homeowners was approximately the same (one percent of renters versus less than one percent of owners).

The 2010 Census does not contain information of detailed occupancy status. However, the 2006-2010 ACS provided estimates of overcrowding. According to the ACS, as in 2000, overcrowding in Del Mar was not a significant issue between 2000 and 2010, with less than one percent of the City's households affected by overcrowding conditions. Between 2006 and 2010, less than one percent of renter households experience overcrowding, and between 2013 and 2017, the number dropped to zero, show no overcrowding issues in Del Mar. The California Department of Finance estimated 2.09 persons per household in the City of Del Mar in 2019.

Overcrowding	Owner Households		Renter Households		Total Households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2000						
Total Overcrowded (>1.0 persons/room)	12	0.6%	23	1.1%	35	1.6%
Severely Overcrowded (>1.5 persons/room)	0	0.0%	12	0.6%	12	0.6%
2006-2010						
Total Overcrowded (>1.0 persons/room)	0	0.0%	15	0.7%	15	0.7%
Severely Overcrowded	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

(>1.5 persons/room)						
2013-2017						
Total Overcrowded (>1.0 persons/room)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Severely Overcrowded (>1.5 persons/room)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<i>Sources: Bureau of the Census (2000) and American Community Survey (2006-2010 and 2013-2017).</i>						

2. COST BURDEN AND OVERPAYMENT

State and federal standards indicate that a household paying more than 30 percent of its income for housing is overpaying. Severe overpayment is indicated when greater than 50 percent of income is allocated to housing costs. Therefore, overpayment for housing can cause an imbalance on the remainder of a household's budget. Determining overpayment (referred to as cost burden) provides an indicator of the ability to sustain a household budget in consideration of other factors beyond housing costs (utilities, food, maintenance, etc.). Whenever households pay an excessive amount of their income for housing, it decreases the amount of income available for other needs. This indicator is an important measurement of local housing market conditions as it reflects the affordability of housing in the community. Federal and state agencies utilize overpayment indicators to determine the amount of funding allocated to a community to assist with housing opportunities.

Table 2-3, presented earlier, provides cost burden details by income group for Del Mar. This information is based on the HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) for the 2012-2016 Period. Approximately 92 percent of the lower income households (extremely low, very low, and lower income) in the City overpaid for housing versus just 25 percent of moderate and above moderate-income households. Overpayment among very low-income and low-income households was most severe, with both reporting 100% rates of a cost burden greater than 30%.

Policy Consideration:

Housing Element Program 7A, 7D, and 7I address the diverse financial needs of Del Mar residents.

E. SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS

State law recognizes that certain households may have more difficulty in finding adequate and affordable housing due to special circumstances. Special needs populations include seniors, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, large households, and farm workers. In addition, many often have lower incomes because of their conditions.

Special circumstances may be related to one's employment and income, family characteristics, disability and household characteristics, or other factors. Consequently, certain residents in Del Mar may experience higher incidences of housing overpayment (cost burden), overcrowding, or other housing problems. The special needs groups analyzed in the Housing Element include the elderly, persons with disabilities (including persons with developmental disabilities), homeless people, single parents, large households, and farmworkers (**Table 2-13**). Many of these groups overlap, for example many farmworkers are homeless migrant workers, and many elderly people have a disability of some type. The majority of these special

needs groups could be assisted by an increase in affordable housing.

Table 2-13: Special Needs Groups in Del Mar (2017)

<u>Special Needs Group</u>	<u># of People or Households</u>	<u>Number of Owners</u>	<u>% Owners</u>	<u>Number of Renters</u>	<u>% Renters</u>	<u>% of Total Households or Population</u>
Households with Seniors	--	--	--	--	--	29.7%
Senior Headed Households	652	599	91.9%	53	8.1%	30.2%
Seniors Living Alone	186	166	89.2%	20	10.8%	8.6%
Persons with Disabilities*	345	--	--	--	--	7.9%
Large Households	40	40	100%	0	0.0%	1.9%
Single-Parent Households	196	34	17.3%	162	82.7%	9.1%
Female Headed Households	712	--	--	--	--	33.0%
Female Headed Households with children	75	34	45.3%	41	54.7%	3.4%
People Living in Poverty**	300	--	--	--	--	6.9%
Farmworkers ¹	12,335	--	--	--	--	NA ¹
Migrant Farmworkers ¹	764	--	--	--	--	NA
Permanent Farmworkers ¹	7,982	--	--	--	--	NA
Seasonal Farmworkers ¹	4,353	--	--	--	--	NA
Homeless*	120	--	--	--	--	1.5%

*Number includes counts for surrounding cities (Encinitas, San Dieguito, and Solana Beach)
Sources: Bureau of the Census: 2013-2017 Census and 2006-2010 ACS; Regional Housing Task Force on the Homeless, 2019.
1. Farmworker represents US Department of Agriculture data for San Diego County. There is no available data for farmworkers specific to the City of Del Mar.

Table 2-13: Special Needs Groups in Del Mar (2017)

Special Needs Group	# of People of Households	Number of Owners	% Owners	Number of Renters	% Renters	% of Total Households of Population
Households with Seniors	--	--	--	--	--	29.7%
Senior Headed Households	652	599	91.9%	53	8.1%	30.2%
Seniors Living Alone	186	166	89.2%	20	10.8%	8.6%
Persons with Disabilities*	345	--	--	--	--	7.9%
Large Households	40	40	100%	0	0.0%	1.9%
Single-Parent Households	196	34	17.3%	162	82.7%	9.1%
Female Headed Households	712	--	--	--	--	33.0%
Female Headed Households with children	75	34	45.3%	41	54.7%	3.4%
People Living in Poverty**	300	--	--	--	--	6.9%
Farmworkers [†]	<u>12,335</u> 0	--	--	--	--	0.0% <u>NA</u> [†]
Migrant Farmworkers [†]	<u>764</u>	--	--	--	--	<u>NA</u>
Permanent Farmworkers [†]	<u>7,982</u>	--	--	--	--	<u>NA</u>
Seasonal Farmworkers [†]	<u>4,353</u>	--	--	--	--	<u>NA</u>
Homeless*	120	--	--	--	--	1.5%

*Number includes counts for surrounding cities (Encinitas, San Dieguito, and Solana Beach)
Sources: Bureau of the Census; 2013-2017 Census and 2006-2010 ACS; Regional Housing Task Force on the Homeless, 2019.
1. Farmworker represents US Department of Agriculture data for San Diego County. There is no available data for farmworkers specific to the City of Del Mar.

The following sections provide a detailed discussion of the housing needs facing each particular group in Del Mar as well as programs and services available to address their housing needs.

1. SENIORS

The senior population, which is generally defined as those over 65 years of age, has several characteristics that raise housing-related concerns: limited and fixed incomes, high health care costs, higher incidence of mobility and self-care limitations, transit dependency, and living alone. Specific housing needs of the senior population include housing design that meets accessibility needs, smaller units, affordable housing, supportive housing (such as intermediate care facilities), group homes, and other housing that includes a planned service component.

The limited income of many senior persons often makes it difficult for them to find affordable housing. **Table 2-14** shows that 1,109 persons were age 65 and over in Del Mar in 2017, an increase from 866 persons age 65 and over in 2010. This accounted for about 25 percent of residents, which is a noticeably higher percentage compared to other cities.

Table 2-14: Persons Age 65 and Over by City (2017)

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Age 65+	Percent Age 65+
Carlsbad	113,147	18,082	16.0%
Del Mar	4,388	1,109	25.3%
Encinitas	62,595	10,582	16.9%
Oceanside	174,811	26,461	15.1%
Solana Beach	13,362	3,040	22.8%
San Diego City	1,390,966	166,922	12.0%
San Diego County	3,283,665	425,217	12.9%

Source: American Community Survey, (2013-2017).

Furthermore in 2017, about 30 percent of the City’s households were headed by someone 65 years or older. Of these households, the majority (91.9 percent) owned their homes, while the remainder (8.1 percent) rented their homes.

In addition to overpayment problems experienced by seniors due to relatively fixed incomes, many seniors experience various disabilities and self-care limitations. Approximately sixteen percent of Del Mar’s senior population identified one or more disabilities in 2017 according to the American Community Survey, representing a seven percent decrease from the 23 percent reported in 2000. Among these disabilities, the most common were ambulatory disabilities and hearing disabilities. No Seniors reported having any self-care difficulties or independent living difficulties.

According to the California Department of Social Services, in December 2019, Del Mar was home to just one State licensed assisted living facility for seniors, which had a total capacity of 6 beds, according to the State Department of Social Services. Licensed community care facilities serving six or fewer persons are permitted by right in all residential zones. Facilities serving more than six persons are conditionally permitted in the RM, R-2, and RC zones. The City also offers a Shared Housing program operated by an organization known as Del Mar Community Connections that may benefit some elderly persons by pairing them with other individuals or families seeking lower-cost housing.

Policy Consideration:

Housing Element Programs 4A, 7C, and 7G address the diverse housing needs of Del Mar’s senior population.

2. PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Physical and developmental disabilities can hinder access to traditionally designed housing units as well as potentially limit the ability to earn adequate income. Physical, mental, and/or developmental disabilities may deprive a person from earning income, restrict one’s mobility, or make self-care difficult. Thus, persons with disabilities often have special housing needs related to limited earning capacity, a lack of accessible and affordable housing, and higher health costs associated with a disability. Some residents suffer from disabilities that require living in a supportive or institutional setting.

Although no current comparisons of disability with income, household size, or race/ethnicity are available, it is reasonable to assume that a substantial portion of persons with disabilities would have annual incomes within Federal and State income limits, especially those households not in the labor force. Furthermore, many lower income persons with disabilities are likely to require housing assistance and services. Housing needs for disabled persons are further compounded by design issues and location factors, which can often be costly. For example, special needs of households with wheelchair-bound or semi-ambulatory individuals

may require ramps, holding bars, special bathroom designs, wider doorways, lower cabinets, elevators, and other interior and exterior design features.

Housing opportunities for persons with disabilities can be addressed through the provision of affordable, barrier-free housing that is universally designed to meet the needs of all abilities. Rehabilitation assistance can be targeted toward renters and homeowners with disabilities for assistance with the necessary unit modification to improve accessibility.

- ▶ The 2017 ACS identifies six disability types: hearing disability, vision disability, cognitive disability, ambulatory disability, self-care disability and independent living disability. The Census and the ACS provide clarifying questions to determine persons with disabilities and differentiate disabilities within the population. The ACS defines a disability as a report of one of the six disabilities identified by the following questions:
- ▶ Hearing Disability: Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?
- ▶ Visual Disability: Is this person blind or do they have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?
- ▶ Cognitive Difficulty: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- ▶ Ambulatory Difficulty: Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- ▶ Self-Care Disability: Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- ▶ Independent Living Difficulty: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping?

According to the 2017 ACS, just under ten percent of the Del Mar population reported a disability as shown in **Table 2-15**. Of the population with disabilities (9.2%), ambulatory difficulty represented about half of the reported disability types. Hearing and vision disabilities each consisted of about 2 percent of the population, cognitive disabilities consisted of 1.1 percent and both self-care difficulties and independent living difficulties tallied under one percent of the population. **Table 2-15** also shows that persons age 65 or over had the highest percentage of disabilities (4.6 percent).

Disability Type	% of Population with Disabilities			
	Under 18	Age 18 to 64	Age 65+	Total*
Hearing Disability	0.0%	0.4%	1.4%	1.8%
Vision Disability	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	1.7%
Cognitive Disability	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Ambulatory Difficulty	0.0%	1.8%	2.4%	4.2%
Self-Care Difficulty	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Independent living Difficulty	--	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
Total*	0.7%	3.9%	4.6%	9.2%

Source: American Community Survey, (2013-2017).
*Percent of total population with disability

State law requires that the Housing Element discuss the housing needs of persons with developmental disabilities. As defined by federal law, “developmental disability” means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that:

- ▶ Is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;
- ▶ Is manifested before the individual attains age 22;
- ▶ Is likely to continue indefinitely;
- ▶ Results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: a) self-care; b) receptive and expressive language; c) learning; d) mobility; e) self-direction; f) capacity for independent living; or g) economic self-sufficiency; and
- ▶ Reflects the individual's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports, or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

The Census and ACS do not collect or report statistics for developmental disabilities and no other source is known to have this data for Del Mar. According to the U.S. Administration on Developmental Disabilities, an accepted estimate of the percentage of the population that can be defined as developmentally disabled is 1.5 percent. This equates to 65 persons in the City of Del Mar with developmental disabilities, based on the 2017 America Community Survey.

Per Section 4512 of the Welfare and Institutions Code a "developmental disability" means a disability that originates before an individual attains age 18 years, continues, or can be expected to continue, indefinitely, and constitutes a substantial disability for that individual which includes intellectual disability, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism. This term also includes disabling conditions found to be closely related to intellectual disability or to require treatment like that required for individuals with intellectual disability but shall not include other handicapping conditions that are solely physical in nature.

As of November 2019, the State Department of Developmental Services (DDS) provides community-based services to approximately 331,999 persons with developmental disabilities and their families through a statewide system of 21 regional centers, four developmental centers, and two community-based facilities. According to DDS, for fiscal year 2017 to 2018, the San Diego Regional Center (SDRC) served 29,150 persons with developmental disabilities. Thirty-six percent of the persons served by the SDRC were 6-21 years old; the highest age ranged served. Persons from 22-51 years of age comprised 30 percent of SDRC's clients; the second largest age group served. A majority of the persons served by the SDRC (81 percent) lived at home and were cared for by a parent or guardian.

In Del Mar, approximately 55 residents are served by the San Diego Regional Center, including 23 persons under the age of 18 and 32 persons 18 years of age and older. According to the San Diego Regional Center, most individuals who receive SDRC services live in the home of a parent or guardian. This is the case for individuals in the City of Del Mar who receive SDRC services. None of the individuals in Del Mar who receive SDRC services are residents of a community care facility or intermediate care facility.

[HCD provided the City with more recent data for the 92014 zip code, which contains the City of Del Mar and portions of the City of San Diego. The December 2020 data shows that within the 92014 zip code](#)

there are 48 persons with developmental disabilities living in a home with a parent or guardian and five persons with developmental disabilities living in an alternative housing environment such as independent living, supported living, or group living (i.e., family home or foster home). In terms of the age distribution, of the 52 total persons with developmental disabilities living in the 92014 zip code, 30 were adults 18 years of age or older and 22 were children 17 years of age or younger.

Many people with developmental disabilities can live and work independently within a conventional housing environment. Individuals with more severe developmental disabilities may require a group living environment where supervision is can be provided. The most severely affected individuals may require an institutional environment where medical attention and physical therapy can beare provided. Because developmental disabilities exist before adulthood, the first issue in supportive housing for persons with developmental disabilities is the transition from the person's living situation as a child to an appropriate level of independence as an adult.

There are several housing types appropriate for people living with a development disability: rent subsidized homes, licensed and unlicensed single-family homes, inclusionary housing, Section 8 vouchers, special programs for home purchase, HUD housing, and SB 962 (veterans) homes. The design of housing-accessibility modifications, the proximity to services and transit, and the availability of group living opportunities represent some of the types of considerations that are important in serving the needs of this group. Incorporating 'barrier-free' design in all, new multi-family housing (as required by California and Federal Fair Housing laws) is especially important to provide the widest range of choices for residents with disabilities. Special consideration should also be given to the affordability of housing, as people with disabilities may be living on a fixed income.

Various Housing Programs in this Housing Element will create opportunities for development of new multiple dwelling unit housing and care facilities to help increase the overall number of units within the City that meet universal design standards to accommodate accessible needs. To address ~~this concern~~ the need for accessible design in other types of housing, including single dwelling units and duplexes, the City adopted Reasonable Accommodations Regulations and Procedures via Ordinance No. 917 which amended the City's Municipal Code to better define persons with disabilities and include allowances for deviations that provide "relief from, and flexibility in, the application of the City's zoning, building, and land use laws, regulations, policies or procedures, which is necessary to provide disabled persons with an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling...". The City's existing reasonable accommodations program is further described in Chapter 3.

The City of Del Mar also provides several community assistance programs to help connect individuals in need with housing resources and assistance opportunities. Additionally, the State Development Center and Regional Centers in San Diego provide or coordinate services for persons with developmental disabilities. The Centers provide diagnosis and assessment of eligibility and help plan, access, coordinate and monitor the support and services that are needed because of a developmental disability. According to the Regional Analysis of Impediments (August 2020), there is one licensed small residential care facility and there are no large group homes or community care facilities within the City.

Policy Consideration:

*Housing Element **Programs 4A, and 7C, and 7D** addresses accessibility of residential and community care facilities to persons in need of assistance essential for daily living.*

3. LARGE HOUSEHOLDS

Large households are defined as those consisting of five or more members. These households comprise a special need group because many communities have a limited supply of adequately sized and affordable housing units. To save for other ~~basic necessities~~ necessities such as food, ~~clothing~~ clothing, and medical care, it is common for lower income large households to reside in smaller units with an inadequate number of bedrooms, which frequently results in overcrowding and can contribute to faster rates of housing unit deterioration.

Securing housing large enough to accommodate all members of a household can be more challenging for renters, because there is typically more rental supply available on multiple-dwelling unit lots where rental units are typically smaller one, two, or three-bedroom units. Apartment complexes offering units with four or more bedrooms are rare. Therefore, it is more likely that large households will experience overcrowding in comparison to smaller households. Additionally, throughout the region, single-dwelling unit homes with higher bedroom counts, whether rental or ownership units, are rarely affordable to lower income households, which is also a factor that affects large households.

Table 2-16 compares the number of large households in Del Mar to that of the San Diego region. In 2017, just under four percent of households in Del Mar consisted of five or more persons, compared to 14 percent region wide. Among large households in Del Mar, the 2010 Census reported 69 percent owned their homes and 31 percent rented.

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Persons in Household</u>			<u>Total Households</u>
	<u>5 persons</u>	<u>6 persons</u>	<u>7+ persons</u>	
<u>Del Mar</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,157</u>
<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>1.9%</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>100%</u>
<u>San Diego Region</u>	<u>76,694</u>	<u>31,731</u>	<u>21,202</u>	<u>1,111,739</u>
<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>6.9%</u>	<u>2.9%</u>	<u>1.9%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: American Community Survey, (2017).

4. SINGLE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

Single-parent households often require special consideration and assistance due to their greater need for affordable and accessible day care, health care, and other supportive services. Many female-headed households with children are susceptible to having lower incomes than similar two-parent households. Single mothers often face social marginalization pressures that limit their occupational choices and income earning potential, housing options and access to supportive services.

An estimated three percent of Del Mar households were headed by single parents in 2017 (Table 2-17: Single-Parent Households in Del Mar (2017)). In 2017, it was reported that the majority of the single-parent households were headed by men (about 68 percent) compared to 32 percent headed by women. This represents a significant change in the trend. In 2010, about 70 percent of single-parent households in Del Mar were reported as female-headed households.

Table 2-17: Single-Parent Households in Del Mar (2017)

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Total Households</u>	<u>Single-Parent Households</u>	<u>Percent Total Households</u>	<u>Female-Headed Households with Children</u>	<u>Percent of Single-Parent Households</u>
<u>Del Mar</u>	<u>2,157</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>3.0%</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>32%</u>
<u>San Diego Region</u>	<u>1,086,865</u>	<u>166,660</u>	<u>15.3%</u>	<u>122,707</u>	<u>73.6%</u>

Source: American Community Survey, (2017).

Table 2-16: Large Households in Del Mar (2017)

Jurisdiction	Persons in Household			Total Households
	5 persons	6 persons	7+ persons	
Del Mar	40	0	0	2,157
Percent of Total	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
San Diego Region	76,694	31,731	21,202	1,111,739
Percent of Total	6.9%	2.9%	1.9%	100%

~~SOURCE: AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 2017~~

4. SINGLE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

1. Single-parent households often require special consideration and assistance due to their greater need for affordable and accessible day care, health care, and other supportive services. Many female-headed households with children are susceptible to having lower incomes than similar two-parent households. Single mothers often face social marginalization pressures that limit their occupational choices and income earning potential, housing options and access to supportive services.
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3. Table 2-17: Single-Parent Households in Del Mar (2017)

4. Jurisdiction	5. Total Households	6. Single-Parent Households	7. Percent of Total Households	8. Female-Headed Households with Children	9. Percent of Single-Parent Households
11. Del Mar	12. 2,157	13. 63	14. 3.0%	15. 20	16. 32%
17. San Diego Region	18. 1,086,865	19. 166,669	20. 15.3%	21. 122,707	22. 73.6%

~~SOURCE: AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (2017)~~

5. FARMWORKERS

Farm workers are traditionally defined as persons whose primary incomes are earned through seasonal agricultural work. Farm workers have special housing needs because they earn lower incomes than many other workers and move throughout the year from one harvest location to the next. Seasonal Racetrack and State Fairgrounds workers do not meet the classification as “farmworkers” per the State; and therefore, are addressed separately in Section G.3, “Seasonal and Temporary Workers”.

The Census of Agriculture, 2017 report produced by the United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Services provides data for farm and agriculture workers by county within California. As stated in the Hired Farm Labor – Workers and Payroll report, there were a total of 2,202 farms and 12,335 hired farm laborers in San Diego County in 2017. The report also identifies a total of 764 migrant farmworkers². Typically, average, farmworkers in the San Diego region earn about \$32,800 per year, this is about 43 percent of the San Diego County median income (See Figure 2-2 above), therefore, farmworkers are generally within the low-income household category. However, the USDA also reports that there are 4,588 farmworkers in San Diego who are unpaid.

According to California Employment Development Department 2020 employment data, 3,290 persons were employed in agricultural occupations in San Diego County. Additionally, the 2017 ACS employment data indicates there are no reported residents in Del Mar employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining occupations. Due to the City’s more urbanized setting and the lack of farming-related land uses, there is no specific identified need for special farmworker housing.

The City has no evidence of any significant farming activities or farming-related employment in the community. Some residents may care for and harvest locally grown fruits, vegetables, eggs, seafood, meats, horticulture, and other related items but there is no indication these activities influence the need for specialized farm worker housing in Del Mar.

6. EXTREMELY LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS AND POVERTY STATUS

The 2012-2016 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data indicates there were approximately 90 very low-income households living in the City of Del Mar. Very low-income households are those households that earn 50 percent or less of the median family income (MFI) for San Diego County. Extremely low-income households are those households, which earn less than 30 percent of the MFI. There are approximately 370 extremely low-income households in Del Mar (renters and owners). **Table 2-18** below, includes data characterizing affordability and cost burden for various income groups.

Household by Type, Income & Housing Problem	Total Renters	Total Owners	Total Households
Extremely Low-Income (0-30% MFI)	295	75	370
# with cost burden > 30%	295	35	330
# with cost burden > 50%	295	35	330
Very Low-Income (31-50% MFI)	75	15	90
# with cost burden > 30%	75	15	690

² [United States Department of Agriculture, National Agriculture Statistics Services, Census of Agriculture, California, 2017.](#)

Table 2-18: Housing Problems for All Households

Household by Type, Income & Housing Problem	Total Renters	Total Owners	Total Households
# with cost burden > 50%	75	15	90
Low-Income (51-80% MFI)	0	50	50
# with cost burden > 30%	0	50	50
# with cost burden > 50%	0	50	50
Moderate and Above-Income (81% + MFI)	670	1,080	1,750
# with cost burden > 30%	70	365	435
# with cost burden > 50%	0	200	200
Total Households	1,104	1,220	2,260
# with cost burden > 30%	440	465	905
# with cost burden > 50%	370	300	670

Source: CHAS Data, (2012-2016).

Families, particularly female-headed families, are disproportionately affected by poverty. In 2017, seven percent of the City’s total residents (300 persons) lived in poverty, a decrease from the 2000 census reporting nine percent (383) persons living in poverty. The 2013-2017 American Community Survey reports about one percent of the City’s households and no female-headed families with children in Del Mar lived below the poverty level; representing a three percent decrease from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey, which reported previously that four percent of households in Del Mar were living below the poverty level.

Policy Consideration:

Housing Element Program 7D extends rental assistance to very low-income families, elderly, and disabled.

7. HOMELESS

Homelessness has become an increasingly important issue. Factors contributing to the rise in incidents of homelessness include unemployment and underemployment, a lack of affordable housing (especially for extremely low-income households), reductions in funding allocations directed to the poor, and the de-institutionalization of persons who are defined as mentally ill and lack housing alternatives and mental health resources.

State law mandates that municipalities address the special needs of homeless persons within their jurisdictional boundaries. “Homelessness” as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has recently been updated. The following list includes the updated descriptions for what constitutes “homelessness” and explains how the definition from HUD changed:

- ▶ People who are living in a place not meant for human habitation, in emergency shelter, in transitional housing, or are exiting an institution where they temporarily resided. The only significant change from existing practice is that people will be considered homeless if they are

exiting an institution where they resided for up to 90 days (it was previously 30 days) and were in shelter or a place not meant for human habitation immediately prior to entering that institution.

- ▶ People who are losing their primary nighttime residence, which may include a motel or hotel or a doubled-up situation, within 14 days and lack resources or support networks to remain in housing. HUD had previously allowed people who were being displaced within 7 days to be considered homeless. The proposed regulation also describes specific documentation requirements for this category.
- ▶ Families with children or unaccompanied youth who are unstably housed and likely to continue in that state. This is a new category of homelessness that applies to families with children or unaccompanied youth who have not had a lease or ownership interest in a housing unit in the last 60 or more days, have had two or more moves in the last 60 days, and who are likely to continue to be unstably housed because of disability or multiple barriers to employment.
- ▶ People who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, have no other residence, and lack the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing. This category is similar to the current practice regarding people who are fleeing domestic violence.

The HUD definition does not include the following: persons living in substandard housing (unless it has been officially condemned); persons living in overcrowded housing (for example, doubled up with others); persons being discharged from mental health facilities (unless the person was homeless when entering and is considered to be homeless at discharge); or persons who may be at risk of homelessness (for example, living temporarily with family or friends.)

The Regional Task Force on the Homeless (RTFH) is San Diego County's leading resource for information on issues of homelessness. The RTFH promotes a regional approach as the best solution to ending homelessness in San Diego County. RTFH compiles data from a physical Point-In-Time (PIT) count of sheltered (emergency and transitional) and street homeless persons. The 2019 Count was conducted on January 25, 2019 and the results are shown in **Table 2-19**. Oceanside had the largest homeless population in the North County coastal area. Del Mar's homeless population includes homeless persons in identified in Encinitas, Solana Beach, and the San Dieguito Community Plan area of San Diego County.

~~Policy Consideration:~~

~~Housing Element Program 7D extends rental assistance to very low income families, elderly, and disabled.~~

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- ~~▶ People who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, have no other residence, and lack the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing. This category is similar to the current practice regarding people who are fleeing domestic violence.~~

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Jurisdiction	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total	% of County
Carlsbad	102	59	161	2.0%
Encinitas*	79	41	120	1.5%
Oceanside	290	193	383	4.7%
San Diego City	2,600	2,482	5,082	62.7%
San Diego County	4,476	3,626	8,102	100.0%

Source: Regional Housing Task Force on the Homeless, 2019.
**Data listed as "Encinitas" is noted as inclusive of counts for the Cities of Encinitas, Solana Beach, and Del Mar and the San Dieguito area of San Diego County.*

According to RTFH, the San Diego region's homeless population can be divided into two general groups: (1) urban homeless, who are typically more visible to the general public and have greater access to services/assistance and (2) rural homeless, who are generally more "hidden", including farm workers and day laborers who may occupy the hillsides, ~~canyons~~, and fields of the northern regions of the County. Generally, the key to Homeless Crisis Response Systems include prevention and diversion and take a housing first approach. Housing options that can reduce homelessness include Emergency Shelter/Bridge Housing, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and connection to resources which help individuals and families quickly exit homelessness, return to housing in the community, and maintain long-term housing stability (referred to as rehousing). RTFH reports the San Diego Region has seen an increase in the average length of time people reside in emergency shelters. The report shows that over 40 percent of the people who exit shelter move on to stable living conditions, but 26 percent return to homelessness within two years.

The North County region of San Diego experiences a reduced amount of homelessness compared to San Diego City and the County as a whole (**Table 2-19**). The count of homeless persons attributed to the City of Del Mar is reflected as a combined count that applies to the City of Encinitas, City of Solana Beach, rural community of San Dieguito in the County of San Diego, and City of Del Mar, and is the lowest count of homeless persons in the North County region including, 79 unsheltered and 41 unsheltered for a combined total of 120 homeless persons. The City contracts with a non-profit organization, Del Mar Community Connections, to provide referral services for potential shared-housing opportunities available within the City of Del Mar and elsewhere within the County. St. Peters Church in Del Mar also provides resources and assistance to people experiencing homelessness. The Sheriff's Department also refers homeless persons found within the City to local shelters.

The Community Resource Center is a local non-profit organization that partners with the City to provide community-oriented programs and services in Del Mar, including services for the homeless and unsheltered population. This organization partners with a variety of agencies, local faith-based organizations, and local non-profit organizations to provide services to individuals experiencing homelessness on a year-round basis.

St Peter's Episcopal Church in Del Mar, a local faith-based organization, offers a "Helping Hands" program to provide services throughout the calendar year to individuals experiencing homelessness. These services include assistance with acute health problems, advocacy services, and connections to supportive housing/service settings. In 2020, the Helping Hands program at St. Peter's Church estimates they cumulatively served a total of about 2,080 guest visits, including their repeat clientele who visit daily. The majority of these service visits are attributed to individuals within the persistent unsheltered population who participate in the program every day. The service provider describes their repeat clients as individuals who tend to be older and typically access the Helping Hands services via public bus transit service from communities located outside of Del Mar. During the peak of the COVID pandemic (March to December 2020), the Helping Hands program experienced a temporary increase in the number of guests requesting services (with estimated average daily service totals as high as 15 to 28 per day). The temporary increase in requests for daily Helping Hands services and anecdotal reports that up to 4-6 individuals may have been sleeping in the outdoor environs was likely an effect commonly experienced throughout the State as a result of the temporary job losses and service cuts that occurred during the COVID pandemic.

Policy Consideration:

*Housing Element **Program 4B** contains provisions for emergency, transitional and supportive housing to persons or families experiencing housing insecurities and homelessness.*

8. STUDENTS

The college student population in the area is another significant factor affecting housing demand. Del Mar is located near the University of California, San Diego. Additional colleges and universities within 25 miles of Del Mar include the University of San Diego, Miramar Community College, and Mira Costa Community College. Other major schools in the San Diego region include California State University San Marcos and San Diego State University. According to the 2013-2017 ACS, 191 persons (about 4.5 percent of Del Mar's population) were enrolled in college or graduate school. Of the total persons enrolled in college or graduate school, 157 were females (82.2 percent). Currently, the City does not have any policies or programs that specifically address the housing needs of students living in Del Mar.

Policy Consideration:

*Housing Element **Program 7H** provides housing resources on available affordable housing options or assistance to students living in Del Mar.*

F. HOUSING STOCK CHARACTERISTICS

The characteristics of the housing stock, including growth, type, availability and tenure, age and condition, housing costs, and affordability are important in determining the housing needs for the community. This section details the housing stock characteristics of Del Mar to identify how well the current housing stock meets the projected housing needs of current and future residents.

1. HOUSING GROWTH

As a built-out community with limited land available for residential development, Del Mar experienced moderate housing growth from 2000 to 2010, reporting 1.5 percent growth over ten years (2,557 units to 2,596 units). Between 2010 and 2018, the Del Mar housing stock was estimated to grow at a faster rate (3.8 percent) from 2,596 to 2,695 units (**Table 2-20**).

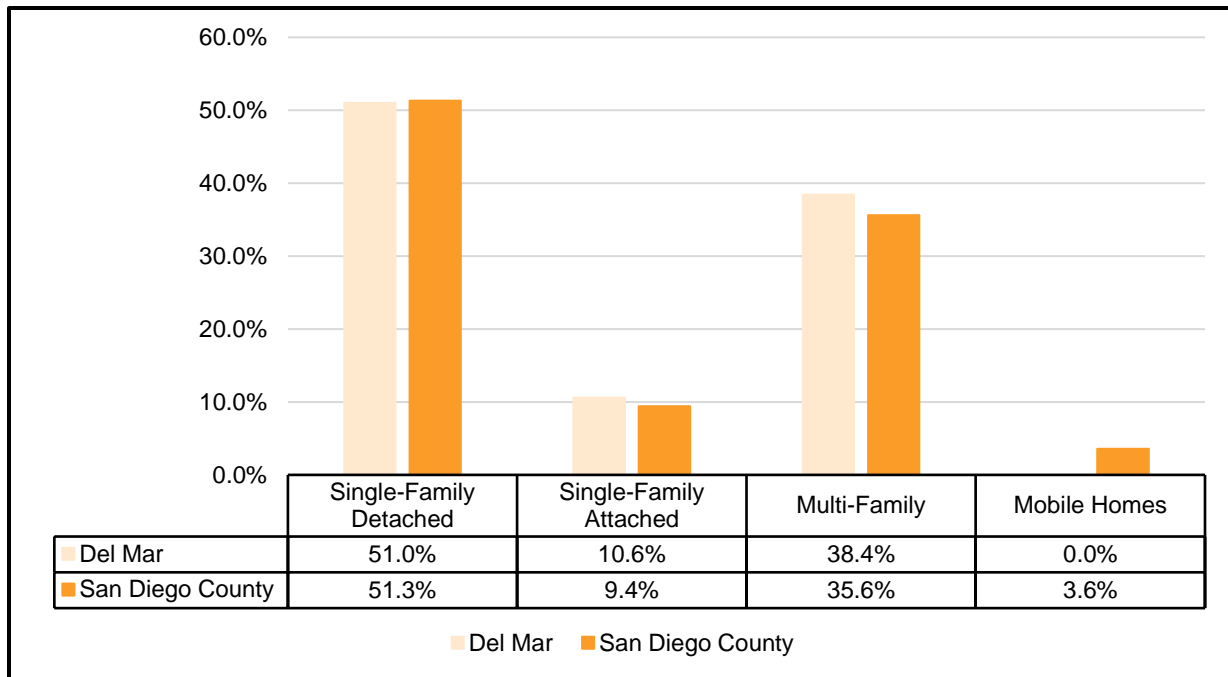
Jurisdiction	2000	2010	2018	Percent Change	
				2000-2010	2010-2018
Carlsbad	33,798	44,673	47,117	32.2%	5.5%
Del Mar	2,557	2,596	2,695	1.5%	3.8%
Encinitas	23,843	25,740	26,142	8.0%	1.6%
Oceanside	59,581	64,435	66,475	8.1%	3.2%
Solana Beach	6,456	6,540	6,631	1.3%	1.4%
San Diego City	469,689	541,033	540,644	9.9%	-0.1%
San Diego County	1,040,149	1,164,786	1,204,884	12.0%	3.4%

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1990-2010 Census and American Community Survey, (2018).

2. HOUSING TYPE

Del Mar's housing stock consists primarily of single dwelling units. The existing housing stock is gradually transitioning to meet changing housing needs. In 2010 a majority of Del Mar's housing stock was made up of single dwelling units (69 percent). **Figure 2-4** shows that in 2017 single dwelling units still made up a majority of the housing stock (61.6 percent); however, the number of multiple dwelling units increased from 2010 to 2017 by about 7 percent from 31 percent to 38 percent. There are no mobile homes in the City.

Figure 2-4: Type of Housing Unit in Del Mar (2017)



Source: American Community Survey, (2013-2017). Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017.

3. HOUSING AVAILABILITY AND TENURE

Housing tenure and vacancy rates generally influence the supply and cost of housing. Housing tenure defines if a unit is owner-occupied or renter-occupied. Tenure is an important market characteristic as it relates to the availability of housing product types and length of tenure. The tenure characteristics in a community can indicate several aspects of the housing market, such as affordability, household stability, and availability of unit types, among others. In many communities, tenure distribution generally correlates with household income, ~~composition~~composition, and age of the householder.

In 2000, among the City's occupied housing units, approximately 56 percent were owner-occupied, while 44 percent were renter-occupied (**Table 2-21**). The homeownership rate for the City has remained relatively steady over the past 20 years. According to the 2010 Census, the homeownership rate in Del Mar decreased only slightly to 54 percent of occupied units; and from 2010 to 2017 stayed relatively consistent at 53 percent. Renter-occupied housing units made up about 46 percent of the City's occupied housing stock in both 2010 and 2017. Approximately 4.8 percent of total housing units in the City were vacant and available for rent or for sale. This vacancy rate does not include units that are for seasonal, ~~recreational~~recreational, or occasional use.

Tenure	2000		2010		2017	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Owner Occupied	1,214	55.7%	1,113	53.9%	1,151	53.4%
Renter Occupied	964	44.3%	951	46.1%	1,006	46.6%
Total Occupied	2,178	100.0%	2,064	100.0%	2,157	100%

Source: Bureau of the Census, 2000 and 2010 Census and American Community Survey, (2013-2017).

As shown in **Table 2-22**, owner-occupied households had a slightly higher average household size than renter-occupied households did in 2017. The average owner-household size in 2017 was 2.19, which is a slight increase from the average household size of 2.15 in 2010. While the average household size for owner-occupied households has slightly increased between 2010 and 2017, the average household size for renter-occupied households slightly decreased. Additionally, overall household size has slightly decreased, but stays around the same at about two persons per household.

Tenure	Average Household Size		
	2000	2010	2017
Owner-Occupied	2.22	2.15	2.19
Renter-Occupied	1.75	1.85	1.80
Total	2.01	2.02	1.99

Source: Bureau of the Census, 2000 and 2010 Census and American Community Survey, (2013-2017).

Vacancy rates are an important housing indicator because they indicate the degree of choice available. High vacancy rates usually indicate low demand and/or high supply conditions in the housing market. Too high of a vacancy rate can be difficult for owners trying to sell or rent. Low vacancy rates usually indicate high demand and/or low supply conditions in the housing market. Too low of a vacancy rate can force prices up making it more difficult for lower and moderate-income households to find housing. Vacancy rates of two to three percent are generally considered healthy rates for ownership housing, and rates of five to six percent are generally considered healthy rates for rental housing. However, vacancy rates are not the sole indicator of market conditions. They must be viewed in the context of all the characteristics of the local and regional market.

According to the 2017 ACS, the overall vacancy rate in Del Mar was 24 percent, which represented an increase from the 2010 Census that reported a 20.5 percent overall vacancy rate. However, about half (50.5 percent) of these vacant units were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional stays. Excluding these seasonally occupied units, the City has a vacancy rate of approximately four percent (0.5 percent vacant for rental and 3.6 percent vacant for sale).

Additional vacancy information was obtained in Spring 2019 from the San Diego County Apartment Association (SDCAA) and is shown in **Table 2-23**. According to SDCAA, vacancy rates in Del Mar were

much higher than other jurisdictions in North County. The vacancy rates in San Diego, Oceanside, Encinitas, Carlsbad, and Solana Beach ranged from about 6.9 to 13.8 percent, while Del Mar’s vacancy rate in 2017 was 24 percent. However, after removal of the short-term vacancies (vacation and seasonal), the data more accurately shows that the City of Del Mar’s vacancy rate for long-term rental and homeownership is closer to 4 percent.

Policy Consideration:

Program 5C within the Housing Element addresses actions the City will take to address short-term vacation rentals and measures to preserve the City’s long term housing stock.

Table 2-23: Vacancy Rates by Community (2017)			
Jurisdiction	# Vacant	Total Units	% Vacant
Carlsbad	3,838	47,119	8.1%
Del Mar	681	2,838	24%
Encinitas	2,037	26,321	7.7%
Oceanside	4,737	66,715	7.1%
Solana Beach	921	6,665	13.8%
San Diego City	36,784	533,973	6.9%
San Diego County	84,129	1,195,868	7.0%
<i>Source: American Community Survey, (2013-2017).</i>			

4. HOUSING AGE AND CONDITION

Housing age can be an important indicator of housing condition within a community. For example, housing that is over 30 years old is typically in need of some major rehabilitation, such as a new roof, foundation, plumbing, etc. Many federal and state programs also use the age of housing as one factor in determining housing rehabilitation needs.

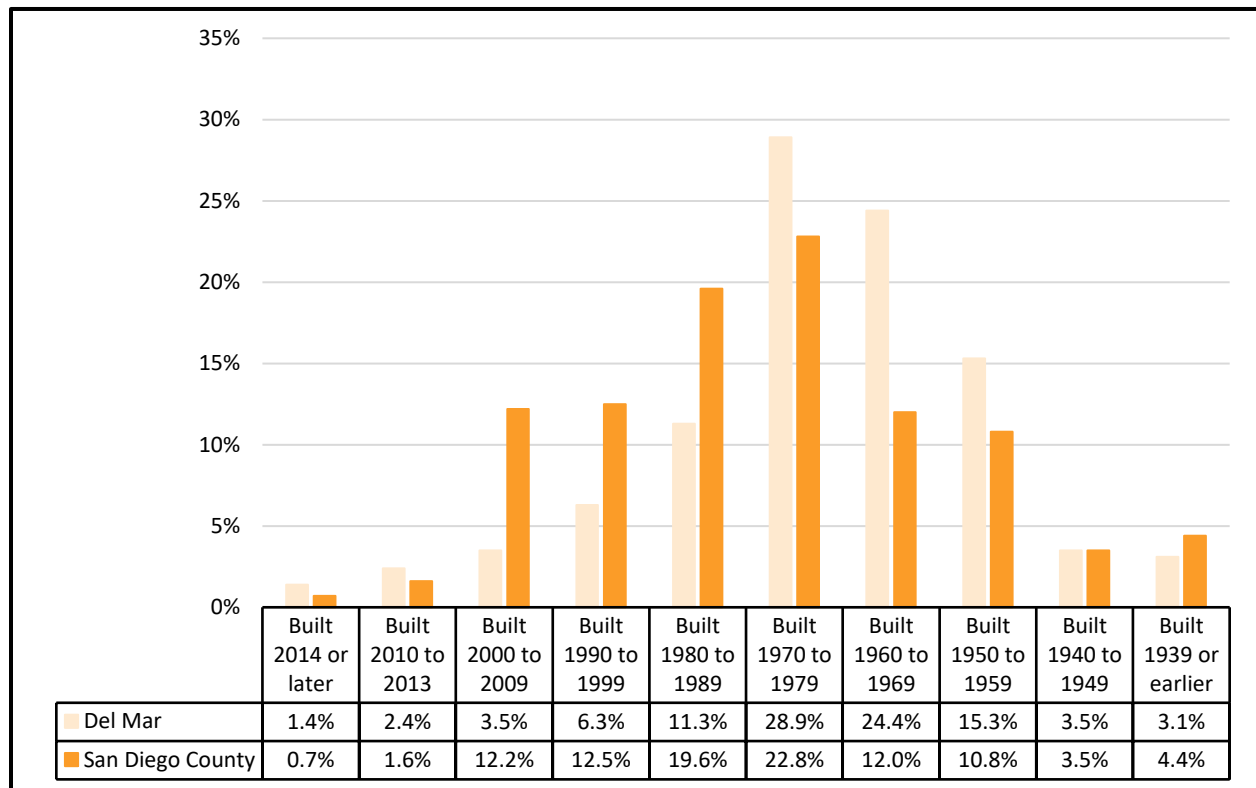
Most of the housing stock in the City of Del Mar was built between 1950 and 1980. Housing growth in the City declined noticeably in the 1980s. In comparison to San Diego County, most of Del Mar’s housing stock was built at a higher rate than the County during the years between 1950 and 1980; and more recently has trended slightly above the County in terms of housing stock built during the years from 2010 to the present (**Figure 2-5**). About 86 percent of Del Mar’s housing stock was initially constructed over 30 years ago, compared to 57 percent of the County’s housing stock.

Typically, such a large proportion of older housing would indicate that the majority of the City’s housing stock could be subject to major rehabilitation need. However, due to the City’s higher than average median household income and housing values, owner-occupied housing is highly maintained. The vast majority of the City’s older housing stock has undergone maintenance, ~~improvements~~improvements, and remodeling efforts.

According to the City’s Building Division, none of the housing units within the City are identified as substandard. However, it should be noted that some of the temporary housing stock that is located on the State Fairgrounds property is housing that lacks a separate bathroom, separate kitchen, and direct access to the unit from outside of the building or through a common hall. While this housing on State-owned

property is not within the land use authority of the City of Del Mar and has not been counted towards the City's existing housing stock, it has been identified in the Housing Element as existing housing within the mapped boundary of the City of Del Mar that is likely in need of rehabilitation. Potential rehabilitation of these units will be addressed through implementation of Housing Program 3A. It is anticipated that the City of Del Mar and 22nd District Agricultural Association will collaborate to improve the existing housing stock on the State Fairgrounds property through rehabilitation and/or replacement of these units to ensure the new housing meets applicable State and local codes and standards.

Figure 2-5: Housing Stock Age



Source: American Community Survey, 2017

Source: American Community Survey, (2017).

5. HOUSING COSTS AND AFFORDABILITY

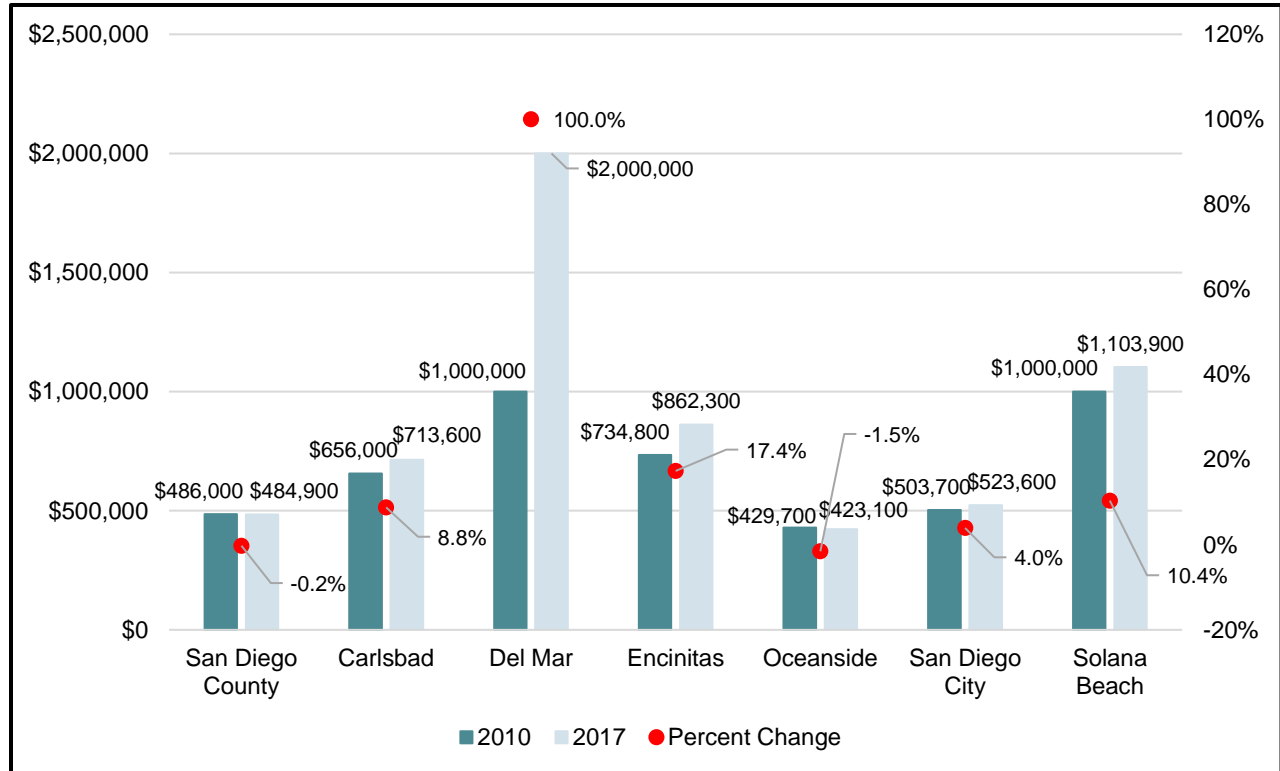
Housing costs reflect the supply and demand of housing in a community. This section summarizes the cost and affordability of the housing stock to Del Mar residents.

HOME OWNERSHIP MARKET

In 2017, median home prices in the North County coastal areas of San Diego ranged from \$423,000 in Oceanside to \$2,000,000 in Del Mar (**Figure 2-6**). Del Mar's median home price was the highest in the North County region.

Median home sale prices in Del Mar doubled between 2010 and 2017, while surrounding cities' median home sales prices saw much lower increases and the County as a whole experienced a slight decrease in median sales price (**Table 2-24**). The City of Oceanside experienced a 1.5 percent decrease in value while the City of Encinitas experienced a 17.4 percent increase. Compared to the peak of the housing market in 2006, median home price in the City of Del Mar has increased about 26 percent from \$1,585,000.

Figure 2-6: Median Home Sales Prices



Source: American Community Survey, (2010 and 2017).

Table 2-24: Median Sales Price in Del Mar (2017)

Jurisdiction	2010	2017	Percent Change in Median Sale Price
	Median Sales Price	Median Sales Price	
Carlsbad	\$ 656,000	\$713,600	8.8%
Del Mar	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	100.0%
Encinitas	\$734,800	\$862,300	17.4%
Oceanside	\$429,700	\$423,100	-1.5%
Solana Beach	\$1,000,000	\$1,103,900	10.4%
San Diego City	\$503,700	\$523,600	4.0%
San Diego County	\$486,000	\$484,900	-0.2%

Source: ~~and~~ American Community Survey, (2010 ~~and~~ 2017 ~~and~~ 2017).

RENTAL MARKET

The primary source of information on rental costs in the San Diego region is the San Diego County Apartment Association (SDCAA). SDCAA conducts two surveys of rental properties per year. For the spring 2019 survey, 6,000 surveys were sent out to rental property owners and managers throughout San Diego County. Responses were received from 23,000 units. Although this survey sampled a broad variety of rental housing, it was not a scientific sampling and should only be used for general reference purposes.

Apartment rents in Del Mar are some of the highest in all of San Diego County. **Table 2-25** shows that in the fall of 2018, average monthly rents in Del Mar ranged from \$2,338 for a one-bedroom apartment to \$2,650 for a three-bedroom apartment. In Spring of 2019, the average rent for a one-bedroom apartment decreased from \$2,338 to \$2,323; however, the rent for larger apartments increased in average cost. Average costs of rent in Spring of 2019 ranged from \$1,982 for a studio to \$2,880 for a three-bedroom.

Table 2-25: Average Monthly Rental Rates Survey Summary (2019)

Jurisdiction	Unit Type	Spring 2018 Avg. Monthly Rent\$	Fall 2018 Avg. Monthly Rent	Spring 2019 Avg. Monthly Rent	Spring 2019 Avg. Rent/Sq. Foot	Spring 2019 Units/ Properties Surveyed
Carlsbad	Studio	\$1,081	\$1,099	\$1,214	\$3.26	11/3
	1 BR	\$1,635	\$1,457	\$1,724	\$2.60	44/4
	2 BR	\$2,448	\$2,685	\$2,564	\$2.53	457/6
	3+ BR	\$2,561	\$0	\$2,937	\$2.36	14/2
Del Mar	Studio	\$1,904	\$0	\$1,982	\$4.35	10/1
	1 BR	\$2,207	\$2,338	\$2,323	\$3.18	100/4
	2 BR	\$2,629	\$2,806	\$2,675	\$2.67	133/4
	3+ BR	\$4,100	\$2,650	\$2,880	\$2.62	3/2
Encinitas	Studio	\$1,289	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	0/0
	1 BR	\$1,581	\$1,295	\$1,800	\$3.27	4/1
	2 BR	\$1,840	\$2,145	\$2,100	\$2.98	5/2
	3+ BR	\$2,150	\$2,150	\$1,350	\$0.96	1/1
Oceanside	Studio	\$1,123	\$1,620	\$1,298	\$3.02	43/4
	1 BR	\$1,529	\$1,503	\$1,420	\$2.46	257/9
	2 BR	\$1,844	\$1,774	\$1,817	\$2.03	184/11
	3+ BR	\$1,995	\$2,195	\$1,960	\$1.38	3/3
Solana Beach	Studio	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	0/0
	1 BR	\$1,985	\$2,043	\$2,099	\$3.10	77/1
	2 BR	\$2,331	\$2,391	\$2,443	\$2.66	91/1
	3+ BR	\$2,712	\$2,770	\$2,820	\$2.69	8/1
City of San Diego	Studio	--	--	\$0	\$0.0	0/0
	1 BR	--	--	\$1,292	\$2.70	12/4
	2 BR	--	--	\$1,850	\$1.59	30/29
	3+ BR	--	--	\$2,407	\$1.67	28/27
	Studio	--	--	\$0	\$0.0	0/0
	1 BR	--	--	\$1,364	\$2.69	14/6

Jurisdiction	Unit Type	Spring 2018 Avg. Monthly Rent\$	Fall 2018 Avg. Monthly Rent	Spring 2019 Avg. Monthly Rent	Spring 2019 Avg. Rent/Sq. Foot	Spring 2019 Units/ Properties Surveyed
County of San Diego (incl. City of San Diego)	2 BR	--	--	\$1,840	\$1.63	44/43
	3+ BR	--	--	\$2,343	\$1.56	69/65

Source: San Diego County Apartment Association Survey, (2019).

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY BY INCOME LEVEL

Housing affordability can be inferred by comparing the cost of renting or owning a home in the City with the maximum affordable housing costs for households at different income levels. Taken together, this information can generally show who can afford what size and type of housing and indicate the type of households most likely to experience overcrowding and overpayment.

The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) conducts annual household income surveys nationwide to determine a household’s eligibility for federal housing assistance. Based on this survey, the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) developed income limits, based on the Area Median Income (AMI), which can be used to determine the maximum price that could be affordable to households in the upper range of their respective income category. Households in the lower end of each category can afford less by comparison than those at the upper end. The maximum affordable homeowner and rental prices for residents in San Diego County are shown in **Table 2-26**.

Table 2-26 shows the maximum amount that a household can pay for housing each month without incurring a cost burden (overpayment). This amount can be compared to current housing asking prices (**Table**) and market rental rates (**Table 2-25**) to determine what types of housing opportunities a household can afford.

Extremely Low-income Households

Extremely low-income households earn less than 30 percent of the County AMI – up to \$22,500 for a one-person household and up to \$34,700 for a five-person household in 2019. Extremely low-income households cannot afford market-rate rental or ownership housing in Del Mar without assuming a substantial cost burden.

Very Low-income Households

Very low-income households earn between 31 percent and 50 percent of the County AMI – up to \$37,450 for a one-person household and up to \$57,800 for a five-person household in 2019. A very low-income household can generally afford homes priced between \$174,500 and \$269,500, adjusting for household size. A very low-income household at the maximum income limit can afford to pay approximately \$936 to \$1,445 in monthly rent, depending on household size. Given the high cost of housing in Del Mar, persons or households of very low-income could not afford to rent or purchase a home in the City.

Low-income Households

Low-income households earn between 51 percent and 80 percent of the County’s AMI - up to \$59,950 for a one-person household and up to \$92,450 for a five-person household in 2019. The affordable home price for a low-income household at the maximum income limit ranges from \$239,500 to \$430,750. Based on

the asking prices of homes for sale in 2019 (**Table 2-24**), ownership housing would not be affordable to low-income households. A one-person low-income household could afford to pay up to \$1,499 in rent per month and a five-person low-income household could afford to pay as much as \$2,311. Low-income households in Del Mar would not be able to find adequately sized affordable apartment units (**Table 2-25**).

Moderate income Households

Persons and households of moderate income earn between 81 percent and 120 percent of the County's AMI – up to \$111,850, depending on household size in 2019. The maximum affordable home price for a moderate-income household is \$338,000 for a one-person household and \$521,250 for a five-person family. Moderate income households in Del Mar would not be able to purchase a home in the City. The maximum affordable rent payment for moderate income households is between \$1,813 and \$2,796 per month. Appropriately sized market-rate rental housing is generally affordable to households in this income group.

Table 2-26: Affordable Housing Costs (2019) San Diego County							
Annual Income		Affordable Monthly Housing Cost		Utilities Allowances, Taxes Taxes, and Insurance			Affordable Purchase Price
		Rent	Sale	Rent	Sale	Taxes/Insurance	Purchase Price
Extremely Low-income (30% of AMI)							
1-Person	\$22,500	\$563	\$563	\$119	\$180	\$84	\$105,000
2-Person	\$25,700	\$643	\$643	\$152	\$220	\$96	\$120,000
3-Person	\$28,900	\$723	\$723	\$222	\$261	\$108	\$135,000
4-Person	\$32,100	\$803	\$803	\$237	\$323	\$120	\$149,750
5-Person	\$34,700	\$868	\$868	\$271	\$364	\$130	\$162,000
Very Low-income (50% of AMI)							
1-Person	\$37,450	\$936	\$936	\$119	\$180	\$140	\$174,500
2-Person	\$42,800	\$1,070	\$1,070	\$152	\$220	\$161	\$199,500
3-Person	\$48,150	\$1,204	\$1,204	\$222	\$261	\$180	\$224,500
4-Person	\$53,500	\$1,338	\$1,338	\$237	\$323	\$201	\$249,500
5-Person	\$57,800	\$1,445	\$1,445	\$271	\$364	\$217	\$269,500
Low-income (80% AMI)							
1-Person	\$59,950	\$1,499	\$1,499	\$119	\$180	\$225	\$279,500
2-Person	\$68,500	\$1,713	\$1,713	\$152	\$220	\$257	\$319,500
3-Person	\$77,050	\$1,926	\$1,926	\$222	\$261	\$289	\$359,000
4-Person	\$85,600	\$2,140	\$2,140	\$237	\$323	\$321	\$399,000
5-Person	\$92,450	\$2,311	\$2,311	\$271	\$364	\$347	\$430,750
Moderate Income (120% AMI)							
1-Person	\$72,500	\$1,813	\$1,813	\$119	\$180	\$272	\$338,000
2-Person	\$82,850	\$2,071	\$2,071	\$152	\$220	\$311	\$386,000
3-Person	\$93,200	\$2,330	\$2,330	\$222	\$261	\$350	\$434,000
4-Person	\$103,550	\$2,589	\$2,589	\$237	\$323	\$388	\$482,750

Annual Income		Affordable Monthly Housing Cost		Utilities Allowances, Taxes Taxes, and Insurance			Affordable Purchase Purchase Price
		Rent	Sale	Rent	Sale	Taxes/ Insurance	
5-Person	\$111,850	\$2,796	\$2,796	\$271	\$364	\$419	\$521,250
<i>Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development, 2019 Income limits; and Kimley-Horn and Associates Assumptions: 2019 HCD income limits; 30% gross household income as affordable housing cost; 15% of monthly affordable cost for taxes and insurance; 10% down payment; and 4.5% interest rate for a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage loan. Utilities based on San Diego County Utility Allowance.</i>							

G. AFFORDABLE HOUSING

1. PROJECT-BASED ASSISTED HOUSING

State law requires that the City identify, analyze, and propose programs to preserve existing multiple dwelling rental units that currently receive rental assistance and that are eligible to convert to market-rate housing due to termination of subsidy contract, mortgage prepayment, or expiring use restrictions during the next ten years. Thus, this analysis of “at-risk housing” covers the period from January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2029.

The analysis identified that the City of Del Mar currently does not have any publicly assisted rental housing that is deed restricted for low-income use. Therefore, no low-income rental units are considered “at risk” within the January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2029 housing analysis period for the 6th Cycle Housing Element Update.

2. TENANT-BASED RENTAL SUBSIDIES

As of March 2019, the City collects two In-Lieu Housing Mitigation Fees per year. The first one is a reduction fee that is imposed when there is a net loss of units; and the second is the inclusionary housing mitigation fee imposed on new housing development. The money is placed in the Housing Assistance Fund, which is used to provide subsidized rent for up to eight low and very low-income families within the City. Additionally, the County of San Diego assigns the San Diego Housing Voucher Program payment standards, which apply to the entire San Diego region and are used when calculating the maximum subsidy for each client under the City of Del Mar’s rental assistance program that is administered by Del Mar Community Connections.

Effective October 1, 2018, the Housing Authority of the County of San Diego implemented a new method for calculating payment standards, which resulted in nearly a 70 percent increase in the total amount of rental assistance payments paid to eligible tenants in Del Mar. The new method is called the Small Area Market Rent. It meets the new HUD federal requirements and provides greater subsidy in high rent zip codes such as Del Mar where clients have struggled to meet the affordability test (where rent is a maximum of 30% of household income).

3. TEMPORARY AND SEASONAL WORKERS

The State's 22nd District Agricultural Association oversees the State Fairgrounds property in Del Mar, which comprises roughly 20 percent of the land area of the City and roughly 78% of the land area of identified candidate housing sites within the City. The San Diego County Fair and the Del Mar Racetrack employ a large number of workers in temporary positions during the annual Fair and horse racing seasons and for numerous other special events conducted intermittently on the property. Jobs associated with the annual Fair and race meet events are comprised primarily of low-paying positions. Due to the transient nature of seasonal work, workers may reside outside of Del Mar and may travel to work and/or live at the State Fairgrounds in Del Mar only when temporary employment is available.

Temporary housing is available on the State Fairgrounds property for approximately 1,200 people on a seasonal basis. Many of the employees utilizing the various sleeping quarters, especially during the San Diego County Fair and horse racing season, are persons with lower incomes, such as carnival workers and equine grooms. Currently, on-site housing for temporary employees is provided in the form of:

- ▶ Up to 110 recreational vehicle (RV) parking spaces are available during the San Diego County Fair to carnival workers, carnival operators, commercial exhibitors, and members of the Future Farmers of America (FFA) and 4-H and their parents; and during the racing season to horse handlers and horse grooms. For the remainder of the year, the RV spaces are available for a variety of uses, including, for participants who show exhibits at various shows and special events occurring at the State Fairgrounds and general low-cost visitor accommodations use by visitors traveling in their RVs.
- ▶ Multiple dorm buildings containing basic sleeping rooms with shared bathroom facilities available during the San Diego County Fair to carnival workers, and members of the Future Farmers of America (FFA) and 4-H and their parents; and during the racing season to horse handlers and horse grooms. For the remainder of the year the sleeping rooms are locked and not used for housing.

In 2008, the 22nd District Agricultural Association adopted a Master Plan that includes a residential component. It identifies the demolition of the existing dormitory style housing that is currently used by seasonal workers, which at the time was planned to be replaced by 78 new units that would be available for its seasonal workers and some of its permanent employees. However, the temporary housing arrangements located on the State Fairgrounds are not considered long-term housing options as they are not used as long-term housing units, the facilities do not provide for independent dwelling units with a separate bathroom and kitchen, and the individual "dorms" do not have direct private access to the unit from outside of the building. This means that these units do not meet the census definition of a housing unit, which is used by HCD to determine if a housing unit can be counted towards a City's RHNA obligation. As such, these units are not able to be counted towards the City of Del Mar's RHNA obligation.

The City's goal for the 6th Cycle Housing Element is to vigorously pursue permanent housing opportunities on the State Fairgrounds property. The City is currently working with the 22nd District Agricultural Association and neighboring cities to try and secure partnerships and agreements that will facilitate the future construction of permanent dwelling units for independent living on the State Fairgrounds property in a manner that meets the City's obligations per State law for production of lower income housing.

Policy Consideration:

Housing Element Programs 7A, 7F and 7I address the City's goals in providing accessible and affordable housing to all persons.



Chapter 3: Housing Constraints, Resources, and Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing



CHAPTER 3: HOUSING CONSTRAINTS, RESOURCES, AND AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING

The City's objective with the 6th Cycle Housing Element is to create a more integrated and balanced community. Chapter 3 identifies existing housing constraints, housing resources, and opportunities to create new housing choices that can enhance and diversify the community in terms of race and income for long term balance and sustainability. The City of Del Mar is a housing opportunity area that offers access to jobs, transit, services, good schools, public beaches and parks, and a healthy and safe environment with coastal resources, amenities, and programs that enhance the quality of life. Through identification of the main constraints to local housing mobility opportunities and associated policy considerations, the City was able to identify strategies, programs, and actions in Chapter 4 that are intended to remove impediments to housing, provide housing choices that enable people to move to Del Mar, enhance housing resources and community assistance, and affirmatively further fair housing in Del Mar.

A. HOUSING CONSTRAINTS

A variety of constraints affect the provisions and opportunities for adequate housing in Del Mar. The housing constraints analysis consists of nongovernmental or market constraints, including but not limited to land costs, construction costs, and availability of finances; and governmental constraints, including but not limited to development standards and building codes, land use controls, and permitting processes. Combined, these factors create barriers to availability and affordability of new housing, especially for lower and moderate-income households.

1. NONGOVERNMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

Nongovernmental constraints largely affect the cost of housing in Del Mar and can produce barriers to housing production and affordability. These constraints include the limited availability and high cost of land for residential development, the high demand for housing, limited financing and lending availability, high construction costs, and the limited availability and high cost of labor, which can make it expensive for developers to build any housing, and especially affordable housing. The following highlights the primary nongovernmental market factors that affect the production of housing in Del Mar.

LAND COSTS AND CONSTRUCTION COSTS

High land costs are a significant constraint to the development of affordable and middle-income housing in the City of Del Mar. Land cost represents a significant cost component in residential development. According to current listings in the City of Del Mar, the cost of land can range from \$2,395,000 for 0.93 acres inland from the coast, near Crest Canyon Park to \$2,795,000 for 1.02 acres near the San Dieguito Lagoon. Land costs also show to reach as high as \$7,995,000 for half of an acre near the coast with an ocean view. Current listings in nearby cities such as Solana Beach and Encinitas showed land for sale from about \$465,000 for a 5,000 square foot property inland from the coast to about \$2,000,000 for coastal properties primarily under a half of an acre in size. High land costs have a demonstrable effect on the cost of housing in Del Mar, as the price of housing is directly related to the costs of acquiring land. These high land costs are a significant constraint to the development of affordable and middle-income housing in the City.

Additionally, current housing data shows that the price of single dwelling detached units in the City ranged from \$1,700,000 for a three bedroom and ~~three bathroom~~ ~~three-bathroom~~ single-family detached unit (2,224 sf) to between \$3,000,000 and \$9,000,000 for beach front property with similar square footage.¹ Location within Del Mar is a factor as well, with some properties in the hills towards the eastern part of the City selling for 1,900,000 to 2,400,000. As of August 2020, there were several attached condominium units for sale between \$800,000 and 1,200,000. These units typically had two bedrooms and one or two bathrooms.

Due to the high cost of land, it can be difficult for developers or private investors to secure land, go through a lengthy entitlement and construction process while carrying the land, and then sell or lease units at an affordable rate without external funding methods to offset the loss of income on affordable units. The limited availability and corresponding high cost of vacant land poses one of the largest constraints to the construction of affordable housing in Del Mar. High land costs have a demonstrable effect on the cost of housing as the price is directly related to the costs of acquiring land.

The cost of construction is another major factor that affects the price of housing. The International Code Council (ICC) provides estimates for the average cost of labor and materials for typical Type VA wood-frame housing. Estimates are based on a metric of “good-quality” construction, providing for materials and fixtures that are well above the minimum required by state and local building codes. In August 2019, the ICC estimated that the average per square-foot cost for good-quality housing construction in the San Diego region was approximately \$117 for multiple dwelling unit housing and \$129 for single dwelling unit homes. Construction costs for custom homes and units with extra design features and amenities, as is common in Del Mar, run even higher. Pursuant to the City’s adopted Building valuation table, last amended in 2010, the minimum price per square foot is \$197. Although construction costs are a significant portion of the overall development cost, they are consistent throughout the region. Considering the high land costs in Del Mar, construction costs are not considered a major constraint to market rate housing production. However, when considered together with the high land costs, the high construction costs are a factor that affects the feasibility of housing production for lower income households.

Policy Consideration:

While the City cannot control the price of land within Del Mar or construction costs, Housing Element Program 7A identifies funding sources that the City will reserve to directly aid in the construction of affordable housing when funds are available.

AVAILABILITY OF FINANCING

The availability of financing in a community depends on a number of factors, including the type of lending institutions active in a community, lending practices, rates and fees charged, laws and regulations governing financial institutions, and equal access to such loans. Additionally, availability of financing affects a person’s ability to purchase or improve a home. Under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA), lending institutions are required to disclose information on the disposition of loan applications and the income, gender, and race of loan applicants. The primary concern in a review of lending activity is to determine whether home financing is available to residents of a community. The data presented in this section includes the disposition of loan applications submitted to financial institutions for home purchase, home improvement, and refinancing in Del Mar.

¹ Zillow, August 2020

Table 3-1 below displays the disposition of loan applications for the County of San Diego, per the 2016 Home Mortgage Discloser Act report.

Given the relatively high rates of approval for home purchase, improvement, and refinance loans, home financing is generally available and is not considered to be a significant constraint to the provision and maintenance of housing for the current population in Del Mar. [This trend is expected to be similar in terms of the processing of loans related to financing opportunities for the development of affordable housing in Del Mar. However, as identified in the policy consideration below, the City will actively share availability of financing opportunities with the public and monitor progress and potential impediments as it relates to the production of affordable housing and resident access to loans and financial assistance for affordable housing.](#)

Policy Consideration:

Housing Element **Program 6B** identifies actions the City will take to further fair housing practices, including identification of barriers to receiving loans and potential constraints related to accessibility to housing for all income levels. [Further, through Program 7J the City is establishing a database of community assistance resources, including financial resources available for funding affordable housing that will be available to the public. Through Program 1J the City will establish a program to proactively and regularly reach out to affordable housing developers and the San Diego Housing Federation to share information on affordable housing opportunities in the City of Del Mar when available to help connect interested property owners with potential affordable housing developers and available financing tools.](#)

Table 3-1: Disposition of Loan Applications – San Diego County				
Applications	Total	Percent Approved	Percent Denied	Percent Other
By Loan Type				
Conventional Purchase	20,129	77.6%	5.2%	17.2%
Government-Backed Purchase ¹	6,721	72.8%	5.6%	21.5%
Home Improvement	1,875	78.0%	7.9%	14.2%
Refinancing	14,015	72.8%	7.3%	19.8%
<i>Notes: Percent approved includes loans approved by the lenders whether or not they are accepted by the applicants. Percent Other includes loan applications that were either withdrawn or closed for incomplete information. Source: HMDA data, 2017. 1. Government-backed loans include loans insured or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), Veteran Administration (VA), and Farm Service Agency (FSA)/Rural Housing Services (RHS).</i>				

ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS

Market forces on the economy and the trickle-down effects on the construction industry can act as a barrier to housing construction, especially to affordable housing construction. It is estimated that housing price growth will continue in the City and the region for the foreseeable future.

On February 14, 2020, the County of San Diego (County) Board of Supervisors declared a local health emergency in the County of San Diego, California due to the public health threat of the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19). On March 4, 2020, California Governor Gavin Newsom declared a state of emergency in the State of California due to COVID-19's public health threat. On March 14, 2020, the Del Mar City Council proclaimed a Local Emergency, as defined by Government Code §8558(c), in Del Mar due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The impacts that the COVID-19 pandemic will have on the local housing market, including housing construction and availability, are unknown at the time of this analysis. However, it is anticipated

that COVID-19 may present further constraints to the development of affordable housing in Del Mar during the 2021-2029 planning period that are out of the control of the City.

Prior to the March 4, 2020 state of emergency order for COVID-19, the economy was growing. California was seeing a 1.6 percent growth in jobs from 2019 and experiencing all-time lows for unemployment rates. A 2020 California Association of Realtors (CAR) report found that homes on the market in San Diego County cost an average of \$670,000 in February 2020, a seven percent increase year-to-year change. According to the CAR First Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index, from 2018 to 2019 the median value of a home in San Diego County was \$556,750 with monthly payments (including taxes and insurance) of \$2,880. This cost required an average qualifying income of \$86,400. In the City of Del Mar, homes and cost of living were significantly higher. According to Zillow Home Prices and Values data (August 2020), the median cost of a home in Del Mar was \$2,436,331.

Del Mar's median home price outpaced the median home price reported in nearby coastal cities such as Solana Beach (\$1,183,000), Encinitas (\$925,000) and Carlsbad (\$785,100). The high cost of land and increasing home prices in Del Mar present a constraint to the development of and access to housing, particularly at rental and for sale prices available to lower income renters and buyers.

GOVERNMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

2.

In addition to market constraints, a number of policies and regulations at the Federal, State, regional, and local levels also affect the price and availability of housing and the provision of affordable housing. The City of Del Mar has no control over laws enacted at the regional, state, and federal level.

At the Federal level, constraints may include federally-adopted regulations, standards, provisions, ~~policies~~policies, and directives from agencies engaged in housing financing/funding, housing services, and compliance monitoring that impose restrictions and limitation on housing development. For example, in Del Mar the federal regulations related to flood management within floodplains can act as a constraint to housing. Other federal-level constraints may be influenced more specifically by project type, affordability level, and tenure.

At the State level, these constraints may include regulations, standards, provisions policies and directives specific to California jurisdictions from various state agencies engaged in housing financing, services and compliance monitoring that impose restrictions or limitations on housing development. For example, in Del Mar the California Coastal Act regulations applicable to coastal jurisdictions can act as a constraint to housing because residential is not a priority land use under the Coastal Act. Other State-level constraints may be influenced by -the various State laws and regulations tied to General Plan law and Housing Element certification. These State requirements impose challenges to the ability of jurisdictions to meet the provisions contained in State housing law and often necessitate imposition of a General Plan maintenance fee on development permit applications, which is an added cost to the development of housing.

At the regional level, the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), County of San Diego, and other applicable agencies may include limitations on funding, financing, grants, and loans that require mitigation, ~~monitoring~~monitoring, and reporting programs for compliance. Much of the regional limitations are pass-through from federal and state requirements, but particular localized policies and programs may affect housing development as well.

However, the primary source of governmental constraints ~~are~~is typically laws and regulations governing the use of land at the local level. Therefore, the focus of the analysis of governmental constraints is mainly at the local level. Local laws including land use and development controls, permit processing procedures, site

improvement requirements, fees and exactions, and other factors can create regulatory barriers that constrain the development of new housing as well as the maintenance and improvement of existing housing.

Policy Consideration:

Housing Element **Programs 5C and 7F-5B and 1I** specify actions the City will take to support the accommodation of future housing. These actions include requiring a “Housing Impact Statement” in all staff reports related to land use and planning that will describe how a proposed action meets the City’s housing goals and any potential impacts on the housing supply (**Program 5B**) and a **streamlining** program for **streamlining** the development process **and creating incentives** for projects with an affordable housing component (**Program 1I**). ~~The~~ **In addition to streamlining, the** City is encouraged to pursue the following ~~additional~~ actions: consolidated permit processing to simplify the application process, entitlement exemptions to reduce the number of required permits, streamlined review processes to shorten approval times, and fee reductions or payment deferrals.

LAND USE CONTROLS

The City of Del Mar’s Community Plan, Local Coastal Program (LCP), and Zoning Ordinance (Title 30 of the Del Mar Municipal Code [DMMC]) set forth policies and regulations for guiding local development. As of August 2020, the City’s Community Plan (excluding the Housing Element), certified LCP, and City of Del Mar Municipal Code each identify the following residential categories and allowed densities:

- ▶ Very Low Density Residential (R1-40) (1 unit/net acre²)
- ▶ Modified Low Density Residential (R1-14) (Max. 3.1 units/net acre)
- ▶ Low Density Residential (R1-10) (Max. 4.3 units/net acre)
- ▶ Low Density Residential - Beach (R1-10B) (Max. 4.3 units/net acre)
- ▶ Medium Density Single Family Residential (R1-5) (Max. 8.7 units/net acre)
- ▶ Medium Density Single Family Residential - Beach (R1-5B) (Max. 8.7 units/net acre)
- ▶ Medium Density Mixed Residential - East (RM-East) (Max. 8.8-17.6 units/net acre)
- ▶ Medium Density Mixed Residential - West (RM-West) (Max. 8.8-17.6 units/net acre)
- ▶ Medium Density Mixed Residential - Central (RM-Central) (Max. 6.3-12.5 units/net acre)
- ▶ Medium Density Mixed Residential - South (RM-South) (Max. 10.9-12.5 units/net acre)
- ▶ High Density Residential (R-2) (Max. 12.5 units/net acre)
- ▶ Residential Commercial (RC) (Max. 12.5 units/net acre)
- ▶ Carmel Valley Precise Plan (Max. one unit per developable parcel identified in the Carmel Valley Precise Plan)
- ▶ Professional Commercial (PC) (Max. 1 accessory unit³/parcel)

² ~~One-acre~~**One-acre** totals 43,560 square feet. The term “net” acre means 43,560 square feet of land area, not including public streets or road easements as defined in DMMC Section 30.04.010.

³ An “accessory unit” is not an “Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU)” as defined by State law (Government Code Section 65852.2). For example, an accessory unit is an allowed accessory use in commercial zones that is not subject to the ADU regulations in DMMC Chapter 30.91 and is subject to the development standards and permit processes of the zone; whereas an ADU, as defined, would

- ▶ North Commercial (NC) (Max. 1 accessory unit/parcel)
- ▶ Central Commercial (CC) (Max. 1 accessory unit/parcel)

These residential categories generally accommodate single dwelling unit and duplex development with limited opportunities for multiple dwelling unit development greater than two primary dwelling units per parcel. None of the existing residential land use designations or zones accommodate a density of 20 dwelling units per acre, which is the State’s minimum required default density for Del Mar (based on jurisdiction size) that can accommodate housing development for lower income households. [The final California Coastal Commission approvals, required to certify the locally adopted increase in density in the PC Zone and NC Zone in accordance with the 5th Cycle Housing Element, are still pending.](#)⁴ The highest density in the City is currently RM-East at 17.6 units/net area. In its usage, “dwelling units” per acre refers to primary dwelling units and does not factor in ADUs as defined by State law. Due to the built-out nature of the City, most housing development is expected to occur as small-scale, in-fill development on existing, subdivided lots.

Additional Dwelling Units Allowed per Zoning

State law provides for the development of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) on a lot in any zone that allows residential or mixed use as a primary use; and provides for Junior ADUs (JrADUs) on any lot with a single dwelling unit. According to the City of Del Mar Municipal Code, an ADU is a small ancillary dwelling unit (detached or attached) with complete, independent living facilities (kitchen and bathroom) located on the same lot as a primary dwelling unit; and a JrADU is a smaller dwelling unit (500 square feet maximum in size) that is developed within a single dwelling unit on a single dwelling unit lot that has a separate entrance, efficiency kitchen, and access to a bathroom either within the JrADU or shared with the primary dwelling unit. The provision of ADUs and JrADUs within the City can:

- ▶ Provide a greater balance of housing options and affordability to meet the City’s housing goals;
- ▶ Provide more affordable housing options for seniors and lower-income individuals to remain in the community;
- ▶ Provide independent accommodations for extended family or caregivers to live on the same premises;
- ▶ Provide the opportunity for supplemental rental income to homeowners; and

be exempt from the development standards (i.e., floor area ratio (FAR), lot coverage, and parking) and discretionary permit processes required by the zone.

⁴ ~~[This footnote will be updated prior to HCD submission before the April 15, 2021 deadline]~~ Three 5th Cycle Programs included local actions to create adequate sites up to 20 du/ac in the City’s Professional Commercial (PC) zone (5th Cycle Program 2F) and North Commercial (NC) zone (5th Cycle Program 2E), and [rezone to allow](#) between 20-25 du/ac on two vacant parcels in the NC zone identified as APNs 299-100-47 and 299-100-48 (5th Cycle Program 2G). *As of March 4, 2021, the status of each program follows: 1) The required local actions on 5th Cycle Programs 2E (NC zone), 2F (PC zone), and 2G (Housing Element Implementation Overlay Zone/Rezone) are complete were completed prior to the April 15, 2021 statute deadline and the code amendment is currently pending certification by the California Coastal Commission (CCC); 2) local actions on Program 2E (NC) are partially complete, a portion is pending certification by the CCC, and a Referendum is pending a public vote; and 3) local actions are not complete on Program 2G. City Council consideration of all local actions is anticipated to occur prior to the April 15, 2021 statute deadline.*

- ▶ Help to reduce local vehicle miles of travel (VMT) and meet Climate Action Plan goals by accommodating a greater variety of housing options in close proximity to services and employers within the community.
- ▶ Note that ADUs and JrADUs do not count toward the allowable density of any zone and are otherwise exempt from various development standards (e.g., FAR, lot coverage, and parking) and discretionary permit processes (e.g., design review and conditional use permits).

Since the 1990s, the City has adopted a series of ordinances to implement State law requirements related to ADUs including:

- ▶ Adoption of the Second Dwelling Unit Ordinance (April 1999) required ADUs to be deed restricted affordable and approved through a ministerial permit process (prior to October 2017, ADUs were more commonly referred to as Second Dwelling Units or Granny Flats);
- ▶ Adoption of an ADU Ordinance (October 2017) replaced the Second Dwelling Unit Ordinance, removed the prior deed restriction requirements, and implemented new State laws in effect to provide for ADUs and JrADUs, and ministerial approvals through a streamlined process (e.g., no longer subject to design review or conditional use permits); and
- ▶ Adoption of an update to the ADU Ordinance (June 2020) implemented a package of State ADU laws that took effect on January 1, 2020.
 - i. The new laws significantly incentivized the development of ADUs by exempting them from a lot's floor area ratio (FAR) limit, pre-empted local jurisdictions from adopting a maximum square footage limit smaller than 850 square feet or a maximum height limit less than 16 feet (except for ADUs in the Bluff, Slope and Canyon Overlay Zone which include a minimum 14-foot height); expanded placement options where ADUs may now be located on a lot in any zone where residential is an allowed primary use, including properties with single dwelling unit or multiple dwelling unit development; expanded the number of ADUs allowed per lot under various scenarios; and required development approvals within 60 days of a complete application.

Consistent with State law, ADUs are allowed in zones that allow single dwelling unit or multiple dwelling unit development as a primary use. In Del Mar, this includes all of the City's residential zones and the Carmel Valley Precise Plan Specific Plan (CVPP). A single dwelling unit is permitted to have one ~~detached~~ ADU (~~attached or detached~~) and one additional ADU (~~or JrADU~~) located within the primary dwelling unit ~~or one ADU attached to the primary dwelling unit~~. The primary dwelling unit can be existing or proposed. Lots with an existing duplex are allowed a maximum of one ADU per primary dwelling unit. ADUs on lots with an existing duplex must be located within or attached to the primary dwelling unit or may be detached per the development standards that are applicable to ADUs on lots with a single dwelling unit. A lot with existing multiple dwelling unit development of three or more units per lot (e.g., existing development in RM-South) is permitted to incorporate ADUs into spaces that are not located within the existing dwelling units themselves including ADUs as detached structures (maximum of two per lot) and/or ADUs within converted multiple dwelling unit building spaces that are not associated with an individual dwelling unit (e.g., common area storage rooms, boiler rooms, attics, basements, or parking garages). The City is precluded from requiring replacement parking spaces if a garage, carport, or covered parking structure is demolished for the construction of an ADU or conversion to an ADU with some exceptions that apply for consistency with the Coastal Act. The maximum number of ADUs allowable within converted spaces of multi-dwelling unit buildings is 25 percent of the total number of existing dwelling units on the lot. This 25 percent is not

inclusive of the two ADUs that are permitted as detached structures. ADUs cannot be included in proposed multiple dwelling unit development.

JrADUs are allowed only in single dwelling unit zones. In Del Mar, these include the CVPP, R1-10, R1-10B, R1-14, R1-40, R1-5, and R1-5B zones. Only one JrADU is permitted per lot and must be located entirely within the walls of a primary dwelling unit.

Policy Consideration:

Housing Element Program 2A specifies actions the City will take to extend and enhance the City's existing ADU incentive program (pilot program), which currently provides a 500 square foot floor area incentive for owners who agree to deed restrict an ADU for rent to low-income/low-income households. The City will undertake an economic study and zoning assessment to understand the market and comparative financial cost-benefit impact to property owners in a single dwelling unit, multiple dwelling unit units, or mixed-use/mixed-use development context. This information will be used to help the City explore various options for additional incentives that could be offered to encourage greater participation in the program as necessary to generate at least 15 deed-restricted low income ADUs by April 2029.

Coastal Bluff Overlay Zone (DMMC Chapter 30.55)

Del Mar is a coastal city with its entire westerly boundary located along the shoreline of the Pacific Ocean. The purpose of the Coastal Bluff Overlay Zone is to protect the City's coastal bluffs along the shoreline as well as avoid the risks of life and property associated with bluff failure and shoreline erosion. Uses allowed in the Coastal Bluff Overlay Zone are only those uses allowed in the underlying zone. All development within the Coastal Bluff Overlay Zone is required to obtain discretionary permit approval. Because the Coastal Bluff Overlay Zone is intended to protect people and provide public safety guidelines for future development, the local processes accompanied with permitting for proposed development are not considered a constraint. Sites identified within the City of Del Mar's Housing Element that are in the Coastal Bluff Overlay Zone are identified in **Appendix B, Table B-4 and B-5**, and include:

- ▶ 298-241-06-00 - Border Ave
- ▶ 298-241-07-00 - 929 Border Ave
- ▶ 298-241-34-00 - Border Ave
- ▶ 298-241-35-00 - Border Ave

Policy Consideration:

Program 6C details actions the City will take to work with both the California Coastal Commission (CCC) and State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to continue compliance with the Coastal Act and Housing Element-related requirements, including the State-mandated accommodation of additional housing development capacity. The City will continue to work with these agencies to "harmonize" the Coastal Act and State Housing laws and identify a strategy to best accommodate future development capacity as assigned to the City for the 6th cycle. ~~clearly define~~ This will involve discussions per Program 6C of the potential development constraints associated with development of affordable housing in the coastal zone and the need for preservation of existing dwelling units for long-term housing in the coastal zone per Program 5C.

|

Floodplain Overlay Zone (DMMC Chapter 30.56)

The Floodplain Overlay Zone is composed of properties located within the 500-year floodplains of the San Dieguito River, Pacific Ocean, and the Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, which have been identified by the Federal Insurance Administration as being subject to periodic inundation due to flooding. The purpose of the Floodplain Overlay Zone is to protect the public health, safety, and welfare by ensuring that any new development is appropriately sited and constructed to avoid hazards. The regulations are intended to ensure that development within the Floodplain Overlay Zone will not obstruct flood flow, will be designed to reduce the need for construction of flood control facilities, will locate any new habitable areas at or above the base flood elevation (BFE), and will minimize the cost of flood insurance to Del Mar property owners. Because the Floodplain Overlay Zone applies regulations that are intended to protect the public health and safety, the processes accompanied with permitting are not considered a constraint. Sites identified within the City of Del Mar's Housing Element that are in the Floodplain Overlay Zone are identified in **Appendix B, Table B-4 and B-5**, and include:

- ▶ 299-100-28-00 - 2126 Jimmy Durante Blvd
- ▶ 299-100-27-00 - 2120 Jimmy Durante Blvd
- ▶ 299-071-06-00 - 2010 Jimmy Durante Blvd
- ▶ 299-071-07-00 - 2002 Jimmy Durante Blvd
- ▶ 299-100-48-00 - Jimmy Durante Blvd
- ▶ 299-100-49-00 - 2236 Jimmy Durante Blvd
- ▶ 299-100-30-00 - 2148 Jimmy Durante Blvd
- ▶ 299-030-12-00 - 28th Street
- ▶ 299-021-20-00 - 2810 Camino Del Mar

Policy Consideration:

Program 6C details actions the City will take to work with both the California Coastal Commission (CCC) and State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to [continue compliance with the Coastal Act and Housing Element-related requirements, including the State-mandated accommodation of additional housing development capacity](#). The City will continue to work with these agencies to "harmonize" the Coastal Act and State Housing laws and identify a strategy to best accommodate future development capacity as assigned to the City for the 6th cycle. This will involve discussions per **Program 6C** of [clearly define](#) the potential development constraints associated with development [of affordable housing in the coastal zone and the need for preservation of existing dwelling units for long-term housing](#) in the coastal zone [per Program 5C](#).

Open Space Overlay Zone (DMMC Chapter 30.60)

The Open Space Overlay Zone is applied to protect open space areas of community-wide importance, ensure an atmosphere of openness, and preserve scenic vistas and particularly unique natural features in specific neighborhoods consistent with the Community Plan. Uses allowed in the Open Space Overlay Zone are only those allowed in the underlying zone. All major building improvements and new development require approval of a conditional use permit prior to approval of associated construction permits. The Open Space Overlay Zone intends to maintain healthy and appropriate open space accessible to all in the City

of Del Mar. Because it primarily affects areas in Del Mar that are not suitable for residential development, the processes accompanied with the required permitting in this Overlay Zone are not considered a constraint. Sites identified within the City of Del Mar's Housing Element that are in the Open Space Overlay Zone are identified in **Appendix B, Table B-4 and B-5**, and include:

ii.

- ▶ 299-200-65-00 - 690 Serpentine Dr
- ▶ 299-200-63-00 – San Dieguito Dr
- ▶ 299-200-64-00 - 2100 Gatun St
- ▶ 301-032-11-00 - 155 Carmel Valley Rd

Bluff, Slope and Canyon Overlay Zone (DMMC Chapter 30.52)

The Bluff, Slope and Canyon (BSC) Overlay Zone is intended to implement existing Community Plan policies related to aesthetics to protect public scenic views and preserve the scenic sandstone bluffs and related canyons and steep slopes which characterize the area within the overlay zone. The overlay zone is also intended to protect downstream resources from the adverse impacts of erosion and sedimentation. The unique landforms within the overlay zone provide visual relief and diversity within the City that defines and separates ~~neighborhoods, and neighborhoods and~~ enhances the overall quality of Del Mar's local coastal environment. The overlay zone requires a 14-foot height limit, which is the lowest maximum height limit that applies in the City. This height limit presents a potential constraint to the production of multiple dwelling unit development.

As outlined in **Program 3A**, the City is pursuing the development of a portion of the required affordable housing units on the Del Mar Fairgrounds property. If an agreement to develop the City's required affordable units on the Fairgrounds property ~~is~~ not reached within the specified timeframe, the City will work to implement the required rezones as part of **Program 1E**. These sites are located within the BSC Overlay Zone. If the City is required to implement the contingency rezone per Program 1E, the City will be required to accommodate by-right development at a density of 20-25 du/ac, which may require the City accommodate affordable housing development height that exceeds the existing overlay zone height limit. If development is determined to be constrained by the existing height limit within the BSC Overlay Zone, the City will evaluate measures that can be taken to remove the constraint as necessary to physically accommodate a project with affordable units to meet the City's RHNA. Sites identified within the City of Del Mar's Housing Element that are in the Bluff, Slope and Canyon Overlay Zone are identified in **Appendix B, Table B-4 and B-5**, and include:

- ▶ 301-010-01-00 - Stratford Ct
- ▶ 301-010-02-00 - Stratford Ct
- ▶ 300-321-14-00 - Stratford Ct
- ▶ 298-241-06-00 - Border Ave
- ▶ 298-241-07-00 - 929 Border Ave
- ▶ 298-241-29-00 - Camino Del Mar
- ▶ 298-241-34-00 - Border Ave

- ▶ 298-241-35-00 - Border Ave
- ▶ 298-241-36-00 - Camino Del Mar
- ▶ 301-032-11-00 - 155 Carmel Valley Rd

iii.

Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (DMMC Chapter 30.58)

The Historic Preservation Overlay (HPO) Zone is intended to protect the architectural and historic integrity of historically significant properties, for the benefit of present and future generations. The overlay zone provides continued preservation of designated historic landmark properties by providing for the architectural control of such properties, and by providing for flexible designation of permitted uses more befitting the economic viability of the historic structures occupying said properties than may otherwise exist under the permitted use provisions of the underlying zone. Allowable uses in the Historic Preservation Overlay Zone are those allowed in the underlying zone; however, the City Council may permit use of a designated historic landmark property other than those uses permitted by the underlying zone, following a public ~~hearing~~hearing, and as seen appropriate.

The HPO Zone requires that all development demolitions, relocations, conversions, or other alterations on designated historic landmark properties must maintain the architectural style and scale characterizing the period of history in which the structure was built. The requirements of the HPO zone may cause constraints to the production and maintenance of housing; however, because the BC and CC zones are primarily affected by the overlay zone, it is not considered a constraint to housing. There are no sites identified within the City of Del Mar's Housing Element that are in the Historic Preservation Overlay Zone.

Lagoon Overlay Zone (DMMC Chapter 30.53)

The Lagoon Overlay Zone applies to properties which are located directly in or along the San Dieguito Lagoon and Los Peñasquitos Lagoon; and that are located within the City's Floodway Zone and/or Floodplain Overlay Zone. The purpose of the Lagoon Overlay Zone is to protect the wetland resources of these lagoon areas and their sensitive upland habitats by requiring that all development activities taking place in the zone are designed and implemented in a manner that is consistent with wetland habitat protection and enhancement. All construction and development within this overlay zone ~~requires~~require discretionary permit ~~approval~~ (approval (i.e., a Conditional Use Permit and Coastal Development Permit); however, because only a small area of existing housing that is located around the San Dieguito lagoon is located within the Lagoon Overlay Zone, it is not considered a constraint to housing production. Sites identified within the City of Del Mar's Housing Element that are in the Lagoon Overlay Zone are identified in **Appendix B, Table B-4 and B-5**, and include:

- ▶ 301-032-11-00 - 155 Carmel Valley Rd
- ▶ 299-100-28-00 - 2126 Jimmy Durante Blvd
- ▶ 299-100-27-00 - 2120 Jimmy Durante Blvd
- ▶ 299-071-06-00 - 2010 Jimmy Durante Blvd
- ▶ 299-071-07-00 - 2002 Jimmy Durante Blvd
- ▶ 299-100-48-00 - Jimmy Durante Blvd
- ▶ 299-100-49-00 - 2236 Jimmy Durante Blvd

- ▶ 299-100-30-00 - 2148 Jimmy Durante Blvd
- ▶ 299-200-63-00 – San Dieguito Dr
- ▶ 299-200-64-00 - 2100 Gatun St

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

The City of Del Mar’s development standards and regulations ensure the quality and safety of residential development in the City. The development standards by zone are outlined in **Table 3-23** below.

Table 3-23: Residential Development Standards in Del Mar

Community Plan (Zone)	Dimensions	Construction Standards			Setbacks (feet)			
Community Plan (Zone)	Min. Lot Size (sf)	Max. FAR	Max. Lot Coverage	Max Height (feet)	Front Yard	Rear Yard	Interior Side Yard	Street Side Yard
Very Low Density (R1-40)	40,000	12.5% ¹	20% ²	26	20	25	10	10
Modified Low Density (R1-14)	14,000	25% ¹	35% ²	26	20	25	7.5	10
Low Density (R1-10)	10,000	25% ¹	40% ²	26	20	25	7.5	10
Low Density-Beach (R1-10B)	10,000	30% ¹	45% ²	26	10	10	5	10
Medium Density Single-Family (R1-5)	5,000	30% ¹	45% ²	22	20	20	5	10
Medium Density Single-Family-Beach (R1-5B)	5,000	55%	80%	26	10	10	5	10
Medium Density Single-Mixed-East (RM-E)	5,000	40%	55%	26	20	20	5	10
Medium Density Mixed-West (RM-W)	5,000	45%	60%	26	10	10	5	10
Medium Density Mixed-Central (RM-C)	7,000	30%	45%	26	20	20	5	10
Medium Density Mixed-South (RM-S)	8,000	35%	50%	26	20	20	10	10
High Density Mixed (R-2)	7,000	35%	50%	26	20	20	5	10
Residential-Commercial (RC)	7,000	30%	55%	26	20	0	5	10
Camel Valley Precise Plan (CVVP)	As allowed under the Carmel Valley Precise Plan							
Plaza Specific Plan (PSP)	As allowed under the Plaza Specific Plan							

Table 3-23: Residential Development Standards in Del Mar

Community Plan (Zone)	Dimensions	Construction Standards			Setbacks (feet)			
Community Plan (Zone)	Min. Lot Size (sf)	Max. FAR	Max. Lot Coverage	Max Height (feet)	Front Yard	Rear Yard	Interior Side Yard	Street Side Yard
Hotel Specific Plan (HSP)	As allowed under the Hotel Specific Plan							
941 Specific Plan	As allowed under the 941 Specific Plan							
<i>FAR = Floor Area Ratio</i> <i>1: Or 2,000 sq. ft., whichever is greater</i> <i>2: Or 3,000 sq. ft., whichever is greater</i>								

Density

The Del Mar Community Plan and Zoning Code identify the maximum residential density for each land use designation and zone within the City as applicable. The City's lack of available zones that allow for multiple dwelling unit at a density of at least 20 dwelling units per acre is an identified impediment to multiple dwelling unit development and the provision of affordable housing.⁵ ~~While it~~ is common for projects in Del Mar to develop as single dwelling units even in zones where a greater number of units can be developed per the applicable zone. Senate Bill 330 is one applicable land use control per State law that ensures there will be no net loss reduction in units on a lot that would facilitate units in the lower income unit category. **Program 1A and Program 1B will create new opportunities for multiple dwelling unit development that includes units for lower income households.** Further, **Program 5B** will require that a Housing Impact Statement be included in all staff reports for discretionary land use and planning decisions to effectively disclose any potential impacts to the City's housing supply to decision makers prior to a decision being made. Generally, the City does not receive requests to develop at less than the densities permitted.

Minimum Lot Sizes

Minimum lot sizes and dimensions (width and depth) correspond to their residential density categories such that application of these standards will allow planned density to be achieved. For example, the R1-14 single-family residential zone requires a minimum lot size of 14,000 square feet (sf) per dwelling unit (du) to achieve a maximum of 3.1 du/acre, significantly more than the 5,000 sf/du minimum required to achieve a density of 8.7 du/acre in the R1-5 medium density single-family residential zone (43,560 sf / 8.7 du = 5,000 sf/du). While minimum lot sizes, achieve appropriate densities per the desired housing type, all single dwelling unit residential zones also allow at least one ADU on lots with one existing primary dwelling unit. Therefore, minimum lot size and lot dimension standards do not constrain the ability to achieve planned densities.

Setbacks

Minimum setback or yard requirements vary among the residential zones. The primary purposes of imposing setbacks ~~is~~are to ensure adequate air and light between properties, to ensure adequate on-site access and circulation, to provide opportunities for private open space areas (yards), and to separate uses between properties to minimize conflicts and potential life/safety hazards. Generally speaking, setbacks

⁵ The City Council adopted Ordinances 971 and 973 during the 5th Cycle to accommodate greater density in the North Commercial and Professional Commercial Zones. These Ordinances are currently pending Coastal Commission certification. See Footnote 4 above

are tied to lot size, meaning smaller lots have lower minimum setbacks, and larger lots require larger “yards.” While it is possible that setback requirements may inhibit maximum density from being realized in some cases, there is enough flexibility in the current ordinances that setback requirements do not constitute a significant constraint on residential development. Setback requirements have been considered in the City’s calculation of realistic site capacity.

Lot Coverage and Floor Area Ratio (FAR)

Lot coverage and floor area ratio (FAR) standards are intended to control bulk, mass, and intensity of a use. Lot coverage limits a building’s footprint and is defined as the percentage between the ground floor area of building(s) and the lot area. FAR limits the total usable floor area and is expressed as a ratio between the bulk floor area of building(s) and the lot area.

In the residential zones, maximum lot coverage ranges depend on desired density and requirements. For example, in the R1-40 zone (very-low density) the maximum lot coverage is 20 percent; however, in R-2 (high-density) the maximum lot coverage is 50 percent. Similarly, FAR maximums vary depending on density. In the R1-40 zone (very-low density) the maximum FAR is the greater of 12.5% of the gross area or 2,000 sf; whereas in the R-2 zone (high density), maximum FAR is 35%. As applied to residential development, these standards only limit the size of dwelling units, and do not limit the number of units per acre, which is an expression of density. FAR, when combined with height, lot coverage, and setback limitations, may prevent maximum density from being achieved. FAR is not itself an impediment to achieving the maximum density on a parcel and may in fact encourage the development of smaller units, which may be more affordable by design. [State housing laws \(i.e., Density Bonus and SB 330\) accommodate increases in FAR and lot coverage in certain circumstances. Further, the City will conduct an economic study and zoning assessment to consider the market and comparative cost-benefit impact to property owners and explore various incentives in support implementation of Program 1D, Program 1I, Program 1J, Program 2A, and Program 3A.](#)

Maximum Building Height

The Del Mar Community Plan generally establishes the maximum building height within the City at 26 feet above grade. Height measurement is taken from the existing or finished grade, whichever is lower. This figure is compatible with, and often more generous, than other nearby coastal jurisdictions; for example, the City of Encinitas restricts most building heights to 22 feet.

Two areas within the City where this height limit differs from the typical 26 feet above grade are the Bluff, Slope and Canyon (BSC) Overlay Zone and some portions of the western side of the City’s commercial corridor. In these areas, the height limit is set at a maximum of 14 feet above grade.

As outlined in **Program 3A**, the City is pursuing the development of the required affordable housing units on the Del Mar Fairgrounds property. If an agreement to develop the City’s required affordable units on the Fairgrounds property is not reached within the specified timeframe, the City will work to implement the required rezones as part of **Program 1E**. These [candidate sites for Program 1E](#) are located within the BSC Overlay Zone. If development is determined to be constrained by the existing height limit within the BSC Overlay Zone, the City will evaluate measures that can be taken to remove the constraint as necessary to physically accommodate a project with affordable units to meet the City’s RHNA.

Similarly, the City will evaluate methods to amend the current height standards if the existing height standards within the applicable portions of the Commercial Corridor are determined to constrain development of the specified number of affordable units. [State housing laws \(i.e., Density Bonus and SB](#)

[330](#) accommodate increases in height in certain circumstances. Further, the City will conduct an economic study and zoning assessment to consider the market and comparative cost-benefit impact to property owners and explore various incentives in support implementation of [Program 1D](#), [Program 1I](#), [Program 1J](#), [Program 2A](#), and [Program 3A](#).

Parking Standards

In addition to the development standards identified in [Table 3-23](#), Del Mar requires a certain number of garage parking spaces to be provided for each new residential unit. Garage parking is required for all dwelling units, including multiple dwelling units. For multiple dwelling unit development, a portion of the required spaces are permitted to be located as surface parking. Guest parking is also required for multiple dwelling unit housing at a ratio of one space for every four units. The parking requirements are identified in [Table 3-34](#).

Unit Type	0-1 Bedrooms	2-3 Bedrooms	4+ Bedrooms
Boarding House; Lodging House	1 space per 2 sleeping rooms		
Mobile Home	1.5 spaces per mobile home or trailer site		
Single Dwelling Unit	2 Garage spaces per unit	2 garage spaces per unit	3 spaces per unit (min. 2 spaces in a garage)
Duplex (2-units per lot)	1 garage space per unit	2 spaces per unit (min. 1 space in a garage)	3 spaces per unit (min. 2 spaces in a garage)
Multiple Dwelling Unit (3 or more units per lot)	1 garage space per unit	2 spaces per unit (min. 1 space in a garage)	3 spaces per unit (min. 2 spaces in a garage)
Note: 1. The City of Del Mar identifies parking standards by use. There are no explicit parking requirements for mixed use. The residential requirements would apply to any proposed residential uses regardless of whether they are part of a residential project or mixed-use project. 2. All parking requirements are outlined in the Municipal Code, Chapter 30.80 Parking.			

Typically, the cost associated with garage parking construction can be viewed as a constraint to affordable housing development, particularly for multiple dwelling unit housing. However, the City’s parking regulations are not a significant constraint because the required parking spaces for duplexes and multiple dwelling unit development projects similarly varies based on the number of bedrooms per ~~unit; and unit;~~ ~~and~~ the number of parking spaces required for a studio or 1-bedroom unit is less than the two garage spaces required for a single-dwelling unit. Furthermore, affordable housing projects that qualify for a density bonus can request application of the State’s parking standards, which require only one space for zero- or one-bedroom units, two spaces for two- or three-bedroom units, and 2.5 spaces for units with four or more bedrooms. Per State law, the parking can be provided in tandem or uncovered on-site spaces, making the requirement easier to satisfy. While off-street parking standards can affect planned residential density, especially for small lots and in-fill areas, this potential constraint can be mitigated by the incentives and flexible standards described above.

The City of Del Mar's development standards and typical discretionary permit process allow for flexible design consistent with Community Plan goals, including maintaining the health and safety of future residents. The above standards collectively do not pose a significant constraint to residential development. Per State Housing law, certain affordable housing projects are eligible for "by-right" processing (no discretion by Design Review Board, Planning Commission, or City Council). In such cases, the City must accommodate the projects as necessary to meet federal, state, and local laws to accommodate affordable housing and achieve the target density specified for the zone. Additionally, **Program 11**, as identified in **Section 4: Housing Plan** outlines strategies to explore streamlining and incentives for new projects proposing affordable components.

Program 11 of the City's Housing Plan will further evaluate any potential constraints to affordable housing development and explore additional incentives and regulatory considerations that would apply to affordable housing projects in Del Mar. The City will identify additional options for relief from development standards, as needed, to demonstrate the City's commitment to accommodate affordable housing. This may include project streamlining measures, offering of a variety of incentives and other relief from regulatory provisions to encourage the development of affordable housing units in Del Mar. [State housing laws \(i.e., Density Bonus and SB 330\) accommodate reductions in parking in certain circumstances. Further, the City will conduct an economic study and zoning assessment to consider the market and comparative cost-benefit impact to property owners and explore various incentives in support implementation of Program 1D, Program 1I, Program 1J, Program 2A, and Program 3A.](#)

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR THE STATE FAIRGROUNDS

The State Fairgrounds, which is approximately 340 acres of land area in the northern boundary of the City's jurisdiction, is owned and operated by the 22nd District Agricultural Association (DAA), a State of California agency. Although around 80% of the State Fairgrounds is in the City of Del Mar and makes up 20% of the City's overall land mass, the City as a municipality has no authority to approve/disapprove activities held on the Fairgrounds property. The Fairgrounds is governed by a Board of Directors, each of whom is appointed by the Governor. This presents a constraint to the development of housing on this property which the City addresses ~~at~~ [as](#) part of **Program 3A** as described below.

Despite ownership by the State of California, the State Fairgrounds presents an opportunity for the development of lower income housing that can potentially help to meet the housing needs of current and future residents of Del Mar. As part of ~~the~~ **Program 3A** established within the Housing Element, the City will vigorously pursue partnership opportunities with the State Fairgrounds to look for potential solutions to accommodate lower income housing within the State Fairgrounds property. If successful, the development of housing at deed-restricted affordability levels will assist the City with meeting its lower income RHNA need. Further discussion of the City's approach to housing on the State Fairgrounds property is included within the Housing Resources section and **Appendix B**.

Policy Consideration:

Program 3A describes the actions the City will take to vigorously pursue affordable housing opportunities on the State Fairgrounds property.

GROWTH MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Growth management measures are techniques used by a government to regulate the rate, amount, and type of development. The City does not have any specific growth management measures in place that would impede the development of housing; however, there have been recent measures that relate directly to the City's control of land use and zoning and recent potential development within the City.

In November 2016, the Del Mar voters defeated Measure R that would have imposed a requirement for voter approval for any proposed density increases. Measure R would have been an impediment to housing had it passed; however, it was defeated.

In November 2018, the City of Del Mar approved Measure P, a ballot measure that amended Section 201 of the Del Mar City Charter and added Section 202 which allows the City to “exercise maximum legal control over local land use decisions consistent with the City’s General Plan (Community Plan).” This amendment exempts the City from all State land use and zoning laws except those cases in which State preemption applies. This measure does not present an impediment to housing within Del Mar.

In March 2020, Del Mar voters were asked to vote on Measure G, a local ballot measure pertaining to the proposed Marisol Specific Plan initiative. The measure was placed on the ballot by the developer. The Marisol Specific Plan included approximately 17.45 acres of land located at Border Avenue and west of Camino Del Mar in the northwestern corner of the city (referred to as “North Bluff”). The Specific Plan would have allowed for the potential development of 65 hotel guest rooms, 31 villas (27 units available for hotel use), 22 affordable housing units, 10 low-cost visitor accommodations and 408 off-street parking spaces.

The ballot measure did not pass. The Marisol site is included within the Housing Element candidate sites inventory as Site 1 (Sites 1A-F) (“North Bluff”). While the measure did not pass, land use changes are not required to be taken to local ballot measures within the City; therefore, this is not considered a constraint to the development of affordable housing within the City of Del Mar.

In November 2020, a Referendum was filed on Ordinance 973, which is an ordinance that was adopted by the City Council on October 19, 2020 to create adequate sites at 20 dwelling units per acre [in the North Commercial Zone](#) to implement the City’s 5th Cycle Housing Element and [plan ahead demonstrate sufficient capacity to meet its RHNA](#) for the 6th Cycle. [Dependent on the result of the public vote on the Referendum \(set for November 2022\), the City was facing a potential deficit in the number of sites required to meet its RHNA for lower income units and associated penalties pursuant to State law “no net loss” requirements. The Referendum of Ordinance 973 was withdrawn by the proponent in October 2021 pursuant to a signed agreement executed with the City Council, which means the City can move forward with processing of the Coastal Commission certification for Ordinance 973 and can continue to rely on sites in the North Commercial to meet its RHNA for the 6th Cycle Housing Element.](#)

The City has also experienced difficulty gaining the necessary supermajority vote threshold that is required in the City of Del Mar for adoption of a Community Plan Amendment, including adoption of the Housing Element and implementation of required Housing Element implementation programs. At the recommendation of HCD, **Program 6F** is included for the City to explore a change to the vote threshold for adoption of a Housing Element and adoption of required Housing Element implementation programs to be consistent with the State law process which requires a simple majority.

SPECIFIC PLANS

Specific plans are a land use planning tool that provides flexibility related to the land use designation and zoning of the property it applies to. During the 5th Cycle (2013-2021), multiple applications were processed for Specific Plans that included a proposed affordable housing component. Each of the Specific Plan applications processed during the 5th Cycle requested deviations from existing zoning standards (~~i.e.~~, density, height, stories, floor area ratio, and lot coverage). The Marisol Specific Plan and Watermark Specific Plan were not approved. In March 2020, the Del Mar voters defeated the proposed Marisol Specific Plan Initiative that was placed on the ballot by the developer after three years of processing (application submitted May 5, 2017). In October 2020, the Watermark Specific Plan application (submitted December 22, 2014) was withdrawn after six years of processing when the project developer opted to pursue a “by-right” development application pursuant to Senate Bill 330 and the 5th Cycle Housing Element Program 2G required rezone to 20-25 dwelling units per acre “by-right” per Government Code Section 65583.2(h) and (i). The 941 Camino del Mar Specific Plan application (submitted October 12, 2016) was conditionally approved by the City Council on July 2, 2018, approved by the Del Mar voters on November 6, 2018, and subsequently certified by the Coastal Commission on May 9, 2019. Applicability of the 941 Camino del Mar Specific Plan is further described below.

941 Camino Del Mar Specific Plan

The Camino Del Mar Specific Plan is an adopted plan for a mixed use residential and commercial project located at the corner of Camino Del Mar and 10th Street that is intended to revitalize the site with a vibrant new mixed-use building at the southern entrance to the Downtown Village of Del Mar. The Specific Plan provides a regulatory framework that will govern future development of the project site. To provide adaptability and flexibility to respond to future changes in market demands or desired building purposes, the 941 Camino Del Mar Specific Plan permits a variety of land uses, including Commercial (Retail, Restaurant, Professional Office), and Residential Hospitality uses. The 941 Camino Del Mar Specific Plan prescribes a variety of potential uses, which will provide adaptability for responding to future changes in market demands or desired building purposes. The Specific Plan provides for residential hospitality uses with three occupancy options for unit owners, including:

- ▶ Owner-occupied on a full-time basis for personal and private use.
- ▶ Owner-occupied on a part-time basis, with the option to rent their unit when vacant through an onsite property management office.
- ▶ Full-time hospitality rental, with their unit available to rent through an onsite property manager.

Additionally, two affordable units deed restricted for rental to ~~low-income~~low-income households are required to be constructed on site.

PROVISIONS FOR A VARIETY OF HOUSING TYPES

State Housing law specifies that jurisdictions must identify adequate sites to be made available through appropriate zoning and development standards to encourage the development of a variety of types of housing for all income levels. **Table 3-45** below summarizes the City’s zoning provisions for various types of housing.

Table 3-45: Provisions for Various Housing Types in Del Mar

Housing Type	R1-40, -14, -10, & -10B	R1-5 & 5B	RM-E, -W, & -C	RM-S	R-2 & RC	CC	PC and NC
Legend: (P) Permitted Use and (CUP) Requires Conditional Use Permit							
Single Dwelling Unit	P	P	P	P	P	P*	P*
Duplex	--	--	P	P	P	--	--
Clustered	--	--	P	--	P	--	--
Multiple Dwelling Unit	--	--	P	P	P	--	--
Live/Work	--	--	--	--	--	P	--
Manufactured Housing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU)	P*P	P*P	P*P	P*-	P*P	--	--
Jr Accessory Dwelling Unit (JrADU)	P*P	P*P	P--	--	--	--	--
Community Care Facility, Small	P	P	P	P	P	--	--
Community Care Facility, Large	--	--	CUP	CUP	CUP	--	--
Emergency Shelter	--	--	--	--	--	--	P**
Boarding Houses	--	--	--	P	-	--	--
<i>*Permitted as an accessory to an allowed use</i> <i>**Permitted in the NC zone only.</i> <i>Source: City of Del Mar Municipal Code, accessed April 2020.</i>							

Single Dwelling Unit

A single dwelling unit is a dwelling unit located on an individual lot. This term does not include an Accessory Dwelling Unit or Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit. Single dwelling unit use is permitted in all residential zones in the City.

Duplexes

A duplex is a building or lot occupied by two dwelling units, attached or detached. Duplexes allow for flexibility in development as they provide additional housing on smaller sites. Duplexes are permitted in the RM, R-2, and RC zones.

Clustered

Per the City of Del Mar Municipal Code, “clustered” units include attached or detached dwellings in close proximity to one another. Clustered development is allowed in the RM, R-2, and RC zones. Clustered housing development allows flexibility in site planning, by allowing the clustering of residential units and leaving room for amenities. Given the small lots in the City, clustered development allows the developer to more creatively use the land and therefore works as a tool to facilitate residential development. Clustered housing development is an option that the developer may choose to utilize; it is not a requirement. Clustered development also does not alter the allowable density.

Multiple Dwelling Unit

A building or lot containing two or more dwelling units on a single lot. The term does not include a Single Dwelling Unit, Accessory Dwelling Unit, or Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit. This includes apartment houses, bungalow courts and group houses. Currently, multiple dwelling unit housing is permitted in the RM-S zone and conditionally permitted in RM-E, RM-W, and RM-C.

Policy Consideration:

Housing Element Program 1A, Program 1B, and Program 1C specify actions the City will take to increase the number of base zones in the City that allow multiple dwelling unit development at a density of 20 du/ac as an allowed use.

Manufactured Housing/Mobile Homes

Currently, the City of Del Mar Municipal Code complies with the requirements of State law regarding the development of manufactured housing. State law requires local governments to permit manufactured or mobile homes meeting federal safety and construction standards on a permanent foundation in all single-family residential zoning districts (Section 65852.3 of the California Government Code). The City will amend the City of Del Mar Municipal Code to revise the definition of manufactured housing to be consistent with State law.

Policy Consideration:

Program 4G 1F describes the actions the City will take to amend the Del Mar City Municipal Code to be in compliance with State law regarding manufactured housing.

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) and Junior ADUs (JrADUs)

The City amended the Del Mar Municipal Code (Chapter 30.91) to comply with State law regarding the development of Accessory Dwelling Units. ADUs are permitted in any zone that allows residential as a primary use. ADUs and JrADUs that meet all requirements as described in Chapter 30.91 are required to be granted ministerial permit approval (meaning not subject to the City's discretionary processes including design review) within 60 days of submittal of a complete application. JrADUs are often a more affordable housing option due to the nature of their smaller size. The City has an existing pilot program in place to try and incentivize the production of deed restricted ~~low income~~ affordable units in exchange for a 500 square foot floor area bonus.

The City of Del Mar is currently ~~in the final stages of~~ amending the ~~section of the~~ Del Mar Municipal Code ~~regarding ADU regulations as necessary to harmonize State ADU law with the Coastal Act. Prospective Section 30.91.060 will be added to bring the City's ADU requirements~~ consistent with Government Code 65852.2 ~~regarding regulations which provides~~ for the development of ADUs on lots that allow residential as a primary use, including lots with Multiple Dwelling Units and commercial uses. Additionally, **Housing Element Goal #2**, as shown in the Housing Plan section, will be implemented by various action programs to prioritize production of ADUs and JrADUs.

Policy Consideration:

Programs 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, and 2E describe actions the City will take to promote the development of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) within the city as necessary to produce at least 15 deed restricted ADUs for lower income households.

Community Care Facilities

The City of Del Mar Municipal Code permits Small Community Care Facilities as an allowable use in all of its residential zones, including the Residential Commercial zone. A Small Community Care Facility is defined in the City of Del Mar Municipal Code as: “Any facility, place, or building that is maintained and operated to provide non-medical residential care, day treatment, adult day care or foster family agency services for children, adults, or children and adults, including but not limited to, the physically handicapped, mentally impaired, incompetent persons, and abused or neglected children consistent with State law (CA Health and Safety Code Sections 1500 *et.sequitur*).” Where these facilities provide services that are essential in daily living to persons in a protected class within a family home, group care facility, or similar facility for 24-hour non-medical care they are defined as residential care facilities per State law. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 1566.3, such facilities are treated in a unique manner with respect to licensing. Such uses are required to be permitted as a land use by law subject to the same standards as are applicable to equivalent single unit or multiple dwelling unit development in the residential zone it is proposed to be located.

A Large Community Care Facility is defined as: “Any facility, place or building, serving seven or more persons, that is maintained and operated to provide non-medical residential care, day treatment, adult day care or foster family agency services for children, adults, or children and adults, including but not limited to, the physically handicapped, mentally impaired, incompetent persons, and abused or neglected children consistent with State law (CA Health and Safety Code Sections 1500 *et sequitur*).” These facilities are conditionally allowed in the RM, R-2, and RC zones, provided that there is at least 1,000 linear feet between Large Community Care Facilities, parking is provided for the operator and employee(s), and that a circulation and parking plan is approved by the City. The existing conditional use permit and regulations that exclude these facilities in single dwelling unit zones are inconsistent with State law. **Program 4A** is included to remove these existing impediments to housing for persons with disabilities within a residential care facility in accordance with State law.

Policy Consideration:

Program 4A describes actions the City will take to amend the Del Mar Municipal Code to be in compliance with State law regarding Community Care Facilities and Residential Care Facilities.

Boardinghouse or ~~Lodginghouse~~Lodging house

A “Boardinghouse” or “~~lodginghouse~~lodging house” is defined in the City of Del Mar Municipal Code as “a building where lodging and meals are provided for compensation, but not including rest homes.” However, a boardinghouse or ~~lodginghouse~~lodging house shall not qualify as, or be deemed to be, a Community Care Facility. Boardinghouses or ~~lodginghouses~~lodging houses are permitted in the VC and RM-S zones.

Transitional Housing

Transitional housing is a type of supportive housing used to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. California law defines “transitional housing” and “transitional housing development” as buildings configured as rental housing ~~developments, but~~developments but operated under program requirements that call for the termination of assistance and recirculation of the assisted unit to another eligible program recipient after a predetermined period, not less than six months (Health and Safety Code Section 50675.2). Residents of transitional housing are usually connected to supportive

services designed to assist the homeless in achieving greater economic independence and a permanent, stable living situation.

Title 30 Zoning, Chapter 30.04 Definitions, of the Del Mar Municipal Code defines transitional housing to be buildings configured as rental housing ~~developments, but~~ developments but operated under programs that require the termination of assistance and recirculating of the assisted unit to another eligible program recipient at a predetermined future point in time that shall be no less than six months from the beginning of the assistance. Currently, the City of Del Mar Municipal Code permits transitional housing in any zone that allows residential uses; it is subject to the same regulatory standards and review processes applicable in the zone which it is proposed. Because it is permitted and considered as a residential use in all residential zones, the City's development standards are not considered a barrier to the development of accessible housing.

Supportive Housing

Supportive housing links the provision of housing and social services for the homeless, people with disabilities, and a variety of other special needs populations. State law defines "supportive housing" as housing with no limit on length of stay, that is occupied by ~~low-income~~ low-income adults with disabilities, and that is linked to on-site or off-site services that assist the supportive housing resident in retaining the housing, improving his or her health status, and maximizing his or her ability to live and, when possible, work in the community (California Health and Safety Code Section 50675.14).

Title 30 Zoning, Chapter 30.04 Definitions, of the Del Mar Municipal Code defines supportive housing to be buildings configured as rental housing developments, but operated under programs that require the termination of assistance and recirculating of the assisted unit to another eligible program recipient at a predetermined future point in time that shall be no less than six months from the beginning of the assistance, which is inconsistent with the defined meaning of the term per State law. Therefore, the City will take action to amend the definition consistent with State law. Currently, the Del Mar Municipal Code permits supportive housing in any zone that allows residential uses; it is subject to the same regulatory standards and review processes applicable in the zone, which it is proposed. Because it is permitted and considered as a residential use in all residential zones, the City's development standards are not considered a barrier to the development of accessible housing.

Policy Consideration:

Program 4B describes actions the City will take to amend the Del Mar Municipal Code definition of supportive housing consistent with State law.

Emergency Shelters

The Del Mar Municipal Code defines Emergency shelter as housing with minimal supportive services for homeless persons that is limited to occupancy of six months or less by a homeless person. No individual or households may be denied emergency shelter in this facility because of inability to pay. Emergency Shelters are permitted in the North Commercial Zone subject to compliance with the development standards of the NC zone and additional regulations listed in the City's Municipal Zoning Code. The NC zone encompasses 16 parcels totaling roughly 13.5 acres. Many of the existing uses are underutilized and could be retrofitted as emergency shelters. Adequate capacity exists to accommodate an emergency shelter for at least 120 homeless individuals (identified unsheltered homeless population in Del Mar). The North

Commercial Zone is located along a major circulation corridor, Jimmy Durante Boulevard, an area served by municipal services and near the site of a proposed regional rail transit stop at the State Fairgrounds.

Policy Consideration:

Program 4B describes actions the City will take to amend the Del Mar ~~City-Municipal~~ Code to be in compliance with State law regarding Emergency Shelters.

Tiny Homes

“Tiny Homes” are currently accommodated within the City’s ADU regulations in compliance with the California Government Code and the City’s Certified Local Coastal Program (LCP). The State of California does not have existing guidelines for Tiny Homes; however, the 2018 International Residential Code (IRC) defines Tiny Homes as a dwelling unit, which is 400 square feet or less in floor area excluding lofts. In its rulemaking document, the International Code Council (ICC) cited reasons for updating and including Tiny Homes in the IRC, including the following:

- iv. The average US home size is increasing, while family size is decreasing;
- v. Tiny Homes use a fraction of the wood and wood products of a conventional home;
- vi. Increased housing cost makes home ownership unfeasible for many, and;
- vii. Tiny Homes can add to affordable owned and rental housing stock.

Policy Consideration:

Program 4D 2F describes actions the City will take to amend the Del Mar Municipal Code to further accommodate the development of Tiny Homes.

Single Room Occupancy Units

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines a Single Room Occupancy Unit (SRO) as a residential property that includes multiple single room dwelling units. Each unit is for occupancy by a single eligible individual. The unit need not, but may, contain food preparation or sanitary facilities, or both. They are distinct from a studio or efficiency unit, in that a studio is a one-room unit that must contain a kitchen and bathroom. Although SRO units are not required to have a kitchen or bathroom, many SROs have one or the other and could be equivalent to an efficiency unit. The City of Del Mar does not have any existing SROs. However, the existing workforce housing that the State 22nd District Agricultural Association provides for its horse stable employees on the State Fairgrounds within the City of Del Mar is similar in concept to SRO units; ~~and~~ Further, the City of Del Mar Municipal Code does not contain specific provisions for SRO units. AB 2634 mandates that local jurisdictions address provisions for extremely low-income/low-income households, including single room occupancy units, which the City seeks to address via Program 3A and Program 4B.

Policy Consideration:

Program 3A describes actions the City will take to pursue an Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding with the State 22nd District Agricultural Association for development on the State Fairgrounds property incorporating at least 54 lower income housing units, including extremely ~~low income/low-income~~ units that may include single room occupancy units. **Program 4B** includes actions the City will take to amend the Del Mar Municipal Code to accommodate special needs housing, which

[will include consideration of amendments to address single room occupancy units in residential zones pursuant to State law.](#)

HOUSING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Both the Federal Fair Housing Amendment Act (FHAA) and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act direct require governments to make reasonable accommodations (that is, modifications or exceptions) in their zoning laws and other land use regulations to afford disabled persons an equal opportunity to housing. State law also requires cities to analyze potential and actual constraints to the development, maintenance, and improvement of housing for persons with disabilities.

The City's 2021-2029 Housing Element includes programs that remove constraints or provide reasonable accommodations for housing designed for persons with disabilities. The analysis of constraints must touch upon each of three general categories: 1) zoning/land use; 2) permit and processing procedures; and 3) building codes and other factors, including design, ~~location~~location, and discrimination, which could limit the availability of housing for disabled persons.

Reasonable Accommodation

Persons with mobility disabilities may require modifications to their living quarters such as access ramps, wider doors and hallways, larger bathrooms, and lowered countertops. The City enforces the California Building Standards Code which provides flexibility in the design of housing for persons with disabilities.

Information concerning reasonable accommodation, including information about the benefits of applying Universal Design, is readily available from City representatives. City representatives are trained on Universal Design principles and can provide information about Universal Design to property owners and their agents. The City is not aware of any instance wherein its regulations have had an adverse impact on the availability or cost of housing for persons with disabilities.

Both the federal Fair Housing Act and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act require local governments to make reasonable accommodations in their zoning laws and other land use regulations and practices when such accommodations are necessary to afford disabled persons with an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling.

Reasonable accommodation in the land use and zoning context means providing individuals with disabilities or developers of housing for people with ~~disabilities, flexibility~~disabilities, flexibility in the application of land use and zoning and building regulations, policies, ~~practices~~practices, and procedures, or even waiving certain requirements, when it is necessary to eliminate barriers to housing opportunities. For example, it may be reasonable to accommodate requests from persons with disabilities to waive a setback requirement or other standard of the City of Del Mar Municipal Code to ensure that homes are accessible for the mobility impaired. Whether a particular modification is reasonable depends on the circumstances.

Del Mar Municipal Code Section 30.86.230 provides reasonable accommodation procedures and regulations to ensure equal access to housing for persons with disabilities and to facilitate the development of housing for persons with disabilities. The purpose of the Reasonable Accommodation Ordinance is to provide a procedure under which a person with disabilities, or property owner of industrial or commercial uses, may request a reasonable accommodation in the application of zoning regulations to secure equal

access to housing (or commercial/industrial facilities), and outline a process for decision makers to act upon such requests. ~~In granting a request for~~ A request for reasonable accommodation, ~~the reviewing authority may impose conditions to ensure that the reasonable accommodation shall be granted if it~~ complies with the following findings in accordance with Section 30.80.230(D)(4):

~~a.~~ a. The housing or commercial facility, which is the subject of the request, will be used or occupied by a person with disabilities ~~;~~

viii.

~~ix.~~ b. Due to the physical attributes of the subject property or the ~~strictures~~ structures on site, the requested reasonable accommodation is necessary to make the specific housing or commercial facility accessible to a person with disabilities under the federal Fair Housing Act, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) ~~;~~

~~ix.~~ c. The requested reasonable accommodation would not create an undue financial or administrative burden for the City ~~;~~ and

~~x.~~

~~xi.~~ d. The requested reasonable accommodation would not require a fundamental alteration in City's land use and zoning ordinances, ~~programs~~ programs, or policies.

~~xii.~~ In making this finding, the decision on a reasonable accommodation must be made based on objective facts related to public health and safety and shall not be based on neighborhood compatibility. Currently, the Del Mar Municipal Code provides making authority may consider, but its consideration is not limited to, the following factors as examples of a fundamental alteration to the City's zoning program:

~~xii.~~ i. Whether the requested reasonable accommodation would adversely impact the public health, and safety (i.e., creating a new sight line conflict that makes travel within the public right-of-way unsafe) ~~or use of adjacent properties or the City right-of-way;~~ or

~~xiii.~~

~~xiv.~~ ii. Whether any reasonable alternatives have been identified that would provide an equivalent level of benefit without requiring a reasonable accommodation or exception to the City's applicable rules, ~~standards~~ standards, and practices.

The examples stated above following Section 30.80.230(D)(4)(d) are not additional required findings per the reasonable accommodations procedure, rather they are examples of circumstances which are considered fundamental alterations to the City's code and grounds for denial of the request based on the required finding (d).

Conditions of approval may also be imposed to ensure that any removable structures or physical design features that are constructed or installed in association with the reasonable accommodation be removed once those structures or physical design features are no longer necessary in order to accommodate a person with disabilities. The reviewing authority may require the recordation of the conditions of approval, or its equivalent.

The context of each application request must be considered and accommodated on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the stated findings for approval. The City approved the two reasonable accommodation

requests that were submitted to the City during the 5th Cycle: ADR18-049 (elevator) and ADR20-016 (lift component). A decision to deny a request for reasonable accommodation could be considered a barrier to the development of accessible housing in the City if the request is necessary to accommodate a disability. However, as noted above, the findings for approval or denial are objective and can be applied universally to projects of different size and scale. The City's reasonable accommodation process has been used to accommodate reasonable accommodation requests and is not a constraint to the development of accessible housing in Del Mar. The following include the total reasonable accommodations requested, all of which were approved:

- ▶ ADR18-044 (Goodrich, 1216 Luneta Drive) – residential elevator
- ▶ ADR18-049 (Slate, 1916 Ocean Front) – residential elevator
- ▶ ADR20-016 (Dijkstra, 650 Rimini Road) – residential lift/elevator

Policy Consideration:

Program 7F is a program where on an annual basis the City will monitor and address any constraints upon the maintenance, ~~improvement~~improvement, or development of housing for persons with disabilities. With respect to reasonable accommodations, the City will consider amending the Municipal Code to address the findings for approval if it is discovered that the findings for approval are being misinterpreted and/or misapplied to deny reasonable accommodations based on claims of neighborhood compatibility instead of based on objective findings and facts related to the public health and safety as is required by the law.

Community Care Facilities

The City of Del Mar Municipal Code permits the development of Small Community Care Facilities as an allowed use in all of its residential zones, including the Residential Commercial zone. The definition of a Small Community Care facility as defined by the Del Mar Municipal Code is provided in a previous description of allowed use types per zone in this Chapter. No conditional use permit, zoning variance, or other zoning clearance is required for a Small Community Care Facility.

Per State law certain Large Community Care Facilities are also required to be accommodated in residential zones without a Conditional Use Permit; however, the Del Mar Municipal Code currently identifies that Large Community Care Facilities are not allowed in single dwelling unit zones and are conditionally allowed in the RM-E, RM-W, RM-S, RM, R-2, and RC zones. The existing conditional use permit and regulations that exclude these facilities in single dwelling unit zones are inconsistent with State law. As previously described, **Program 4A** will amend the DMMC to bring the City's regulations applicable to community care facilities and residential care facilities into compliance with State law.

Occupancy Standards

Currently, the City of Del Mar Municipal Code defines a "family" as "one or more persons living together in a dwelling unit, with common access to, and common use of all living, kitchen, and eating areas within the dwelling unit." California law requires local governments to treat licensed group homes and residential care facilities with six or fewer residents no differently than other by-right single-family housing uses. "Six or fewer persons" does not include the operator, the operator's family or persons employed as staff. The City must allow these licensed residential care facilities in any area zoned for residential use and may not require

licensed residential care facilities for six or less to obtain conditional use permits or variances that are not required of other family dwellings. The City's definition of family does not produce potential constraints in providing access to care facilities or housing opportunities.

FEES

The City's fees are reasonable and an appropriate means for the City to recover a portion of the cost to process development applications. The fee schedule provides City staff with discretion to subsidize all or a portion of, planning fees or charges under unique circumstances. Examples of such unique circumstances may include but are not limited to, requests from non-profit organizations or in cases of demonstrated financial hardship. These provisions give City staff additional flexibility to reasonably accommodate persons with disabilities. The City has and will continue to consider appropriate and reasonable relief in charges required for application processing fees in cases of hardship. The City's fees are further discussed in **Tables 3-6 and 3-7**.

Building Codes and Enforcement

The City of Del Mar has adopted and implements the 2019 version of the California Building Standards Code with minor local amendments pertaining to roofing and eave construction for enhanced fire safety. These local amendments do not diminish the ability to accommodate persons with disabilities. The City strives to provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in the enforcement of building codes and the issuance of building permits.

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FEES

Residential developers are subject to a variety of fees to process permits and provide necessary services and facilities as allowed by State law. In general, these development fees can be a constraint to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing because the additional cost borne by developers contributes to overall increased housing unit cost. However, the fees are necessary to maintain adequate planning services and other public services and facilities in the City. These fees have not been found to act as a constraint to the development of housing in Del Mar.

The City of Del Mar Land Use and Planning Services produced and revised an Explanation of Fees and Charges in 2020; through an analysis of administrative costs and fees, the City Council directed staff to prepare a revised fee schedule where the City would recover its administrative costs of reviewing application submittals.

Some development application fees are charged as a flat rate lump sum. These fees are revised annually to reflect changes to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or Construction Cost Index (CPI). The charges for some application types, due to their complexity, are based on the recovery of the actual administrative costs that will be incurred by the City in processing of particular application, essentially a time-and-material recovery charge. In such cases, a deposit is required, submitted at the time of application. Depending on the extent of work required, supplemental deposits may be required to complete the processing of an application. Any unspent portion of a deposit will be returned to the applicant following completion of the application review process.

The current fee schedules became effective in September 2020 and are summarized in **Tables 3-56 and 3-7**.

Table 3-56.a: Planning and Land Use Application Fees (2020)

Application Type	Fee/Deposit	Application Type	Fee/Deposit
General Plan / Zoning		Subdivisions	
General Plan Amendment (Text)	\$10,000	Boundary Adjustment	\$3,252
General Plan Amendment (Map)	\$10,000	Tentative Parcel Map (4 or fewer new lots)	\$8,455
Rezone	\$10,000	Tentative Parcel Map – Condo Conversion	\$3,089
Zoning Code Amendment (Text)	\$10,000	Final Parcel Map	\$3,203
Specific Plan	\$25,000	Tentative Tract Map (5 or more new lots)	\$9,324
Specific Plan Amendment	\$5,000	Tentative Tract Map – Condo Conversion (5 or more units)	\$3,933
Development Agreement	\$ 10,000	Final Tract Map	\$3,933
Development Agreement Amendment	\$ 5,000	Design Review	
Conditional Use Permit	\$8,513	Administrative – Minor (non-contested ADR projects)	\$641
Variance	\$5,370	Administrative – Major (non-contested ADR projects)	\$1,108
Accessory Dwelling Unit	\$865	Administrative – Minor (contested ADR projects)	\$1,882
Coastal Development		Administrative – Major (contested ADR projects)	\$3,042
LCP Amendment	\$10,000	Miscellaneous	\$2,604
Coastal Development Permit (with hearing by a discretionary body)	\$2,917	<500 sq. ft.	\$3,151
Coastal Development Permit (review and/or hearing at staff level)	\$292	>500 sq. ft.	\$5,339
CEQA		Design Review Board - Residential: 1 - 2 New Dwelling Units	\$7,935
Environmental Assessment / Initial Study	\$1,000	Design Review Board - Residential: 3 or more New Dwelling Units	\$10,415
Environmental Impact Report	\$6,000	Other	
Impact Fees		Construction Licensing Tax	\$0.35 per ft ²
Regional Transportation Congestion Improvement Program (RTCIP)	\$2,533.15	Plan Check & Inspection (Multi-Family and Duplex)	\$6,345
Housing Reduction Mitigation Fee	\$25,007.32 per unit	Plan Check & Inspection (Single-Family)	\$2,155
In-Lieu Housing Mitigation Fees (Subdivisions)	\$25,007.32 per lot created.	Plan Check & Inspection – Add >100 sq. ft.	. \$ 1,167
In-Lieu Housing Mitigation Fees (Condominium Construction or Conversion)	\$31.91 per square foot of habitable area.	Plan Check & Inspection – Add <100 sq. ft.	\$ 1,021
In-lieu Parking Fee	\$33,664.97 per stall (on-time fee), or \$1,188.51 per stall (reoccurring annual fee)		

Source: City of Del Mar, 2020.
(D) = Deposit Based
(F) = Flat Fee

Table 3-56.b: Engineering Fees (2020)

Application Type	Fee	Application Type	Fee
Discretionary Applications*		Grading Plan Review	
Design Review Board	\$1,150	200 cubic yards or less	\$1,710
Admin Design Review – Major	\$915	201-2,000 cubic yards	\$1,640 for the first 200 cy + \$120 for each add'l 100 cy or fraction thereof
Admin Design Review – Minor	\$570	2,001-10,000 cubic yards	\$3,735 for the first 2,000 cy + \$59 each add'l 1,000 cy or fraction thereof
Conditional Use Permit	\$915	10,001 cubic yards or more	\$4,230 for the first 10,000 cy + \$27 for each add'l 1,000 cy or fraction thereof
Tentative Parcel Map	\$2,850	Improvement Plan Review	
Tentative Map	\$6,000	\$0 - \$20,000	\$1,430 + 5% of value of improvements
Flood Plain Permit	\$545	\$20,001 - \$50,000	\$1,825 + 4% of value of improvements
ADU Review and Inspection	\$650	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$2,355 + 3% of value of improvements
Additional ADU Review	\$450	\$100,001 - \$250,000	\$2,645 + 2.5% of value of improvements
Final Applications		\$250,001 - \$500,000	\$7,995 + 2% of value of improvements
Parcel Map	\$3,800	\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	\$14,130 + 1.5% of value of improvements
Final Map	\$7,815	\$1,000,000 and over	\$14,975 + 0.75% of value of improvements
Lot Line Adjustment	\$1,365	Inspection	
SWPPP Review (Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan)		\$0 - \$20,000	5.5% of improvements, \$435 min.
Single-Family	\$250 + \$270 each add'l lot	\$20,001 - \$50,000	\$1,630 + 4% of value of improvements
Multi-Family	\$250 + \$270 each add'l lot	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$3,470 + 3% of value of improvements
SWMP Review		\$100,001 - \$250,000	\$4,230 + 2% of value of improvements
Final SWMP	\$870	\$250,001 - \$500,000	\$7,270 + 1% of value of improvements
Final Stormwater Checklist	\$435	\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	\$10,200 + 0.5% of value of improvements
Drainage Plan		\$1,000,000 and over	\$12,765 + 0.25% of value of improvements
2,500 sf or less	\$1,480		
2,501-5,000 sf	\$2,220		
5,001-10,000 sf	\$2,560		
Greater than 10,001 sf	\$2,560+0.05 for each add'l sf over 10,000 sf		

In addition to City fees charged at the time building permits are issued, developers are required to pay school impact fees. The amount of school fees is controlled by State law. Considering the high cost of land in Del Mar, the fees charged by the City and school district do not create a constraint to the construction of market rate housing. The fees only comprise a very small percentage (generally less than five percent) of the entire cost to construct a residence in Del Mar. Other than the referenced school impact fees, Quimby

Act park fees for subdivisions, and the requirement for payment of an In-lieu Mitigation fee for condominium conversions, the City does not require payment of impact fees.

The City Manager may subsidize all, or a portion of, planning fees for projects that include affordable housing units, as those units are defined in the Del Mar Housing Element. Furthermore, upon written request, the City Manager may subsidize all or a portion of, planning fees or charges when unique circumstances exist that warrant the request. Examples of such unique circumstances may include but are not limited to, requests from non-profit organizations or in cases of demonstrated financial hardship. Overall, the typical total planning and development fees, including Building Permit Fees, are as follows:

- ▶ New ~~single-family~~ single-family residence of 4,000 sq foot living area and 500 sq ft garage based on valuation of \$2M to \$3M. Total building permit fees in the range of \$25,000-\$35,000.
- ▶ New 8-unit multi-family high end 2,000 sq foot each unit over parking garage based on a valuation of \$3M to \$3.5M. Total building permit fees in the range of \$38,000-\$45,000.
- ▶ The valuations above vary depending on the site and whether they do a basement garage, any ~~slopes~~ slopes, or unique geologic/soils conditions.

INCLUSIONARY HOUSING/IN-LIEU FEES

Due to the high cost of land and housing in Del Mar, the City has established and implemented different programs and fees to provide housing access to all community members. Title 24, Chapter 24.21 of Del Mar's Municipal Code identifies the City's affordable housing mitigation and provision strategies and programs stating the City's obligation, under State law, to provide opportunities for housing for all income levels. The City included **Program 4D** to update the City's Inclusionary Housing Ordinance to ensure consistency with current State Density Bonus law and provide an opportunity to evaluate and address any perceived barriers to affordable housing that may be included within the existing Ordinance.

The requirements, programs, and fees, detailed below, coincide with the City's housing goals, as expressed in the Housing Element component of the Del Mar Community Plan. The following discussion identifies the Affordable Housing Assistance program requirements and includes an analysis of potential constraints:

Condominium Conversion

DMMC Section 24.21.025 identifies the affordable housing mitigation requirements for condominium conversions within Del Mar. The mitigation requirements are dependent on the number of units to be converted. For example, conversion of two, three, four, or five units, requires one of the following:

- ▶ Affordable unit set-aside of one of the converted units for rental at below market rate to a low-income household.
- ▶ Donation of one off-site unit, within the City's jurisdiction, of a like size and condition to the City or a City-approved organization to be reserved for use as Affordable Housing Units.
- ▶ Payment of an in-lieu Housing Mitigation Fee for each unit to be converted.

~~xii~~ xv. The City has processed and approved six condominium conversions over the last 8 years via the following applications TPM12-01, TPM13-01, TPM14-01, TPM 15-001,

TPM 16-001, and TPM 16-003. The Tentative Parcel Maps were each approved for two-unit condo projects in zones that allow single dwelling unit and duplex development. Proposed condominium conversions are subject to the processing requirements of the Subdivision Map Act as set forth in Del Mar Municipal Code Title 24 and the regulations in Del Mar Municipal Code Chapter 24.40 (Conversion of Residential Property).

~~xiii-xvi.~~

Affordable Housing Requirement for Subdivisions

As a condition of approval of any tentative parcel map or tentative subdivision map that proposes the creation of residential lots, the subdivider shall pay one In-lieu Housing Mitigation Fee for each of the lots to be created as part of the subdivision.

Maximum Rent for Affordable Units

The maximum allowable rent that may be charged for any Affordable Unit restricted to below market rental shall be determined in accordance with Section 50053 of the Health and Safety Code. The maximum allowable rent, including a reasonable utility allowance, shall not exceed the following:

- ▶ Extremely low-income households: the product of 30 percent times 30 percent of the area median income, as adjusted for family size appropriate for the unit.
- ▶ Very low-income households: the product of 30 percent times 50 percent of the area median income, as adjusted for family size appropriate for the unit.

~~xiv-xvii.~~ Lower income households (whose gross incomes exceed the maximum income for very low-income households): the product of 30 percent times 65 percent of the area median income, as adjusted for family size appropriate for the unit. In addition, for those lower income households with gross incomes that exceed 65 percent of the area median income adjusted for family size, it shall be optional that the maximum allowable rent be established at a level not to exceed 30 percent of gross income of the household up to and including 80 percent AMI for 50 percent of the set-aside units in any project.

~~xv-xviii.~~ Moderate-income households: the product of 30 percent times 110 percent of the area median income, as adjusted for family size appropriate for the unit. In addition, for those moderate-income households whose gross incomes exceed 110 percent of the area median income, as adjusted for family size, it shall be optional for any State or local funding agency to require that the maximum allowable rent be established at a level not to exceed 30 percent of gross income of the household.

Duration of Affordable Rental Rate Restrictions

Each Affordable Housing Unit set aside for rental at below-market rates shall be limited to such below-market rates for a period of not less than 55 years, commencing from the date of the City's written authorization for occupancy of the unit.

Del Mar Housing Assistance Reserve Fund

All In-Lieu Housing Mitigation Fees collected pursuant to Title 30, Chapter 24 Affordable Housing Mitigation shall be deposited in the dedicated City of Del Mar Housing Assistance Fund. Funds deposited in the Housing Assistance Fund, along with any interest earnings, shall be used solely for one or more of the following purposes:

- ▶ To increase and improve the supply of affordable housing to households of extremely low-, very low, low and moderate income; including, but not limited to, acquisition of property and property rights; cost of construction, including costs associated with planning; administration and design, as well as actual building or installation; any other costs associated with the construction or financing of affordable housing; or reimbursement to the City for such costs if funds were advanced by the City from other sources.
- ▶ Administrative expenses not reimbursed through processing fees, including consultant and legal expenses related to the establishment and/or administration of the Housing Assistance Fund.

No portion of the housing fund may be diverted to other purposes by way of loan or other similar action. [Currently, a portion of the funds collected are being applied towards rental subsidy housing assistance for four lower income households. It is the goal of the City Council to transition from the current allocation of funds towards rental subsidy assistance to instead prioritize investment of the funds into the construction of new affordable units in order to implement a more long-term oriented strategy with a greater return on investment of the funds.](#)

Policy Consideration:

Program 7A describes actions the City will take to support the development of affordable housing through the continued collection and allocation of funds in the Housing Assistance Reserve Fund.

ON-/OFF-SITE IMPROVEMENTS

Site improvements in the City consist of those typically associated with development for on-site improvements (fronting streets, curbs, gutters, sewer/water, and sidewalks), and off-site improvements (drainage, parks, traffic, schools, and sewer/water). Thus, these are costs that will be added to the sale or rental price of housing. Because residential development cannot take place without the addition of adequate infrastructure, site improvement requirements are not seen as a constraint to the development of housing within the City.

The infrastructure in Del Mar is fully developed and well maintained. As a result, only minimal on or off-site improvements are required for most new development. Typical on-site improvements consist of curbs, gutters, sewers/water, and sidewalks. Required off-site improvements are also minimal and directly relate to project impacts. For example, a project approval may be accompanied by conditions for localized street and intersection improvements. Del Mar is very unique and paving throughout the City varies. According to [Public Works Director/City Engineer, Joe Bride](#), pavement widths vary depending on design speeds, parking lanes, bicycle lanes, geometry, etc. Del Mar uses the San Diego County design standards. As the City's infrastructure is largely in place and because there is minimal land available for subdivisions, requirements for construction of new public streets or other significant infrastructure is not likely to present an impediment. The required public improvement standards are used primarily to ensure that the existing roadways adjacent to new residential construction maintain or provide the appropriate right-of-way. In conclusion, given the completely developed nature of the City's infrastructure, the cost to developers of

providing public facilities is relatively low when compared to other parts of the region where the infrastructure is not already available or is inadequate to serve new development.

BUILDING CODES AND ENFORCEMENT

The City of Del Mar's construction codes are based upon the California Code of Regulations, Title 24 (Building, Plumbing, Mechanical, Electrical, Green Building, and Green Building Codes) and the California Fire Code. These are considered to be the minimum necessary to protect the public health, [safetysafety](#), and welfare of the City's residents. Like many of the smaller cities in San Diego County, Del Mar contracts with a private company for Building services, including plan checks and inspections.

Code Enforcement is conducted on a complaint basis. Staff conducts field inspections, prepares written notices/orders for code compliance, verifies compliance measures, prepares reports and requests for action by nuisance abatement, and educates the public on storm water compliance. Code Enforcement issues Notices of Violations to obtain compliance and issues infraction citation Notices to Appear. The enforcement program highlights voluntary non-judicial compliance with an emphasis upon public awareness of governmental regulatory provisions.

LOCAL PROCESSING AND PERMIT PROCEDURES

To a small degree, the typical discretionary permit review process required by the Del Mar Municipal Code can potentially contribute to the cost of housing in that holding land through the discretionary review and entitlement period can be costly. However, most development in the City of Del Mar is related to the production of custom designed single dwelling units in the above moderate household income category. While the existing permit process has not been a barrier to new housing in the above moderate category, the Housing Element includes a variety of programs, including **Program 1I** for implementation during the 6th Cycle that will consider process and regulation changes to incentivize and facilitate projects with housing affordable to lower income households.

Design Review

All new residential construction is subject to some level of site plan review and architectural review which, in Del Mar is termed Design Review. The Design Review process is incorporated by ordinance into Chapter 23.08 of the DMMC and is used as a means to implement the goals contained in the Del Mar Community Plan to preserve and enhance Del Mar's special residential character and small town atmosphere with its harmonious blending of buildings and landscape in proximity to a beautiful shoreline. The Design Review process also serves to protect public and private scenic views, preserve the natural environment, maintain property values, and ensure a high aesthetic quality for the community. The Design Review process encourages good design including the use of harmonious materials and colors, compatible proportional relationships, and appropriate use of landscaping.

The City issues two types of discretionary permits under the Design Review Ordinance (DRO) DMMC Chapter 23.08: 1) an Administrative Design Review (ADR) permit issued by the Planning Director; and 2) a regular Design Review permit issued by an appointed Board through a public hearing process. Both permit types require public noticing. Design Review permits are approved by the Design Review Board (DRB) in a noticed public hearing and decisions are appealable to the City Council. ADR permits are appealable to the DRB. The ADR process includes a list of eligible project types generally considered minor in nature. DRB permit applications are required for all other projects which do not meet the criteria for ADR review.

As part of the review process, application proposals are evaluated for their consistency with the provisions of the Del Mar Community Plan, the City of Del Mar Municipal Code and Local Coastal Program, and the Design Review Ordinance, as well as conformity to the City's Design Guidelines.

Though design changes may be required where there is inconsistency with the City's codes, nearly every Design Review application that is submitted is approved. As a part of the review, Design Review Board members determine whether a proposed project is compatible with surrounding development, usually with specific consideration of a proposed structure's bulk and mass. The City's goal is to facilitate different types of architectural styles in different neighborhoods of the City. While the language of the standards is broad, when the Design Review members use the Ordinance, they make specific, detailed findings to tie the standards to the particular project proposed. A conclusion that a proposed design element is "unreasonable," must be supported by findings of fact regarding:

- ▶ The extent to which the contested design element adversely impacts upon the purposes [of the](#) [the](#) Design Review [Ordinance](#)
- ▶ Whether the project requires the inclusion of the contested design element in order for the project to be useable by the applicant
- ▶ Whether the project requires the inclusion of the contested design element in order to produce a project that is similar in quality to development in the neighborhood
- ▶ The availability of one or more alternatives to the contested design element that will produce a project that is useable by the applicant and similar in quality to development in the neighborhood.

~~xvi-xix.~~ An application will be approved unless the Design Review Board makes findings of fact based upon the information presented during the hearing that support one or more of the regulatory conclusions mentioned above (specific standards and guidelines are detailed in the City's Municipal Code Title 23 Building Code, Chapter 23.08).

It is important to note that the Design Review process is not considered an impediment to development of housing in general or affordable housing in particular. From January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2019, the City received 264 applications for Design Review Permits (not including ADRs). Of these, 262 applications, or 99% percent, were conditionally approved. Further, because the Design Review process preserves and enhances Del Mar's special residential character and small town atmosphere, all housing types obtain the benefit from a citywide process to ensure scenic views of the coast remain available, preservation of the natural environment is promoted, and overall aesthetics for the community continue to be high quality.

With these facts in mind, the City's Design Review process is not considered a barrier to the provision of housing. To ensure that the Design Review process described herein continues to rely on appropriate standards and processes, the City will continue its periodic monitoring and evaluation of its Design Review Ordinance standards and application processes to ensure that they do not present an undue constraint on new housing proposals, regardless of income levels. This provides certainty to property owners and other project applicants that if a project is proposed in a manner that does not present an egregious violation of the provisions of the Design Review Ordinance, the project will be approved.

To ensure that the Design Review process does not constrain opportunities for affordable housing, the City currently offers a discretionary permit fee waiver for projects with an affordable housing component. As published on the City's schedule of fees for recovering the administrative costs of processing development

applications, the Director of Planning and Community Development may reduce all, or a portion of, planning fees for projects that include affordable housing units, as those units are defined in the Del Mar Housing Element. Additionally, upon written request and on very rare occasions, the City Manager may reduce all or a portion of, planning fees or charges when unique circumstances exist that warrant the request.

The Design Review process includes the following steps:

- ~~xviii-xx.~~ **Pre-Application Conference:** A pre-application conference with a member of the Planning Department is highly recommended. An applicant should be prepared to provide information regarding the project site and the development proposal. This information may include rough plans or sketches of the proposed development and information about existing site conditions. Staff will also assist in determining if the project will require a Citizens' Participation Program (CPP) component as part of the process. As described below, the CPP is an early step where applicants share proposed designs with the community in order to obtain feedback for consideration in their design before submitting for Design Review. Upon application submittal, staff will then make a determination if a project requires a public hearing before the Design Review Board or is eligible for an ADR permit.
- ~~xviii-xxi.~~ **Citizens' Participation Program (CPP):** If required, CPP is an early outreach process intended to foster early and open communication between neighbors about the potential impacts of a new project on the surrounding community. The CPP is designed to help streamline projects through the Design Review process. While the CPP process is not intended to produce complete consensus on all applications, the process provides opportunities for potential applicants and their agents to understand and respond to neighborhood concerns about a project's design prior to formal submittal of an application for review by the City of Del Mar. The intended result is improved awareness of proposed changes in the built environment and projects that better integrate into their surroundings by complementing the existing community character.
- ~~xix-xxii.~~ **Formal Application:** After the initial submittal of the application, the project is assigned to a member of the Planning Department for a detailed analysis. The planner reviews the application for completeness and for compliance with the applicable provisions of the City of Del Mar Municipal Code. If it is determined that the application is missing information or is somehow inconsistent with one or more provisions of the City of Del Mar Municipal Code, it will be deemed Incomplete. The Design Review application will also be deemed incomplete for projects requiring a Conditional Use Permit or other review by the City's appointed Planning Commission, until such approval is received.
- ~~xx-xxiii.~~ **Story Pole Plan & Certification:** Certain projects require the installation of "Story Poles" to represent the siting and massing of a proposed structure or addition. Story Poles are required to be installed fifteen days prior to a Design Review Board hearing and their heights and locations certified by a licensed land surveyor or civil engineer ten days prior to the hearing.
- ~~xxi-xxiv.~~ **Design Review Board Hearing:** Once a project application for a Design Review permit has been deemed Complete, the application will be scheduled on the next

available agenda of the Design Review Board (DRB). The Board typically meets once a month; the length of time spent by the Board reviewing an application at the meeting varies depending on the complexity of the proposal and the type of issues raised. A staff report is prepared for the DRB on each application. All DRB meeting agendas and staff reports are posted on the City's website prior to the meeting. A hard copy of the report may also be obtained from Planning Department. The applicant and their representatives are encouraged to attend the DRB hearing to offer testimony about the project and answer Board members' questions. The public is encouraged to also attend. Often, the DRB takes action on a project at its first meeting. However, the DRB has the discretion to continue an item to a future meeting date if necessary to gain additional information or to allow an applicant the opportunity to address concerns that may be raised by the DRB when finding consistency with the Design Review Ordinance.

~~xxii-xxv.~~ **Appeal Period:** The decision of the DRB is final unless a written appeal is filed with the City Administrative Services Department, accompanied with a processing fee, within ten business days from the date action is taken on the application. If an appeal is ~~filed~~filed, it will be placed on an agenda of the City Council for an Initial Consideration hearing. At an Initial Consideration hearing, the Council will determine to either:

- ~~xxiii-xxvi.~~ 1) Reject the appeal, thereby upholding DRB's decision; or
- ~~xxiv-xxvii.~~ 2) Set the matter for a new public hearing review at a subsequent City Council meeting where the City Council acts as the DRB.
- ~~xxv-xxviii.~~ For the convenience of the public, property owners, their agents and interested parties, detailed information about the Design Review process is posted on the City's website (www.delmar.ca.us).
- ~~xxvi-xxix.~~ Further, in order to accomplish the Community Plan goals for design and affordable housing, **Program 6G** will amend the City's Building Construction Standards to identify objective design standards for applicability to projects with an affordable housing component that are exempt from the City's typical discretionary design review process.

Building Plan Checks and Permits

Following a DRB approval and close of the ten-day appeal period, a Building Plan Check and/or Building Permit will be required for construction of the approved scope of work. To begin the Building Plan Check process, the Planning Department will prepare a digital Building Division Transmittal Form which is routed to the Building Division along with the digital set of construction drawings. The Building Division conducts its plan review against the City's relevant Building and Fire Codes. If corrections are needed, corrections are requested of the applicant and a resubmittal will occur. Once the Building Plan Check process is complete, the digital plans are routed back to the Planning Department to ensure compliance with the plans approved by the Design Review Board as well as for stamping and signatures. Once all the information, conditions, and plans are verified, the Building Division will be allowed to issue Building Permits for the project and perform required construction-phase inspections.

For the convenience of the public, property owners, their agents and interested parties, detailed information about the Building Permit process is posted on the City's website (www.delmar.ca.us/building).

Permit Processing Times

The City works to streamline permit application review as staffing and resources are available. Specifically, the City is working to streamline projects that include lower income units. On average, the City takes 6-9 months to review and process permit applications for single dwelling unit and duplex residential development projects, which covers the predominate development types in Del Mar. Until recent implementation of the 5th Cycle Housing Element zoning programs, the City has not had zones that allow multiple dwelling unit development at greater densities such as 20 dwelling units per acre.

The projected estimate for review and processing of multiple dwelling unit development projects during the 6th Cycle is 9-12 months, which is similar to processing times for the smaller more straightforward projects typically submitted. This estimate is based on recent experience with a submitted Coastal Development Permit application for proposed multiple dwelling unit development on two vacant lots at the corner of San Dieguito Drive and Jimmy Durante Blvd, which is being processed in accordance with the expedited SB 330 streamlined processing timelines. This type of expedited “by-right” processing is what is expected for most multiple dwelling unit development during the 6th cycle. It reflects a significant permit streamlining process improvement for proposed multiple dwelling unit development, including lower income units. Prior to the City’s adoption of amendments to allow multiple dwelling unit use at a density of 20 dwelling units per acre, applicants were required to process a Specific Plan to pursue such development, which involved multiple processing steps and years of permit processing. Overall, the City’s permit review and processing timeframes are not considered a constraint to the development of housing. However, through implementation of **Program 1I** the City will continue to explore opportunities to make additional process improvements.

Coastal Development Permit

Local Coastal Programs (LCPs) are basic planning tools used by local governments to guide development in the coastal zone, in partnership with the Coastal Commission. LCPs contain the ground rules for future development and protection of coastal resources.

Prepared by local government, these programs govern decisions that determine the short- and long-term conservation and use of coastal resources. After an LCP has been finally approved, the Commission’s coastal permitting authority over most new development is transferred to the local government, which applies the requirements of the LCP in reviewing proposed new developments. The Commission retains permanent coastal permit jurisdiction over development proposed on tidelands, submerged lands, and public trust lands, and the Commission also acts on appeals from certain local government coastal permit decisions. The Commission reviews and approves any amendments to previously certified Local Coastal Programs.

All properties within the City of Del Mar are located within the Coastal Zone as defined in the California Coastal Act and are, therefore, subject to the provisions of the City’s certified Local Coastal Program. DMMC Chapter 30.75 sets forth the regulations and procedures for Coastal Development Permits. A valid Coastal Development Permit must be obtained prior to the commencement of development and is required in addition to any other permits or approvals required by the City. The review of a Coastal Development Permit application is often combined with and/or processed concurrently with the review of any other discretionary permit application required, such as a Design Review permit. For City decisions on a Coastal Development Permit involving coastal development within the California Coastal Commission’s “appealable jurisdiction” (generally properties between the ocean and first public road, within 100 feet from an

environmentally sensitive area, within areas of past-certified fill, or within 300 feet from the beach), the City's decision on a Coastal Development Permit is appealable to the Coastal Commission following the close of all local appeal periods.

Application Requirements: An application for a Coastal Development Permit is initiated by an applicant. The application includes all information and material as required by the LCP, including at a minimum: a location map of the project site and vicinity; a detailed description of the proposed development; proof of the applicant's legal interest in the development site; and the applicant's signature attesting to the truth, completeness, and accuracy of the submitted material. All submitted application material are in a form so as to allow reasonable reproduction and distribution to members of the public and interested public agencies, such as the Coastal Commission.

Requirement for Findings: The granting of a Coastal Development Permit must be supported by written findings of fact showing that each of the following conditions exist per Del Mar Municipal Code Section 30.75.140:

- ▶ That the use of the development is permitted within the zone in which the property is located.
- ▶ That the proposal meets the criteria of the applicable chapters of Title 30 – Zoning.
- ▶ That the granting of such Coastal Development Permit will be in conformity with the certified City of Del Mar Local Coastal Program.
- ▶ That for all development proposals located seaward of the first public roadway, the proposed development is consistent with and implements the applicable requirements for provision of public access contained in the City of Del Mar Municipal Code and in the public access and public recreation policies of Chapter 3 of the California Coastal Act.
- ▶ That for all development proposals involving the construction or placement of a shoreline protection device, that the proposed development is consistent with and implements the applicable requirements of the Beach Overlay Zone and Setback Seawall Zone and is consistent with and implements the provisions of the Chapter Three Policies of California Coastal Act.
- ▶ That the proposal is consistent with and implements the provisions of public view protection policies IV-22 through IV-27 of the City of Del Mar LCP Land Use Plan.
- ▶ That for all development proposals on sites with identified wetland resources, that the proposed development is consistent with and implements the provisions of the Lagoon Overlay Zone as contained within the City of Del Mar Local Coastal Program Implementing Ordinances and Land Use Plan.

Determination of Permit Requirement, Exemption or Categorical Exclusion: The Director of Planning and Community Development has the authority to make the following determinations regarding the requirement of a Coastal Development Permit:

- ▶ The Director of Planning and Community Development shall notify the Executive Director of the Coastal Commission in writing of the challenge or request for determination and shall request an Executive Director's opinion.
- ▶ The Executive Director shall, within two working days of receipt of the City's request (or upon completion of a site inspection where such inspection is warranted), transmit determination as to

whether the development is categorically excluded (meaning a Coastal Development Permit would not be required), or is non-appealable or appealable to the Coastal Commission.

- ▶ Where the Executive Director's determination is not in accordance with the determination of the Director of Planning and Community Development, the Coastal Commission shall hold a hearing for purposes of determining the appropriate designation for the area.

For the convenience of the public, property owners, their agents and interested parties, detailed information about the Coastal Development Permit process is found in DMMC Chapter 30.75.

STATE POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

State policies and regulations may also serve to constrain housing development in local communities.

Article 34 of the California Constitution

Article 34 was enacted in 1950. It requires that low-rent housing projects developed, constructed, or acquired in any manner by any State or public agency, including cities, receive voter approval through the referendum process. No such projects have been proposed in Del Mar and, therefore, the residents of Del Mar have not been asked to vote on a referendum to allow the City to develop, construct, or acquire affordable housing.

California Health and Safety Code further clarifies the scope and applicability of Article 34 to exclude housing projects that have deed-restrictions on less than 49 percent of the units or rehabilitation/reconstruction of housing projects that are currently deed-restricted or occupied by lower-income persons. The City has and will continue to apply this provision to provide appropriate and reasonable relief for application processing fees for non-profit organizations and in cases of hardship. Regardless, Article 34 could be an obstacle for local governments to be directly involved in production of long-term affordable housing on a larger scale; however, the perceived constraint is the result of a statute that is beyond City control.

Environmental Protection

State regulations require environmental review of proposed discretionary projects (e.g., subdivision maps, use permits, development permits, etc.). This involves substantial project processing costs to prepare and process the necessary technical reports and cover fees charged for services provided by the local government and/or private consultants as needed to complete the environmental analysis as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Housing costs can also be impacted by associated environmental document processing delays related to the mandated public review periods and opportunities for appeal and legal challenge provided by State law. However, the presence of these regulations helps to disclose potential impacts to the environment in order to facilitate decisions that preserve and protect the environment, public health, and safety of Del Mar residents and visitors.

INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRAINTS

Another factor that could constrain new residential construction is the requirement and cost to provide adequate infrastructure (major and local streets; water and sewer lines; and street lighting) needed to serve new residential development. In most cases, where new public infrastructure is required, it is funded by the developer, and then dedicated to the City for maintenance and improvements as needed. Because the cost of these facilities is generally borne by developers, it increases the cost of new construction, with much

of that increased cost often “passed on” as part of home rental or sales rates. However, such infrastructure costs do not typically represent a barrier in Del Mar because as a built-out community, Del Mar’s infrastructure is largely already in place throughout the City. Therefore, the high development costs often associated with installing infrastructure systems in other communities are not found in Del Mar.

Potential infrastructure constraints relating to candidate housing sites have been analyzed in detail in the PEIR for the Housing Element. General information on potential infrastructure constraints is provided below. Additionally, site specific constraints are identified within **Appendix B** (Sites Analysis).

WATER SUPPLY AND WASTEWATER CAPACITY

Among the municipal services that the City of Del Mar provides are the functions of water, wastewater, and clean water (storm water pollution prevention). These utility services are funded exclusively from fees and rates charged to the City’s utility customers related to their use. The City maintains separate water and wastewater enterprise funds, each with its own rate stabilization, operating, capital, self-insurance, and pension reserves. Each of the enterprise funds is to be revenue neutral, meaning that the amount of revenue collected should be sufficient (and no greater) to cover the cost for providing service, including the costs for maintenance and operation of the system, capital equipment replacement, capital infrastructure system rehabilitation or necessary expansion, and the purchase/contract of services from other agencies. Revenue generated from any of these areas (water, wastewater, and clean water) may only be used to fund expenditures related to providing those services.

Water Supply

Domestic water in the City of Del Mar (City) is provided by the City of San Diego and via the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA). The City of San Diego treats more than 360 million gallons of water per year for Del Mar and transports the water approximately 14 miles to Del Mar from the Lake Miramar Treatment Plant (Santa Fe Irrigation District, 2019). Del Mar currently uses an average of ~~4,050-acre~~1,050-acre feet (AF) of water per year but has a capacity to provide approximately 1,800-AF per year (City of Del Mar, 2013).

The Del Mar Public Works Department provides water service to nearly 1,900 metered accounts; this includes water services to single-family residential, multi-family residential, irrigation, commercial, public ~~facilities~~facilities, and the State Fairgrounds. The system includes: 27 miles of water mains; four storage reservoirs totaling 4 million gallons of capacity; 664 valves, and 275 fire hydrants. In maintaining the City’s water system, the important goals are public health and safety, and reliability as well as economic efficiency. In order to maintain and collect sufficient revenue to provide water supply to Del Mar proposed water rates were reviewed by the Finance Committee on February 26, 2019 and presented to City Council on May 20, 2019. The water rates, compounded over five years, took effect July 1, 2019 with an additional increase on January 2, 2020. From the water rate increases, about \$1.8 million in system improvements, including pipeline and valve upgrades, are expected to be completed through 2024.

Assuming one household is equivalent to one consumer, based on the City’s American Community Survey estimates for total households in 2017, the City provides about 1,070 AF to residential connections (assuming .5 AF per household). The City has sufficient water infrastructure capacity to accommodate the planned increase in dwelling unit capacity during the 2021-2029 planning period to meet the City’s Housing Element RHNA allocation.

Wastewater Capacity

Sewer services within Del Mar are provided by the City's Public Works Department, serving 4,500 residents via 1,800 active sewer accounts, consisting of single family residential, multi-family residential, and commercial/institutional/other accounts, City accounts, and the Fairgrounds. The City contracts with both the San Elijo Wastewater Joint Powers Authority (JPA) and the City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater System (Metro) for wastewater treatment services. The wastewater system includes about 27 miles of sewer pipe; three miles of force main; one pump stations and one lift station. Most of the sewer lines (approximately 78 percent) consist of 6 to 8 diameter pipeline, while the remainder consists of 9 to 15 inch diameter pipeline (20 percent) and 16 to 24 inch diameter pipeline (2 percent) (City of Del Mar, 2019).

Through 2024, a capital improvement program envisions nearly \$2 million in improvements including \$1.3 million in repairs that are considered urgent. In maintaining the City's wastewater system, the most important goals are public health and safety, and reliability. Del Mar's average daily wastewater flow is about 521,000 gallons per day (gpd). The largest customer is the State Fairgrounds, with an average daily flow of 85,965 gpd. The City has sufficient sewer infrastructure capacity to accommodate the planned increase in dwelling unit capacity to meet the City's Housing Element RHNA allocation for the 2021-2029 planning period.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The City of Del Mar Public Works Department is responsible for maintaining the storm drain infrastructure through comprehensive programmatic efforts. Del Mar's federally-issued MS4 permit (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) allows the city to discharge storm water from its collection system into waters of the United States. Under this permit, storm water is allowed for release into the ocean and lagoons. Unauthorized connections or discharges into gutters and storm drains are prohibited and could result in enforcement actions.

The City of Del Mar Planning and Community Development Department is responsible for the City's Clean Water Program, which is administered by a clean water consultant, that implements and enforces stormwater requirements and protects and enhances the quality of our lagoons, beaches, and the Pacific Ocean. For Del Mar, clean water ties directly to quality of life and is key not only to public health, coastal resources, and recreation, but also influences property values, tourism, and visitor spending. Accordingly, the City's obligation to prevent pollutants from entering the watershed is regulated by state and federal laws. The City has sufficient stormwater infrastructure capacity to accommodate the planned increase in dwelling unit capacity to meet the City's Housing Element RHNA allocation for the 2021-2029 planning period.

FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

Service Area

The Del Mar Fire Department provides emergency services to nearly 5,000 full-time residents as well as more than 3 million annual visitors to the State Fairgrounds. The service area covers more than 2.5 square miles and includes more than 1,600 structures. The City's Fire Department services can accommodate the planned increase in dwelling unit capacity to meet the City's Housing Element RHNA allocation for the 2021-2029 planning period.

Responsibilities

The department is responsible for fire suppression and protection and emergency medical services and responds to vehicle accidents, rescue and hazardous materials incidents. In addition to serving the City of Del Mar, the department provides mutual aid to Solana Beach, ~~Encinitas~~Encinitas, and portions of the City of San Diego. The Del Mar Fire Department contracts with the City of Encinitas for management services. In support of these efforts, the DMFD operates from one fire station and includes nine full-time staff consisting of three captains, three fire engineers, and three firefighters/paramedics whose service area covers more than 2.5 square miles and includes more than 1,600 structures. The DMFD station is equipped with one front-line fire engine, one rescue unit, and one reserve fire engine (City of Del Mar ND).

Fire Prevention & Education

The City's contracted Building Services provider conducts inspections for all hotels, motels, restaurants and new businesses to assure fire and safety compliance. [The Del Mar Fire Department](#) is available for as-needed plan checks and inspections. The Department also provides free fire prevention inspections for residential properties. Classes and demonstrations on safety and disaster preparedness are offered regularly. It is not anticipated that any new fire safety or emergency service facilities would be required as a result of development on housing sites facilitated by the Housing Element. Therefore, the response capacity of the City's Fire Prevention and Emergency Services to accommodate the anticipated additional dwelling units within Del Mar does not place a constraint on development.

Emergency Operations Center

During a large emergency or disaster situation, City staff will open the Del Mar Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in the Del Mar Civic Center Town Hall. The EOC primarily serves as a point of information and resource management center in order to coordinate and promote public safety during a large emergency. Staff assigned to the EOC will collect, analyze, and distribute emergency information and support to residents, visitors, schools, businesses, City staff, and emergency responders. In addition, the EOC will coordinate public emergency notifications, evacuations, and sheltering. The EOC is only activated during a large emergency or disaster and would remain active until the situation is resolved.

Additionally, Del Mar's Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) will assist City staff at the EOC during the event of an emergency. CERT will provide communications support through use of radio equipment and the Amateur Radio Emergency Network (AREDN). CERT will also respond to activation from the fire department for damage assessment and limited first aid in the field, and act as scribes for section chiefs.

POLICE SERVICES

The City of Del Mar has contracted for law enforcement services from the San Diego County Sheriff's Department since the City's incorporation in 1959. The SDCSD facility that serves Del Mar is located at 175 North El Camino Real in the City of Encinitas (North Coastal Station); however, a satellite SDCSD office is provided at the City of Del Mar Civic Center at 1050 Camino del Mar. Staffing at the North Coastal Station is comprised of 107 staff with 36 active members from the Senior Volunteer Unit. As of 2020, there are no plans to expand the facility (Boyce, 2020). The North Coastal Station is supported by various divisions ranging from patrol, traffic, motors, community service officers, senior volunteers, area detectives,

professional staff, and a community-oriented policing and problem-solving unit (SDCSD ND). Through contract with the Sheriff's Department, the City of Del Mar receives routine patrol of our streets by patrol and traffic deputies, crime prevention services, and a wide array of other law enforcement services. The City's law enforcement services can accommodate the planned increase in dwelling unit capacity to meet the City's Housing Element RHNA allocation for the 2021-2029 planning period.

Services

The North Coastal Station serves nearly 60 square miles, which includes the cities of Del Mar, Encinitas, and Solana Beach, and the unincorporated communities of Rancho Santa Fe, Del Dios, Camp Pendleton, and San Onofre. In addition, the San Diego County Sheriff's Department contracts with the Del Mar Thoroughbred Club and the 22nd Agricultural District for law enforcement services at the State Fairgrounds during the San Diego County Fair, Del Mar Races, and other events throughout the year.

Patrol Division

Patrol deputies respond to crimes or emergencies in progress and calls for service. They conduct routine patrols with a primary focus on the protection and preservation of life. They conduct preliminary investigations and apprehend law violators.

Traffic Division

Traffic deputies focus on vehicle code enforcement, traffic collision investigations and traffic control.

Investigative Unit

The Investigative Unit is responsible for investigating general crimes against people and property. Follow-up investigations on specific crimes requiring specialized expertise may be conducted by the department's centralized units.

Narcotics Investigation

Deputies respond to complaints originating from citizens who report suspicious activity and leads and/or arrests made by patrol deputies. Investigators focus on crimes involving the sale, possession, and distribution of illicit drugs and cases involving seizures of property. The cities of Encinitas and Solana Beach jointly fund one Narcotic Enforcement Deputy who works with other Sheriff's deputies working narcotics enforcement.

Community Oriented Policing Unit (COPPS)

COPPS deputies are special purpose deputies who target issues that can negatively impact the quality of life of residents. Deputies tailor their enforcement to address problems they are specifically working on, allowing them to develop multifaceted responses to complex issues. COPPS deputies also coordinate the station's Citizens' Academy, an academy designed to provide local citizens with an overview of the department and criminal justice system.

Crime ~~prevention~~ Prevention Unit

The Crime Prevention Unit focuses on community outreach regarding crime prevention techniques, current trends, and prevention education. The unit provides an array of free services including assisting communities in starting neighborhood and/or business watch groups, conducting a variety of community

safety presentations, community alerts, “Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design” reviews, and security consultations for commercial and residential properties.

It is not anticipated that any new police facilities would be required as a result of development on housing sites facilitated by the Housing Element. Therefore, this does not place a constraint on development.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

Potential environmental constraints relating to candidate housing sites have been analyzed in detail in the PEIR for the Housing Element. General information on potential environmental constraints is provided below. Additionally, site specific constraints are identified within **Appendix B** (Sites Analysis).

4. **GEOLOGIC AND SEISMIC HAZARDS**

Southern California is considered as one of the most seismically active regions in the United States because the faulting is dominated by the compression regime associated with the “big bend” of the San Andreas Fault Zone. The San Diego region is transected by several sub-parallel, pervasive fault zones, as well as smaller faults. Geologic hazards include earthquakes/strong ground shaking, fault rupture, expansive soils, landslides, liquefaction, and bluff stability. Three primary seismic hazards, groundbreaking potential, ground failure potential and liquefaction are discussed below. Additional hazards, including fault rupture, expansive soils, landslides and bluff stability are outlined and discussed in detail in Section 4.7 Geologic and Soils of the Housing Element EIR.

Ground Breaking Potential

Groundbreaking results from a surface rupture of a fault. A fault is a fracture in bedrock which may extend upward to the ground surface and along which there has been displacement of the two sides relative to one another.

San Diego County is home to three fault zones, each with multiple active fault lines. There are nine known active faults within 50 miles of the candidate housing sites including the Coronado, Earthquake Valley, Elsinore, Mount Soledad, Rose Canyon, San Diego, Silver Strand, Spanish Bight, and Wildomar fault lines. These active faults belong to either the coastal Newport-Inglewood-Rose Canyon Fault Zone or the inland Elsinore Fault Zone.

The Newport-Inglewood-Rose Canyon Fault Zone is proximate to the City, with the Del Mar segment of the fault zone located approximately two miles offshore. This segment is not identified as active (i.e., fault has not had activity in the past 11,000 years) based on County records; however, the California Geologic Survey (CGS) identifies the Mount Soledad and Rose Canyon fault lines, located six miles south of the City, as active. These two active faults comprise a 4.9-mile onshore segment of the fault zone that spans part of La Jolla and Rose Canyon. Both are classified as Type B faults in accordance with criteria specified in the 1997 Uniform Building Code Table 16-U, which signifies lower seismic activity (a slip rate of less than 5 millimeters per year) and a lower likelihood of producing earthquakes of magnitude 7.0 or greater. Nonetheless, near-source velocity effects need to be considered in the design of buildings within ten kilometers of a Type B fault, which includes the City.

Past investigations of the Rose Canyon fault zone confirmed the reoccurrence of major earthquakes at an interval of 700 years, suggesting that a major earthquake has a one in 700 chance of occurring in any one year (Singleton, 2019).

There are seven other faults (or inferred faults) located within two to three miles of the City. Of these, only the Carmel Valley and Rose Canyon faults are known to have experienced movements within the last three million years. Movements along the Rose Canyon fault are believed to have taken place in the last 0.5 million years. For this reason, because it may be part of a very long and active fault zone and because of

the known occurrence of earthquake epicenters along its trace, this fault could constitute a potential threat to the City. According to the CGS Earthquake Hazards Zone Mapping Application, there are no Earthquake Hazards Zones within the City (California Geologic Survey, 2019).

Ground Failure Potential

Ground failure can occur due to lateral spreading, earth lurching, landslides, differential settlement, erosion, and projected sea level rise. The Del Mar Community Plan references the following three areas as having the greatest potential of ground failure:

- ~~xxvii-xxx.~~ All of the coastal bluffs and sea cliffs bordering the City of Del Mar;
- ~~xxviii-xxxi.~~ Areas of the Del Mar Formation of Torrey Sandstone in which existing slopes exceed 25 percent; and
- ~~xxix-xxxii.~~ The terrace escarpments made up of colluvium and slope wash in Crest Canyon and on the northeast side of the Del Mar Hills.

The City applies State and local permit requirements and regulations to these areas via the Bluff, Slope, and Canyon Overlay Zone and Coastal Bluff Overlay Zone as a measure to minimize risk of hazards.

Liquefaction Potential

Liquefaction, or the loss of soil strength and stability, is a common occurrence during earthquakes in areas that have high water tables and silty or sandy soils. During the earthquake, the vibrations can cause a deterioration of the friction between the wet soil particles. In severe cases, a condition similar to quicksand can result in an area which was previously thought to have stable ground.

Within Del Mar, the San Dieguito Valley and Lagoon has significant liquefaction potential due to the deposits of alluvium and slope wash in this area believed to be covering a mixture of beach sand, bay sand and salt, and alluvial sediments (largely dry and silt) which may be mixed with occasional salt and dry marsh deposits.

Although future development constructed under the Housing Element may involve the construction of new residential structures in a seismically active area, the potential hazards would be less than significant because of the existing regulatory framework related to seismic safety. Sites containing greater than a 25 percent grade would be at a greater risk for damage during an earthquake.

WILDFIRE

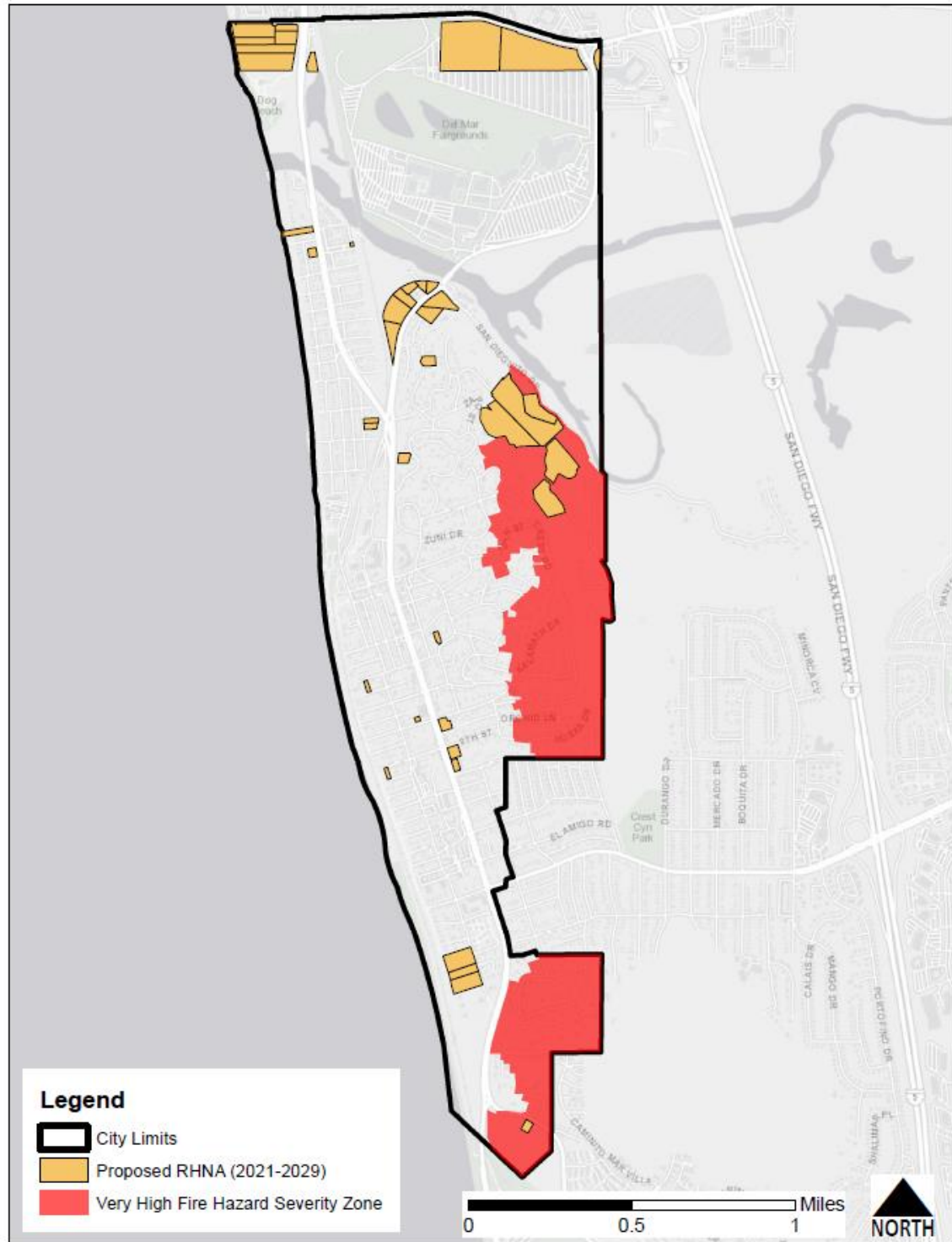
Wildfires can potentially occur where developments are adjacent to open space or proximate to wildland fuels such as grass, leaf litter, trees, or shrubs that can ignite when exposed to a natural occurrence (e.g., lightning) or by an unplanned, unauthorized, or accidental human-caused activity. Wildfire hazards are also based on factors such as topography and climatic conditions, including winds, humidity, droughts, and extreme temperatures. These areas are designated as fire hazard severity zones (FHSZ). Within Del Mar, there are areas (mostly in the southern and eastern portions of the City) that are designated as moderate, high, and very high fire severity zones.

Future development projects within the City will be required to meet the then applicable requirements and regulations of the California Fire Code. Despite these requirements, the City has seen development within these areas historically, indicating that the requirements associated with development in fire severity zones

does not present a major constraint to the development of housing. The City's emergency response services can accommodate the planned increase in dwelling unit capacity to meet the City's Housing Element RHNA allocation for the 2021-2029 planning period.

Figure 3-1 maps the fire hazard severity zones identified within the City of Del Mar in relation to the sites selected for future housing. Based on the map the majority of the housing sites are not located within a fire hazard severity zone. However, in the eastern and southeastern portions of the City there are six (6) sites within the very high fire severity hazard zone. As stated above, the requirements associated with development in fire severity zones does not present a major constraint to the development of housing and the City's emergency response services can accommodate the planned increase in dwelling unit capacity.

Figure 3-1: Fire Hazard Severity Zones and Identified Sites Map



Source: *FHSZ, CalFire, June 2009.*

FLOODING

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is involved in identifying and mapping flood-prone areas for jurisdictions that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), such as the City. Flood zones are geographic areas that are subject to periodic inundation due to coastal wave action or river flooding that FEMA has defined according to varying levels of flood risk. These flood-prone areas are depicted on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps.

The current FIRM map took effect in December 2019. The floodplain areas identified by the FIRM are subject to regulations in accordance with the City's Floodway Zone (DMMC Section 30.29) and Floodplain Overlay Zone (DMMC Section 30.56), which are incorporated within the City's certified Local Coastal Program. Residential development is prohibited in the Floodway Zone, which generally applies to open water areas such as the Lagoon. However, the Floodplain Overlay Zone applies to some residential and commercial properties in existing developed areas within the candidate housing sites.

Any proposed development within "Special Flood Hazard Areas" of the Floodplain (~~locations~~ ~~areas~~ with one percent chance of flooding within a given year) would be required to comply with the regulations in the Floodplain Overlay Zone (DMMC Section 30.56). Examples of flood management design standards include flood proofing structures, elevating structures, and relocating structures away from hazards (i.e., through setbacks). In the City the special flood hazard area designation applies to some properties in the North Beach neighborhood and properties in proximity to the San Dieguito Lagoon. [Proposed housing within the "Special Flood Hazard Area" is subject to the same level of site plan review and architectural review as other proposed housing development in the floodplain. However, housing development in this location is also subject to increased construction costs due to required measures for flood proofing and elevation of habitable structures. New](#)~~This is because new~~ development is not permitted below the base flood elevation in special flood hazard area locations. [After reviewing FEMA's construction guidelines, the record of project development in the floodplain, and coordinating with local architects and engineers, the City's Building Official estimates the additional cost of construction to implement flood proofing measures is estimated to be in the range of a 3 percent to 5 percent increase in cost. In the City of Del Mar, this additional cost to meet federal and state requirements has not been known to be an impediment to new development.](#)

The FIRM map and Floodplain Overlay Zone also applies to properties (i.e., Zone X) within the 500-year floodplain that have a low associated flood risk, representing a 0.2 percent annual chance of flood hazard, or 1 percent annual chance of flood with average depth less than one foot. These low flood-risk areas are subject to the requirements of the Floodplain Overlay Zone for disclosure; however, no special design standards are required for flood management. [This means that the additional construction costs for flood proofing measures described above are not required for housing development in this location.](#)

As stated above, Housing Element candidate sites located within the Floodplain Overlay Zone may be required to implement flood management design standards which can impact the cost and feasibility of development within these areas. Per analysis completed in the Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), ~~the~~ majority of candidate sites are located outside of this zone and in areas of minimal flood hazard that are not subject to additional development standards. The candidate sites that may be located within the Floodplain Overlay Zone will be evaluated further when individual projects are proposed, ~~designed~~~~designed~~, and constructed.

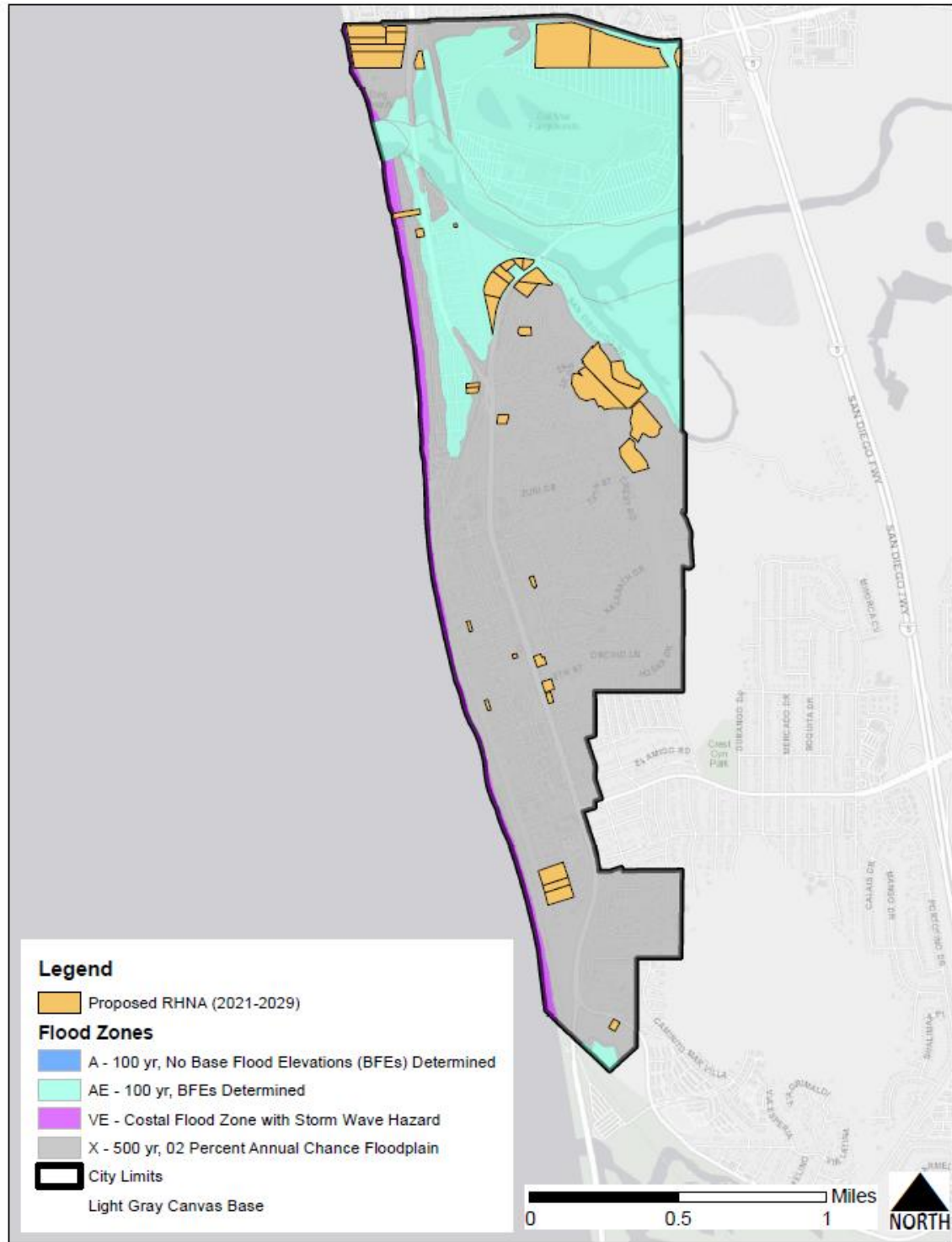
[Compliance with state and federal floodplain management requirements is not expected to be an impediment to proposed housing on any sites identified in the City's sites inventory. This is because the](#)

sites in the floodplain that were selected for the sites inventory are sites that were already designated for housing in the Del Mar Community Plan and located within an existing developed context. In terms of future flood protection for these locations, the City intends to maintain existing shoreline protection in North Beach consistent with the Beach Overlay Zone and the Beach Protection Initiative approved by the Del Mar voters in 1988. The City is also committed to continue to study and implement various flood adaptation measures (i.e., beach nourishment, San Dieguito Lagoon river mouth dredging, and a living levee along the San Dieguito river banks) in accordance with the City of Del Mar Adaptation Plan (Environmental Science Associates 2018). Implementation of these adaptation measures will further reduce the risk of flooding for candidate site locations in the Floodplain Overlay Zone that are susceptible to flooding and ensure that the candidate sites have comparable protection as the surrounding development.

In response to input provided by property owners of various candidate sites in the NC Zone, **Program 11** will explore the existing methodology for measurement of height in the floodplain to determine whether a modification to the existing calculation for this measurement should be incorporated as an incentive to accommodate the development of affordable housing.

Figure 3-2 illustrates the flood zones within the City of Del Mar in relation to the sites selected for future housing. The majority of the sites located within area of minimal flood hazard. However, there are 15 sites within either the 100 year or coastal flood zones. As stated above, compliance with floodplain requirements does not present a major constraint to the development of housing as the sites in the floodplain were already designated for housing and located within an existing developed context.

Figure 3-2: Flood Zones and Identified Sites Map



Source: FEMA Flood Plain, SanGIS/SANDAG GIS Data Warehouse, accessed November 2, 2021.

B. HOUSING RESOURCES

REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS ALLOCATION

This section of the Housing Element provides an overview of the resources available to the City to meet its Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA).

1. RESIDENTIAL SITES INVENTORY

Appendix B of the Housing Element includes the required site analysis tables and site information for the vacant and non-vacant properties to meet the City's RHNA need through the 2021-2029 planning period. The following discussions summarize the City's site inventory and discuss the City's past experience in redeveloping non-vacant sites and sites within non-residential zones.

Above Moderate- and Moderate-Income Sites

For the 2021-2029 planning period, the City's RHNA allocation is 31 for moderate income units and 31 for above moderate-income units. As demonstrated in **Appendix B**, one new single dwelling unit was developed at the above moderate-income level since the beginning of the 6th Cycle projection period (June 30, 2020). This brings the City of Del Mar's net above moderate RHNA allocation 30 units. The City anticipates some growth to meet the moderate and above ~~moderate-income~~ moderate-income need will occur in existing residentially zoned areas through the development of new units and through the development of ADUs based on existing City policies and development standards. **Table 3-68** below shows that within the existing residential neighborhoods, 17 moderate income and 11 above moderate income primary dwelling units can be accommodated on residentially zoned sites.

In addition to primary dwelling units, there is exponential capacity for ADUs and JrADUs to be developed on each existing residential lot in single unit zones; and potential for ADUs to be developed on lots in multiple unit zones and commercial zones that allow multiple dwelling unit residential. It is anticipated that an additional 100 units can be accommodated through the development of ADUs throughout the community during the 6th Cycle (2021-2029). Based on past performance in developing ADUs during the 5th cycle (2013-2021), it is anticipated that 15 units of the projected 100 ADUs for the 2021-2029 planning period will be available for lower income households. This projection accounts for the fact that 5% of the ADUs during the 5th Cycle were affordable and that an ~~additional incentives~~ additional incentive will be offered during the 6th Cycle to produce 15 ADUs will be deed restricted for rent to lower income households once additional incentives are made available via planned enhancements to the City's incentive program. Most ADUs in Del Mar have been smaller than 800 square feet. Of the 100 projected ADUs, 45 ADUs are assumed to meet the City's moderate income RHNA need and 40 ADUs are assumed to meet the City's above-moderate income RHNA need.

Policy Consideration:

Program 1I identifies actions the City will take to establish streamlining and incentives for affordable housing, including moderate-income units. ADUs are identified as the most feasible opportunity for property owners to incorporate new dwelling units for moderate-income households within existing neighborhoods. Therefore, the Housing Element includes six programs that focus on ADUs as a strategy, including **Program 2C** for promotion of ADU development, which is generally expected to fulfill the City's assigned RHNA for moderate income units. **Program 2A** describes actions that the City will take to explore additional incentives and program components that will further encourage and support ADUs deed restricted for ~~low-income~~ low-income households in existing residential neighborhoods.

ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S EXISTING CAPACITY AND ZONING

The Housing Element must demonstrate the City's ability to accommodate the RHNA either through production or the availability of properly zoned land that can accommodate additional growth. **Appendix B** in this document contains a list and description of the sites designated to meet the City's moderate and above-moderate need. **Table 3-68** below summarizes the capacity of the sites listed in **Appendix B**, which can accommodate 17 moderate income and 11 above moderate-income dwelling units. In addition to the 85 ADUs projected to meet Del Mar's moderate and above moderate income RHNA need, these sites exceed the City's 2021-2029 RHNA allocation for those income categories.

Table 3-68: Residential Capacity for Moderate and Above Moderate-Income Sites				
	Density	Number of Parcels	Acreage	Potential Units
Moderate Income Sites				
R2	12.5	2	0.36	4
RMC	12.5	1	0.24	2
RMW	17.6	2	0.64	9
R1-5B	8.7	1	0.31	2
<i>Subtotal</i>		6	1.73	17
Above Moderate-Income Sites				
R1-10	4.3	2	1.07	3
R1-10B	4.3	1	0.71	1
R1-14	3.1	1	0.38	1
R1-40	1	5	21.32	6
<i>Subtotal</i>		9	23.48	11
Total		15	25.21	28

MODERATE SITES

- ▶ 2990212000 - 2810 CAMINO DEL MAR - 2 UNITS
- ▶ 3000910400 - 12TH STREET - 2 UNITS
- ▶ 3001740200 - 9TH STREET - 2 UNITS
- ▶ 2991421100 - 1935 SANTA FE AVE - 4 UNITS
- ▶ 2991421300 - 1923 SANTA FE AVE - 5 UNITS

ABOVE MODERATE SITES

- ▶ 2990726300 - 2069 SEAVIEW AVE - 1 UNITS
- ▶ 2991861400 - DEL MAR CA 92014 - 2 UNITS
- ▶ 2990204600 - 2920 CAMINO DEL MAR - 1 UNITS
- ▶ 3010321100 - 155 CARMEY VALLEY RD - 1 UNITS
- ▶ 2992006500 - 690 SERPENTINE DR - 1 UNITS
- ▶ 2992006300 - SAN DIEGUITO DR - 1 UNITS
- ▶ 2992007100 - 1810 SAN DIEGUITO DR - 1 UNITS

- ▶ 2992003000 - DEL MAR CA 92014 -_2 UNITS
- ▶ 2992006400 - 2100 GATUN ST -_1 UNITS

REASONABLE CAPACITY ASSUMPTIONS

This section describes the methodology developed to determine the site capacity for the moderate and above moderate-income sites. Reasonable capacity was calculated based on a number of factors, including site size, existing zoning requirements, and the average density achieved in projects with similar zoning. Potential constraints such as known environmentally sensitive areas and steep slopes were considered and deductions were made where those factors decreased the net buildable area of a parcel. Additionally, existing non-vacant parcels were analyzed to determine the number of existing units currently on the parcel. Replacement of existing units was determined to prevent no net loss of existing housing stock.

DEVELOPMENT OF NON-VACANT SITES AND CONVERTING TO RESIDENTIAL USES

The City has identified a number of non-vacant, residentially zoned sites, to meet the 6th Cycle RHNA need. The Housing Element considers only parcels that are currently zoned residential (as identified in **Table 3-68**) to meet the moderate and above moderate RHNA need. The majority of these parcels have existing single-dwelling residential uses on the parcel but have lot sizes and development standards that provide the opportunity for these parcels to subdivide and/or accommodate additional units while still meeting all of the applicable development standards for that zone.

Parcels identified to meet the two remaining categories (very-low and low-income) are primarily located within non-residentially zoned areas (combination of private and publicly-owned properties). A rezone of vacant residential land will be required if the City is unable to secure an agreement for development of a portion of its units for lower income households in partnership with the State Fairgrounds. The City's Housing Plan is further discussed in **Chapter 4**.

State law requires that the City analyze:

- ▶ The extent to which existing uses may constitute an impediment to the future residential development within the planning period;
- ▶ The City's past experience with converting existing uses to higher density residential uses;
- ▶ Current market demand for the existing use;
- ▶ Analysis of leases that would prevent redevelopment of the site;
- ▶ Development trends;
- ▶ Market conditions; and
- ▶ Regulatory or incentives to encourage redevelopment.

Existing Uses on Identified Candidate Sites

Appendix B details the known existing uses on the candidate housing sites identified to meet the City's RHNA. For residentially zoned sites, existing residential units were netted out of the potential development yield to ensure that the sites identified had the potential to develop at least one additional dwelling unit. The section below on lease analysis discusses the City's approach to addressing existing non-residentially zoned sites. Many of the non-residentially zoned sites identified as candidate sites are within the PF, NC, PC, or CC zones that are located along the downtown core of the community. There are some vacant lots; ~~however~~~~however~~, most of these sites contain existing development that could remain in place or be modified to accommodate residential dwelling units. The City has established programs within the Housing Element that permit and promote the development of housing in these areas and has made it a priority to focus the development of infill housing through a mixture of uses in the downtown area.

[The City Council budgeted funds for the 2021-2022 fiscal year to develop conceptual designs and economic studies for various scenarios identified within the Housing Element. These studies will facilitate the community's understanding of what it will take in terms of incentives, policy changes, regulation changes, and funding to make development of affordable housing feasible on the identified candidate sites and other opportunity sites. Many of the candidate sites are developed infill sites with existing uses that are ripe for redevelopment. The City Council allocated funds for this economic analysis in June 2021 to support certification of the Housing Element and implementation of the housing programs to meet the 6th Cycle RHNA within the planning period.](#)

[In terms of candidate sites that are classified as "small sites", two of the three small sites are owned and controlled by the City; and the third \(807 Camino del Mar\) is a site with unobstructed ocean views that is currently developed with an older office building located in the PC Zone. Conversion of the existing office building to multiple dwelling units and similar conversions on larger lots are opportunities that are likely to occur during the planning period once the findings of the economic studies related to incentives are available. The owner of 807 CDM confirmed there are no existing limitations or property restrictions that would prevent housing development at that candidate site during the next 8 years. The conceptual designs and information on costs will also help the City evaluate if and when to pursue development of 3-4 affordable units on the candidate sites that are City-owned vacant land.](#)

Past Performance with Converting Existing Uses to Higher Density Residential Uses

The following approved and pending projects demonstrate the viability of developing non-vacant sites (both residentially and non-residentially zoned) within Del Mar:

- ▶ 941 Camino del Mar – Approval of a Specific Plan for redevelopment of a former gas station site with mixed use development including, 11 units (9 market-rate, 2 affordable) in 2019
- ▶ 915 Camino del Mar – Conversion of existing commercial lease space to a residential dwelling unit in the Central Commercial (CC) zone
- ▶ 320 11th Street – Existing single-dwelling residence demolished and replaced with duplex development (two units - 2017) in the R2 zone
- ▶ 1616 Camino del Mar – Amendment to the Hotel Specific Plan to allow for 5-10 dwelling units on a lot currently accommodating a single dwelling unit. Currently pending City Council and Coastal Commission approvals.

i. As previously indicated under the discussion of residential development standards, the City's lack of available zones that allow for multiple dwelling ~~unit~~units at a density of at

least 20 dwelling units per acre is an identified impediment to multiple dwelling unit development and the provision of affordable housing. With the amendment of various commercial zones to allow 20 dwelling units per acre, the City can expect to prompt new interest in the development of non-vacant sites with multiple dwelling unit development. During the 5th Cycle, the City Council adopted Resolutions 2020-48 (Professional Commercial) and 2021-12 (North Commercial), which amended the land use designations in the Del Mar Community Plan to allow multiple dwelling unit development up to 20 dwelling units per acre in the PC Zone per Ordinance 971 and in the NC Zone per Ordinance 973. The Ordinances are pending certification by the Coastal Commission. During the 6th Cycle, the City will also process amendments to the Central Commercial zone to allow multiple dwelling unit development at a density of 20 dwelling units per acre. The new opportunities created are expected to result in conversion of existing commercial uses to housing and/or incorporation of housing to create new mixed-use development that includes lower income units.

Policy Consideration:

Program 1A, Program 1B, and Program 1C each identify actions the City will take to amend the existing land use designations and/or zoning in various commercial zones in order to accommodate densities of at least 20 dwelling units per acre, which will provide new opportunities for the City to accommodate residential densities that will include affordable housing.

Current Market Demand for Existing Uses

Social and demographic trends within Del Mar and the San Diego region as a whole have changed since the certification of the 5th cycle Housing Element. With those changes come changes in the types of housing needed to serve the existing and future populations. According to draft population forecasts developed by SANDAG (Series 13), the region's population is projected to rise to 4,068,759 million in 2050, from 3,095,313 million in 2010 (31% increase). Current SANDAG modeling anticipates that Senior Citizens (ages 65+) will drastically outpace other age demographic categories. An increasing elderly population presents cities within the San Diego region with a range of potential scenarios ~~in regards to~~ in regard to how to adequately house and accommodate for a large portion of the population with potentially limited mobility increased community care needs. These age demographics also typically have fixed or decreasing incomes and may look for senior care facilities or easily walkable communities that decrease dependence on automobiles. During outreach workshops in the City and all over the region, many seniors have expressed the desire to age in place and stay within the communities they have invested in and are comfortable with. This often requires moving to smaller units or closer to locations where services and help are readily available. The City's housing programs to facilitate opportunities for units along the main commercial corridor and small units in ADUs or tiny houses are in line with the anticipated demand for this type of housing that is smaller and in a location that is within a short walking distance of a variety of services and amenities.

Another subset of the population to consider is Generation Y, otherwise referred to as millennials. As millennials enter into their late 20s to mid-30s, many show the desire to purchase housing in some form. A 2014 ULI study stated that "fully 70% of Gen Yers expect to be homeowners by 2020, despite the fact that only 26% own today (2014)". (ULI, Gen Y and Housing, 2014) ~~The~~ The study goes on to show that 35% of respondents lived in other city neighborhoods (neighborhoods outside of main downtown areas) and

28% lived in suburbs, while only 13% lived within or near downtown areas. This indicates an increasing desire for millennials to live in outlying city neighborhoods or suburbs where housing is still relatively cheaper and there is more opportunity to have larger lots and more space. Del Mar is a small suburban community situated in between the Cities of San Diego and Solana Beach along the coastline of the greater San Diego region. If trends continue, millennials will continue to seek out opportunities to live in communities like Del Mar, though the current high cost of housing and land values may deter some to less expensive areas. As indicated above, the City's plan to facilitate opportunities for units along the main commercial corridor and small units in ADUs or tiny houses throughout the City are in line with the anticipated demand for this type of housing that is smaller and in a location that is within a short walking distance of a variety of services and amenities.

Lease Analysis

Existing lease agreements on infill and non-vacant properties present a potential impediment that may prevent residential development within the planning period. State law requires the City to consider lease terms in evaluating the use of non-vacant sites. However, the City does not have access to private party lease agreements or other contractual agreements amongst private parties. [On September 2, 2021, the owner of 807 Camino del Mar \(candidate site located in the PC Zone\) confirmed there are no existing limitations or property restrictions that would prevent housing development at that site during the next 8 years.](#)

[On January 28, 2019, the City mailed letters to each property owner in the NC and PC Zones to encourage their participation in the zone amendment process to allow residential use in these existing commercial zones. In response, the owners expressed significant interest in support of allowing residential as a use. On March 14, 2019 and December 2, 2019, correspondence, representing a majority of the property owners in the NC and PC Zones, was submitted on behalf of the owners to the Planning Commission and City Council. The submitted correspondence and petition identified the existing development standards as "antiquated" and requested that the City modify the development standards in order to incentivize and facilitate construction of housing units. The types of incentives requested included a request for no Conditional Use Permits to be required, a request for reduced parking, a request to modify where height is measured from in the Floodplain Overlay Zone, and a request to evaluate an increase in FAR to allow for at least 0.60 FAR in the NC Zone and to allow at least 1.0 FAR in the NC and PC Zones to allow for mixed use and residential development. The response from City decision makers at the time was that the change to allow residential use at 20 du/ac was needed to address the City's commitments for the 5th Cycle Housing Element and that the potential changes to development standards would be addressed as part of the housing programs for the 6th Cycle. **Program 1I** is the 6th Cycle housing program that will explore and implement zone amendments as needed to accommodate affordable housing and meet the City's assigned RHNA.](#)

Development Trends

As a coastal community with high land values and limited land resources, Del Mar has developed into a mostly built-out community with little available developable land. This trend is seen in many of the surrounding North San Diego County cities like Encinitas and Solana Beach. Del Mar's comparatively smaller size in terms of physical land further constrains the ability to rely solely on undeveloped parcels to meet their RHNA need. In addition, roughly 20% of the City's overall land mass is owned and operated by the State of California, further restricting the City's development potential.

State, regional, and local policy direction promoting the development of housing at all levels to meet existing housing shortages, especially for low-income families, has further driven up the demand for housing. The redevelopment of existing non-vacant land, both in residential and non-residential zones, for multiple dwelling unit housing (for rental and for sale) provides a realistic opportunity to create affordable housing using the resources available within communities such as Del Mar.

Many of the proposed sites within the Housing Element sites inventory involve the redevelopment and revitalization of non-vacant parcels. This development is anticipated to occur in existing commercial corridors where commercial uses may be both supplemented or replaced by needed housing units as traditional retail uses shift to focuses of smaller physical footprints and a focus on online sales. This follows a statewide shift in development trends towards infill properties and creating walkable hubs that rely on alternative methods of transportation such as walking, biking, and mass transit.

Development on non-vacant parcels was analyzed to determine a reasonable development capacity based on known constraints and historic development patterns within each of the different zones. The majority of this development is anticipated to occur in the North Commercial (NC) zone; with additional capacity in the Central Commercial (CC) and Professional Commercial (PC) zones. Detailed analysis of the methodology and yield for each site in these zones is described in **Appendix B**.

Regulatory Incentives

Development projects in infill areas like the Del Mar commercial corridor may utilize density bonus provisions to construct affordable units. The City understands that existing land use policy may not necessarily contribute to the development of housing. Therefore, regulatory incentives can be helpful in bringing housing units to the market.

The Housing Element looks at the ability to subdivide existing residential parcels into multiple lots as one method to meet the RHNA need on residentially zoned parcels. Creating lots by subdividing one lot from another creates the regulatory structure and land resources needed for additional housing development activity.

On May 18, 2020, the City Council renewed, for two years, a pilot program that provides an incentive for property owners to dedicate ADUs as low-income units. The program offers property owners a floor area bonus of 500 square feet in exchange for dedicating an ADU for 30 years as a deed-restricted ADU. The additional square feet ~~is~~are intended for the primary structure; the ADU is exempt from square footage allowances for the site.

[In addition to the ADU incentive program, the City currently offers project review application fee waivers for projects with affordable housing. Additional incentives will be considered to help facilitate production of affordable housing and reduce processing costs for affordable housing projects as necessary to meet the City's RHNA. This will involve analysis of the permit application process, an economic study, and outreach and discussion with potential affordable housing developers and property owners to help identify specific streamlining, incentives, and regulatory mechanisms \(such as an overlay zone\) that may be needed to spur investment in local affordable housing development. The types of incentives that have previously been requested by property owners of candidate sites include requests for no Conditional Use Permits to be required, reduced parking, modify the height limit along the west side of Camino del Mar, modify where height is measured from in the Floodplain Overlay Zone, and evaluate an increase in FAR to allow for at](#)

[least 0.60 FAR in the NC Zone and to allow at least 1.0 FAR in the NC and PC Zones to allow for mixed use and residential development.](#)

Policy Consideration:

Programs [1D4H](#), [1I](#), [1J](#), [2A](#) and [5C-7E](#) address the potential development of [streamlining](#), additional regulatory incentives, [and permit fee waivers](#) to incentivize the creation of affordable housing

ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT PRODUCTION

One of the proposed methods for meeting the City's moderate RHNA, with some units also contributing toward the City's ~~low-income~~ [low-income](#) unit RHNA, is through the promotion and development of ADUs, which ~~includes "Tiny"~~ [includes "Tiny"](#) Homes." The City's 6th Cycle Housing Element Ad-Hoc Citizens' Task Force identified ADUs as an important component of the City's Housing Plan and the City has already taken actions to further incentivize the development of ADUs within Del Mar. This section details new State laws that have eased restrictions on the development of ADUs in order to: 1) spur growth; 2) increase the City's progress in processing ADU applications since the start of 2018; 3) promote actions the City has already taken to incentive ADU development; 4) and refining the City's methodology for projecting ADU development during the 2021-2029 planning period.

A number of State Assembly and Senate Bills were passed in 2019 and implemented in January 2020 that promote and remove barriers that may inhibit the development of ADUs within communities. The following is a summary of those bills:

▶ AB 68 and 881

- Prohibit minimum lot size requirements
- Cap setback requirements at 4 feet, increasing the size and location opportunities for ADUs
- Prohibit the application of lot coverage, floor area ratio (FAR), or open space requirements that would prevent an 800 square foot ADU from being developed on a lot
- Remove the need for replacement parking when converting an existing garage to an ADU
- Limit local discretion in establishing minimum and maximum unit size requirements
- Mandate a 60-day staff-level review and approval process for ADU applications exempt from discretionary approval

▶ SB 13

- Prohibit owner-occupancy requirements for 5 years (through 2025)
- Reduce impact fees applicable to ADUs
- Provide a program for homeowners to delay compliance with certain building code requirements that do not relate to health and safety

▶ AB 670

- Prohibits Homeowner's Associations (HOAs) from barring ADUs in single dwelling unit subdivisions

These bills, as well as other legislation relating to ADUs creates a development environment that is likely to increase the number of ADUs developed within Del Mar over the 2021-2029 planning period. Del Mar, with a large proportion of single-dwelling residential properties (many on larger lots), is well-oriented for the development of ADUs. [Further, local residents and property owners have shown significant interest in the development of new ADUs as is demonstrated by the influx of submitted ADU development applications and inquiries about potential development of ADUs.](#)

From January 1, 2018 through August 4, 2020, the City has the following accomplishments relating to ADUs:

- ▶ Two existing: 1 constructed ADU and 1 JrADU
- ▶ 13 approved and under construction ADUs (1 deed restricted affordable)
- ▶ 11 ADU applications currently in process and anticipated to be approved within the calendar year

Table 3-79, ADU Progress as of August 4, 2020, shows the received and approved ADU development applications within Del Mar.

Table 3-79: ADU Progress as of February 25, 2021			
STATUS (as of 2/25/2021)	Application #	Location	Year Received/Approved
Existing (4 ADUs)			
ADU	SDU16-002 Carpi	472 Avenida Primavera	2018
ADU	ADU19-006	755 Kalamath Drive	2020
JrADU	ADU20-014 Schroeder	405 Carolina Road	2020
ADU	ADU20-001 Clark	620 Amphitheatre Drive	2020
Approved or Under Construction (25 ADUs)			
	SDU16-001 Rose	625 Avenida Primavera	2018
	ADU18-001 Brown	484 Avenida Primavera	2018
Deed Restricted Affordable ADU	ADU19-004 Tam/Love	423 Luzon Avenue	2019
	ADU19-006 Davis	755 Kalamath Drive	2019
	ADU20-003 Pinney	727 Kalamath Drive	2020
	ADU20-005 Moores	2609 Camino Del Mar	2020
	ADU20-006 Abitbol	1047 Stratford Court	2020
	ADU20-007 Reineck	341 La Amatista Road	2020
	ADU20-008 Laputka	766 Hoska Drive	2020
	ADU20-009 Isackson	328 Pine Needles Drive	2020
	ADU20-010 Donner	2998 Sandy Lane	2020
	ADU20-011 Ederer	622 Kalamath Drive	2020
	ADU20-012 Bolitho	1023 Stratford Court	2020
	ADU20-013 Hahn	2427 Camino del Mar	2020
	ADU20-015 Hoehn	730 Kalamath Drive	2020
	ADU20-016 Rubin	2168 San Dieguito Rd	2020
	ADU20-017 Wayne	251 27th Street	2021
	ADU20-018 Thurston	1535 San Dieguito Drive	2020
	ADU20-022	521 Avenida Primavera	2020
	ADU20-024	615 Rimini Rd	2020
	ADU20-027	154 26 th Street	2021
	ADU20-033	635 Hoska	2021

Table 3-79: ADU Progress as of February 25, 2021

STATUS (as of 2/25/2021)	Application #	Location	Year Received/Approved
	ADU20-034	1505 San Dieguito Dr	2021
	ADU20-035	1955 Jimmy Durante Blvd	2020
	ADU20-036	2610 Ocean Front	2020
Submittal Received – Review in Process (15 ADUs)			
	ADU19-003 Khoury	581 15th Street	2019
	ADU19-005 DMIG 355 Bellaire LLC	355 Bellaire Street	2019
	ADU20-002 Unick	499 15th Street	2020
	ADU20-004 Unick	499 15th Street (JrADU)	2020
	ADU20-017 Wayne	251 27th Street	2020
	ADU20-019	625 Avenida Primavera	2020
	ADU20-020	2936 Ocean Front	2020
	ADU20-025	1128 Cuchara	2020
	ADU20-028	1014 Stratford Court	2020
	ADU20-029	713 Stratford Court	2020
	ADU20-030	1833 Coast Blvd	2020
	ADU20-031	491 Pine Needles	2020
	ADU20-032	1604 San Dieguito Dr	2020
	ADU20-038	555 Amphitheater Dr	2020
	ADU21-001	740 Crest Rd	2021

State laws that took effect on January 1, 2020 have generated significant interest and an increase in application submittals. The City Council adopted an update to its local ADU Ordinance on ~~June 1, 2020,~~ ~~and June 1, 2020 and~~ is currently in process with the California Coastal Commission to gain certification of the associated amendments to the City's Local Coastal Program consistent with the changes to State law that took effect on January 1, 2020. In July 2020, the City used a portion of their Senate Bill 2 Grant funding to prepare three separate and distinct ADU floor plans that adhere to both State mandates and the Del Mar Municipal Code. The sample floor plans, which were developed by the City's contract architect, will still require formal construction drawings prepared by an applicant, however, they do provide property owners a jump-start in beginning an ADU project. The three samples vary in size from 446 square feet, to 955 square feet and are all designed to be fully ADA accessible. The City has made these floor plans available to the public via the City's ADU information website.

In accordance with State law, ADUs are allowed in all zones that allow single dwelling unit or multiple dwelling unit development. Junior Accessory Dwelling Units (JrADUs) are permitted only in single dwelling unit zones. The City believes that the new ADU regulations, as well as related housing programs to be enhanced and developed as part of this Housing Element, will help to further promote the development of more ADUs and JrADUs than has occurred in the past.

For the purposes of ~~accommodating~~ ~~estimating~~ anticipated ADU and JrADU development within Del Mar for the 2021-2029 planning period, the City ~~has developed~~ ~~applied~~ a methodology ~~based on that accounted for~~ past performance ~~with local ADU permit approvals, including~~ ~~and~~ the ~~recent increase in new ADU application submittals currently in process.~~ The increase in local interest related to ADUs coincided with the ~~public outreach and discussions for the City's Housing Element update process for the 6th Cycle and the required immediate local implementation of the 2020 State laws for streamlining and accommodating various ADU application requests as part of single dwelling unit, multiple dwelling unit units, and mixed~~

use mixed-use development. The City's approach and strategy to rely upon ADUs to meet a portion of the RHNA for the 6th Cycle is consistent with the number of ADU permits in process and State guidance.

As outlined in HCD's Site Inventory Guidebook, the City may project future ADU development during the 2021-2029 planning period based on the City's progress in developing ADUs since January 1, 2018. This methodology is based on the fact that the California Legislature passed a series of new laws that significantly increased the potential for development of new ADUs by removing development barriers, allowing ADUs through ministerial permits, and requiring jurisdictions to include programs in their Housing Element that incentivize their development.

Policy Consideration:

~~*Programs 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, and 2E describe actions the City will take to promote the development of ADUs within the city.*~~

Based on guidance in HCD's Site Inventory Guidebook, the City may use production of ADUs since January 1, 2018, as shown in **Table 3-79**, to project future ADU development. Del Mar's current progress shows 44 ADUs that are either constructed, approved and under construction, or undergoing review and anticipated to be approved within the planning period. One of these units is deed-restricted for lower income. This data encompasses a three-year period and when projected across the full ~~8-year~~8-year planning period, the City anticipates the development of 100 accessory dwelling units. As part of the candidate sites analysis, the City has estimated that 85 ADUs will be developed to accommodate the moderate and above moderate RHNA and 15 ADUs will be developed to accommodate the lower income RHNA.

The City's assumption of affordability for the 85 ADU's is based on current rents and trends associated with the smallest available dwelling units and locations with more than one dwelling unit per lot. The assumption of affordability for the 15 ADU's is based on **Program 2A**, which will involve expanding upon the types of incentives offered and available to owners who agree to deed restrict their ADU for ~~rental~~rental to a low income household. As part of **Programs 1D, 2A, and 1I** the City will initially be proceeding with an economic study to help inform the City Council's pending decision as to the extent of the incentives that should be made available in order to gain sufficient development of affordable housing units. The City Council determined this is a feasible and realistic approach as part of the City's plan to meet its RHNA obligations. Furthermore, **Programs 2D and 2E** provide for the City and HCD to monitor the development of ADUs and conduct a mid-cycle review to assess the City's progress in development of ADUs and progress towards its RHNA.

Policy Consideration:

~~*Programs 2A, 2B, and 2C describe actions the City will take to facilitate and promote the development of ADUs within the City. This includes actions to facilitate the production of ADUs that are deed restricted affordable for ~~low income~~ households.*~~

Due to the recent increase in local development of ADUs, concerns have been expressed by the community questioning whether new ADUs are more likely to be used as housing or used as accessory living space for the current occupants. Due to the City's location in close proximity to the University of California San Diego, ADUs are a type of housing option that is in high demand. HCD explained that current State law prohibits the City from requiring that property owners make their ADUs available for use as housing. During

[the 2021-2029 housing cycle, the City intends to monitor the development and functional use of new ADUs to the extent possible and act accordingly to implement the Housing Element. This may include actions to further facilitate production of ADUs or to incorporate new regulations, in consultation with the State, as necessary to further the City's housing goals and meet its RHNA.](#)

Policy Consideration:

Programs 2D and 2E describe actions the City is required to take to track and monitor the development of ADUs and outlines the mid-cycle review process the City will perform to assess the progress in development of ADUs within Del Mar. [This will help the City to evaluate whether additional policy revisions and/or code amendments may be necessary during the 2021-2029 housing cycle. In addition, as part of Programs 7H and 7I the City will create informational materials on ADUs and other local housing options and make these housing resources available to seniors and students of colleges and universities in proximity. These programs are intended to help connect owners who are seeking renters with interested persons such as seniors and college students who are seeking housing. The intent is to facilitate occupancy and use of ADUs as dwelling units in a manner that meets local housing needs.](#)

SITES SUITABLE FOR LOWER INCOME HOUSING

2. The City of Del Mar has a RHNA need of 37 very-~~low income~~[low-income](#) units and 76 low-income units (inclusive of 12 carry-over units from the 5th Cycle). The City has identified two [residentially-zoned locations with vacant](#) sites (South Stratford Properties and North Bluff Border Avenue Properties) that meet the criteria as candidate sites for a required rezone program per the State law mandate. The City has [also](#) identified parcels [on non-residentially-zoned sites](#) within the North Commercial (NC), Professional Commercial (PC), Central Commercial (CC) and Public Facilities (PF) zones that will accommodate housing as a primary use at the required 20 dwelling units per acre after completion of the programs identified below and in the Housing Plan section of the Housing Element.

The City has conducted a thorough Site Analysis and identified sites, as described below and in **Appendix B**, that are suitable to meet the City's RHNA obligation. [The ~~very-low~~very low and low-income sites inventory within Appendix B describes each of the sites identified to meet the City's lower income RHNA need. Dwelling unit yields for each of the parcels within this inventory were analyzed to determine a net parcel size based on known physical and environmental constraints. Due to the nature of infill development opportunities, parcels within non-residentially zoned areas were analyzed differently as described in the following section.](#)

Policy Consideration:

~~**Program 1F** of the Housing Element includes future implementation actions to rezone one and/or both of these parcels to R3 if necessary to meet the requirement for adequate sites that allow development at the default density of 20 dwelling units per acre as a strategy to accommodate one-half (51 units) of the 101 lower income RHNA units. Upon rezoning, the site(s) would be suitable to accommodate lower income housing. This Program is intended as a contingency in case the City's preferred strategy per Program 3A is not able to be implemented within 36 months of adoption of the Housing Element.~~

Policy Consideration:

Programs 1A, 1B, and 1C, and 1D of the Housing Element includes actions to amend the North Commercial (NC), Professional Commercial (PC), and Central Commercial (CC) zones to allow for the development of residential uses at a maximum of 20 dwelling units per acre. Parcels within the NC and

PC zones are permitted to develop solely with residential uses, with a mixture of residential and commercial uses, or solely with commercial uses. As proposed, Program 1C will allow housing to be developed ~~Parcels~~ within the CC zone must develop generally as mixed use with first floor, street facing commercial retail uses consistent with the allowable uses in street frontage spaces in DMMC Section 30.22.030 (Horizontal Zoning regulations). In addition, the City will take action via Program 1H to facilitate affordable housing on City-owned sites that are located in the Public Facilities zone.

~~The very-low and low-income sites inventory within Appendix B describes each of the sites identified to meet the City's lower income RHNA need. Dwelling unit yield for each of the parcels within this inventory were analyzed to determine a net parcel size based on known physical and environmental constraints. Due to the nature of infill development opportunities, parcels with non-residentially zoned areas were analyzed differently as described in the following section.~~

Policy Consideration:

~~Housing Element Program 1F 1E identifies the required contingency rezoning program for the R3 residential zone to meet at least 54 of the 101 units assigned to meet the City's lower income RHNA need. It states that if necessary to create capacity during the first three years of the planning period, each of these the identified candidate sites will be rezoned to a maximum range of 20 to 25 dwelling units per acre, with 'by-right' approval required for any project with 20 percent low income housing to fulfill the City's lower income need on vacant parcels per AB 1397 that does not involve a subdivision of land.~~

The additional candidate sites designated to meet the ~~very-low~~very low and low-income RHNA need were selected based on their existing vacant nature and suitability for development. **Table 3-810** summarizes the residential capacity of these sites. In total, the contingency rezoning program described in Program 1E would result in the rezoning of vacant land, only if necessary, to create the opportunity for 54 units for lower income households to develop on these sites during the planning period. The City Council can select a combination of any of the sites listed below as necessary to create capacity for 54 lower income units. However, instead of rezoning vacant sites per Program 1E, the City's priority housing program is to develop an equivalent number of lower income units, including extremely low and very low income low-income units, on the State Fairgrounds property per Program 3A.

Site Number/Name	Gross Acreage	Potential Units at 20-25 du/ac	
		Lower Income	Above Moderate
Site 1(a-f): North Bluff Border Avenue Properties	12.39	47-61	200-250
Site 98(a-c): South Stratford Properties	4.94	19-25	80-99
Total	17.33	66-86	280-349

Policy Consideration:

Housing Element Program 1E identifies the required contingency rezoning program to create adequate sites to meet at least 54 of the 101 units assigned to meet the City's lower income RHNA need. It states that if ~~necessary~~necessary, to create capacity during the first three years of the planning period, the identified candidate sites will be rezoned to a range of 20 to 25 dwelling units per acre, with 'by-right'

approval required for any project with 20 percent ~~low-income~~low-income housing to fulfill the City's lower income need on vacant parcels per AB 1397. In accordance with State law, **Program 1E** of the Housing Element identifies potential future implementation actions to rezone up to nine vacant parcels that are located in two separate locations (North Bluff and South Stratford) if ~~necessary~~necessary, to meet the requirement for adequate sites that allow development at a density of 20 to 25 dwelling units per acre as a strategy to accommodate at least 54 of the 101-lower income RHNA units. Upon rezoning, the site(s) would be suitable to accommodate lower income housing, including all RHNA units assigned for extremely ~~low-income~~low-income households.

Program 1E is intended only as a contingency in case the City's preferred strategy per Program 3A to secure an agreement to build at least 54 units for lower income households at the State Fairgrounds, including all RHNA units assigned for extremely ~~low-income~~low-income households, is not obtained within 36 months of adoption of the Housing Element.

DEVELOPMENT OF NON-RESIDENTIALLY ZONED SITES FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The City's housing strategy relies on a combination of sites that are zoned for residential and non-residential uses. In order to meet the City's ~~very-low~~very low and low-income RHNA need of 101 dwelling units, the City has identified the planned combination of parcels within the Sites Inventory (**Appendix B**) that can provide adequate capacity. that are commercially zoned, but While Housing Element **Program 3A** (or contingency **Program 1E**) is planned to address the majority of the City's assigned lower income units, additional Housing Element programs will be needed to create additional adequate sites to meet the City's RHNA per State law. Therefore, the City also identified adequate sites within existing commercial zones in reliance upon **Program 1A** and **Program 1B**. The North Commercial (NC) zone per **Program 1A** and Professional Commercial (PC) zone per **Program 1B** will permit residential development at 20 dwelling units per acre (du/ac) once the ordinances for these programs (adopted by the Del Mar City Council during the 5th Cycle) are certified by the California Coastal Commission. These parcels are located within the Central Commercial (CC), North Commercial (NC), and Professional Commercial (PC) zones.

Amendments to the City of Del Mar Municipal Code to allow for residential development up to 20 du/ac in the NC zone and PC zone are currently in process. The Housing Element also contains a program to process amendments to existing zoning in order to allow for residential development up to 20 du/ac within the Central Commercial (CC) zone. The intent of **Program 1C** is to further increase the City's housing capacity beyond the assigned RHNA in preparation for future housing cycles and will fulfill the requirements of this program within the specified timeframe. This will allow the City to create new opportunities for mixed use development, including affordable housing units, within the Village Center.

In addition to the proposed increase in density for various commercial zones applicable to privately-owned sites, the City also identified opportunities for creation of adequate sites for lower income units on City-owned sites per **Program 1H**, which is further described below. The program will require City processing of zoning code amendments to facilitate future development of affordable housing. However, development of lower income units on the identified City-owned sites will only be implemented during the 6th Cycle if ~~necessary~~necessary, to meet State law.

Pursuant to HCD's guidance, there are a number of other methods available to the City to analyze the likelihood of future residential development within these areas. It is not required that the City demonstrate

all of these methods, rather they are best practices for justifying the anticipated future development of housing. These methods include:

- ▶ Discussion of residential development trends (regionally or locally) in nonresidential zones.
- ▶ Description of any existing or planned policies, programs, or local guidance or efforts promoting residential development in nonresidential zones.
- ▶ Description of any existing, or planned, mixed-use or overlay zoning, performance standards, or incentives for promoting residential development in nonresidential zones.
- ▶ Demonstrate a surplus of nonresidential zoned sites relative to the regional housing need.

The following sections describe local and regional development trends promoting mixed-use development within established commercial corridors as well as Del Mar's existing or planned policies, programs, zoning amendments, and incentives for promoting residential development in nonresidential zones.

Existing or Planned Policies and Programs

Del Mar is currently in the process of creating the opportunity for residential development to occur at higher densities within non-residential zones. There is a history of programs and policies within the City's Community (General) Plan and other relevant development documents that promote development of residential uses in traditionally non-residential parts of the City. The following policies and programs which promote development of housing within non-residential zones and affordable housing in general are found within Del Mar's Community Plan:

- ▶ Community Plan Goal 3, Objective D.2 – Facilitate provision of housing opportunities for senior citizens close to the Village Center with easy access to services, ~~facilities~~facilities, and transit.
- ▶ Community Plan Goal 3, Objective E.2 – Implement a floor area bonus provision to encourage private owners to provide low-income rental units in the R2, RM-East, RM-West, and RM-Central zones.
- ▶ Community Plan Goal 3, Objective E.3 – Require an in-lieu fee applied on a per-unit basis to all residential subdivisions and condominium conversions to establish and maintain a Housing Assistance Fund.
- ▶ Community Plan Goal 4, Objective B.4 – Allow mixed residential-commercial land uses within the commercial area that is adjacent to Stratford Court.

ii.

Amendments to the North Commercial (NC), Professional Commercial (PC), and Central Commercial (CC) Zones

The City ~~is in the process of completing adopted~~ amendments to the Del Mar Municipal Code for the North Commercial (NC) and Professional Commercial (PC) zones during the 5th Cycle Housing Element. These amendments, which allow for the development of residential at a maximum density of 20 dwelling units per acre (du/ac), are currently pending California Coastal Commission certification. A density of 20 du/ac meets the State's default density requirement for a City of Del Mar's size (under 50,000 population) that is located within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) over 2,000,000 people.

The City has also established **Program 4D-1C** in the Housing Element to amend the Central Commercial (CC) zone to permit residential development at 20 du/ac. [The intent of Program 1C is to create adequate sites in the CC zone that the City will be able to rely upon for the next housing cycle \(7th Cycle\).](#)

These amendments represent measures the City has taken to increase the number of adequate sites that can facilitate housing development on land able to accommodate residential uses at higher densities. [A portion of these sites are being relied upon as adequate sites for the 6th Cycle. The remaining sites in these commercial zones will facilitate additional opportunities for multiple dwelling unit housing development during future housing cycles.](#)

Policy Consideration:

Programs 1A, 1B, and 1C, and 4D describe actions the City will take to amend the Del Mar City Code to accommodate housing within the NC, PC, and CC zones at 20 dwelling units/acre. [These programs are a key part of the City's strategy to create opportunities for multiple dwelling unit housing development at sufficient density \(20 du/ac\) to create new opportunities for affordable housing development and further fair housing by creating new opportunities for housing choices at a range of income levels that provide for housing access and mobility.](#)

Identification of Sites on City-Owned Property

One of the methods the City has identified to meet their lower income [RHNA](#) need is through the identification of sites on City-owned property that can be used to develop affordable housing. [The City identified two vacant lots that are not identified as excess public property, but property but are sites available to the City for development with small affordable units for lower income households during the 6th Cycle if necessary.](#) These sites are owned and controlled by the City. In combination with **Program 3A** (planned to accommodate at least 54 units at the State Fairgrounds) and **Programs 1A** and **1B** (planned to accommodate at least 25 units), as well as projects with lower income units currently in process, the two vacant City-owned properties identified can help to accommodate the remaining number of lower income [RHNA units](#). Due to the ownership nature of these [vacant](#) sites, the City has the ability to [require the number of affordable units anticipated in the Housing Element, streamline the development process for the required development applications, minimize processing costs, and ultimately restrict the unit rental rates,](#) therefore providing some surety as to the future affordable nature of units constructed on the identified parcels.

In order to [permit the clarify that](#) development of housing units [is an allowed use](#) on [these](#) properties [within the Public Facilities \(PF\) zone](#), the City will amend the Del Mar Municipal Code to [explicitly](#) permit residential development [as an allowed use in the PF zone](#), as described in **Program 1H**.

The specific sites identified by the [city-City](#) to meet their lower income RHNA need are detailed in **Appendix B**.

Policy Consideration:

Program 1H describes the actions the City will take to amend the Public Facilities (PF) Zone in the City of Del Mar Municipal Code and Local Coastal Program to allow residential development.

[22nd DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION \(DAA\) - STATE FAIRGROUNDS](#)

As discussed in the constraints section of the Housing Element, the 22nd District Agricultural Association ([22nd DAA](#)), or State Fairgrounds, presents a unique opportunity for the development of affordable housing within the City of Del Mar. The property is owned by the State of California, but the majority of the land that comprises the Fairgrounds is within the City of Del Mar. It is reasonable to assume due to location and

proximity to major retail and transportation corridors that affordable housing developed on this site would serve the residents of Del Mar.

Development of affordable housing at the State Fairgrounds would require an agreement or memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the State of California and the City of Del Mar, with consideration also for the cities of Solana Beach and/or San Diego, and likely an affordable housing developer. As this agreement does not currently exist, the City cannot rely on potential development within the Fairgrounds towards meeting its RHNA need until such time an agreement is executed. Therefore, the City was required to identify a contingency plan in the Housing Element as an assurance that if the City is unable to timely implement Program 3A, the City will process a rezone of vacant land in accordance with Program 1E to create adequate sites at sufficient density to meet the City's lower income RHNA need That said, the City plans to vigorously pursue an agreement with the 22nd DAA to build affordable housing on State-owned property located within the City boundary as part of its 6th Cycle housing programs.

In anticipation of an agreement similar to the one described above, the City has conducted a preliminary analysis of the Fairgrounds property and determined that the potential dwelling unit capacity on the three parcels identified in the sites inventory is sufficient to yield at least 54-54 affordable units. See **Table 3-914** below. Development of housing can take many forms and configurations to blend with the existing on-site uses. It is assumed that development on this site-State-owned property will ~~occur~~ include multiple dwelling unit development that yields at least 54 units affordable to lower income households ~~a minimum density of 20 dwelling units per acre.~~

The 22nd DAA is in the early stages of developing a Strategic Plan that will identify the State's long term long-term goals and land use and development interests for the State Fairgrounds for long-term economic stability and viability. Through analysis of the Fairgrounds property and input by the 6th Cycle Housing Element Ad-Hoc Citizens' Task Force, it is estimated that up to approximately 24 acres of the 370-acre property may be developable for residential uses without interrupting the existing on-site racetrack facilities and annual San Diego County Fair event areas. The City's intent to pursue an agreement with the 22nd DAA to build affordable housing on the State Fairgrounds is a feasible planned use for the State to consider. This is because housing is a compatible use with the visitor serving uses and commercial services operations at the Fairgrounds and can be compatible with any future plans by the State to modify and/or expand its operations. Further, the availability of new, on-site workforce housing for lower income households at the State Fairgrounds can serve countywide interests consistent with State mandates in a manner that is sustainable, compatible with local needs, and adaptable to the changing business climate over time. Further, the development of housing at this location assists the region to meet statewide goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, vehicle miles traveled, and on-site parking demands, and take advantage of regional transit connection opportunities.

Policy Consideration:

Program 3A describes the actions the City will take to vigorously pursue affordable housing opportunities on the State Fairgrounds property.

Table 3-914 below demonstrates the anticipated potential development capacity of the State Fairgrounds property as described. However, a final determination of units will depend on the future execution of agreements with details and context that were not known at the time of adoption of this Housing Element document. HCD has indicated that these potential units cannot be counted towards meeting the City's RHNA need at this time, so they are not represented in other tables throughout this section. The Sites

Inventory in **Appendix B** shows a detailed analysis of the State Fairground properties and contains a discussion of the assumptions made in determining potential yield.

	Gross Acreage¹	Net Acreage	Max Density (DU/AC)	Potential Units
State Fairgrounds	220.45	5.65	20	54
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The Gross Acreage calculation includes only parcels within the fairgrounds property where it is anticipated that future housing may occur with minimal disruption to existing uses.</i> 2. <i>The Fairgrounds property is Sites 2(a-h) in the Housing Element Candidate Sites Inventory (Appendix B). The net acreage assumed in this analysis includes portions of these sites while maintaining the functionality of existing uses.</i> 3. <i>Candidate Site 2h, the Surf and Turf RV Park, is owned by the 22nd District Agricultural Association but is not located within the Del Mar City limits (parcel is within City of San Diego). This property is included within the assumptions above.</i> 				

FUTURE HOUSING NEEDS

Future housing need refers to the share of the regional housing need that has been allocated to the City. The State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) supplies a regional housing goal number to the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG). SANDAG is then mandated to allocate the housing goal to city and county jurisdictions in the region through a RHNA Plan. In allocating the region's future housing needs to jurisdictions, SANDAG is required to take the following factors into consideration pursuant to Government Code Section 65584:

- ▶ Market demand for housing
- ▶ Availability of suitable sites and public facilities
- ▶ Type and tenure of housing
- ▶ Over-concentration of lower income households
- ▶ Employment opportunities
- ▶ Commuting patterns
- ▶ Loss of units in assisted housing developments
- ▶ Geological and topographical constraints

HCD, through a determination process, allocates units to each region across California. It is then up to each region to determine a methodology and process for allocating units to each jurisdiction within that region. SANDAG adopted its Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA Plan) in July 2020. This RHNA covers an 8-year planning period (starting in 2021) and addresses housing issues that are related to future growth in the region. The RHNA allocates to each city and county a "fair share" of the region's projected housing needs by household income group. The major goal of the RHNA is to assure a fair distribution of housing among cities and counties within the San Diego region, so that every community provides an opportunity for a mix of housing for all economic segments.

Del Mar's share of the SANDAG regional growth allocation is 163 new units for the current planning period (2021-2029). **Table 3-102, Housing Needs for 2021-2029**, indicates the City's RHNA need for the stated planning period.

Income Category (% of County AMI)	Number of Units	Percent
Very Low (31 to 50%) ¹	37	21.1%
Low (51 to 80%) ²	76	43.5%
Moderate (81% to 120%)	31	17.7%
Above Moderate (Over 120%)	31	17.7%
Total	175	100.0%

Note 1: Pursuant to AB 2634, local jurisdictions are also required to project the housing needs of extremely low-income households (0-30% AMI). In estimating the number of extremely low-income households, a jurisdiction can use 50% of the very low income allocation or apportion the very low income figure based on Census data. The extremely low income figure shown above (18 units) is incorporated into the Very Low number for the overall calculation.

Note 2: Includes a 12-unit carryover from the 2014-2021 5th Cycle RHNA.

Source: Final Regional Housing Needs Allocation, SANDAG, 2019.

CREDITS TOWARD THE 2021-2029 RHNA

The 6th Cycle RHNA projection period for Del Mar is between June 30, 2020 and April 15, 2029. All development within this period may be counted towards meeting the City's 6th Cycle RHNA need. ~~As the 6th Cycle projection period just recently began, the City is still compiling data on any permitted and/or constructed units that can be counted towards meeting its RHNA. This section will be updated prior to adoption of the Housing Element.~~

Table 3-113 shows the City's progress in developing housing units that count as credit towards the 2021-2029 RHNA. The City has issued building permits for 14 units that can be counted towards the 6th Cycle RHNA. This includes one above moderate unit and 13 moderate units.

ADEQUACY OF SITES FOR RHNA

The City has designated sites with a capacity to accommodate its 101-unit lower income RHNA need, and an estimated 12 affordable unit carryover of the unmet need for affordable units from the 5th Cycle. Sites 1(a-f) and 98(a-c) are vacant and were listed in the City's 5th ~~cycle~~ Housing Element as vacant sites, but were not relied upon for lower income RHNA. The 6th Cycle Housing Element includes **Program 1E**, which as a contingency plan would rezone these vacant properties to accommodate an increased density of 20-25 dwelling units per acre if **Program 3A** is not implemented within the first three years of Housing Element adoption. As stated in the program, these sites will only be pursued if the City does not meet its lower income RHNA allocation within the specified timeframe through an agreement for development on the Fairgrounds property.

Similarly, sites within the North Commercial (NC) and Professional Commercial (PC) zones are identified within the candidate sites analysis and **Programs 1A and 1B** respectively. The City is in the process of completing amendments to the NC and PC zones which will permit development at 20 du/ac during the 5th Cycle. Per requirements of State law (AB 1397), sites that are a ~~half-acre~~ half-acre or larger in size have been included as part of the candidate sites within this Housing Element. However, parcels within the NC and PC zones were upzoned during the 5th Cycle and ~~are~~ are projected to spur additional affordable development throughout the corridor.

The Housing Element Update identifies sites that can accommodate approximately 286 units, which is in excess of the required 175 units at shown in **Table 3-102**. As shown, approximately 100 accessory dwelling units (ADUs) are projected to be constructed to assist the City in meeting their RHNA need. Overall, the City has adequate capacity to accommodate its 2021-2029 RHNA.

Table 3-113: Summary of RHNA Status and Sites Inventory (Dwelling Units)

	Extremely Low/ Very Low Income	Low Income	Moderate Income	Above Moderate Income	Total
2021-2029 RHNA	37	64	31	31	163
2013-2021 Carryover		12			12
RHNA Obligation including Carryover	37	76	31	31	175
RHNA Credit (Units Built during current projection period)	0	0	13	1	14
Total Net RHNA Obligations Remaining	37	76	18	30	161
Sites Available to meet RHNA					
Professional Commercial (PC) Zone	3 ¹		--	14	17
North Commercial (NC) Zone (not including Watermark lots)	22 ²		--	92	114
Rezoned Watermark Lots	10 ³			38	48
Public Facilities (PF) – City Owned Properties	4 ⁴		--	--	4
941 Camino Del Mar Specific Plan	2		--	9	11
Existing Residentially Zoned Properties	3 ⁵		17 ⁶	11 ⁶	31
Accessory Dwelling Unit Production	15		45	40	100
Total Potential Capacity	59		62	204	325
Sites Proposed for Rezoning (if required)	54 ⁷		0	0	54
Total Sites Available	113		62	204	379
Sites Surplus/Shortfall (+/-)⁸	0		+44	+174	+218
Notes:					
1. Relies on 807 CDM and 853 CDM.					
2. Relies on 2002 Jimmy Durante Blvd. (JDB), 2010 JDB, 2120 JDB, 2126 JDB, 2148 JDB, and 2236 JDB.					
3. Relies on APNs 299-100-47 and -48.					
4. 4 units are attributed to one lot: City Hall expansion lot C (APN 300-093-17). This is candidate site 55.					
5. 3 units are attributed to a City owned vacant lot in the RM-East zone (APN 299-030-12) to be rezoned Public Facilities zone. This is candidate site is in the Floodplain Overlay Zone.					
6. Comprised of sites included within Table B-4.					
7. 54 lower income units are planned for the State Fairgrounds property. If Program 3A is not timely implemented, then rezone per Program 1E will be required.					
8. Calculated by taking the total sites available and subtracting the net RHNA obligation.					

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Providing an adequate supply of decent and affordable housing requires funding from various sources, the City has access to the following finding sources.

3. **SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER**

The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program is a Federal government program to assist very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled with rent subsidy payments in privately owned rental housing units. Section 8 participants are able to choose any housing that meets the requirements of the program and are not limited to units located within subsidized housing projects. They typically pay 30 to 40 percent of their income for rent and utilities. The County of San Diego administers Section 8 Housing Choice vouchers within the City of Del Mar.

DEL MAR COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

The City of Del Mar offers a Rental Assistance Program for low-income households, as well as low-income elderly and/or disabled individuals. Del Mar Community Connections administers the Del Mar Rental Assistance Program on behalf of the City. The Program will cover a portion of the rent, paid on behalf of the families directly to their landlords. The rental assistance payment is determined by the family's income and the level of allowable assistance for the type of unit for which the family is eligible. The unit must also be inspected and approved for assistance, and the landlord must be willing to enter into a contract with the City of Del Mar.

Access to fund through the program is based on a priority ranking system that ranks applicants based on a number of factors. First priority is given to ~~very low~~very low and low-income individuals, specifically elderly (62 and older) and disabled, or families of two or more persons living or working within the City of Del Mar limits. As of July 1, 2020, 199 individuals/families were the waitlist for Del Mar Community Connections funding with four units are participating in the program.

HOUSING ASSISTANCE RESERVE (FUND)

To ensure that housing is provided for all economic segments of the population, Del Mar adopted the Affordable Housing Mitigation and Provision Strategy. The program establishes affordable housing requirements including the following:

- ▶ In-Lieu fees for condominium conversions
- ▶ In-Lieu fees associated with subdivisions
- ▶ The Del Mar Housing Assistance Fund

The Ordinance allows developers to pay a mitigation fee in lieu of actually setting aside and providing inclusionary affordable housing units otherwise required on the project site itself. All in-lieu fees collected under the Affordable Housing Assistance program are deposited into an interest-bearing Housing Reserve. Funds deposited into the Housing Assistance Funds, as well as any interest earned on such finds, may only be used to ~~increase~~increase, and improve the supply of affordable housing to households of extremely low, very low, ~~low~~low, and moderate-income. No portion of the housing funds may be diverted to other purposes.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR FUNDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING

As identified in the 6th Cycle Housing Element Ad-Hoc Citizens' Task Force Housing Production and Preservation Subcommittee Report finalized in June 2020 [and reflected within Program 7J database of community assistance resources](#), the following financial resources and methods may be available when developing affordable housing within Del Mar:

- ▶ State and Federal Housing Grants
- ▶ Public/Private Partnerships through fundraising or matching grants
- ▶ Developer financing with an income sharing to the City
- ▶ Public fundraising
- ▶ City sponsored project using:
 - Existing housing funds
 - Fee income designated for affordable housing projects
 - Annual contribution to the affordable housing fund by the City Council
 - Sale of underutilized City property
 - Re-purposing of existing City property

Policy Consideration:

Program 7A describes actions the City will take to support the development of affordable housing through the continued collection and allocation of funds in the Housing Assistance Reserve Fund. [Further, through Program 7J the City is establishing a database of community assistance resources, including financial resources available for funding affordable housing that will be available to the public. Through Program 1J the City will establish a program to proactively and regularly reach out to affordable housing developers and the San Diego Housing Federation to share information on affordable housing opportunities in the City of Del Mar when available to help connect interested property owners with potential affordable housing developers and available financing tools.](#)

INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES

As a highly urbanized community, infrastructure facilities are available to serve development throughout Del Mar. The majority of the land designated for residential use is adequately served by sewer lines, water lines, storm drains, telephones, and electrical and gas lines. As an example, the Del Mar Public Works Department provides water service to nearly 1,900 metered accounts, including residential, commercial, public facilities and the State Fairgrounds. The system includes: 27 miles of water mains; four storage reservoirs totaling 4 million gallons of capacity; 664 valves, and 275 fire hydrants. Additionally, Sewer services within Del Mar are provided by the City's Public Works Department, serving 1,800 active sewer accounts, consisting of single family residential, multi-family residential, and commercial/institutional/other accounts, City accounts, and the Fairgrounds.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT NEAR RAILROAD TRACKS

The City has an active railroad track that carries Amtrak, light-rail ~~commuter~~[commuter](#), and freight trains. In order to protect public safety, all future public and private development proposals adjacent to or near the railroad right-of-way (ROW) are planned and reviewed with the safety of the rail corridor in mind. The

review of new development proposals ~~take~~takes into consideration, planning for grade separations for major thoroughfares and/or pedestrian accessways.

ENERGY USAGE AND CONSERVATION

The primary uses of energy in urban areas are for transportation lighting, water heating, and space heating and cooling. The high cost of energy demands that efforts be taken to reduce or minimize the overall level of urban energy consumption. Energy conservation is important in preserving non-renewable fuels to ensure that these resources are available for use by future generations. There are also a number of benefits associated with energy conservation including improved air quality and lower energy costs. The City of Del Mar has many opportunities to directly affect energy use within its jurisdiction.

San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) currently provides natural gas and electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure in San Diego County. SDG&E is regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), which is responsible for making sure utilities' customers have safe and reliable utility service.

As of October 2019, the City of Del Mar's (City) City Council adopted an ordinance to implement a Community Choice Energy (CCE) Program, with a planned launch date of 2021. The CCE Program is in partnership with the cities of Solana Beach and Carlsbad and is operated through a Joint Powers Authority, specifically, the Clean Energy Alliance Joint Powers Authority (CEA). The CEA's purpose is to offer competitive rates to residents and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The Joint Powers Agreement requires CEA to always offer a greater base energy product than SDG&E, leading to competitive rates. Once the CEA begins, residents and businesses will automatically be enrolled into a power supply portfolio with greater than or equal to 50 percent renewable power sources. Residents and businesses will have the choice to opt-out entirely or opt into 100 percent renewable power sources. CEA plans to offer 100 percent renewable power sources to all customers by 2035. The Program's energy needs would be supplied through the various combinations of energy resources available within the Program areas, and the analysis in this section considers the anticipated future energy resource use patterns.

Senate Bill 1078 established the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, which requires SDG&E, CEA, and other energy utility providers to achieve a 33 percent renewable energy mix by 2020. SDG&E supplies business and residential customers with electricity generated both locally and outside of the utility's 4,100 square mile service area, with local facilities currently capable of generating a total of approximately 3,100 megawatts (MW) of power and 125 MW of energy storage capacity. The CEA will have a 44.5 square miles service area and estimates having 50,800 accounts in 2021 between the partner cities. It also plans to have 202 MW for annual maximum capacity in 2021 (Clean Energy Alliance, 2019). The 2017 annual energy load for the City was 30-Gigawatt hours (EES Consulting, 2019).

TITLE 24 AND DEL MAR CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

Title 24 of the California Administrative Code is a set of requirements for energy conservation, green design, construction maintenance, safety, and accessibility. Title 24 was published by the California Building Standards Code and applies to all buildings in California, not just state-owned buildings. Title 24 regulations and requirements are enforced when an applicant pulls a building permit for a proposed project and have plans reviewed or building inspected.

In 2016, the City adopted the Del Mar Climate Action Plan which sets targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 and 2035, identifies strategies to meet the targets, formulates and implementation plan, and discusses adaptation methods for the City. The CAP aims to reduce GHGs by 50 percent in 2035 and includes a renewable energy goal of 100 percent by 2035. The Program also includes strategies to reduce water consumption and waste generation, promote energy efficiency and encourage sustainable transportation alternatives.

SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY BOARD (SUSTAINABLE DEL MAR)

The Sustainability Advisory Board (SAB) was established to advise Del Mar City Council on environmental issues and to take a leadership position in educating Del Mar residents and businesses about environmental issues. The board currently is focused on implementing the City's Climate Action Plan, which the board itself developed and was adopted in June 2016.

As part of their educational component, the SAB may provide residents with informational materials on energy-saving measures associated with homeownerships or rental which ultimately could lead to lowered energy consumption and costs.

SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC ENERGY SAVINGS INCENTIVES

San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) is the primary energy provider for residents within the City of Del Mar. They offer a number of rebate programs on in-home utilities and appliances, including energy-efficient water heaters and smart thermostats. Additionally, SDG&E provides multi-family energy efficiency rebates for residents in apartment complexes. This program promotes qualified energy-efficient improvements in apartment dwelling units, common areas of apartment or condominium complexes with two or more units and common areas of mobile home parks. Eligible customers include property owners, managers, and authorized agents of existing residential multifamily complexes with two or more dwellings. These improvements are beneficial to property owners and residents alike and can help to reduce overall home rental costs for families who qualify.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Any future development of candidate housing sites would be subject to compliance with all federal, State, and local requirements for energy efficiency, including the California Energy Code Building Energy Efficiency Standards (CCR Title 24, Part 6), the CALGreen Code (CCR Title 24, Part 11), and SB 743. Further information regarding all Federal and State regulations regarding energy are outlined and detailed in Section 4.6 Energy of the Housing Element's EIR.

C. AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING (AFFH)

All Housing Elements adopted on or after January 1, 2021 must contain an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) consistent with the core elements of the analysis required by the federal Affirmatively Further Fair Housing Final Rule of July 16, 2015.

Under State law, affirmatively further fair housing means "taking meaningful actions, in addition to combatting discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics." These characteristics

can include, but are not limited to race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, familiar status, or disability.

Based on demographic data included in Housing Element Chapter 2, Del Mar is a predominately white, affluent coastal city that has historically benefit from long-term investment and access to resources. By comparison, other cities in the region with high concentrations of poverty have not had the benefit of the same level of resources and investment. The intent of this analysis is to better understand the underlying causes and impediments and identify actions that demonstrate efforts to try and remove these impediments and further fair housing. See Program 6B.

The City of Del Mar is a housing opportunity area that offers access to jobs, transit, services, good schools, public beaches and parks, and a healthy and safe environment with coastal resources, amenities, and programs that enhance the quality of life.

In May 2020, San Diego County and the San Diego Regional Alliance for Fair Housing adopted the Regional Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice for FY 2020-2025. The Regional Alliance for Fair Housing is a coalition of fair housing organizations, community-based groups, concerned citizens, representatives of the housing industry, and government agencies working toward the goal of affirmatively furthering fair housing.

The AI identifies impediments that may prevent equal housing access and develops solutions to mitigate or remove such impediments. Due to the population size of Del Mar, fair housing issues and financial assistance is handled as part of a larger county consortium rather than at the local level. This section provides a local analysis of fair housing within Del Mar. Additionally, there are local, regional, and State assistance and resources available to residents and persons looking for affordable housing within Del Mar.

This section of the Housing Element references analysis from the FY 2020-2025 AI in order to identify potential impediments to housing that are specific to Del Mar. –In addition, information and analysis regarding the location of existing affordable units and lower income candidate sites in relation to areas of high opportunity, potential concentrations of specific racial or ethnic segments of the population, and Census identified low/medium income block groups are also included.

1.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The AI contains a [Countywidecountywide](#) analysis of demographic, housing, and specifically fair housing issues for all cities in San Diego County, including Del Mar. The City's demographic and income profile, household and housing characteristics, housing cost and availability, and special needs populations are discussed in the Community Profile Section of the Housing Element.

FAIR HOUSING ISSUES

As part of the development of the FY 2020-25 AI, six community workshops were held in communities throughout the County in October and November 2019 to gather input regarding fair housing issues in the region. Key issues identified by participants, service providers, housing professionals and various staff include:

- ▶ Experience with housing discrimination by protected classes.

- ▶ Issues and barriers to reporting housing discrimination incidents.
- ▶ Barriers to access of housing in communities.
- ▶ Protected classes that need improved services
- ▶ Misconceptions and misunderstandings about fair housing.
- ▶ Importance of finding new ways to build community awareness about fair housing.

Additionally, residents throughout San Diego County were surveyed to learn more about fair housing issues in each jurisdiction. The County received approximately 1,100 total individual responses, only one of which identified as living in Del Mar. The respondent indicated they did not believe they have ever experienced discrimination in housing.

The San Diego AI also identified the following information regarding fair housing issues specifically involving Del Mar:

- ▶ During the six-year period from 2013-2018, 0 incidents of hate crimes were reported in Del Mar.
- ▶ There were two Fair Housing Cases filed with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in FY 2014-2018. One case was based on disability and the other on religion.

The AI Loan Data showed that Black and Hispanic applicants in moderate- and low-income groups were substantially underrepresented in the pool of those applying for home loans in Del Mar. The majority of loans approved were to middle- and upper-income groups. According to **Table 3-135**, 100 percent of Black upper income households, 66 percent of White upper income households, 65 percent Asian upper income households and 57 percent of Hispanic upper income households received home loan approvals. White households were the only low-income group represented in the pool of home loan applicants, having a 36.4 percent approval rate.

Table 3-135: Del Mar Lending Patterns by Race/Ethnicity (2017)

Race and Income Group	Approved	Denied	Withdrawn/Incomplete
White			
Low (0-49% AMI)	36.4%	54.5%	9.1%
Moderate (50-79% AMI)	21.4%	21.4%	57.1%
Middle (80-119% AMI)	65.0%	20.0%	15.0%
Upper (≥120% AMI)	66.0%	12.7%	21.3%
Unknown/NA	53.8%	23.1%	23.1%
Black			
Low (0-49% AMI)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Moderate (50-79% AMI)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Middle (80-119% AMI)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Upper (≥120% AMI)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown/NA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic			
Low (0-49% AMI)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Moderate (50-79% AMI)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Middle (80-119% AMI)	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Upper (≥120% AMI)	57.1%	21.4%	21.4%
Unknown/NA	%	%	%
Asian			

Table 3-135: Del Mar Lending Patterns by Race/Ethnicity (2017)

Race and Income Group	Approved	Denied	Withdrawn/Incomplete
Low (0-49% AMI)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Moderate (50-79% AMI)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Middle (80-119% AMI)	50.0%	16.7%	33.3%
Upper (≥120% AMI)	65.2%	4.3%	30.4%
Unknown/NA	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%

Source: San Diego Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (2020)

FAIR HOUSING ENFORCEMENT AND OUTREACH CAPACITY

Currently, the Legal Aid Society of San Diego (LASSD) provides fair housing services to the City of Del Mar. LASSD provides fair housing services to guarantee equal housing opportunity for San Diego City and County residents. LASSD provides support through outreach, education, and enforcement of both federal and State fair housing laws. For the FY 2014-2018, LASSD assisted over 19,000 clients within the San Diego Region. 19 of those clients (0.1%) identified as living in Del Mar.

LASSD conducts fair housing test to determine if, and to what extent, discriminatory business practices exist in apartment rental housing and related markets. In response to the recommendation from the previous AI, some jurisdictions have begun to conduct fair housing testing routinely, however, the City of Del Mar has not conducted a fair housing test.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) maintains a record of all housing discrimination complaints filed in local jurisdictions. These grievances can be filed on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, religion, familial ~~status~~status, and retaliation.

2. ANALYSIS OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL DATA AND LOCAL KNOWLEDGE

INTEGRATION AND SEGREGATION PATTERNS AND TRENDS

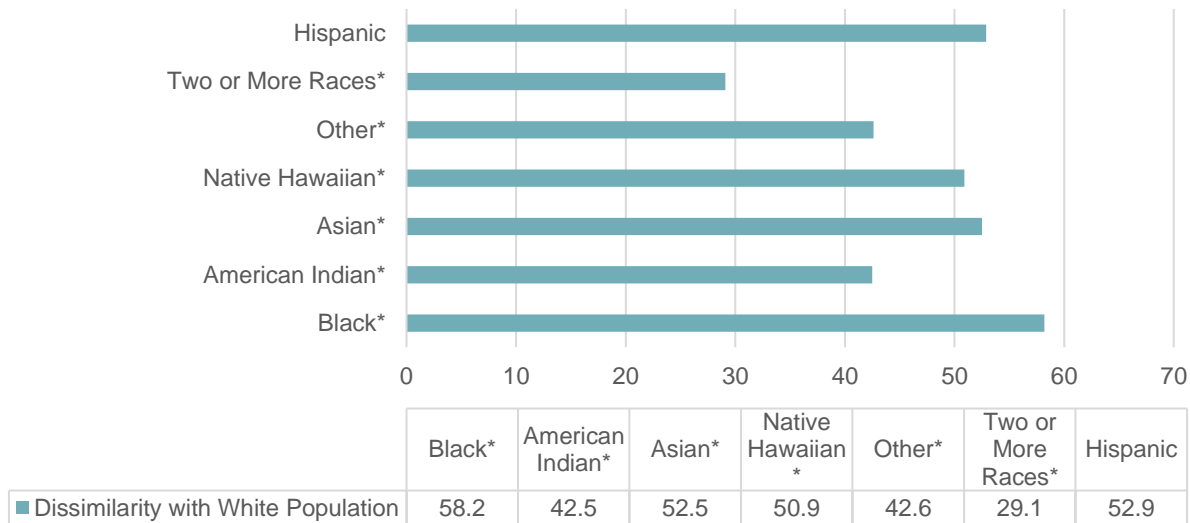
The primary driving factor of regional segregation patterns is the difference between communities that have historically benefit from long-term investment and access to resources in comparison to communities with high concentrations of poverty and a lack of resources and investment. The dissimilarity index is the most commonly used measure of segregation between two groups, reflecting their relative distributions across neighborhoods (as defined by census tracts). The index represents the percentage of the minority group that would have to move to new neighborhoods to achieve perfect integration of that group. An index score can range in value from 0 percent, indicating complete integration, to 100 percent, indicating complete segregation. An index number above 60 is considered to show high similarity and a segregated community.

It is important to note that segregation is a complex topic, difficult to generalize, and is influenced by many factors. Individual choices can be a cause of segregation, with some residents choosing to live among people of their own race or ethnic group. For instance, recent immigrants often depend on nearby relatives, friends, and ethnic institutions to help them adjust to a new country⁶. Alternatively, when white residents leave neighborhoods that become more diverse, those neighborhoods can become segregated. Other

⁶ Allen, James P. and Turner, Eugene. "Changing Faces, Changing Places: Mapping Southern California". California State University, Northridge. (2002).

factors, including housing market dynamics, availability of lending to different ethnic groups, availability of affordable housing, and discrimination can also cause residential segregation.

Figure 3-34: Dissimilarity Index with White Population, San Diego Metropolitan Area



*Non-Hispanic only.

Note: When a group's population is small, its dissimilarity index may be high even if the group's members are evenly distributed throughout the area. Thus, when a group's population is less than 1,000, exercise caution in interpreting its dissimilarity indices.

Source: Census Scope, Social Science Data Analysis Network. Diversity and Disparities, Brown university. Accessed August 9, 2021.

The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) considers dissimilarity index scores above 30 as moderate segregation and scores above 60 high segregation. As **Figure 3-34** shows, all racial groups in Del Mar experience moderate segregation; however, this may be a reflection of the small percent of the population which do not identify as White or Non-Hispanic. Persons who identify as Black have the highest dissimilarity index (58.2). This score directly correlates with the percentage of people who would need to move into a predominantly White census tract in order to achieve a more integrated community. For instance, 58.2 percent of the Black population would need to move into a predominantly White census tract to achieve "perfect" integration. While segregation may be a result of ethnic enclaves or persons of similar cultures living nearby, there is often increased likelihood segregated areas have fewer access to essential resources.

RACIALLY OR ETHNICALLY CONCENTRATED AREAS OF POVERTY (R/ECAP)

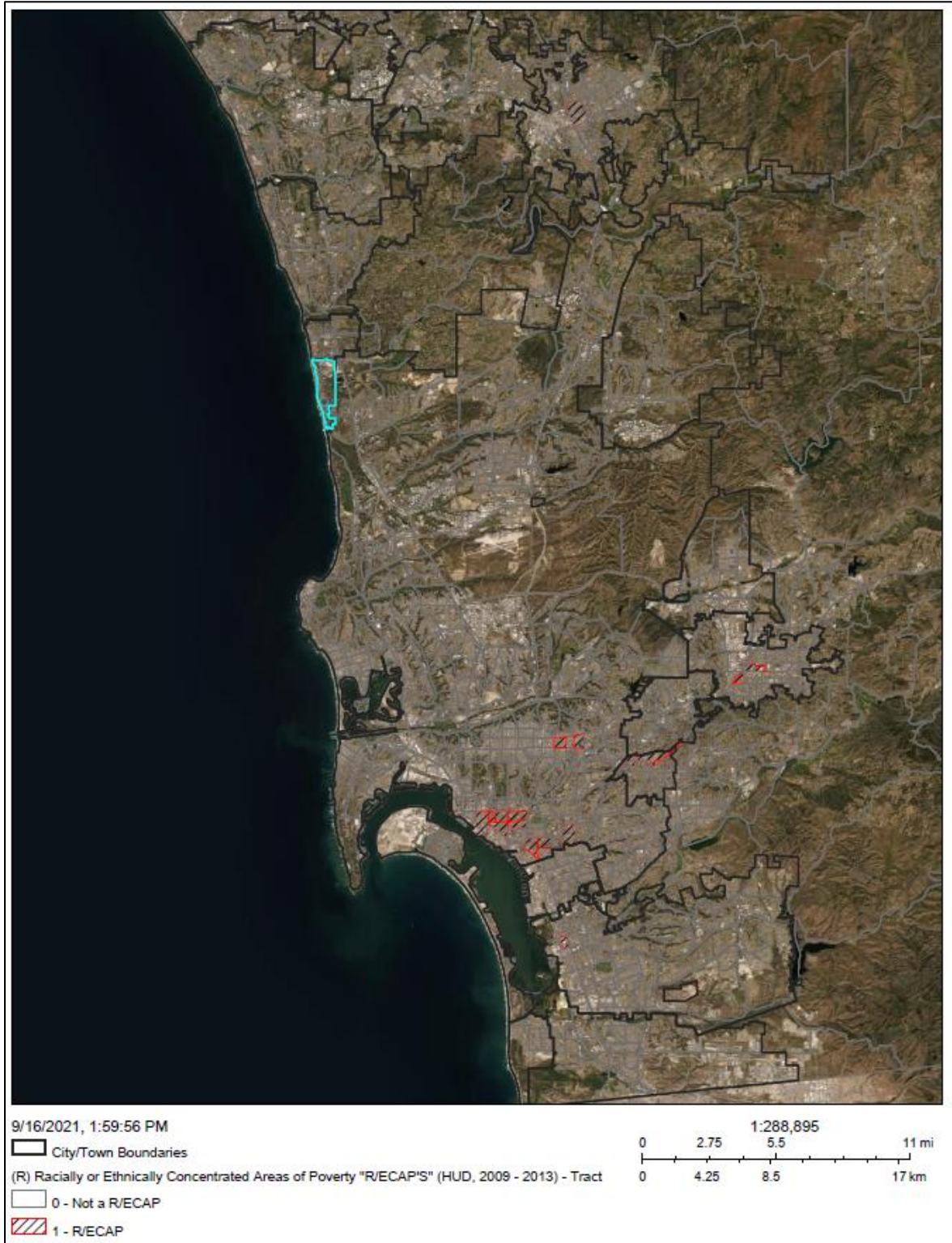
To assist communities in identifying racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs), HUD has developed a census tract-based definition of R/ECAPs. The definition involves a racial/ethnic concentration threshold and a poverty test. The racial/ethnic concentration threshold is straightforward: R/ECAPs must have a non-white population of 50 percent or more. Regarding the poverty threshold, Wilson (1980) defines

neighborhoods of extreme poverty as census tracts with 40 percent or more of individuals living at or below the poverty line. Because overall poverty levels are substantially lower in many parts of the country, HUD supplements this with an alternate criterion. Thus, a neighborhood can be a R/ECAP if it has a poverty rate that exceeds 40% or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower.

The 2020 AI performed an analysis of R/ECAPs within San Diego County and found small pockets within certain jurisdictions. None were located within the City of Del Mar. Further analysis using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's R/ECAP GIS mapping tool confirms that all census tracts within Del Mar have a R/ECAP value of 0, indicating that the census tracts within Del Mar do not meet the defined parameters for a racially or ethnically concentrated area of poverty as defined by HUD.

[Figure 3-42 identifies the R/ECAPs in the region surrounding the City of Del Mar. As the map shows, there are no R/ECAPs in Del Mar, but there are a number within the City of San Diego and to the east of San Diego.](#)

Figure 3-42: Regional R/ECAPs, Del Mar



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development – AFFH Data Viewer

CONCENTRATED AREAS OF AFFLUENCE

Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty have long been analyzed and reviewed as a contributing factor to segregation. However, patterns of segregation in the United States show that of all racial groups, the White population is the most severely insulated (separated from other racial groups).⁷ Research also identifies segregation of affluence to be greater than the segregation of poverty. Racial and economic segregation can have significant effects on respective communities, including but not limited to, socioeconomic disparities, educational experiences and benefits, exposure to environmental conditions and crime, and access to public goods and services.

Data used in the analysis of Racially Concentrated Areas of Affluence (RCAA) is from the 2012-2016 American Community Survey and measured at the census tract level. The definition for an RCAA is a census tract in which 80 percent or more of the population is White and has a median income of at least \$125,000. The nationwide RCAA analysis identifies the following:

- ▶ RCAA tracts have more than twice the median household income of the average tract in their metro area.
- ▶ Poverty rates in RCAAs are significantly lower and are, on average about 20 percent of a typical tract.
- ▶ RCAAs tracts are more income homogenous than R/ECAPs.
- ▶ The average RCAA is about 57 percent affluent, whereas the average R/ECAP had a poverty rate of 48 percent.
- ▶ The typical RCAA tract has a rate of affluence 3.2 times that of a typical tract, whereas R/ECAPs on average had a poverty rate 3.2 times that of a typical tract.

Overall, RCCAs may represent a public policy issue to the extent that they have been created and maintained through exclusionary and discriminatory land use and development practices. Postwar patterns of suburbanization in many metropolitan areas were characterized by White communities erecting barriers to affordable housing and engaging in racially exclusionary practices. **Figure 3-53** shows that almost the entire City is made up of a majority White population. In addition, **Figure 3-64** illustrates a vast majority of the City to the east of County Highway S21 has a median income greater than \$125,000. A concentrated area of affluence is identified when the area has both a majority White population and an income greater than \$125,000. Therefore, the region identified in **Figure 3-64** as having an income greater than \$125,000 is considered a concentrated area of affluence.

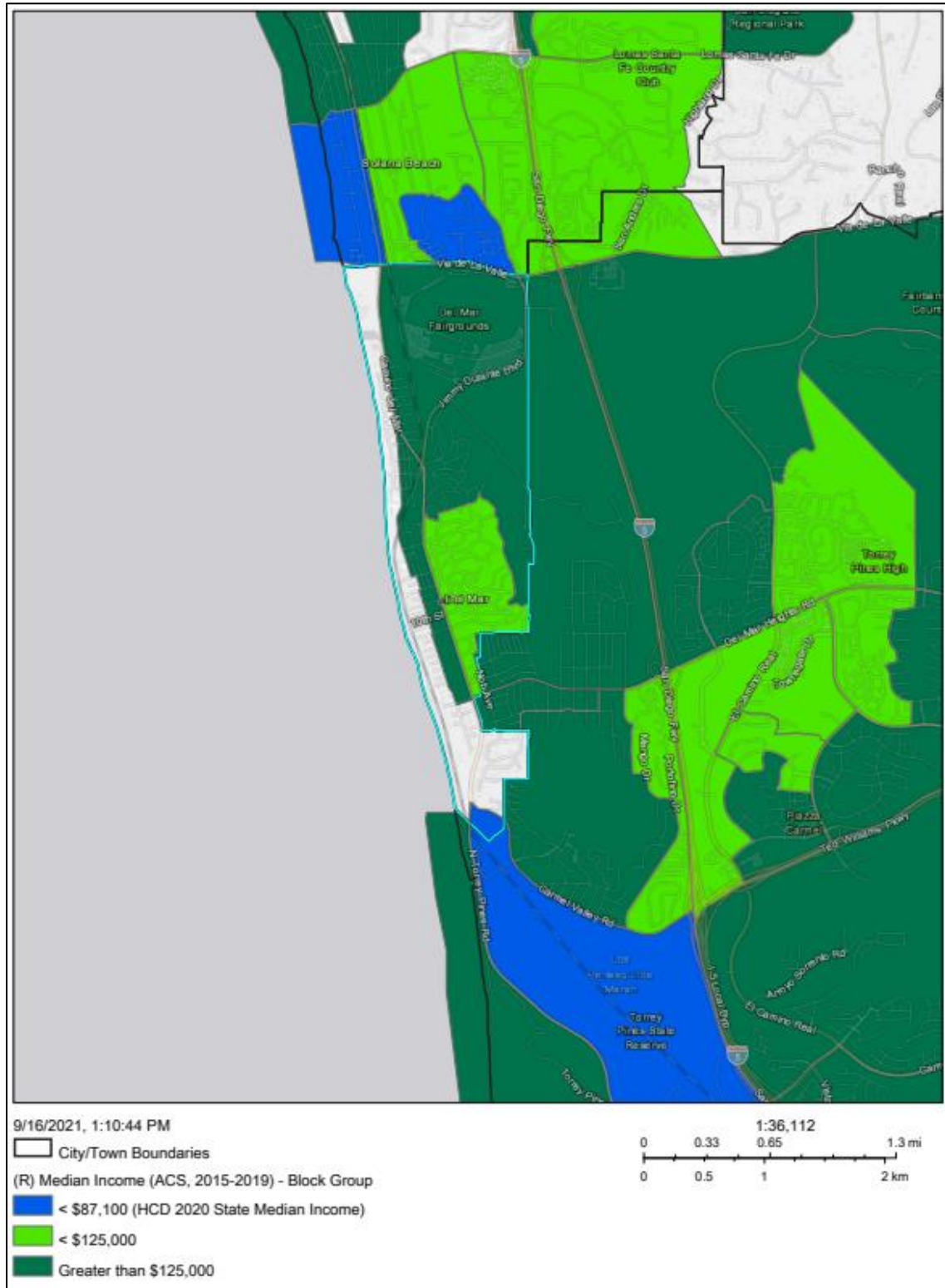
While the City's regulations are race-neutral, the existing local planning and zoning prioritization of single dwelling units and past practices of downzoning multiple dwelling unit zones has resulted in a residential separation of races, incomes, and ethnicities, based on the demographic data collected. The connection between planned zoning/housing and homogenous demographics is a factor that the City of Del Mar shares in common with other predominately white, affluent communities within the region (coastal and non-coastal). Modification of the City's General Plan and Zoning Code can facilitate the creation of housing mobility options to help diversify the community in terms of race, ethnicity, and income in a manner that best meets local, regional, and state housing goals and needs. This is being addressed through various

⁷ Racially Concentrated Areas of Affluence: A Preliminary Investigation. University of Minnesota. Edwards Goets, Damiano, Williams. 2019.

programs including **Program 1A**, **Program 1B**, and **Program 1C** to create opportunities to develop new multiple dwelling unit housing, including units for lower income households.

While the data shows many of the candidate housing sites are identified within concentrated areas of affluence, various policies and programs within the Chapter 4 Housing Plan are established to promote affordable housing and greater access to households of all income levels. As the City of Del Mar is considered an area of high opportunity to live and work, the City is committed to improving housing and socioeconomic mobility for households within the region through establishment of new opportunities and housing programs that provide greater access to City resources.

Figure 3-64: Median Income, Del Mar



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development – AFFH Data Viewer

DISPARITIES IN ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITY

Regional Opportunity Index (ROI)

The UC Davis Center for Regional Change and Rabobank partnered to develop the Regional Opportunity Index (ROI) intended to help communities understand local social and economic opportunities. The goal of the ROI is to help target resources and policies toward people and places with the greatest need to foster thriving communities. The ROI incorporates both “people” and “place” components, integrating economic, infrastructure, environmental, and social indicators into a comprehensive assessment of the factors driving opportunity.”

The ROI: People is a relative measure of people’s assets in education, the economy, housing, mobility/transportation, health/environment, and civic life as follows:

- ▶ **Education Opportunity:** Assesses people’s relative success in gaining educational assets, in the form of a higher education, elementary school achievement, and regular elementary school attendance.
- ▶ **Economic Opportunity:** Measures the relative economic well-being of the people in a community, in the form of employment and income level.
- ▶ **Housing Opportunity:** Measures the relative residential stability of a community, in the form of homeownership and housing costs.
- ▶ **Mobility/Transportation Opportunity:** Contains indicators that assess a community’s relative opportunities for overcoming rural isolation.
- ▶ **Health/Environment Opportunity:** Measures the relative health outcomes of the people within a community, in the form of infant and teen health and general health.
- ▶ **Civic Life Opportunity:** A relative social and political engagement of an area, in the form of households that speak English and voter turnout.

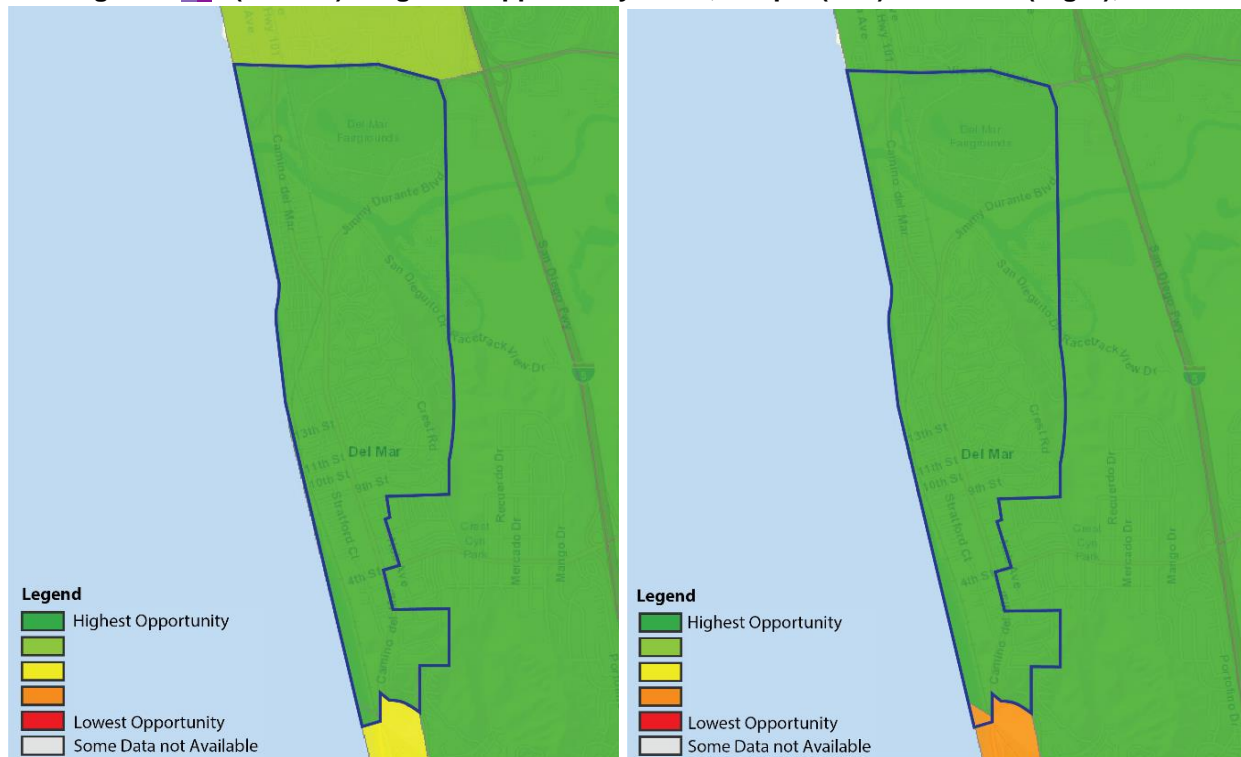
The ROI: Place is a relative measure of an area’s assets in education, the economy, housing, mobility/transportation, health/environment, and civic life.

- ▶ **Education Opportunity:** Assesses a census tract’s relative ability to provide educational opportunity, in the form of high-quality schools that meet the basic educational and social needs of the population.
- ▶ **Economic Opportunity:** Measures the relative economic climate of a community, in the form of access to employment and business climate.
- ▶ **Housing Opportunity:** Measures relative availability of housing in a community, in the form of housing sufficiency and housing affordability.
- ▶ **Health/Environment Opportunity:** A relative measure of how well communities meet the health needs of their constituents, in the form of access to health care and other health-related environments.

- ▶ **Civic Life Opportunity:** Measures the relative social and political stability of an area, in the form of neighborhood stability (living in same residence for one year) and US citizenship.

As shown in **Figures 3-275 (a and b)** below, the entire City of Del Mar is classified as a high opportunity zone. This indicates that Del Mar provides a high level of relative opportunities for housing, employment, and access to resources for residents.

Figure 3-752 (a and b): Regional Opportunity Index, People (Left) and Place (Right), 2014



Source: UC Davis Center for Regional Change and Rabobank, 2014.

Additionally, **Table 3-146** and **Figure 3-86** below display the data for Regional Opportunity Index in Del Mar overall compared to the State of California. The data shows the following key findings:

- ▶ Educational opportunities and resources in Del Mar are very highly rated, and discipline and truancy rates are lower in the City than for the State.
- ▶ The economic state of the City is high and offers access to many high-quality jobs with higher minimum basic income than the State. Employment rates are currently high in Del Mar and are also rated at a higher percent of growth than the State.
- ▶ The majority of households in the City are owner-occupied and 100 percent are considered “adequate”. Affordability is lower in Del Mar than the State.
- ▶ Most households have access to vehicles in the City and have shorter commute times than the State.

- ▶ Access to health care and good environmental conditions are high in the City compared to the State. Del Mar reports no teenage pregnancies, almost perfect infant health, and high prenatal care. Although, access to supermarkets areis lower in Del Mar than the State.
- ▶ Almost all Del Mar residents have US citizenship, and all speak English.
- ▶ The City is considered to be a very high opportunity area. Most indicators in **Table 3-146** and **Figure 3-86** report better access and conditions than those for the State. From high access to educational and economic opportunities to quality housing and health care, the City provides high potential for residents to achieve and live healthy lives. The City should focus on increasing access to these opportunities and resources to regional residents.

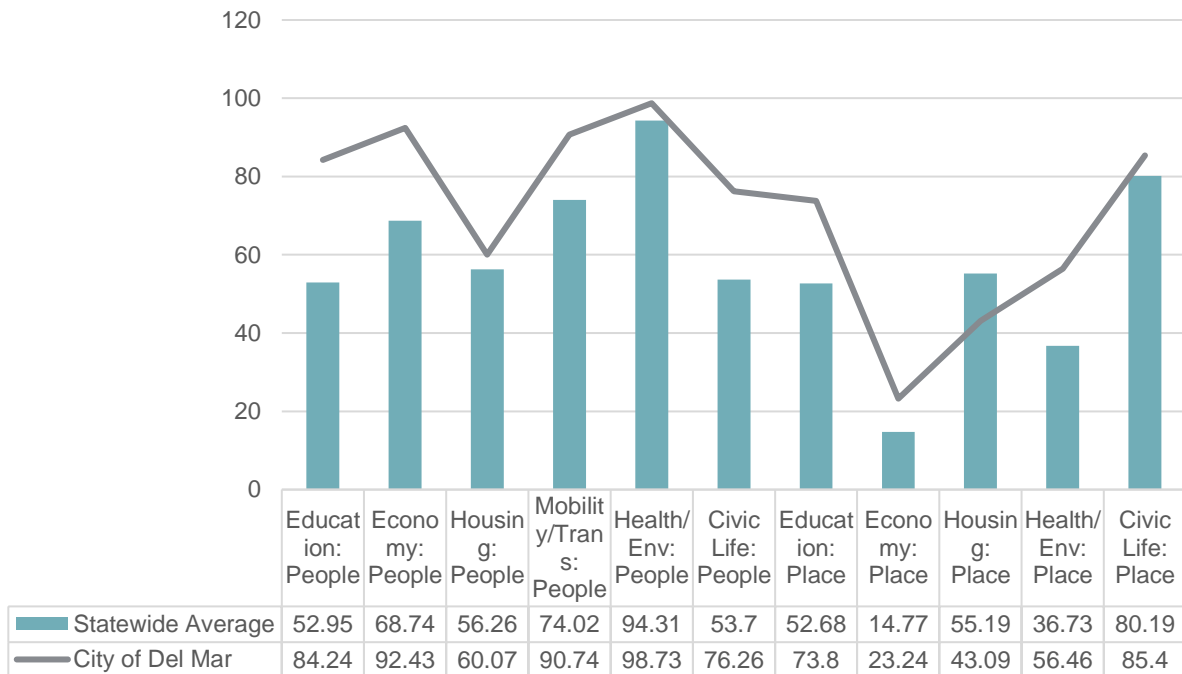
Table 3-146: Opportunity Indicators, Del Mar and California			
ROI Indicator		Del Mar	California
Education	People		
	College Educated Adults	<u>80%</u>	<u>38%</u>
	Math Proficiency	<u>94%</u>	<u>70%</u>
	English Proficiency	<u>92%</u>	<u>65%</u>
	Elementary Truancy	<u>23%</u>	<u>24%</u>
	Place		
	High School Graduation Rate	<u>97%</u>	<u>83%</u>
	UC/CSU Eligibility	<u>75%</u>	<u>41%</u>
	Teacher Experience	<u>49%</u>	<u>36%</u>
	High School Discipline Rate	<u>2%</u>	<u>6%</u>
Economic	People		
	Employment Rate	<u>96%</u>	<u>89%</u>
	Minimum Basic Income	<u>92%</u>	<u>64%</u>
	Place		
	Job Availability	<u>1245.97</u>	<u>701.75</u>
	Job Quality	<u>58%</u>	<u>40%</u>
	Job Growth	<u>4%</u>	<u>3%</u>
Bank Accessibility	<u>0.52</u>	<u>0.24%</u>	
Housing	People		
	Home Ownership	<u>54%</u>	<u>55%</u>
	Housing Cost Burden	<u>57%</u>	<u>52%</u>
	Place		
	Housing Adequacy	<u>100%</u>	<u>91%</u>
Housing Affordability	<u>0.10</u>	<u>0.19</u>	
Mobility	People		
	Vehicle Availability	<u>95%</u>	<u>86%</u>
	Commute Time	<u>81%</u>	<u>60%</u>
Internet Access	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	
HI	Place		

Table 3-146: Opportunity Indicators, Del Mar and California

ROI Indicator		Del Mar	California
	Infant Health	99%	95%
	Birth to Teens	0%	7%
	Years of Life Lost	15.08	29.84
	Place		
	Air Quality	9.82	10.01
	Prenatal Care	89%	83%
	Access to Supermarket	51%	53%
	Health Care Availability	4.95	1.76
	People		
	Voting Rates	50%	31%
Civic Life	English Speakers	100%	88%
	Place		
	US Citizenship	91%	83%
	Neighborhood Stability	84%	85%

Source: UC Davis Center for Regional Change and Rabobank, 2014.

Figure 3-86: Regional Opportunity Index, Del Mar and California



Source: UC Davis Center for Regional Change and Rabobank, 2014.

California Tax Credit Allocation Committee Opportunity (TCAC) Area

Additionally, the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) together with the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) established the California Fair Housing Task Force to provide research, evidence-based policy recommendations, and other strategic recommendations to HCD and other state agencies/departments to further fair housing goals (as defined by HCD). The Task force developed the TCAC/HCD Opportunity Area Maps to understand how public and private resources are spatially distributed. The Task force defines opportunities as pathways to better lives, including health, education, and employment. Overall, opportunity maps are intended to display which areas, according to research, offer low-income children and adults the best chance at economic advancement, high educational attainment, and good physical and mental health.

According to the Task Force’s methodology, the tool allocates the 20 percent of the tracts in each region with the highest relative index scores to the “Highest Resource” designation and the next 20 percent to the “High Resource” designation. Each region then ends up with 40 percent of its total tracts as “Highest” or “High” resource. These two categories are intended to help State decision-makers identify tracts within each region that the research suggests low-income families are most likely to thrive, and where they typically do not have the option to live—but might, if given the ability to access housing in these areas. As shown in **Figure 3-397** below, Del Mar is classified in the highest resource segment of the region, meaning that if low-income residents could afford to live there, data shows they would have a high opportunity to thrive.

Figure 3-397: TCAC/HCD Opportunity Area Maps, Del Mar (2019)



Source: California Tax Credit Allocation Committee and Department of Housing and Community Development, 2019.

Opportunity Indicators

Opportunity indicators included in the AI also help inform communities about disparities in access to opportunity. HUD-provided index scores are based on nationally available data sources and assess residents' access to key opportunity assets in San Diego County. These indices are only available to Entitlement Jurisdictions (with population over 50,000 and receiving CDBG funds from HUD). For Urban County jurisdictions for which a HUD-provided index is not provided, a similar analysis as that provided by the indices was conducted using comparable information.

Table 3-156 below displays opportunity indicators based on school proficiency, labor market, and job proximity.

Table 3-156: Opportunity Indicators – School Proficiency, Labor Market, Job Proximity	
Opportunity Indicator	Del Mar
School Proficiency	
Total Title I Schools	1
Total Schools	2
% of Schools	50.0%
Unemployment Rate	
Annual Rate	1.5%
Job Proximity	
<29 mins.	75.7%
30-59 mins.	16.0%
60 mins. or more	8.3%
<i>Source: Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 2020.</i>	

The City of Del Mar has one school considered to be a Title I school, which helps low-achieving children meet state standards in core academic subjects. These schools coordinate and integrate resources and services from federal, state, and local sources. To be considered for Title 1 school funds, at least 40 percent of the students must be considered low-income. Additionally, the AI showed that for the time period analyzed, the City had an annual unemployment rate of 1.5%, below the County average of 2.8%. This indicates a strong labor market within Del Mar.

Access to Transit

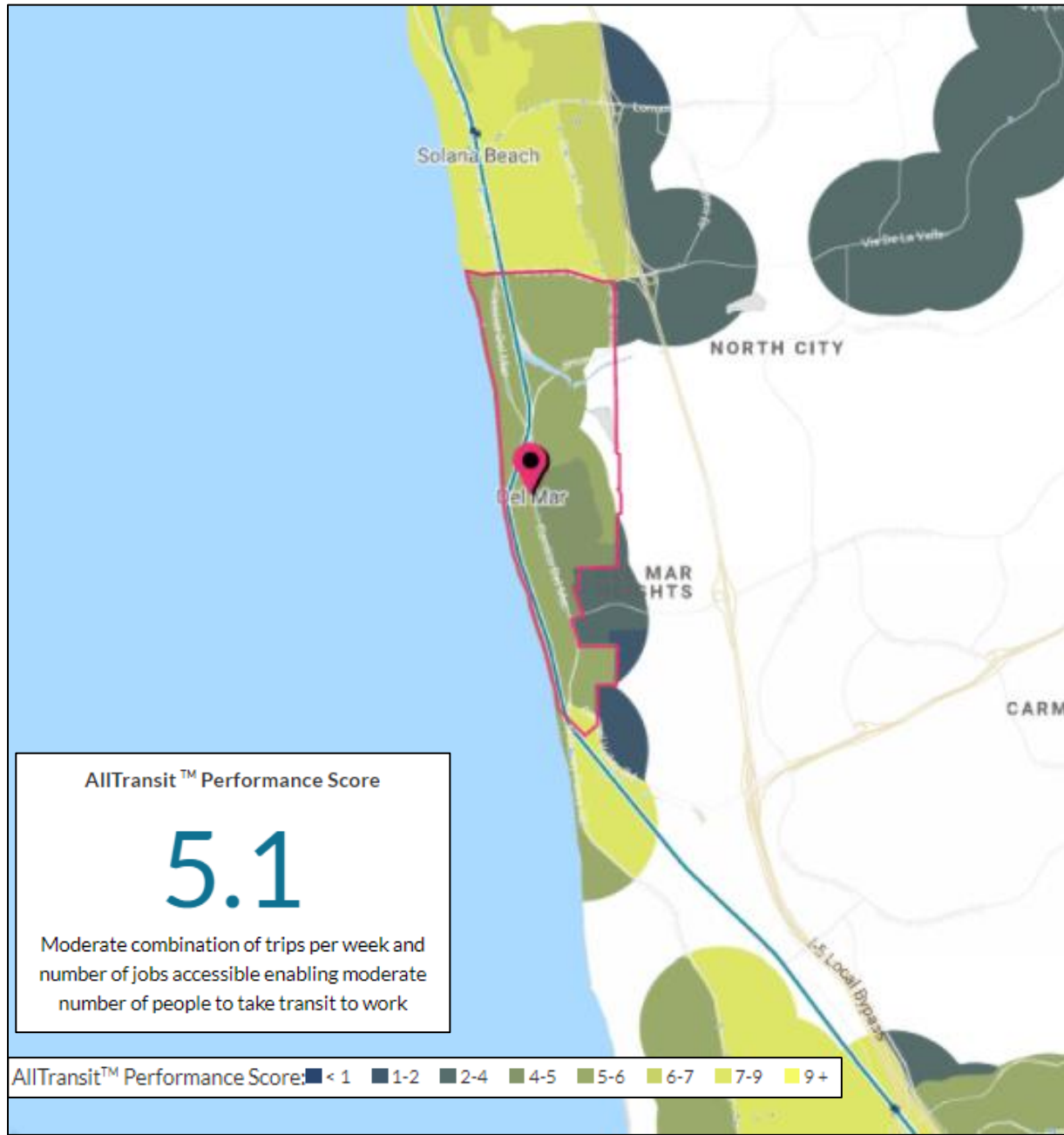
Table 3-167 and **Figure 3-108** below display opportunity indicators based on access transit performance scores. AllTransit explores metrics that reveal the social and economic impact of transit, specifically looking at connectivity, access to jobs, and frequency of service. According to the data provided, Del Mar scored a 5.1 AllTransit performance score, illustrating a low to moderate combination of trips per week and number of jobs accessible that enable a low to moderate number of people to take transit to work. By comparison, Lemon Grove (7.9), Imperial Beach (6.7), Coronado (6.6), and Solana Beach (5.9) all scored higher while Poway (3.1) received a lower AllTransit performance score.

Table 3-167: Opportunity Indicators – Transit

Jurisdiction	AllTransit Performance Score	Transit Trips Per Week within 1/2 Mile	Jobs Accessible in 30-min trip	Commuters Who Use Transit	Transit Routes within 1/2 Mile
Del Mar	5.1	738	58,060	0.03%	2

Source: Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 2020.

Figure 3-108: AllTransit Map, Del Mar



Source: 2019 AllTransit Data (Center for Neighborhood Technology)

Environmental Justice

The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) developed a screening methodology to help identify California communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution called the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen). In

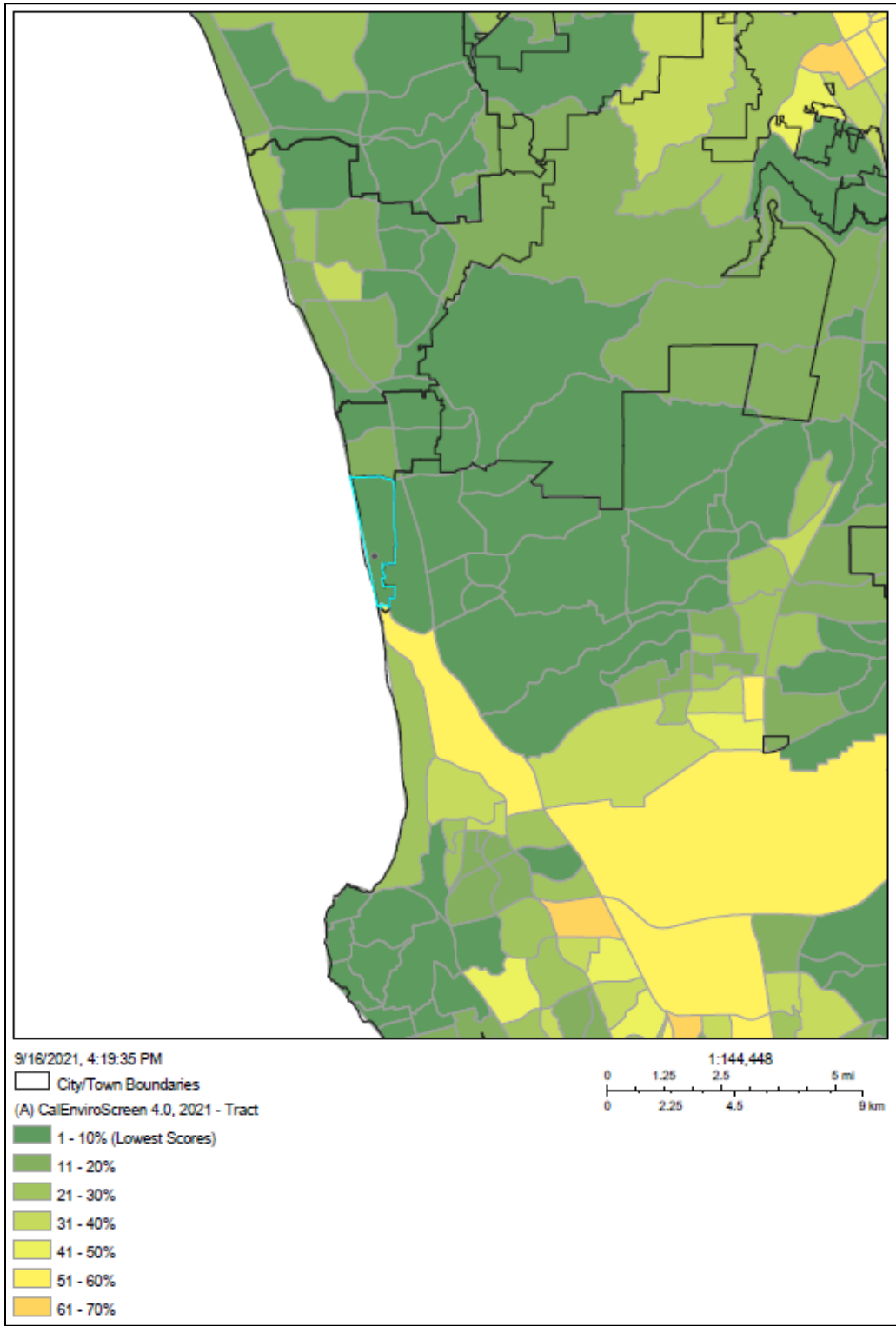
addition to environmental factors (pollutant exposure, groundwater threats, toxic sites, and hazardous materials exposure) and sensitive receptors (seniors, children, persons with asthma, and low birth weight infants), CalEnviroScreen also takes into consideration socioeconomic factors. These factors include educational attainment, linguistic isolation, poverty, and unemployment. Research has shown a heightened vulnerability of people of color and lower socioeconomic status to environmental pollutants.

Table 3-178 shows the City of Del Mar's CalEnviroScreen scores by census tract and Figure 3-119 shows the cores for the City in comparison to the rest of the region. High scoring communities tend to be more burdened by pollution from multiple sources and most vulnerable to its effects, taking into account their socioeconomic characteristics and underlying health status. Census tracts within Del Mar had CES scores ranging from 2.11 to 7.62, which are low in comparison to the surrounding census tracts within the region. For comparison, scores within Coronado ranged from 4.67 to 13.59, Solana Beach ranged from 3.05 to 12.39, and more inland areas such as Imperial Beach and Lemon Grove ranged from 15.27 to 30.50 and from 19.38 to 39.22 respectively.

Jurisdiction	Census Tract	Total Population	CES 3.0 Score
Del Mar	6073017029	8823	7.62
	6073017306	2818	3.69
	6073017200	4146	2.89
	6073008324	6600	2.11

Source: Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 2020.

Figure 3-119: CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores, Del Mar



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development – AFFH Data Viewer

DISCUSSION OF DISPROPORTIONATE HOUSING NEEDS

The analysis of disproportionate housing needs within Del Mar evaluated existing housing need, need of the future housing population, and units within the community at-risk of converting to market-rate. Based on demographic data, the City has a need (existing and future) to plan to create a range of housing options that can accommodate all income levels, including households at moderate and lower-income levels.

Future Growth Need

The City's future growth need is based on the RHNA production of 37 ~~very-low~~very low and extremely low units and 64 ~~low-income~~low-income units within the 2021-2029 planning period. Additionally, it is estimated that Del Mar must plan for as-an additional 12 units from 5th Cycle carryover. ~~Figure 3-4 shows that both existing and proposed affordable units are well dispersed throughout areas of the community with access to resources, including food, supplies, and public transportation. Appendix B of this Housing Element shows the City's ability to meet its 2021-2029 RHNA need at all income levels. This demonstrates the City's ability to accommodate the anticipated future affordable housing needs of the community.~~

Housing Needs in Del Mar

A variety of factors affect housing needs for different households. Most commonly, disability, household income and households' characteristics shape the type and size of housing units needed, as well as accessibility based on existing units in a City. Table 3-189 through 3-256 displayed data for demographic characteristics of Del Mar, as compared to the County of San Diego and the State of California. Additional detailed analysis of the Del Mar community demographics is outline in the Community Profile of this Housing Element.

FigureTable 3-189 displays the persons with disabilities in the City, County, and State. Overall, about 10.6 percent of the California population reports having at least one disability. The City of Del Mar reports about half of that percentage with just 5.4 percent of its population reporting at least one disability. Del Mar residents reported higher rates of ambulatory difficulties (3.3 percent) and hearing difficulties (2.1 percent). Ease of reasonable accommodation procedures and opportunity for accessible housing can provide increased housing security for the population with disabilities.

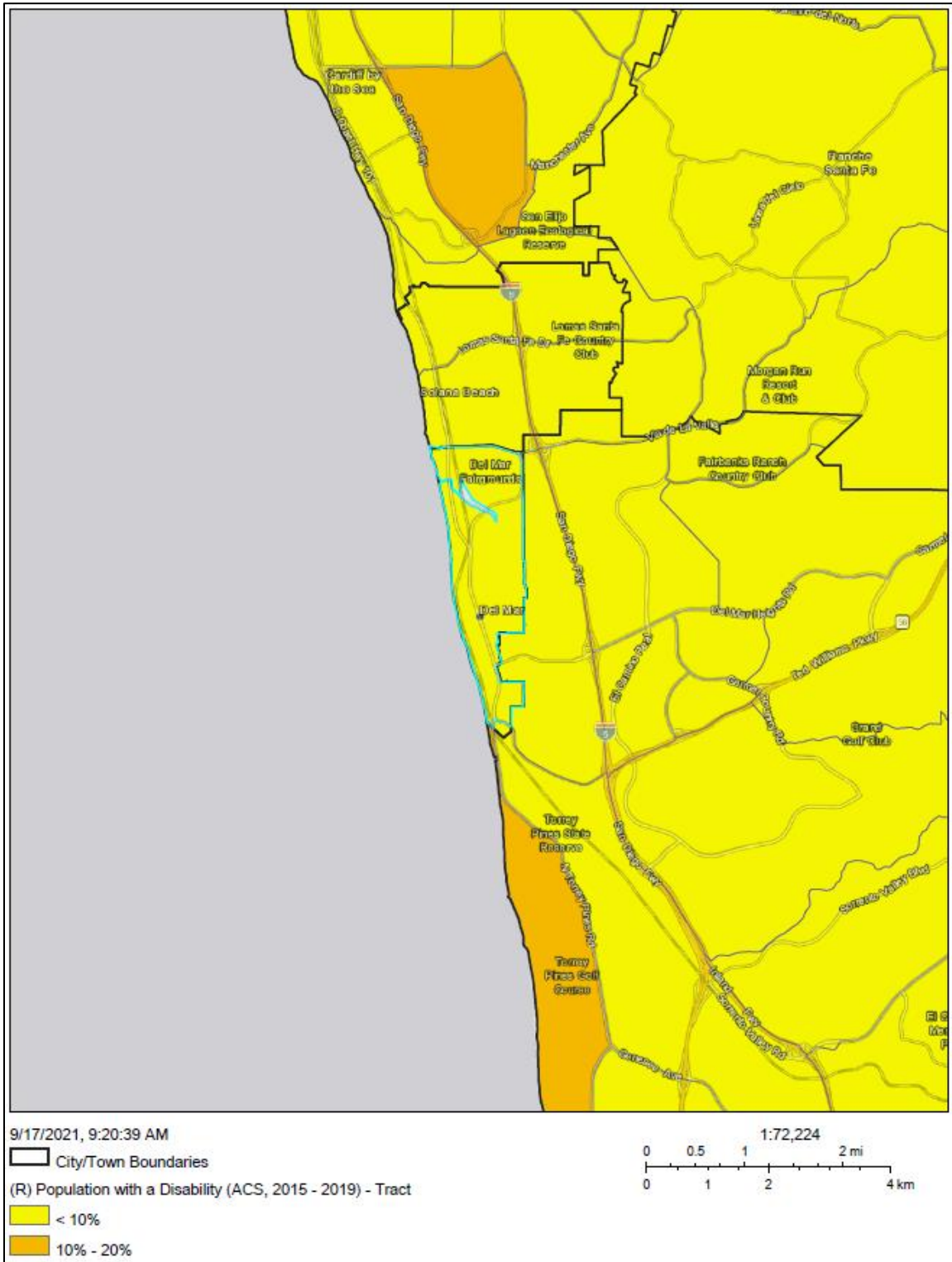
Table 3-189: Population with a Disability, 2019

Disability	City of Del Mar	County of San Diego	California
Hearing Difficulty	2.1%	2.8%	2.9%
Vision Difficulty	1.7%	1.7%	2%
Cognitive Difficulty	0.4%	4.2%	4.3%
Ambulatory Difficulty	3.3%	5.4%	5.8%
Self-Care Difficulty	0%	2.3%	2.6%
Independent Living	0.5%	5.1%	5.5%
Total with a Disability	5.4%	9.9%	10.6%

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2019.

Figure 3-120 below identified the occurrence of disabilities throughout the City and nearby communities. The City of Del Mar is shown to have an even distribution of population with a disability throughout the whole City. Additionally, Figure 3-120 shows two communities near the City have slightly higher rates of disabilities. The City seeks to contribute to the regional provision of housing, and specifically affordable housing, to provide opportunities for persons with disabilities to live near community resources and services.

Figure 3-120: Population with a Disability, Del Mar



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development – AFFH Data Viewer

Table 3-1920 and **3-201** display household type and income data for the State, County, and City. Overall, the City has lower amount of family households and a greater amount of non-family households than the County and the State. **Figure 3-134** also illustrates that surrounding communities have both the same and less percentage of married-couple family households, except for a large area a distance away from the City which reports higher percentages of married-couple family households. While the City has a greater number of married-couple family households, as shown in **Table 3-1920**, it has a lower percentage of children living in married-couple family households. **Figure 3-142** shows the City has the highest percentage of children living in married-couple family households compared to the nearby communities. While the City itself has lower percentages of children, the large majority of them live in married-couple family households.

Female-headed households with children represent a much smaller percentage of the community in the City compared to the County and the State (2.2 percent), as shown in **Table 3-1920**. **Figure 3-153** shows this trend is comparable to communities around the City, except for those to the north which report higher percentages.

Non-family households may include persons living alone or with roommates. **Table 3-1920** shows the City has a about 10 percent more non-family households than the County and the State. For persons living alone specifically, the City reports an even distribution of less than 20 percent throughout Del Mar (**Figure 3-164**). This is consistent with most of the surrounding communities, except for two smaller areas nearby which report a percentage between 20 and 40 percent.

Table 3-201 shows Del Mar residents earn a much greater median income than that reported for the County and the State. The City reports about double the percent of residents earning at least \$200,000 than the County and the State.

Table 3-1920: Population by Familial Status, 2019

Household Types	City of Del Mar	County of San Diego	California
Family Households	59.4%	67.3%	68.7%
Married-Couple Family Households	51.2%	50.4%	49.8%
With Children	15.5%	21.7%	21.5%
Female Householder with no Spouse Present, with Children	2.2%	5.7%	6.1%
Non-Family Households	40.6%	32.7%	31.3%
Total Households	2,008	1,125,286	13,044,266

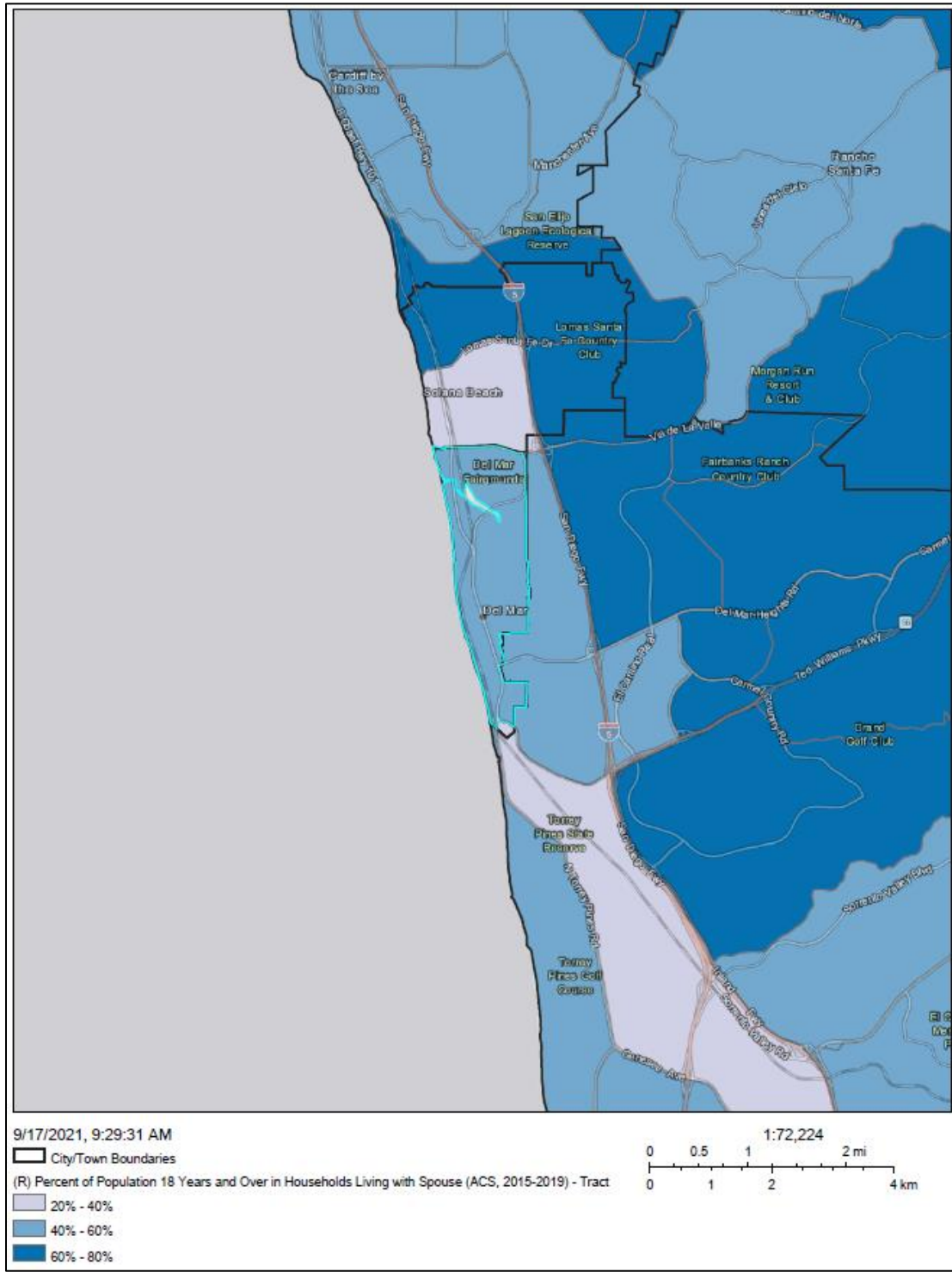
Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2019.

Table 3-201: Households by Income, 2019

Income	City of Del Mar	County of San Diego	California
Less than \$10,000	4.1%	4.2%	4.8%
\$10,000-\$14,999	0%	3.4%	4.1%
\$15,000-\$24,999	3.7%	6.7%	7.5%
\$25,000-\$34,999	7.4%	7.1%	7.5%
\$35,000-\$49,999	3.2%	10.3%	10.5%
\$50,000-\$74,999	2.5%	16.1%	15.5%
\$75,000-\$99,999	14.3%	13%	12.4%
\$100,000-\$149,999	20.7%	18%	16.6%
\$150,000-\$199,999	12.3%	9.4%	8.9%
\$200,000 or More	31.7%	11.7%	12.2%
Median Income	\$129,063	\$78,980	\$75,235

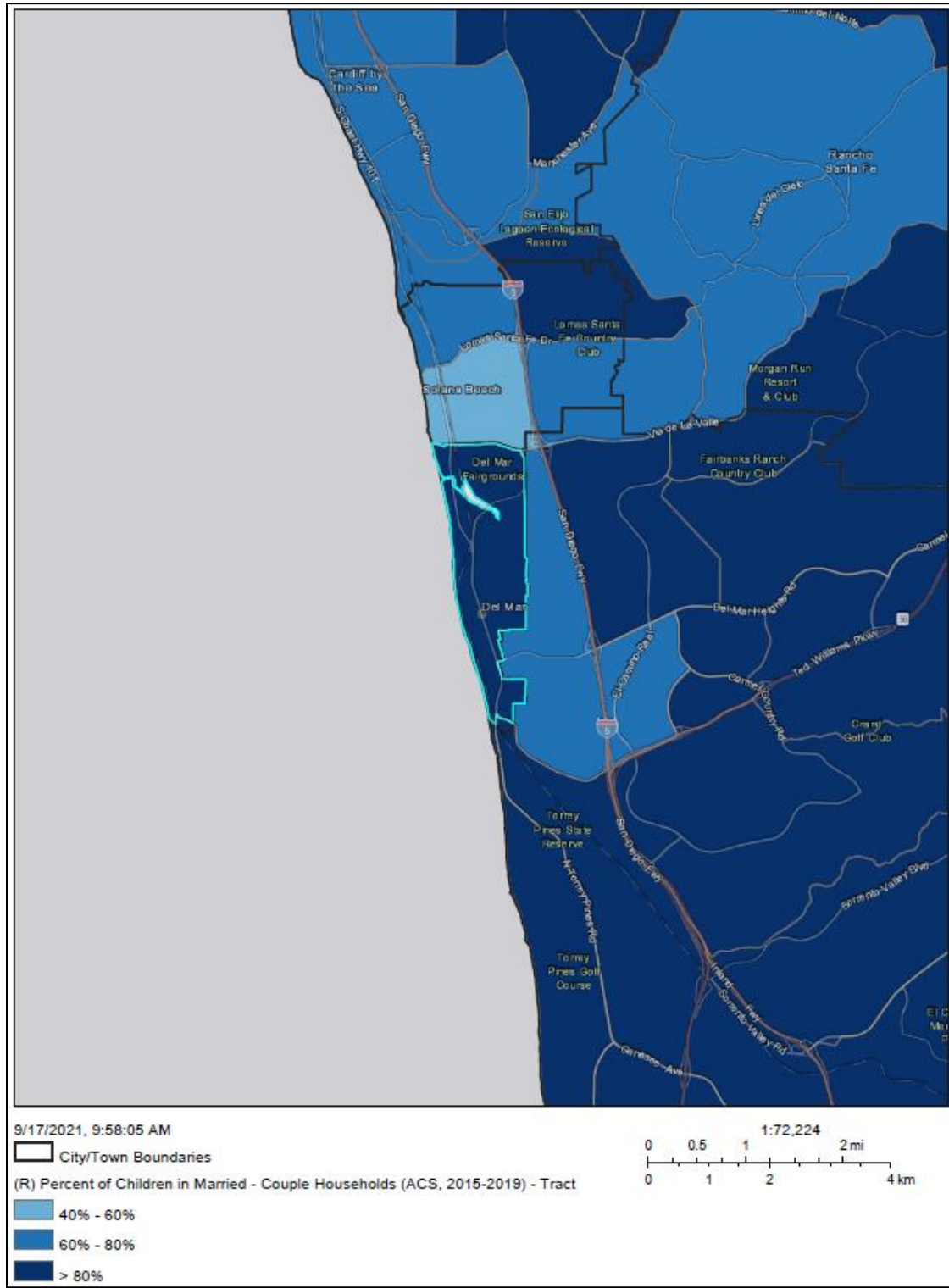
Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2019.

Figure 3-131: Married-Couple Households, Del Mar



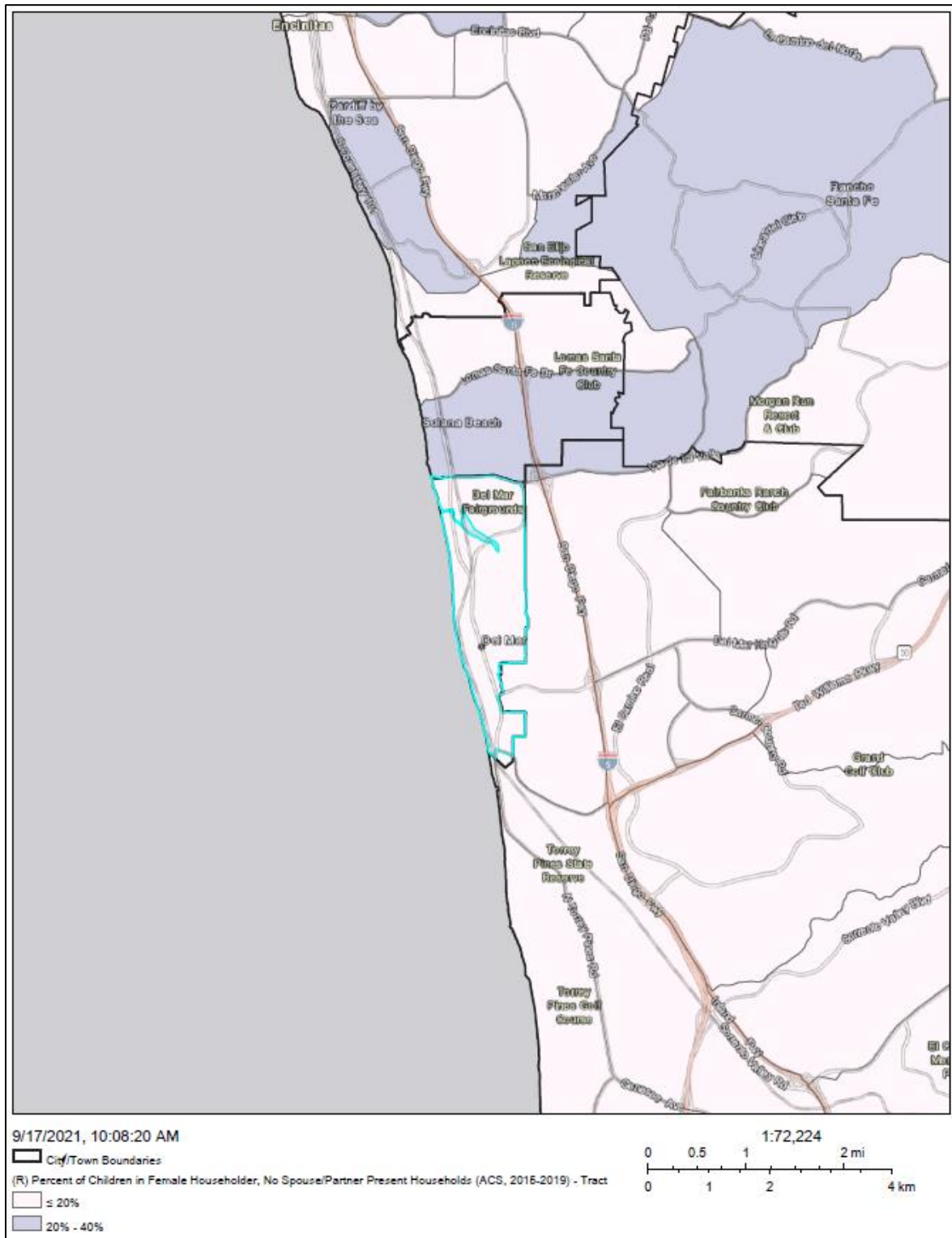
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development – AFFH Data Viewer

Figure 3-142: Children in Married-Couple Households, Del Mar



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development – AFFH Data Viewer

Figure 3-153: Children in Married-Couple Households, Del Mar



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development – AFFH Data Viewer

Figure 3-164: Persons Living Alone, Del Mar



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development – AFFH Data Viewer

Table 3-212 displays data for households experiencing a cost burden in the State, County, and the City. Housing cost burden has a number of consequences for a household, mainly displacement from their existing living situation creating limited access essential goods and often employment by potentially increasing commute times. Overall, the percentage of households that experience a cost burden in the City is lower than for the State and the County. However, the City has more households which experience a ~~high-cost~~ high-cost burden, paying over 50 percent of their income for housing. Approximately 22.3 percent of Del Mar households experience a cost burden greater than 50 percent, compared to 19.4 percent for both the County and the State.

Overpayment/ Cost Burden	City of Del Mar	County of San Diego	California
Cost Burden > 30%	33.6%	41.3%	40.1%
Cost Burden > 50%	22.3%	19.4%	19.4%
No Cost Burden	3.2%	1.7%	1.4%

Source: Consolidated Planning/CHAS Data, 2013- 2017.

Table 3-223 displays data for household tenure (owner vs. renter) for the State, County and City. Homeownership is a crucial foundation for helping families with low incomes build strength, stability, and independence. The opportunity for transition into the homebuyer’s market is important for persons and households in different communities, homeownership allows for increased stability and opportunity to age in place. Table 3-23 shows the City, County, and State have similar tenure distributions with the State reporting about 2 percent more homeowners than the City.

Table 3-234 displays data for overcrowding in the State, County and City. Overcrowding is defined as between 1.01 and 1.5 persons per room in a household, and severe overcrowding is defined as more than 1.51 persons per room. Overcrowding often occurs when nonfamily members combine incomes to live in one household, such as college students and roommates, it also occurs when there are not enough size appropriate housing options for large or multigenerational families. The City reports no overcrowding in owner-occupied households, and only one percent of severe overcrowding in renter households.

Household Tenure	City of Del Mar	County of San Diego	California
Owner Households	52.9%	53.3%	54.8%
Renter Households	47.1%	46.7%	45.2%

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2019.

Overcrowding and Tenure	City of Del Mar	County of San Diego	California
Owner Households			
Overcrowded	0%	1.2%	1.6%
Severely Overcrowded	0%	0.4%	0.6%
Renter Households			
Overcrowded	0%	3.3%	3.6%
Severely Overcrowded	1%	1.8%	2.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2019.

Housing Stock in Del Mar

Table 3-245 and **3-256** display comparative housing stock data for the State, County and City. **Table 3-245** below shows data for occupied housing units by type. A variety of housing stock provides increased opportunity in communities for different size and households types. The majority of housing stock in Del Mar is classified as one-unit housing, or single-family housing. This is also the case for the County and the State. The City has the highest percentage of multi-family housing developments with at least 10 units (24 percent).

Table 3-245: Housing Units by Type, 2019

Income Range	City of Del Mar	County of San Diego	California
1, detached	48.2%	51.7%	58.2%
1, attached	19.8%	10%	7.1%
2 apartments	1.1%	1.6%	2.3%
3 or 4 apartments	5.9%	4.7%	5.5%
5 to 9 apartments	1%	7.6%	6%
10 or more apartments	24%	20.9%	17.3%
Mobile home or other type of housing	0%	3.5%	3.5%

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2019.

Table 3-256 below displays housing stock by year built or the City, County, and State. Older housing generally requires more upkeep, regular maintenance and can cause a cost burden on both renters and homeowners. Approximately 63 percent of housing units in the City were built between 1950 and 1970. In comparison, the County and the State have experienced more development of units in recent years; since 2000 the City has added only 7 percent of its current, total housing stock.

Generally, housing units built over 30 years ago may be assumed to benefit from renovations or upgrades. Due to the generally high income of households in the City, it can be deducted that older housing units in Del Mar may be well maintained.

Table 3-256: Housing Units by Year Built, 2019

Income Range	City of Del Mar	County of San Diego	California
Built 2014 or later	1%	1.8%	1.7%
Built 2010 to 2013	1.5%	1.9%	1.7%
Built 2000 to 2009	4.5%	12%	11.2%
Built 1990 to 1999	10%	12.5%	10.9%
Built 1980 to 1989	12.1%	18.6%	15%
Built 1970 to 1979	26.9%	22.6%	17.6%
Built 1960 to 1969	18.6%	12.2%	13.4%
Built 1950 to 1959	17.4%	10.7%	13.4%
Built 1940 to 1949	4%	3.5%	5.9%
Built 1939 or earlier	4.1%	4.2%	9.1%

Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2019.

DISPLACEMENT RISK

The potential for economic displacement risk can result from a variety of factors, including large-scale development activity, neighborhood reinvestment, infrastructure investments, and changes in local and regional employment opportunity. Economic displacement can be an inadvertent result of public and private investment, where individuals and families may not be able to keep pace with increased property values and market rental rates.

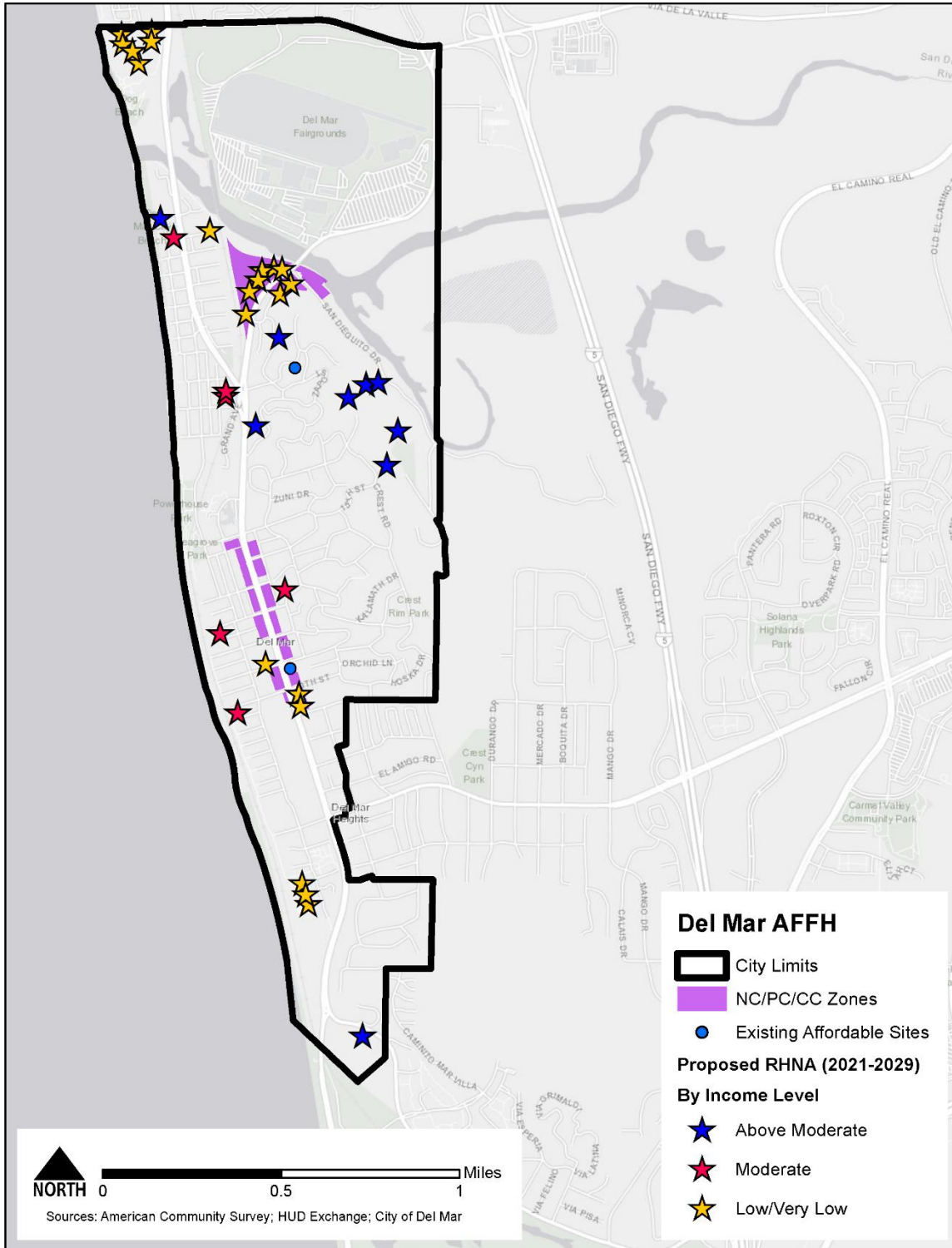
Assisted Affordable Housing and At-Risk Units

The City currently does not have any deed restricted affordable housing units available for occupancy by lower income households. –Residents within the City of Del Mar ~~are~~ eligible to receive financial housing assistance through Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, which are distributed by the County of San Diego and for local assistance distributed through an organization called Del Mar Community Connections. As of July 1, 2020, there were 199 people on the waitlist to receive local funding through Del Mar Community Connections. –These funding sources are detailed in the Housing Resources Section of the Housing Element.

AdditionallyAs stated above, there are no deed restricted affordable units available for occupancy for lower income households; therefore, there are currently no existing affordable units within Del Mar that are at-risk of converting to market-rate within the planning period. The Housing Element identifies actions that the City will take to facilitate the creation of new deed restricted affordable units within the City that will be available for rent by lower income households during the 2021-2029 planning period. The intent is to facilitate the incorporation of these units throughout the City in an integrated manner.

Figure 3-174 shows that the locations for both the existing entitled affordable units and proposed affordable units are well dispersed throughout areas of the community with access to resources, including services, food, supplies, and public transportation. –Appendix B of this Housing Element shows the City’s ability to meet its 2021-2029 RHNA need at all income levels. This demonstrates the City’s ability to accommodate the anticipated future affordable housing needs of the community.

Figure 3-4-174: Existing and Proposed Affordable Housing Locations in Del Mar



Resources for Affordable Housing Units

As discussed above, there are no currently affordable units within Del Mar that are at-risk of converting to market-rate within the planning period (2021-2029). -It is the City's intent to prioritize the maintenance of their current affordable housing stock and the City is committed to negotiating extensions of existing affordability agreements before units become at-risk. The following summarizes financial resources available to help acquire, replace, or subsidize affordable housing units which may become at risk of converting to market-rate in the future:

- ▶ **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)** – CDBG funds are awarded to cities on a formula basis for housing activities. The primary objective of the CDBG program is the development of viable communities through the provision of decent housing, a suitable living environment and economic opportunity for principally low- and moderate-income persons. Eligible activities include administration, fair housing, energy conservation and renewable energy sources, assistance for economic development, public facilities and improvements and public services.
- ▶ **HOME Investment Partnership** – Local jurisdiction can receive funds by formula from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to increase the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing to lower income households. Eligible activities include housing acquisition, rehabilitation, and development, homebuyer assistance, and rental assistance.
- ▶ **Section 8 Rental Assistance Program** – The Section 8 Rental Assistance Program provides rental assistance payments to owners of private, market rate units on behalf of very low-income tenants, senior citizens, disabled and/or handicapped persons, and other individuals for securing affordable housing.
- ▶ **Section 202/811 Program** – Non-profit and consumer cooperatives can receive no-interest capital advances from HUD under the Section 202 program for the construction of very low-income rental housing with the availability of supportive services for seniors and persons with disabilities. These funds can be used in conjunction with Section 811, which can be used to develop group homes, independent living facilities and immediate care facilities. The capital advance funding can also provide project rental assistance for the properties developed using the funds. Eligible activities include acquisition, rehabilitation, new construction, and rental assistance.
- ▶ **California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) Multifamily Programs** – CalHFA's Multifamily Programs provide permanent financing for the acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of new construction of rental housing that includes affordable rents for low- and moderate-income families and individuals. One of the programs is the Preservation Loan program which provides acquisition/rehabilitation and permanent loan financing designed to preserve or increase the affordability status of existing multifamily housing projects.
- ▶ **Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)** – This program provides tax credits to individuals and corporations that invest in low-income rental housing. Tax credits are sold to those with high tax liability and proceeds are used to create housing. Eligible activities include new construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of properties.
- ▶ **California Community Reinvestment Corporation (CCRC)** – The California Community Reinvestment Corporation is a multifamily affordable housing lender whose mission is to increase the availability of affordable housing for low-income families, seniors, and residents with special needs by facilitating private capital flow from its investors for debt and equity to developers of affordable housing. Eligible activities include new construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of properties.

None of the housing candidate sites contain significant existing housing with low-income tenants who will be displaced if the sites redevelop. To the extent that there is existing housing removed as part of a development project, that housing must be replaced under the City of Del Mar Municipal Code and SB 330's replacement housing provisions (Government Code Section 66300). SB 330 also provides relocation payments to existing low-income tenants. The State has also adopted just cause eviction provisions and statewide rent control to protect tenants from displacement.

ASSESSMENT OF CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO FAIR HOUSING ISSUES IN DEL MAR

3.1 Previously Identified Contributing Factors to Fair Housing

The AI does not identify impediments to fair housing specific to Del Mar, however [it does identify](#) some of the ~~regional common~~ impediments to fair housing ~~identified~~ within jurisdictions in [the San Diego County region](#). ~~may assist Del Mar in opening the community up to a broader range of future residents. For example, the following:~~

- ▶ The targeted groups in need of fair housing opportunities are not being effectively connected to the information with available resources. The Hispanic and Black populations continue to be under-represented in the homebuyer market and experience large disparities in loan approval rates.
- ▶ Housing choices for special needs groups, especially persons with disabilities and seniors, are limited.
- ▶ Fair housing enforcement activities, such as random testing, are limited
- ▶ ~~Patterns of racial and ethnic concentration exist in the region, although there are no racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty in Del Mar.~~

Current Local Contributing Factors

The analysis conducted in this section regarding fair housing issues within Del Mar yielded the following conclusions:

- Del Mar does not have any racially or ethnically concentrated census tracts (RECAPs) as identified by HUD. This indicates that there are no census tracts within Del Mar with a non-white population of 50 percent or more or any census tracts that have a poverty rate that exceeds 40% or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area.
- The UC Davis Regional Opportunity Index shows that the majority of residents within Del Mar have a high level of access to opportunity throughout the majority of the City, with all census tracts [in the City showing](#) the highest level of access to opportunity. Additionally, analysis of the TCAC/HCD opportunity Area Maps show that all census tracts in Del Mar are classified with the "Highest Resource" designation. This indicates that these census tracts are within the top twenty percent in the region in terms of areas that lower-income residents may thrive if given the opportunity to live there.

~~i. The City has demonstrated the ability to meet the anticipated future affordable housing needs of the community through the designation of sites to meet the very low and low~~

~~income RHNA need (Appendix B). These sites are dispersed throughout the community.~~

- ▶ Del Mar has a lower AllTransit performance score than similar jurisdictions within the County as shown in the County’s Analysis of Impediments. This indicates a low to moderate combination of trips per week and number of jobs accessible that enable a low to moderate number of people to take transit to work.
- ▶ Del Mar has a lower CES score in comparison to similar jurisdiction within the County, indicating that residents within Del Mar are less burdened by pollution from multiple sources and less vulnerable to its effects, taking into account their socioeconomic characteristics and underlying health status than in other areas around the San Diego region.
- ▶ There is currently a 199-person waitlist for affordable housing assistance through the City’s local housing assistance program, [which demonstrates there is a high demand for affordable housing](#).
- ▶ [There are no existing affordable units at-risk of converting to market-rate within the planning period, which means there is no existing displacement risk for lower income households.](#)
- ▶ [Fair housing information needs to be disseminated through many media forms to reach the targeted groups.](#)
 - i. [There are a number of factors and elements that contribute to and cause fair housing issues listed above. The following lists a number of contributing factors unique to the City of Del Mar:](#)
 - ▶ [Housing Cost and Affordability](#) - [The cost of homeownership varies within San Diego County depending on the community. According to the regional AI, in 2019, the median sales price for homes in San Diego County was \\$594,909, an increase of 38 percent from 2014. In Del Mar, the median sale price increased 100 percent from \\$1,000,000 to \\$2,000,000 between 2010 and 2017. The median home price in North County coastal areas of San Diego ranged from \\$423,000 in Oceanside to \\$2,000,000 in Del Mar, with Del Mar reporting the highest median cost in the North County region.](#)
 - ▶ [Location and Type of Affordable Housing](#) – [The City of Del Mar is an affluent community, with higher resident incomes and costs living compared to the San Diego Region. The City also has a lot commercial and retail industries specifically related to tourism. According to census data retail and tourism related occupations offer lower income salaries. While the City of Del Mar employs persons in the retail, service and tourism industries, there is a lack of affordable housing to accommodate these potential needs. Therefore, persons working in these industries may not have the opportunity to live in the city where they work.](#)
- ▶ [Economic Pressures to Relocate: The City of Del Mar is a high income and high resources areas, as exhibited through the analysis above. Due to the Local contributing factors mentioned above, lack of affordable housing and location and type of affordable housing, lower income households may feel economic pressures to relocate to other areas. Displacement can cause increased exclusivity of a community, therefore creating fair housing issues for lower income households, households looking to move into the community, and households with fixed incomes who need to age in place.](#)

- ii. In summary, the AFFH analysis shows that the City's existing zoning practices are a contributing factor to fair housing issues in the City. According to HCD guidance, the City's existing zoning practices meet the criteria for classification as "exclusionary". For example, the City's existing zoning does not facilitate production of small apartments and condominiums that can provide more affordable housing options. Further, the City's zoning has been maintained as low density since the 1970s to allow primarily single dwelling unit and duplex development and limit development at high densities.
- iii. To address existing impediments and further fair housing, the City's housing plan is primarily focused on creating new opportunities for housing mobility for existing and future residents by opening the community up to a broader range of housing choices. This will involve the creation of new housing options such as smaller, accessible units that can accommodate residents seeking a different type of housing option. For example, this can include units that meet the needs of seniors and adult children who want to remain within the community or the needs of people seeking to move to Del Mar to access good schools, jobs, services, beaches, and parks. Creation of new housing opportunities is a critical step that is needed for the City to help create a more diverse, sustainable, and balanced community.
- iv. The City has demonstrated the ability to meet the anticipated future affordable housing needs of the community through the designation of sites to meet the ~~very-low~~very low and low income RHNA need (**Appendix B**). These sites are dispersed throughout the community and will help to further fair housing in Del Mar.

ii.v.

ANALYSIS OF SITES PURSUANT TO AB 686

AB 686 requires that jurisdictions identify sites throughout the community in a manner that is consistent with its duty to affirmatively further fair housing. The site identification requirement involves not only an analysis of site capacity to accommodate the RHNA (provided in **Appendix B**), but also whether the identified sites serve the purpose of replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity.

As adopted by the City Council, the City's overall housing policy goal is to "Inspire a more diverse, sustainable, and balanced community through implementation of strategies and programs that will result in economically and socially diversified housing choices that preserve and enhance the special character of Del Mar."

As a part of the Lower income sites strategy, the City plans to utilize appropriate land in the fairgrounds to accommodate 54 total units which may be affordable to lower income households. The City chose the fair ground sites based on the following criteria:

- ▶ Infrastructure connectivity
- ▶ Existing use and vacancy
- ▶ Access to essential retail
- ▶ Access to ~~jobs~~ and economic opportunities
- ▶ Access to markets and food resources

A detailed description of the ~~fair-grounds~~fairgrounds sites and the analysis of the site is available in Appendix B.

Figure 3-174 (above) shows the proposed candidate sites to meet the very-low and low income RHNA for Del Mar as well as the existing deed-restricted affordable units within the City. Affordable housing will be incorporated within existing residential zones as well as commercial zones once amended to allow multiple dwelling unit residential development. The figure also highlights the North Commercial (NC), Professional Commercial (PC), and Central Commercial (CC) areas. As part of the action programs within the Housing Element, the City has committed to amending the Del Mar Municipal Code to permit development of residential units at 20 dwelling units per acre in these areas. The affordable units will be spread throughout the commercial corridor and integrated within the existing community.

Figure 3-185 shows the proposed candidate sites to meet the ~~very-low~~very low and low income RHNA for Del Mar in relation to the location of residents of Hispanic origin.

- ▶ Proposed sites (totaling 1 potential units, or <1%% of the total potential units) are located within block groups that have a percentage of the population that is Hispanic between 15 percent and 54 percent, all of which are identified for the Above Moderate-Income category.
- ▶ Proposed sites (totaling 56 potential units, or 35% of the total potential units) are located within block groups that have a percentage of the population that is Hispanic between 10 percent and 15 percent. Of the units, 40 are identified for the Low and Very -Income Category.
- ▶ Proposed sites (totaling 0 potential units, or 0% of the total potential units) are located within block groups that have a percentage of the population that is Hispanic between 5 percent and 10 percent.
- ▶ Proposed sites (totaling 97 potential units, or 62% of the total potential units) are located within block groups that have a percentage of the population that is Hispanic that is less than 5 percent. Of the units, 85 are identified for the Low and Very Low-Income Category.
- ▶ The fairgrounds site, with a proposed 54 units affordable to lower income households is located within a block group where is 10 to 15% of the population identifies as Hispanic or Latino.
- ▶ The City's primary approach is to prioritize the development of affordable housing units on the Del Mar Fairgrounds site, which is located within a block group with a percentage of the population that is Hispanic between 10 and 15 percent.

Figure 3-185: Candidate Sites – Ethnicity Analysis

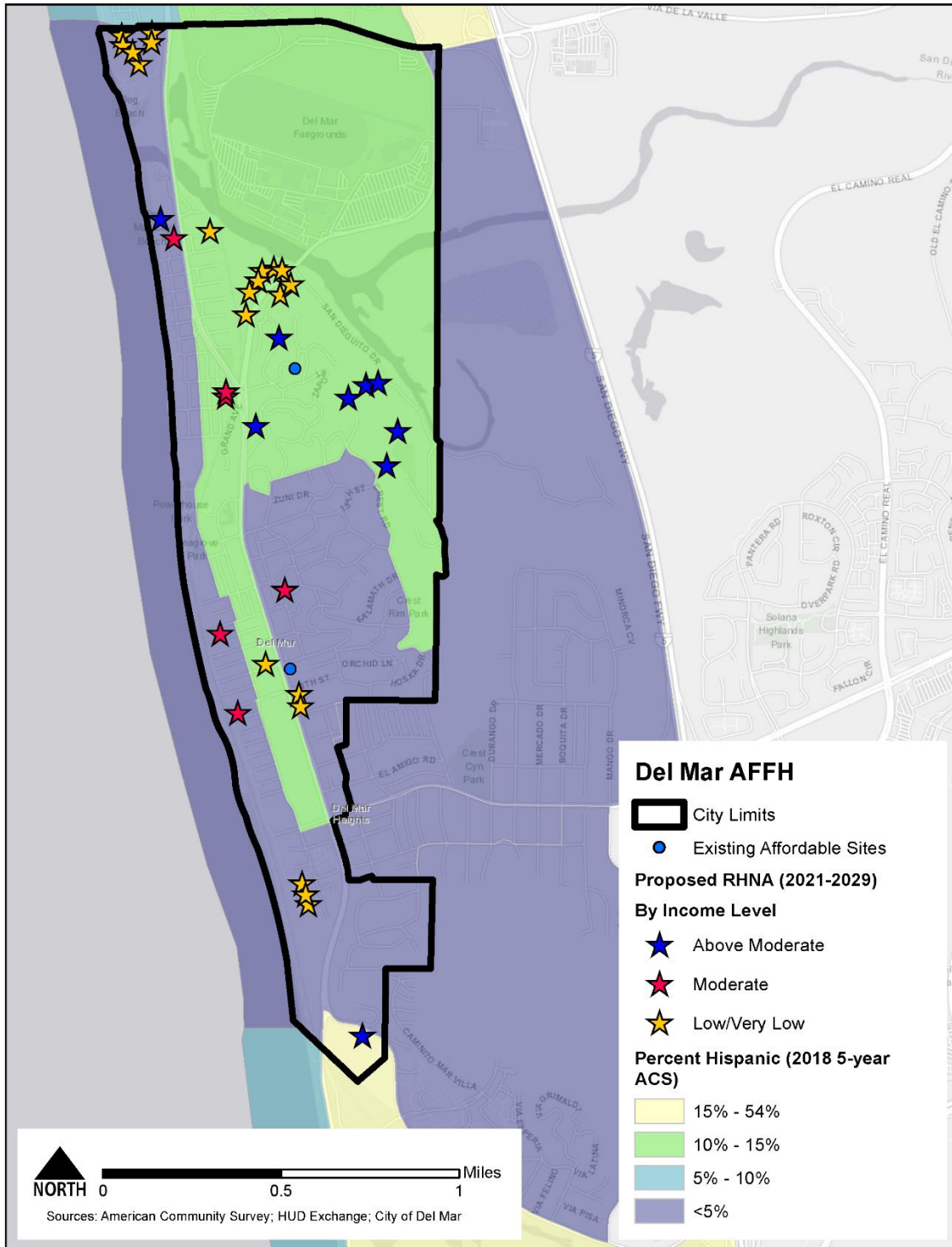
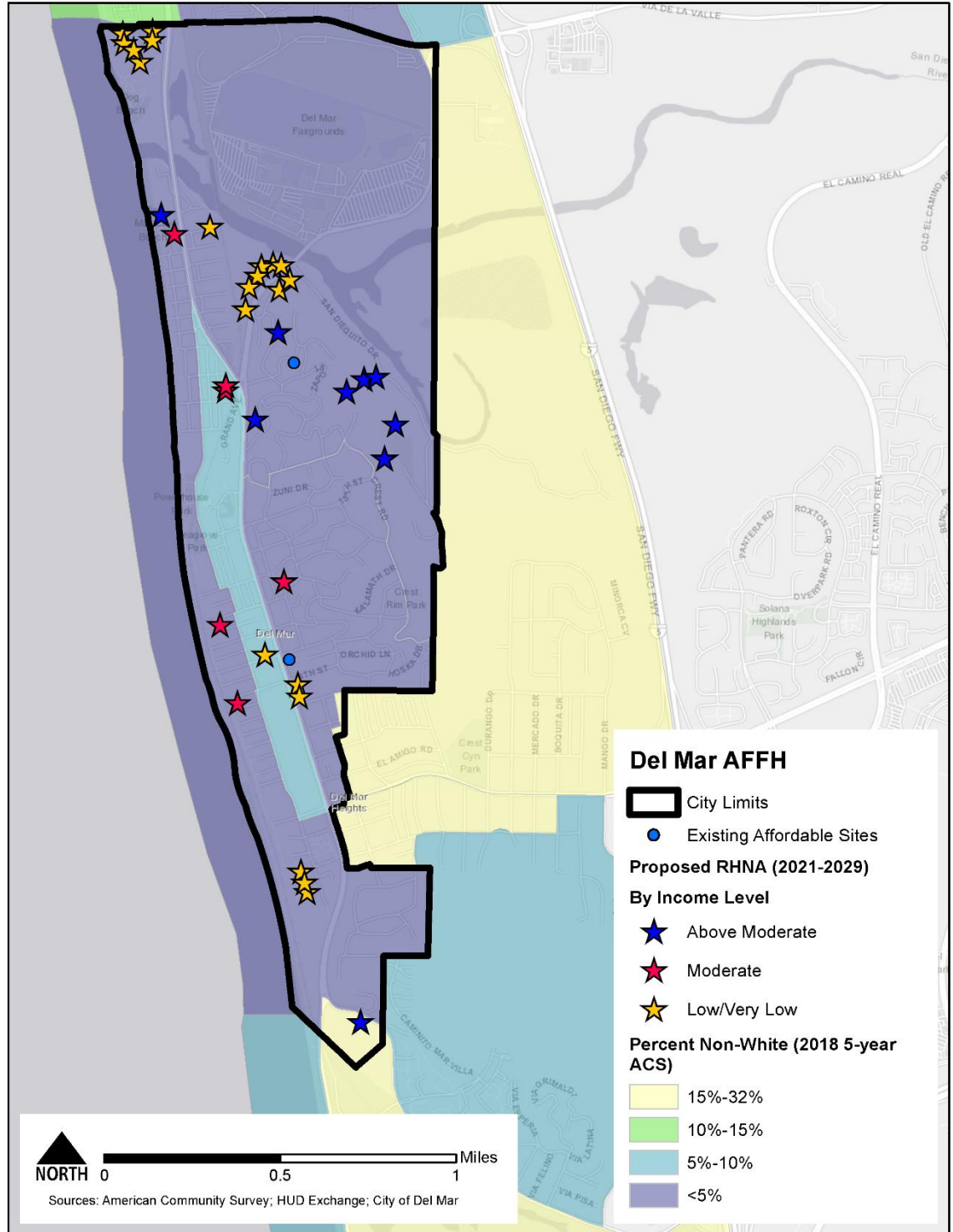


Figure 3-196 shows location of existing and proposed affordable units within Del Mar in comparison with census data showing the percentage of the population within each block group that is non-white. The map shows the following findings:

- ▶ Proposed ~~sites~~sites (totaling 1 potential units, or <1% of the total potential units) are located within block groups that have a percentage of the population that is non-white between 15 percent and 32 percent, all of which are identified for the Above Moderate-Income category.
- ▶ Proposed sites (totaling 0 potential units, or 0% of the total potential units) are located within block groups that have a percentage of the population that is non-white between 10 percent and 15 percent.
- ▶ Proposed sites (totaling 13 potential units, or 8% of the total potential units) are located within block groups that have a percentage of the population that is non-white between 5 percent and 10 percent. Of the units, 4 are identified for the Low and Very Low-Income category.
 - vi. Proposed sites (totaling 138 potential units, or 88% of the total potential units) are located within block groups that have a percentage of the population that is non-white that is less than 5%. Of the units, 124 are identified for the Low and Very Low-Income category.
- ▶ The fairgrounds sites, which has a proposed 54 units affordable to lower income households, is within a block group where less than 5 percent of the population identify as ~~non-white~~non-white.
 - iii-vii. The City's primary approach is to prioritize the development of affordable housing units on the Del Mar Fairgrounds site, which is located within a block group with a percentage of the population that is non-white that is less than 5 percent. [The State Fairgrounds property is located within a short-walking distance of the City's downtown village center, Del Mar's public parks and beach, and public transit. Housing development at this desirable coastal location and visitor destination would be well integrated into the Del Mar community by taking advantage of the existing and planned multi-modal access opportunities and establishing greater connectivity between local housing, jobs, services, and amenities.](#)

Figure 3-196: Candidate Sites – Racial Analysis



viii.

~~iv-ix.~~ **Figure 3-207** shows Low/Moderate Income (LMI) block groups within the City of Del Mar that are eligible for place based CDBG activities. Del Mar has one small area within the community, at the southern end of the City, that is part of LMI block group eligible for place based CDBG activities.

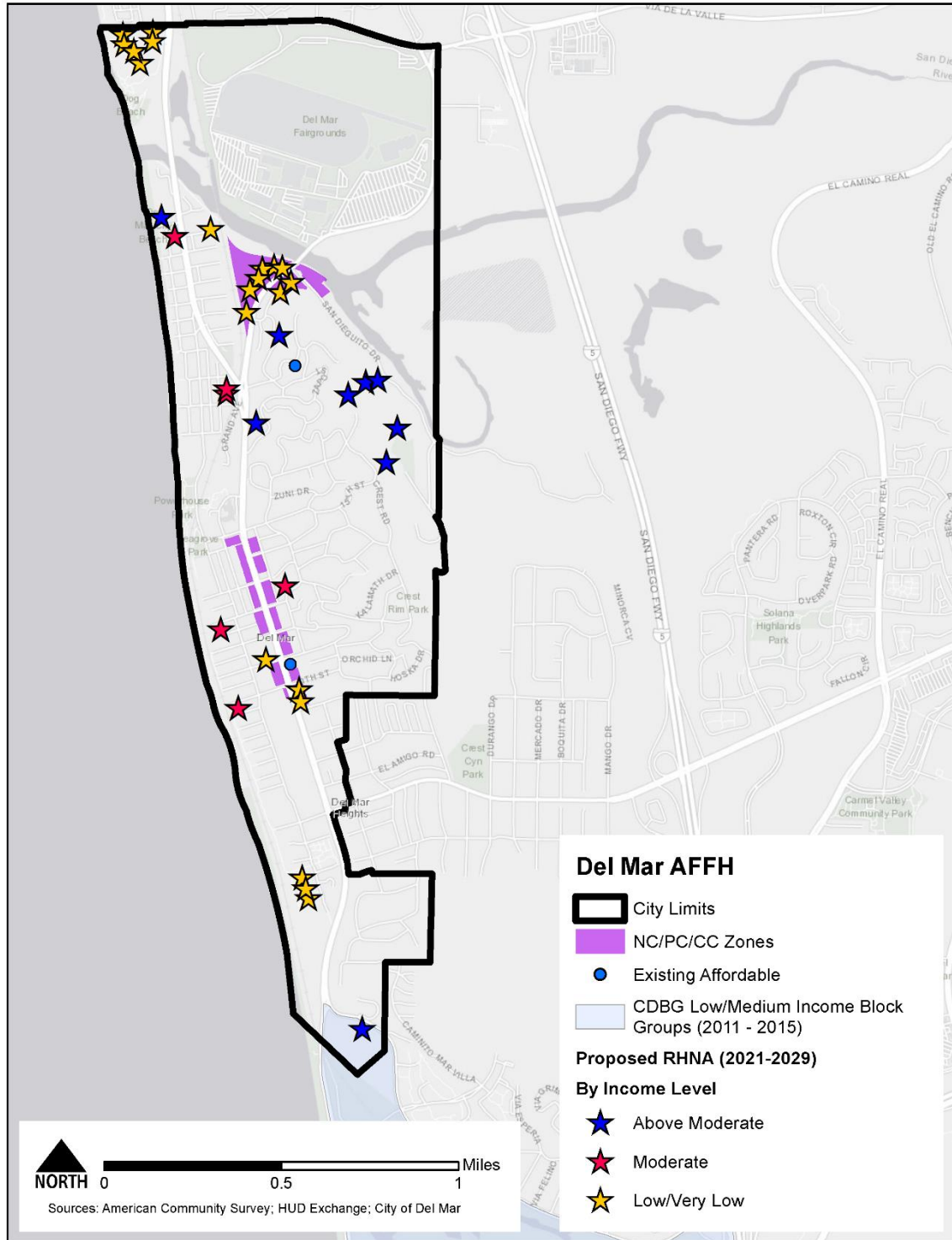
Del Mar is committed to take actions to foster a more inclusive community to help the region overcome patterns of segregation, address a greater range of housing needs, and facilitate access to housing, transit, jobs, and amenities that promote health and enhance quality of life. Through **Programs 6B and 7F** the City intends to explore the following actions: 1) committing to monitor and respond to complaints of discrimination in housing (could involve contracting with a fair housing service provider), 2) periodically reviewing regulations and modifying if necessary to accommodate housing for persons with disabilities, 3) participating in regional efforts to mitigate impediments to fair housing, 4) publishing information on home financing opportunities, 5) publishing fair housing materials in English and Spanish, and 6) allocating funding for fair housing services through the budget allocation process.

ANALYSIS OF FAIR HOUSING POLICIES AND GOALS

Policy Consideration:

Housing Program 6B and 7F describe actions the City will take to demonstrate the City's commitment to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing within Del Mar.

Figure 3-207: Candidate Sites – Low/Moderate Income Block Group Analysis





Chapter 4: Housing Plan



CHAPTER 4: HOUSING PLAN

The Housing Plan describes the City of Del Mar's 6th Cycle 2021-2029 policy program. The Housing Plan describes the specific goals, policies, and programs intended to achieve the long-term housing objectives set forth in the Del Mar Housing Element. This Plan identifies goals, policies, and programs aimed at:

- ▶ Providing ~~additional new types of~~ housing opportunities and additional housing capacity for a greater range of income levels by pursuing development at the State Fairgrounds, promotion of accessory dwelling units (ADUs), and incorporating multiple dwelling unit development within various commercial zones-zoning districts, and new residential development;
- ▶ Removing governmental constraints to create new opportunities for affordable housing development and through modified regulations, incentives, and streamlining of processes;
- ▶ Establishing a regulatory framework that supports the maintenance and improvement ~~improving the condition~~ of existing housing, including the preservation of affordable housing;
- ▶ Providing equal ~~housing~~ opportunities and access to housing options within the community for ~~all~~ residents of all abilities consistent with the City's overall housing policy goal to "Inspire a more diverse, sustainable, and balanced community through implementation of strategies and programs that will result in economically and socially diversified housing choices that preserve and enhance the special character of Del Mar.";
- ▶ Providing affordable housing assistance resources and information to residents, property owners, and ~~community members~~ individuals seeking to remain living in the community or to relocate to Del Mar; and
- ▶ Identifying the challenges ~~faces~~ faced by special needs groups working and/or living within the community and taking actionable steps towards assisting those groups consistent with the City's housing goals.

In developing the goals, policies, and programs in this section, the City considered how to affirmatively further fair housing to create a more diverse, sustainable, and balanced community; the implications of new State law requirements (i.e., required increase in the maximum density allowed in various zones, "by-right" approval processes, density bonuses, and "no net loss"); desired adherence to the existing Community Plan where local control is not preempted; analysis of local constraints and opportunities for affordable housing; analysis in this Element; recommendations by the 6th Cycle Housing Element Ad-Hoc Citizens' Task Force (Citizens' Task Force); ~~and~~ comments received at public meetings and public hearings; examples of certified Housing Elements in other coastal cities; and feedback provided by the California Housing and Community Development Department. The goals, policies, and programs contained in the prior 5th Cycle Housing Element have been reintroduced, revised, or eliminated as appropriate.

The Housing Plan chapter of the City's Housing Element identifies the actionable steps the City will take to address the housing issues identified and accommodate the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) allocation. The programs contained herein will be evaluated as part of the City's required Annual Progress Reports (APRs), which are provided to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) as a way of measuring the City's progress in accomplishing its goals.

~~Each subsection within the Housing Plan identifies an overall housing goal, the policies that support that goal, and actions in the form of programs that the City will take to ultimately achieve those goals. Each Housing Element program has a timeframe, responsible agency, and funding source identified. Programs that are intended to increase the capacity for future development of housing units or that will result in the direct development of housing units have a projected RHNA allocation goal as expressed as a number of projected dwelling units. While these numbers outline the City's anticipated method of achieving its housing goals, the City is only required to accommodate development of the required number of units to meet its assigned RHNA. Actual implementation and development of units throughout the planning period may differ from what is shown, as long as the City creates the environment for those units to be developed.~~

REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) has allocated the following RHNA to the City of Del Mar for the 2021-2029 Housing Cycle. This RHNA represents the City's fair share of the housing needs for the San Diego region, including an equitable share of affordable housing. The ranges for each income category (as shown below) are based on percentages of ~~the~~ 2019 Area Median Income (AMI) for San Diego County, which is \$86,300 for a hypothetical family of four. The City's 2021-2029 allocated RHNA growth need plus estimated 5th Cycle carryover is as follows:

- ▶ 37 units - Very low income (0-30% and 0-50% County AMI)
- ▶ 76 units - Low income (51-80% of County AMI)
 - 6th Cycle Allocation: 64 Units
 - 5th Cycle Carryover: 12 Units (estimated carryover)
- ▶ 31 units - Moderate income (81-120% of County AMI)
- ▶ 31 units - Above moderate income (>120% of County AMI)
- ▶ **175 units - Total**

The following Housing Goals Section identifies the general approach the City will use to accommodate its share of regional housing needs for the 2021-2029 Housing Element Planning Period. The list of housing goals is followed by a more detailed description of the policies that will be considered and applied through the City's decision-making process when the housing programs are implemented in compliance with State law.

A. HOUSING GOALS

The City's overall housing policy goal is to *"Inspire a more diverse, sustainable, and balanced community through implementation of strategies and programs that will result in economically and socially diversified housing choices that preserve and enhance the special character of Del Mar."*

To achieve this overall housing goal a number of specific housing goals have been identified.

Housing Goal #1: Facilitate a Variety of Housing Strategies to meet Housing Element Production Targets in a way that Complements the Existing Character of the Community.

Housing Goal #2: Prioritize Production of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs).

Housing Goal #3: Vigorously Pursue Housing Opportunities on 22nd District Agricultural Association Property (State Fairgrounds).

Housing Goal #4: Provide an Economically and Socially Diverse Balance of Housing Options that are Affordable for a Variety of Income Levels and Housing Needs.

Housing Goal #5: Improve and Preserve the Community’s Existing Housing Stock.

Housing Goal #6: Ensure a Sustainable Approach to New Housing Opportunities that Protects the Quality of Life and Future of Del Mar.

Housing Goal #7: Promote Housing Resources and Assistance Opportunities.

The housing goals are further described below in the context of accompanying policies and programs that will be implemented to achieve them.

B. HOUSING POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

In adopting the updated Housing Element, the City worked diligently with the community, local decision-makers, and the Citizens’ Task Force to meet the new requirements of State housing law while applying the core values as established in the City’s Community Plan to maintain quality of life and preserve and enhance the special character of Del Mar. In developing the Housing Policies and Programs found within this section, the City reviewed and implemented housing programs that address the significant changes in State housing laws and the City’s past performance of generating affordable housing over its prior Housing Elements. Concerted effort was put in by the City Council and the Citizens’ Task Force to aid in the development of a Housing Plan, including policies and programs that will incentivize and promote affordable housing in a method that enhances Del Mar’s community character.

[Each Housing Element Program was selected based on its potential to meet the City’s seven stated housing goals and the City’s assigned RHNA. Programs were organized according to the most relevant housing goal each would address. Some housing programs will involve ongoing actions throughout the planning period, while others have specific deadlines that will require certain actions be completed early in the housing cycle in order to meet various State law requirements. The following Table lists all 41 Housing Programs in the 6th Cycle Housing Element and the general timing for each:](#)

	<u>Program (and time frame)</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>1A North Commercial</u> <u>(by June 2022)</u>	<u>Finalize Coastal Commission certification of local approvals gained during 5th Cycle to allow 20 du/ac on select parcels (ordinance/LCPA)</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>1B Professional Commercial</u> <u>(by June 2022)</u>	<u>Finalize Coastal Commission certification of local approvals gained during 5th Cycle to allow 20 du/ac (ordinance/LCPA)</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>1C Central Commercial</u> <u>(by April 2024)</u>	<u>Amend the CC Zone to allow 20 du/ac (plan amendment and ordinance/LCPA)</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>1D Economic Study and Affordable Housing Overlay Zone</u> <u>(Economic study by December 2022; overlay by December 2025 if needed)</u>	<u>Conduct economic study and zoning assessment. Evaluate whether to create overlay zone. Involves coordination with stakeholders (hotels, Plaza, multi-dwelling in RM zones), and present findings to City</u>

		<p>Council. If City has not secured at least 30 affordable units by December 2025 must proceed with overlay zone. (economic study; potential ordinance/LCPA)</p>
5	<p>1E Rezone of Vacant Land on North Bluff/South Stratford Properties (This contingency program is required only if Program 3A is not timely implemented by December 2024)</p>	<p>If City is unable to timely reach agreement with Fairgrounds, then must implement rezone to 20-25 du/ac by right via overlay zone to create capacity for at least 54 lower income units. (potential plan amendment, ordinance/LCPA)</p>
6	<p>1F Manufactured Housing (by December 2023)</p>	<p>Update needed per State law (ordinance/LCPA)</p>
7	<p>1G Density Bonus (by December 2023)</p>	<p>Update needed per State law (ordinance/LCPA)</p>
8	<p>1H Public Facilities Zone (28th Street Clean-up Rezone/LCPA by December 2022; Zone Amendment by December 2024)</p>	<p>Process clean-up Rezone/LCPA for 28th Street lot by December 2022. Amend PF zone by December 2024 to allow residential as primary use to accommodate affordable housing. (ordinance/LCPAs)</p>
9	<p>1I Streamlining and Incentives for Affordable Housing (Economic study/zoning assessment by December 2022; and Ordinance/LCPA by December 2024)</p>	<p>Conduct economic study and zoning assessment. Evaluate existing regulations and identify potential changes to remove constraints as necessary to facilitate affordable housing. (Economic study/zoning assessment and ordinance/LCPA)</p>
10	<p>1J Establish Program for Coordination with Affordable Housing Developers (by December 2022)</p>	<p>Establish new program for regular outreach with San Diego Housing Federation and affordable housing developers. Use for mutual benefit to gain insight towards development of realistic strategies to facilitate affordable housing, including strategies that can work at the Fairgrounds. Coincide initial outreach with economic study for Programs 1D, 1I, 2A, and 3A (program for outreach/meetings)</p>
11	<p>2A Extend and Enhance ADU Pilot Program - Incentive Program (Ordinance to extend program by May 2022; Economic study/zoning assessment by December 2022; Ordinance to add incentives/modify program by December 2023)</p>	<p>Process an extension of the current incentive program by May 2022. Prepare an economic study and zoning assessment. Process ordinance to incorporate additional incentives and/or program modifications to increase participation in the program. (Ordinance to extend ADU Incentive Program, Economic study/zoning assessment, Ordinance to add incentives/modify program)</p>
12	<p>2B ADU Amnesty Program (by December 2023)</p>	<p>Establish ADU Amnesty Program to allow owners with unpermitted ADUs to legalize the ADUs so that the City can count them toward its inventory (ordinance)</p>

13	<u>2C Promotion of Deed-Restricted Low Income ADUs</u> (by December 2023)	Develop outreach materials to promote deed restricted low income ADUs with goal to reach at least 15 low income ADUs to meet RHNA (web update/outreach)
14	<u>2D Tracking of ADU Progress</u> (ongoing annual actions)	This is done as part of Annual Progress Reports (spreadsheet tracking & reports to Council)
15	<u>2E Mid Cycle ADU Production Evaluation</u> (by April 2025)	Process additional amendments if needed to spur production of ADUs for low-income low-income households (spreadsheet tracking & potential ordinance)
16	<u>2F Tiny Houses</u> (by December 2023)	Process ordinance to clarify tiny houses are allowed per ADU regulations and identify additional circumstances where tiny houses can be allowed. (ordinance/LCPA)
17	<u>3A Agreement with State to Build Affordable Housing Units on State Fairgrounds property</u> (Economic study/Assessment by December 2022; MOU and binding agreement by December 2024)	Conduct economic study of market conditions, assessment of multi-unit product types, and identify potential funding sources. Initiate process to secure agreement with 22nd District Agricultural Association (DAA) and affordable housing developer. Identify how housing will count towards RHNA. Binding agreement due by December 2024 or else contingency rezone (Program 1E) will be required. (development agreement, MOU, RFP)
18	<u>4A Residential Care Facilities</u> (by December 2023)	Process ordinance for compliance with State law (ordinance/LCPA)
19	<u>4B Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing and Supportive Housing, and Low Barrier Navigation Centers</u> (by December 2023)	Process ordinance for compliance with State law. Develop procedures to connect public with resources. (ordinance/LCPA and policy/procedures)
20	<u>4C Shared Housing Program</u> (ongoing)	Continue to offer shared housing program/free roommate referral services via Del Mar Community Connections (outreach)
21	<u>4D Inclusionary Housing Ordinance</u> (by December 2024)	Process amendments for compliance with State law (ordinance)
22	<u>4E Condominium Conversions</u> (by December 2024)	Continue to implement existing processing requirements of Subdivision Map Act and mitigation requirements per DMMC 24.21.025 (publish procedure/amend ordinance with Program 4D)
23	<u>5A Monitor the Renovation and Improvement of existing Multi-Unit Structures with Non-Conformities</u> (ongoing)	Continue to allow retention of non-conforming structures with three or more units to renovate and make improvements to these existing multiple dwelling unit structures. Monitor the number of projects that utilize this program and identify the

		number of units conserved or rehabilitated where applicable. (publish procedure)
24	<u>5B Require Housing Impact Statement in Reports</u> (by January 2022)	Establish policy and implement (policy/procedure)
25	<u>5C Preserve Existing Housing Stock/Short Term Rental Controls</u> (Ordinance by December 2024)	Continue to establish policies and programs that more effectively address regulations for short term rentals as a means to preserve long term housing stock (ordinance/LCPA)
26	<u>6A SB 35 Streamlining – Notice of State Law Exemption for Coastal Cities</u> (by January 2022)	Provide notice to the public that the City of Del Mar is a coastal city that is exempt from SB 35 (post notice on web page)
27	<u>6B Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing per Housing per AB 686</u> (ongoing annual reporting requirements)	Participate in regional efforts, partner with organizations to review and refer discrimination complaints, and implement various actions. (outreach and funding)
28	<u>6C Continue Data Collection and Compliance with the Coastal Act and Housing Element-Related Requirements applicable to the Coastal Zone, including State-Mandated Accommodation of Housing Development Capacity</u> (ongoing annual reporting requirements)	Continue to collect data and maintain records regarding affordability. Work with the Coastal Commission and HCD to “harmonize” the Coastal Act and State Housing laws and identify a strategy to best accommodate future development capacity as assigned to the City for the 6th Cycle. (spreadsheet tracking and annual reports)
29	<u>6D Solar Panel Installation Partnership</u> (by December 2024)	Partner with Renewable Cities San Diego to install solar on housing for lower income households (resolution)
30	<u>6E Environmental Justice Element</u> (by December 2022)	Process Community Plan Amendment to establish policies to reduce community health risks and address Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Issues per Assembly Bill (AB) 686. (General Plan Amendment)
31	<u>6F Vote Threshold for Housing-Related General Plan Amendment</u> (by December 2025)	Explore whether to modify local vote threshold for super majority to apply State’s simple majority (study and potential ordinance/public vote)
32	<u>6G Objective Design Standards</u> (by June 2023)	Prepare and process objective design standards for housing that is eligible for by-right processing (ordinance)
33	<u>7A Housing Funding Resources Including Housing Assistance and Housing Reserve Funds</u> (ongoing)	Continue to make funds accrued in the Housing Assistance Reserve fund available for affordable housing. Continue to support the existing tenants participating in the local rental subsidy program until they leave the program. Transition City assistance towards investment in the development of an equivalent number of permanent affordable housing units (four units for lower income households).

		(annual report to City Council with budget)
34	7B Interfaith Partnership Opportunities (ongoing)	Continue to encourage inter-faith shelter network rotating shelter and St. Peter's Helping Hands (annual report to City Council with budget)
35	7C Resources for Persons with Disabilities (ongoing)	Publish a resource list of programs and opportunities for persons with disabilities (updated list to be published within 3-6 months of ordinances processed per Programs 4A and 4B)
36	7D Housing Choice Voucher Program (ongoing)	Contract with the County of San Diego for Housing Choice Voucher Program (resolution to process contract)
37	7E Fee Waiver Program (ongoing)	Continue the fee waiver program (resolution to extend fee waiver if needed)
38	7F Monitor and Respond to Complaints of Constraints to Housing for Lower Income Households and Persons with Disabilities (ongoing)	Monitor and respond to complaints of constraints to housing for lower income households and persons with disabilities such as impediments to maintenance, improvement, or development of such housing. Continue to work with local non-profits to connect people with assistance and resources. (annual report to City Council with budget)
39	7G Senior Housing Resources and Assistance (ongoing)	Continue to partner with Del Mar Community Connections (resolution to extend contract)
40	7H Student Housing Resources and Assistance (ongoing)	Connect students with affordable housing options in Del Mar, including ADUs (outreach/resource list)
41	7I Database of Community Assistance Programs (ongoing)	Maintain list of community assistance programs (resource list)

[More specific detail for each of the 41 Housing programs is provided within the following seven subsections, which are organized according to the corresponding housing goals that each respective Housing Program is intended to address. Each subsection within the Housing Plan identifies an overall housing goal, the policies that support that goal, and actions in the form of programs that the City will take to ultimately achieve those goals. For each individual Housing Element program, additional detail is provided to explain the purpose and intent of the program, timeframe, responsible agency, funding sources, and the projected RHNA accommodation as applicable. Each Housing Element program has a timeframe, responsible agency, and funding source identified.](#)

[The City of Del Mar is the responsible agency for implementation of the Housing Element. However, some housing programs will require approvals by various State agencies in addition to the necessary local legislative approvals. Programs that are intended to increase the capacity for future development of housing units or that will result in the direct development of housing units have a projected RHNA allocation goal as expressed as a number of projected dwelling units. While these numbers outline the City's anticipated method of achieving its housing goals, the City is only required to accommodate development of the](#)

required number of units to meet its assigned RHNA. Actual implementation and development of units throughout the planning period may differ from what is shown, as long as the City creates the environment for these units to be developed.

Housing Goal #1:
Facilitate a Variety of Housing Strategies to meet Housing Element Production Targets in a way that Complements the Existing Character of the Community.

Housing Policy 1.1: Identify adequate sites through the production of new housing and accessory dwelling units to accommodate Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) growth needs during the 6th Cycle 2021-2029 planning period.

Housing Policy 1.2: Promote revitalization and rehabilitation of residential dwellings.

Housing Policy 1.3: Promote proactive, preventative maintenance of the existing housing stock.

Housing Policy 1.4: Encourage neighborhood and local participation to enhance neighborhood preservation, ~~maintenance~~ maintenance, and improvement.

Housing Policy 1.5: Preserve existing character and quality of established residential neighborhoods.

IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS:

Housing Program 1A: North Commercial Zone Amendments

The City Council adopted amendments to the North Commercial Zone on October 19, 2020, during the 5th Cycle, which amended the Del Mar Municipal Code and Local Coastal Program to create adequate sites for the 6th Cycle that will allow residential development as a permitted use at a density of up to 20 dwelling units per acre (du/ac) as part of residential or ~~mixed-use~~ mixed-use development. The Ordinance is subject to certification by the Coastal Commission in order to take effect. Within 6 months of City Council adoption of the Housing Element, the City will obtain final certification by the Coastal Commission. The NC zone applies to 16 parcels located along Jimmy Durante Boulevard and San Dieguito Drive, north of the Village Commercial District/Central Commercial (CC) zone, and just south of the State Fairgrounds. This program will confirm State Coastal Commission approval of previously adopted adequate sites that allow 20 du/ac for affordable housing for lower income households on seven of the 16 parcels in the NC zone. The remaining nine parcels in the NC zone include two parcels (APNs 299-100-47 and 299-100-48) that were rezoned during the 5th Cycle to allow 20-25 du/ac per 5th Cycle Program 2G and Government Code Section 65583.2(h) and (i) as 5th Cycle adequate sites; and an additional seven parcels that are infeasible for housing development. The City identified APNs 299-071-07, 299-071-06, 299-100-27, 299-100-28, 299-100-30, and 299-100-49 as adequate sites for the 6th Cycle that can accommodate 22 lower income RHNA units. An additional 10 lower income units are anticipated on APNs 299-100-47 and 299-100-48 pursuant to an active development permit application that will address additional 5th Cycle carryover units in the NC Zone.

Timeframe: Within 6 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element ([target June 2022](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department and California Coastal Commission](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [Department Budget \(prior funding provided from General Fund\)](#)

Projected RHNA Accommodation: 22 lower income dwelling units

Housing Program 1B: Professional Commercial Zone Amendments

The City Council adopted amendments to the Professional Commercial Zone on September 18, 2020, during the 5th Cycle, which amended the Del Mar Municipal Code and Local Coastal Program to create adequate sites for the 6th Cycle that will allow residential development as a permitted use at a density of up to 20 dwelling units per acre (du/ac) as part of residential or ~~mixed-use~~ [mixed-use](#) development. The Ordinance is subject to certification by the Coastal Commission in order to take effect. Within 6 months of City Council adoption of the Housing Element, the City will obtain final certification by the Coastal Commission. The PC zone is centrally located and applies to four properties in an existing developed commercial office area along Camino del Mar just south of the Village Commercial District/Central Commercial (CC) zone. This program will confirm State Coastal Commission approval of previously adopted adequate sites that allow 20 du/ac for affordable housing for lower income households. The City identified APNs 300-222-33 and 300-222-31 as adequate sites for the 6th Cycle that can accommodate 3 lower income RHNA units.

Timeframe: Within 6 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element [\(target June 2022\)](#)

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department and California Coastal Commission](#)

Funding Sources: [Department Budget \(prior funding provided from General Fund\)](#) ~~TBD~~

Projected RHNA Accommodation: 3 lower income units

Housing Program 1C: Central Commercial Zone Amendments

Within 36 months of City Council adoption of the Housing Element, the City will amend the Community Plan, the Del Mar Municipal Code, and Local Coastal Program for the Central Commercial (CC) Zone to allow residential development as a permitted use at a density up to 20 du/ac as part of ~~mixed-use~~ [mixed-use](#) projects for projects that include an affordable housing component. The CC zone is centrally located in the heart of downtown along Camino del Mar and applies to 72 parcels, two of which are vacant (south of City Hall). This zone currently does not allow residential as an allowed primary use. As amended, the residential portion of ~~mixed-use~~ [mixed-use](#) projects would be required to comply with the City's allowable uses in street frontage building spaces (horizontal zoning) requirements per DMMC Section 30.22.030 to maintain active commercial uses along the street front that maintain a pedestrian orientation and preserve the existing character of the downtown village. None of the CC Zone sites have been relied upon as adequate sites for the 6th Cycle.

Timeframe: Within 36 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element ([target December 2024](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department and California Coastal Commission](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [General Plan/6th Cycle Zoning Programs \(FY23\)](#)

Housing Program 1D: [Economic Study and Affordable Housing Overlay Zone](#)

The City will [conduct an economic study and zoning assessment and](#) evaluate whether to create an Affordable Housing Overlay Zone as a strategy to encourage property owners of selected properties to pursue permit applications to accommodate dwelling units for lower income households on their respective properties.

As part of the evaluation, the City will:

- ▶ Consider locations where there is a demand for affordable housing based on existing employment land uses (e.g., commercial zones, Del Mar Plaza Specific Plan, hotel properties, properties with 16 or more units in multiple-dwelling unit buildings, and properties on or adjacent to City facilities);
- ▶ Conduct an economic study [and zoning assessment](#) to assess whether it is feasible to expect the private market to develop affordable housing on these sites based on existing market conditions;
- ▶ Identify existing barriers or limitations that should be considered (i.e. height, floor area ratio (FAR), setbacks, lot coverage, parking) as incentives or regulatory concessions to facilitate production of affordable units;
- ▶ Solicit interest from property owners and input from stakeholders;
- ▶ Present the findings in a public meeting of the City Council; and
- ▶ If the City has not secured agreements for or produced at least 30 affordable units (units that are income restricted for lower income households) within 48 months of adoption of the Housing Element, the City will prepare amendments and proceed with the process to amend the Del Mar Municipal Code and Local Coastal Program. To implement the new overlay zone, a rezoning action will be processed to apply an Affordable Housing Overlay to certain properties as necessary to create adequate sites for development of units for lower income households.

Timeframe: Within 36 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element ([target economic study by December 2022; Overlay Zone by December 2025 if needed](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [and potentially California Coastal Commission if new Overlay Zone and Rezone actions are needed](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [General Fund/Economic Study of Affordable Housing Incentives \(FY22 & 23\); target FY24 & 25 if needed](#)

Housing Program 1E: Rezone of Vacant North Bluff and/or South Stratford Properties (This contingency program is required only if Program 3A is not timely implemented)

To provide additional options for the accommodation of future housing need, including lower income households, the City will consider a rezone of vacant sites (as identified in Housing Element Candidate Sites Inventory in **Appendix B**) if ~~necessary~~necessary, to accommodate RHNA needs. These sites have the capacity to accommodate at least 50% of the City's lower income RHNA as described in **Chapter 3 (Housing Resources)**. This fulfills the AB 1397 requirement for accommodation of the City's lower income need on vacant parcels.

If efforts to reach an agreement with the 22nd District Agricultural Association are not finalized within 36 months of the adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element (Program 3A), the City ~~will commence with rezoning of~~must rezone the North Bluff and/or South Stratford sites to apply ~~a new overlay zone that allows the Housing Element Implementation Overlay Zone to allow~~ multiple dwelling unit development 20-25 dwelling units per acre "by right" per Government Code Section 65583.2(h) and (i). The rezone action will be required to apply to as many of the nine candidate sites on the North Bluff and/or South Stratford as necessary to demonstrate sufficient capacity to meet the City's RHNA for lower income units. Implementation of this contingency program is anticipated to address the City's RHNA and fair housing needs for extremely low-income~~low-income~~ households per AB 2634 in a manner that will integrate lower income units into the overall development and demonstrate connectedness to the greater City of Del Mar community.

Timeframe: Dependent on City Progress on Program 3A, the City will rezone within 36 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element if needed for consistency with the State law requirement for creation and maintenance of adequate sites with sufficient density to meet the City's RHNA~~the end of the three year progress period for Program 3A.~~

Responsible Agency: City of Del Mar, 22nd District Agricultural Association,~~Planning and Community Development~~ and California Coastal Commission

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~General Fund (target FY23 & 24)

Projected RHNA Accommodation: 54 lower income dwelling units, including extremely low-income~~low-income units~~

Housing Program 1F: Manufactured Housing

State law (Government Code Section 65852.3) requires that the Del Mar Municipal Code allow manufactured housing on a foundation in the same manner and in the same zone that conventional structures are permitted. Specifically, manufactured homes should only be subject to the same development standards that a conventional single dwelling unit use would be subject to. The City of Del Mar complies with this law. However, to explicitly demonstrate compliance, the City will amend the Del Mar Municipal Code to define manufactured housing and mobile homes consistent with State law to make it clear that manufactured homes on a foundation are to be processed the same as the process applicable to a conventional single dwelling unit in the same zone.

Timeframe: Within 24 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element (target December 2023)

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department](#)

Funding Sources: [TBD General Fund/Housing State Law Alignment Package 1 \(FY22 & 23\)](#)

Housing Program 1G: Update Density Bonus Ordinance

Government Code Section 65915 requires that a jurisdiction adopt a local Density Bonus Ordinance consistent with State law. State law imposes density bonus requirements on local jurisdictions. The Density Bonus law allows an increase in the total number of units permitted on a lot, above the baseline number of units permitted per the applicable zone, in exchange for the provision of more affordable housing units (units that are income restricted for lower income households) in the “bonus project” than would otherwise be required. The City’s Municipal Code identifies the purpose of the Density Bonus Ordinance as a method to increase the production of housing for a wide range of residential needs in the community, including housing for ~~extremely low~~ **extremely low**, very-low, low- and moderate-income households and for seniors; as well as, accommodate a wide range of housing consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies expressed by the City in the Del Mar Community Plan.

Density Bonus law provides for eligible projects to request waivers, incentives and concessions as needed to make the project economically feasible. Waivers are modifications of volumetric requirements that can be requested to physically accommodate increased density (~~i.e.~~ height and floor area ratio). The requested waiver cannot exceed what is necessary to accommodate the bonus. In addition, developers of a density bonus project can receive development incentives or concessions, such as:

- ▶ Expedited processing of the project application(s) through the Del Mar review processes.
- ▶ A reduction of the Del Mar project application review/processing fees at a reduction percentage commensurate with the percentage of affordable units included in the project.
- ▶ Approval of mixed-use zoning in conjunction with the housing project if the City Council, in its review of a proposed Density Bonus Project, determines that inclusion of the commercial, office, industrial, or other land uses would result in identifiable, sufficient, and actual cost reductions that would make it financially feasible for the applicant to construct a Density Bonus Project with restricted housing units and if the commercial, office, industrial, or other land uses are compatible with the housing project and the existing or planned development in the area where the project will be located.
- ▶ Any other regulatory incentive which the City Council, in its review of a proposed Density Bonus Project, determines would result in identifiable, sufficient, and actual cost reductions that would make it financially feasible for the applicant to construct a Density Bonus Project with restricted housing units provided at the density and rental/sales affordability rates specified in the City of Del Mar Municipal Code.

State law requires the City to provide concessions, depending upon the percentage of affordable units the developer provides. Full details of concession/incentive application requirements will be set forth in the amended Chapter 30.90 of the Del Mar Municipal Code (DMMC). It should be noted that any density bonus provisions, concessions or incentives must be administered within the Coastal Zone in a manner that is consistent with the California Coastal Act.

The City's Density Bonus Ordinance will be subject to certification by the Coastal Commission. Future multiple dwelling unit housing development will be processed through a staff-level Coastal Development Permit approval process pursuant to the amended local Ordinance and State density bonus law. Those permit decisions will be appealable to the Coastal Commission where housing is proposed on sites located within the Coastal Zone appealable area.

DMMC Title 24 describes the affordable housing mitigation requirements currently in place relating to the conversion and new construction of condominiums, stock cooperatives, or community apartment units. Depending on the number of units proposed to be converted or developed, as many as 20% of the total number of units must be set aside or donated off-site and be made available at rates affordable to lower income households.

The City commits to continue to review and approve requests under State Density Bonus law (including requests for incentives, concessions, waivers, and parking reductions) so that projects that qualify are not prevented from developing at the densities to which they are entitled. AB 2797 (Bloom) requires the density bonus to be administered in the Coastal Zone in a manner that is consistent and harmonized with the California Coastal Act. In the meantime, the City is still required to apply current State law regardless of when the local amendments are adopted.

Timeframe: Within 24 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element ([target December 2023](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department and California Coastal Commission](#)

Funding Sources: [TBD General Fund/Housing State Law Alignment Package 1 \(FY22 & 23\)](#)

Housing Program 1H: Public Facilities Zoning Amendments

Within 36 months of City Council adoption of the Housing Element, the City will amend the Public Facilities (PF) Zone in the Del Mar Municipal Code and Local Coastal Program to [specify that ~~allow~~ residential development for affordable housing is an allowed use](#). The PF zone applies to City-owned properties, many of which were identified by the 6th Cycle Housing Element Ad-Hoc Citizens' Task Force as [preferred potential](#) housing sites. This zone currently does not [allow-list](#) residential as an allowed primary use in the Del Mar Municipal Code or Local Coastal Program. An amendment to the Community Plan would not be necessary.

The change in allowed uses would facilitate [the processing of](#) future affordable housing projects in the PF Zone as needed to meet the City's unmet RHNA obligation. [Two vacant City-owned lots are identified as candidate sites for lower income units. Both vacant lots are City-owned, developable, controlled by the City, and have not been identified as surplus property.](#)

[One City-owned, vacant lot in the PF zone is on 10th Street \(APN 300-093-17\). It is an available expansion lot within the overall City Hall complex that was identified in the Housing Element as an adequate site for lower income units.](#)

[The second City-owned, vacant lot identified as an adequate site for lower income units is the vacant lot on 28th Street \(APN 299-030-12\). This lot is technically located in the RM-East zone, but is designated a public](#)

[facility in the Community Plan pursuant to a General Plan Amendment adopted by Resolution No. 97-42 on September 15, 1997. On October 6, 1997, the City Council also adopted a corresponding rezone of this parcel from RM-East to the PF Zone. However, the rezone ordinance \(Ordinance No. 689\) was not certified by the Coastal Commission and was not reflected on the Local Coastal Program Zoning Map that was certified by the Coastal Commission on September 11, 2001. The City is in process of bringing forward clean-up actions via the City Council and Coastal Commission for the rezone to PF to become effective. Regardless, it should be noted that the existing RM-East zoning currently allows for residential development at that location and is planned to continue to allow residential at that location via the zone code amendment per Program 1H.](#)

The Shores Park facility, including the Shores Park lots located along 9th Street, is public park land within the PF Zone that shall be excluded from consideration as potential sites for housing. [This exclusion shall be noted as part of the zoning ordinance processed for Program 1H.](#)

Timeframe: Within 36 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element [\(target 28th Street lot rezone clean-up by December 2022; PF zone code amendment by December 2024\)](#)

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar, City Manager and Planning and Community Development Departments and California Coastal Commission](#)

Funding Sources: [TBD 6th Cycle Zoning Programs/General Fund \(FY23\)](#)

Projected RHNA Accommodation: 4 lower income units [\(City Hall expansion lot – APN 300-093-17\); and additional 3 lower income units \(City-owned 28th Street lot - APN 299-030-12\)](#)

Housing Program 1I: Establish Streamlining and Incentives for Affordable Housing

This program will evaluate the City's current applicable regulatory provisions for residential development in the City's Municipal Code and identify any potential constraints to the development of affordable housing. If any potential constraints are identified, the City will employ additional regulatory considerations to reduce or eliminate these potential constraints. The City will specifically identify and evaluate constraints to affordable housing development and propose specific methods and strategies that address and remove identified constraints that may inhibit the production of affordable housing in Del Mar. Results of implementing this program may include but are not limited to consolidated permit processing, entitlement exemptions, streamlined review processes, fee subsidies and/or payment deferrals, or other methods deemed appropriate to support the accommodation future affordable housing units. The program will also explore potential incentives for projects that provide a greater number of affordable housing units than the City's inclusionary housing ordinance would otherwise require.

[The City will begin the analysis by conducting an economic study and zoning assessment to consider the market and comparative cost-benefit impact to property owners and explore various incentives in support implementation. Consideration will be given to recommendations that were previously provided by property owners of various candidate sites. This includes recommendations from owners in the NC and PC Zones ~~who submitted~~ who submitted correspondence in 2019 requesting that the City modify the development standards in order to incentivize and facilitate construction of housing units. The types of incentives requested included a request for no Conditional Use Permits to be required, a request for reduced parking,](#)

[a request to modify where height is measured from in the Floodplain Overlay Zone, and a request to evaluate an increase in FAR to allow for at least 0.60 FAR in the NC Zone and to allow at least 1.0 FAR in the NC and PC Zones to allow for mixed use and residential development. Property owners in the PC and CC zones have also expressed that limits on the number of stories and the ~~one-story~~ one-story height limit on the west side of Camino del Mar significantly limit the potential for affordable housing to be developed, which will be explored as part of this housing program. Further, because a small portion of the candidate housing sites are below one half an acre in size, the study will also explore methods to promote small lot development, which may include incentives for lot consolidation. Phase II will involve processing an ordinance to amend the code as needed.](#)

Timeframe: Within ~~36-24~~ months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element [\(target economic study by December 2022; Ordinance by December 2023\)](#)

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department and California Coastal Commission](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [General Fund/Economic Study of Affordable Housing Incentives \(FY22 & 23\)](#)

Housing Program 1J: Establish Program for Coordination with Affordable Housing Developers

The City will establish a program to proactively and regularly reach out to [the San Diego Housing Federation](#) and affordable housing developers. The intent of this program is to engage stakeholders with experience developing affordable housing in a way that can be mutually beneficial. This will enable the City to gain needed insight towards development of realistic strategies and incentives to create affordable housing, including potential opportunities at the State Fairgrounds, and will establish a system of regular communication and public outreach with interested affordable housing developers to help connect them with information on the latest incentives and resources available for projects proposing affordable housing.

Timeframe: Within 12 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element [\(target December 2022 for initial establishment of outreach program to coincide with economic study\)](#)

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), City Manager and Planning and Community Development [Departments](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [General Fund/Economic Study of Affordable Housing Incentives FY22 & 23](#)

Housing Goal #2:
Prioritize Production of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs).

Housing Policy 2.1: Promote programs and policies that encourage and facilitate Accessory Dwelling Unit production.

Housing Policy 2.2: Promote Accessory Dwelling Units and Junior Accessory Dwelling Units as a readily achievable method for creating affordable housing opportunities in Del Mar.

Housing Policy 2.3: Encourage the rental of Accessory Dwelling Units to provide a source of income for current property owners and meet the City's housing needs for this type of rental unit.

Housing Policy 2.4: Promote design and development standards for Accessory Dwelling Units that preserve and enhance neighborhood character while satisfying State law.

Housing Policy 2.5: Promote programs and policies that streamline and incentivize Accessory Dwelling Unit production.

Housing Policy 2.6: Create programs which facilitate and incentivize the development of Accessory Dwelling Units with associated affordability deed-restrictions.

Housing Policy 2.7: Create a program that allows property owners with existing unpermitted Accessory Dwelling Units to bring these units into compliance and add them to the Del Mar housing stock.

Housing Policy 2.8: Promote the development of "Tiny Houses".

IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS:

Housing Program 2A: Extend and Enhance the City's Existing Accessory Dwelling Unit Incentive Pilot Program

The City will expand efforts to further enhance and expand participation in the program. -Currently, the program grants a 500 square foot floor area ratio (FAR) bonus in exchange for a 30-year affordable Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) or Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit (Jr ADU). -The 500 square foot FAR bonus is subject to discretionary permit approval in order to be developed. The FAR bonus is intended for the primary structure and an ADU or Jr ADU is exempt from FAR including the 500 square foot bonus. The program is set to expire in May 2022 unless extended by the City Council. This program would specifically target the production of affordable units to accommodate RHNA growth need. The City will proactively outreach to property owners in Del Mar to provide greater awareness of program components by utilizing a variety of print and electronic media. [This program will involve multiple actions, including processing of an extension to the existing incentive program by May 2022.](#)

Additionally, the City will evaluate the ADU incentive program to explore additional incentives and/or program components that will further support the development ADU's and Jr ADU's in City. [The City will undertake an economic study and zoning assessment to understand the market and comparative financial cost-benefit impact in various contexts including single dwelling unit, multiple dwelling unit units, or mixed use/mixed-use development. This information will be used to help the City explore various options for](#)

[additional incentives that could be offered to encourage greater participation in the program as necessary to generate at least 15 deed-restricted low income ADUs by April 2029.](#) The exploration and determination incentives will be done in conjunction with [the economic study and zoning assessment for Program 1I and in consideration of](#) other ADU policies and programs

Timeframe: Within 24 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element ([target extension of incentive program by May 2022; economic study by December 2022; Ordinance for additional incentives and/or program components by December 2023](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~[General Fund/ADU Facilitation Measures \(FY23\)](#)

Projected RHNA Accommodation: 15 lower income units

Housing Program 2B: Establish an Accessory Dwelling Unit Amnesty Program

The City will establish a program to allow owners with existing unpermitted ADUs to obtain permits to legalize the ADUs during the 2021-2029 planning period. The Amnesty Program will provide property owners the opportunity to formally legalize existing unpermitted ADUs of any size.

Timeframe: Within 24 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element ([target October 2023](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~[General Fund/ADU Facilitation Measures \(FY23\)](#)

Housing Program 2C: Promotion of [Deed-Restricted Low Income](#) Accessory Dwelling Units Construction

The City will continue to accommodate and promote the construction of [deed-restricted](#) affordable ADUs ~~for low income~~[low-income households](#) by increasing the public awareness of the ADU and Jr ADU Incentive Program, ADU Amnesty Program, and new provisions in State law expanding opportunities for ADU development. The City will develop outreach material for public dissemination, including updates to the City's website, information at City Hall and via other appropriate print and digital media. [The City will utilize the City web page and email distribution via the City's Weekly Update news flash. On an ongoing basis, this program will continue to be developed to further promote ADUs with a goal to reach at least 15 ADUs that are deed restricted affordable for lower income households by the end of the 6th Cycle planning period.](#)

Timeframe: ~~Ongoing, 2021-2029~~ Within 24 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element ([target December 2023](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~[General Fund/ADU Facilitation Measures \(FY23\)](#)

Projected RHNA Accommodation: 45 moderate income units and 15 lower income units (see Program 2A [incentive program](#))

Program 2D: Accessory Dwelling Unit Monitoring Program

The City will [create and](#) maintain an ADU monitoring program during the planning period that tracks ADU development, including affordability levels and deed-restricted affordable units. [The City will report this data in Annual Progress Reports to the City Council and California Housing and Community Development Department \(HCD\).](#)

Timeframe: Ongoing, 2021-2029 ([data will be reported annually to the City Council and HCD](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [Department Budget](#)

Program 2E: Mid-Cycle Accessory Dwelling Unit Production Evaluation

The City will conduct a mid-cycle review of ADU development within the 2021-2029 planning period to evaluate if production estimates are being achieved. Depending on the finding of that review, amendments to the Housing Element may be necessary pursuant to Government Code [Section 65583.2](#).

Timeframe: Within 48 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element ([target April 2025](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [Department Budget](#)

Housing Program 2F: Tiny Houses

“Tiny Houses” are small, independent dwelling units, often mobile, that typically range between 120 and 400 square feet in size. Due to the size and nature of typical Tiny House development, they typically fit the City’s definition of an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) and are allowed in accordance with DMMC Chapter 30.91 as an accessory residential use in zones that allow ADUs. However, the City wishes to accommodate Tiny Houses on non-residential properties, including opportunities accessory to hotels, retail centers, and public facilities, and on vacant City-owned properties.

The City will amend the Del Mar Municipal Code to allow for the development of Tiny Houses on non-residential properties, clarify that Tiny Houses are allowed in accordance with the regulations applicable to ADUs, and if ~~necessary~~[necessary](#), will also identify circumstances where Tiny Houses can be allowed on residential properties even if they do not meet the provisions required for an ADU.

Timeframe: Within 24 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element ([target December 2023](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department and California Coastal Commission](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [General Fund/ADU Facilitation Measures \(FY23\)](#)

Housing Goal #3:

Vigorously Pursue Housing Opportunities on 22nd District Agricultural Association Property (State Fairgrounds).

Housing Policy 3.1: Coordinate with local public agencies and stakeholders to pursue affordable housing opportunities with the 22nd District Agricultural Association (DAA).

Housing Policy 3.2: Establish a regular meeting and update schedule with the City Council to track consultations with 22nd DAA.

Housing Policy 3.3: Proactively collaborate with the State Department of Housing and Community Development to ensure they are active participants in consultations and negotiations.

Housing Policy 3.4: Establish formal protocols for the assignment of representatives authorized to negotiate on behalf of the City of Del Mar.

IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS:

Housing Program 3A: Pursue an Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding with the State 22nd District Agricultural Association to Develop Housing on the Fairgrounds Property

Pursue a partnership with the 22nd DAA, an affordable housing developer, and other public agencies as necessary to execute an agreement to develop affordable housing on State-owned Fairgrounds property. This program will also require processing of a Memorandum of Understanding(s) (MOU) to clearly identify how the housing units will accommodate a portion or all of the remaining Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) needs of participating jurisdictions. This [high priority housing](#) program would specifically target the production of affordable units to accommodate the City of Del Mar's RHNA need.

The City of Del Mar will [prepare an economic study of market conditions, assessment of multi-unit product types, and identify potential funding sources for development of affordable housing](#). This will allow the City to vigorously pursue partnerships with the State 22nd DAA and adjacent municipalities [and solicit interest from affordable housing developers](#) to develop long-term affordable housing [on the State Fairgrounds property](#). Through this process, the City of Del Mar will pursue an agreement for the development of at least ~~54 lower income units~~ ~~50% of the City's low-income RHNA allocation (51 units)~~ on the State-owned property. Working in consultation with the State Department of Housing and Community Development, any such [binding](#) agreement(s) executed within 36 months of adoption of this Housing Element, shall release the City of the requirement to carry out **Program 1E** (Rezone of North Bluff and/or South Stratford Properties). [Implementation of this program is anticipated to address the City's RHNA and fair housing needs for extremely low income/low-income households per AB 2634 in a manner that will integrate lower income units into the overall development and demonstrate connectedness to the greater community within the City of Del Mar.](#)

Timeframe: Within 36 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element [\(target Economic study/assessment of market conditions by December 2022; and MOU/binding agreement by December 2024\)](#)

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar, Planning and Community Development, California 22nd District Agricultural Association, California Housing and Community Development, and California Coastal Commission \(for implementation of development project\)](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~General Fund/Fairgrounds Housing Agreement (FY22 & 23); State, regional and local grants; target FY24 & 25 General Fund as needed

Projected RHNA Accommodation: 54 lower income dwelling units

Housing Goal #4:

Provide an Economically and Socially Diverse Balance of Housing Options that are Affordable for a Variety of Income Levels and Housing Needs.

Housing Policy 4.1: Establish policies, ~~programs~~~~programs~~, and incentives to promote the development of housing for very low-, low-, and moderate-income persons, and especially those within Del Mar’s special needs populations.

Housing Policy 4.2: Prioritize the housing needs of special needs populations and extremely low-income households through the provision of alternative housing options.

Housing Policy 4.3: Promote the phased and orderly development of new residential development consistent with the provision of adequate infrastructure improvements.

Housing Policy 4.5: Encourage housing opportunities on sites with existing employment uses.

IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS:

Housing Program 4A: Residential Care Facilities

State Law defines residential care facilities as any family home, group care facility or similar facility for 24-hour non-medical care of persons in need of personal services, ~~supervisions~~~~supervision~~, or assistance essential for sustaining activities in daily living for the protection of the individual. Such uses are permitted by law and subject to the same standards as described in the residential zone it is permitted. Per California Government Code 1267.8, 1566.3 and 1568.08, residential care facilities with 6 or fewer residents must be allowed by right in all residential zones and treated as any other residential use for all zoning purposes. Residential care facilities with 7 or more residents shall be allowed through the same process as an equivalent dwelling unit (i.e., multiple dwelling units). Residential care facilities may not be subject to a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) within residential zones.

The City’s Municipal Code will be updated to clearly define a new use category for “Residential Care Facilities” to provide greater consistency with the definitions described in State Law. This will involve amendments to the City’s existing zoning regulations for community care facilities (small and large). Through the amendment process the City will increase the number of zones where this use type is allowed and modify the associated permit process and development regulations as necessary to bring the City’s regulations into compliance with State Housing law requirements for greater accommodation of housing needs for persons with disabilities.

Timeframe: Within 24 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element ([target December 2023](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~[General Fund/State Housing Law Alignment Package 2 \(FY23\)](#)

Housing Program 4B: Emergency Shelters, Transitional [Housing](#) and Supportive Housing, [Single Room Occupancy Units](#), and Low Barrier Navigation Centers

Special needs groups often spend a disproportionate amount of their income to secure safe and decent housing and are sometimes subject to discrimination based on their specific circumstances. The development of affordable and accessible homes is critical to expand opportunities for persons with special

needs. Many special needs persons, especially those in emergency shelters, transitional and supportive housing, may be extremely ~~low income~~low-income individuals, and implementation of the zoning changes below enable development of housing serving their needs.

Emergency Shelters:

Government Code Section 65583(a)(4) requires local governments to identify one or more zoning categories that allow emergency shelters (year-round shelters for the homeless) without discretionary review. The statute permits the City to apply limited conditions to the approval of ministerial permits for emergency shelters. Pursuant to State law, the City may establish only objective standards for the location, siting, ~~operations~~operations, and maintenance of emergency shelters.

The City amended the Del Mar Municipal Code in November of 2013 (Ordinance 888) to accommodate emergency shelters pursuant to State law as set forth in DMMC Section 30.24.035. Emergency shelters are permitted within the North Commercial (NC) Zone in accordance with State law, without discretionary action.

Transitional and Supportive Housing:

Per Government Code Section 65582, “Transitional housing” means buildings configured as rental housing ~~developments, but~~developments but operated under program requirements that require the termination of assistance and recirculating of the assisted unit to another eligible program recipient at a predetermined future point in time that shall be no less than six months from the beginning of the assistance. “Supportive housing” means housing with no limit on length of stay, that is occupied by the target population, and that is linked to an onsite or offsite service that assists the supportive housing resident in retaining the housing, improving his or her health status, and maximizing his or her ability to live and, when possible, work in the community. State Housing law mandates that local jurisdictions allow for transitional and supportive housing in residential zones. The City adopted Ordinance 893 in 2014 to amend the Del Mar Municipal Code to identify that transitional and supportive housing meeting the Government Code Section 65582 (g-j) definitions as a residential use of a property in a dwelling must be allowed under the same permit process and conditions as apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zones. [The City will take action to amend the Del Mar Municipal Code Chapter 30.04 Definitions to differentiate between the terms transitional housing and supportive housing and modify the definition of supportive housing accordingly consistent with State law.](#)

Single Room Occupancy Units:

[In accordance with AB 2634, the City will be accommodating housing capacity for extremely ~~low income~~low-income households, including single room occupancy units. Program 3A describes the actions the City will take to pursue development of lower income units on the State Fairgrounds property. Further, through implementation of Program 4B, the City will also be taking action to accommodate special needs housing. This will include consideration of whether amendments to the Del Mar Municipal Code may be needed pursuant to State law to address single room occupancy units in residential zones.](#)

Supportive Housing within Low Barrier Navigation Centers (Service-Enriched Shelters):

State law provisions have recently been modified to require approval 'by right' of supportive housing with up to 50 units and low barrier navigation centers that meet the requirements of State law. Low barrier navigation centers are generally defined as service-enriched shelters focused on moving people into permanent

housing. Low barrier navigation centers provide temporary living facilities while case managers connect individuals experiencing homelessness to income, public benefits, health services, shelter, and housing. The City will adopt policies, procedures, and regulations for processing these uses as necessary to clarify that a non-discretionary local permit approval process must be provided to accommodate supportive housing and lower barrier navigation centers per State law. In the interim, any submitted application for this use type will be processed in accordance with State law.

The City will continue to annually monitor the effectiveness and appropriateness of existing adopted policies. Should any amendments be required to existing policies pursuant to State law, the City will modify its existing policies, as appropriate.

Timeframe: Within 24 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element ([target December 2023](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~[General Fund/State Housing Law Alignment Package 2 \(FY23\)](#)

Housing Program 4C: Shared Housing Program

Since February 1995, Del Mar has had a program to provide shared housing opportunities within the City. The program is administered by a non-profit organization, Del Mar Community Connections. The Shared Housing Program provides free roommate referral service to help Del Mar residents find a person to share their home, for example, local university students who reside in Del Mar and are looking for roommates. The program also works with local senior citizens to locate a helper to live in their house and assist around the house in exchange for free rent.

The City will continue to offer shared housing services to Del Mar residents and will continue to collaborate with Community Connections to administer the shared housing program.

Timeframe: Ongoing, 2021-2029 ([annual reports to City Council HCD with Annual Progress Report](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~[General Fund/Housing Assistance Fund](#)

Housing Program 4D: Inclusionary Housing Ordinance

The City of Del Mar will update the City's Inclusionary Housing Ordinance to comply with State law. In addition, the City will codify inclusionary provisions into a new Chapter of the Del Mar Municipal Code. The City will modify, as appropriate, provisions in DMMC Title 24, Chapter 24.21 to ensure consistency with inclusionary housing policies and State Housing law.

Timeframe: Adopt new Ordinance within ~~36~~ 24 months of adoption of the Housing Element ([target December 2023](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development

Funding Sources: [TBD General Fund/State Housing Law Alignment Package 2 \(FY23\)](#)

Housing Program 4E: Condominium Conversions

For projects proposing a condominium conversion, the City will continue to implement existing processing requirements of the Subdivision Map Act as set forth in Del Mar Municipal Code Title 24 and the regulations in Del Mar Municipal Code Chapter 24.40 (Conversion of Residential Property). In addition, the affordable housing mitigation requirements of Del Mar Municipal Code Section 24.21.025, and any amendments processed thereto relating to applications for condominium conversion will be applied to such projects. For projects wishing to convert existing dwelling units into condominium, stock cooperatives, or community apartment units shall provide:

- ▶ An Affordable Unit Set-aside,
- ▶ Donation of off-site affordable units, or
- ▶ Payment of an in-lieu Housing Mitigation Fee for each unit to be converted.

The number of set aside or donation affordable units or amount of the In-lieu Housing Mitigation Fee payment is dependent on the total number of units to be converted as shown in Table A of the above referenced section of the Del Mar City Code. The Condominium Conversion ordinance ensures that projects that wish to convert existing dwelling units provide the City with affordable housing units or dedicated housing fees that can be used for the development of affordable housing within the City.

Additionally, the City requires that as a condition of approval of any application for a tentative parcel map or tentative subdivision map for new condominiums, stock cooperatives, or community apartment projects, or a combination thereof, the subdivider shall comply with the affordable housing mitigation requirements identified below. [The existing condominium conversion regulations will be further clarified when the inclusionary housing regulations are updated per Program 4D \(Inclusionary Housing Ordinance\).](#)

Total Number of New Units Total Number of New Units	Affordable Housing Mitigation Requirement Affordable Housing Mitigation Requirement
Two, three, four or five units	Option of either: 1. Affordable Housing Unit Set-aside of one of the new units for rental at below market rate to a low-income households <u>low-income household</u> ; or 2. Payment of an In-lieu Housing Mitigation Fee for each new unit.
Six, seven, eight or nine units	Affordable Housing Unit Set-aside of one of the new units for rental at a below market rate to a low-income household.
Ten—19 units	Affordable Unit Set-aside of 20 percent of the new units for rental at below market rates to low-income households, with a further requirement that one of the set-aside units be reserved for rental at a below market rate to a very low-income household.
20—29 units	Affordable Unit Set-aside of 20 percent of the new units for rental to low-income households, with a further requirement that one of the set-aside units be reserved for rental at a below market rate to a very low-income household and one of the set-aside units be reserved for rental at a below market rate to an extremely low-income household.
30 or more units	Affordable Unit Set-aside of 20 percent of the new units for rental to low-income households, with a further requirement that two of the set-aside units be reserved

	for rental at below market rates to a very low-income household and two of the set-aside units reserved for rental at below market rates to an extremely low-income household.
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Timeframe: ~~Ongoing, 2021-2029~~ Within 24 months of adoption of the Housing Element (target December 2023)

Responsible Agency: City of Del Mar, Planning and Community Development Department

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ General Fund (FY23)

Housing Goal #5:

Improve and Preserve the Community's Existing Housing Stock.
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Housing Policy 5.1: Prioritize the preservation and improvement of the City's existing housing.

Housing Policy 5.2: Promote policies and programs that encourage rehabilitation and enhancement of residential structures.

Housing Policy 5.3: Promote proactive, preventative maintenance of housing.

Housing Policy 5.4: Encourage local neighborhood involvement in promoting neighborhood preservation

Housing Policy 5.5: Promote the conservation of physically sound buildings and neighborhoods that have historical or architectural significance.

IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS:

Housing Program 5A: Accommodate the Renovation and Improvement of Existing Multiple Dwelling Unit Structures with Non-Conformities

The City will continue to allow the retention of structural and residential density non-conformities for multiple-dwelling unit structures containing three or more units without a requirement for abatement of such nonconformities when the structure undergoes major renovation or replacement. To accommodate the minor alterations of older buildings, the City will utilize existing Municipal Code provisions that allow flexibility for a property owner to make structural modifications that improve the aesthetics of the nonconforming structure without a requirement for abatement of the nonconformity. The City will also establish an education/outreach program to apprise property owners of the opportunities for structural modifications available under the Municipal Code.

Timeframe: Ongoing, 2021-2029 ([annual reports to City Council HCD with Annual Progress Report](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development

Funding Sources: [TBD Department Budget](#)

Housing Program 5B: Require a "Housing Impact Statement" for Discretionary Land Use and Planning Decisions

The City will require that a "Housing Impact Statement" be included in all staff reports for discretionary land use and planning decisions. This statement will expressly state how proposed actions meet the City's housing goals. The statement will also describe any potential impacts that proposed actions may have on the City's housing current housing supply.

Timeframe: Within [42 6](#) months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element ([target January 2022](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department](#)

Funding Sources: [TBD Department Budget](#)

Housing Program 5C: Preserve the City's Existing Housing Stock

The City will continue to make diligent efforts to establish policies and programs that more effectively address regulations for short term vacation rentals in residential zones as a means to preserve the City's long term housing stock. These efforts will address the City's current high vacancy rate (24%) cited in Chapter 2 of the Housing Element where 20% of the vacancy rate is attributed to seasonal and ~~short term~~ short-term vacation rentals. The policies, ~~and~~ programs, ~~and~~ ordinance will be focused on reducing vacancy rates to lower levels by increasing the use of existing housing for long term housing needs.

Timeframe: ~~Ongoing, 2021-2029~~ [Process ordinance within 36 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element \(target December 2024\)](#)

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department and California Coastal Commission](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [General Fund \(target FY23 & 24\)](#)

Housing Goal #6:

Ensure a Sustainable Approach to New Housing Opportunities that Protects the Quality of Life and Future of Del Mar.

Housing Policy 6.1: Continue to enforce fair housing laws addressing discrimination in the building, financing, selling or renting of housing based on race, religion, family status, national origin, disability, or other protected class.

Housing Policy 6.2: Ensure that residents are aware of their rights and responsibilities regarding fair housing.

Housing Policy 6.3: Cooperate with local and regional agencies to enforce fair housing ~~laws, and~~ laws and provide fair housing education services.

Housing Policy 6.4: Continually review the City's programs and policies to ensure that do not pose an undue constraint on the production of new housing opportunity.

Housing Policy 6.5: Annually review development fees and permit fees to ensure they are appropriate and do not constrain development.

Housing Policy 6.6: Establish programs and policies that promote timely, ~~fair~~ fair, and equitable approval of residential development.

Housing Policy 6.7: Partner with Renewable Cities San Diego to pursue multi-unit solar installation for low-income housing units.

IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS:

Housing Program 6A: ~~Compliance with SB 35 (2017) Permit Multiple Dwelling Unit Housing Streamlining Provisions – Notice of Exemption for Coastal Cities~~

~~SB 35, approved by the Governor in 2017, requires streamlining of multiple dwelling unit housing approvals during a declared housing shortage through January 1, 2026. The City of Del Mar will establish written procedures to comply with post notice to the public that the City of Del Mar is a coastal city that is exempt from the SB 35 streamlining provisions per California Government Code Section 65913.4(a)(6)(A) because the SB 35 streamlining provisions do not apply to development in the coastal zone and publish these procedures for the public, as appropriate, to comply with the requirements of SB 35. Notice of the City's exemption from the SB 35 streamlining provisions will be posted on the City's web page. These provisions apply when the City does not meet the State mandated requirements for Housing Element progress and reporting on Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). Currently, the City of Del Mar is subject to SB 35 and is required to process development projects with at least 50% affordable units through a streamlined permit process (i.e., 90 days for projects with up to 150 units). All projects covered by SB 35 are still subject to the objective development standards of the City of Del Mar Municipal Code and Building Code. However, qualifying projects cannot be subject to Design Review or public hearings; and in many cases the City cannot require parking. Per SB 35 requirements, no parking requirements may be imposed on a SB 35 qualified streamlining project if it is located:~~

~~within a half-mile of public transit;~~

~~within an architecturally and historically significant historic district;~~

~~in an area where on-street parking permits are required but not offered to the occupants of the development;~~
~~or~~

~~where there is a car-share vehicle located within one block of the proposed project.~~

~~One parking space per unit may be required of all other SB 35 projects. The City's status with regard to SB 35 can change over time with a record of good progress towards RHNA and timely reporting to the State.~~

Timeframe: ~~Establish procedures by December 2021. Ongoing revisions on an as-needed basis~~
~~Post notice of exemption from SB 35 for the public within 6 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element (target January 2022)~~

Responsible Agency: City of Del Mar, Planning and Community Development

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ General Fund/SB35 (FY22)

Housing Program 6B: Affirmatively Further Fair Housing

Pursuant to AB 686, the City will affirmatively further fair housing by taking meaningful actions in addition to resisting discrimination, that overcomes patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected classes, as defined by State law.

The City will monitor and respond to complaints of discrimination and will partner with appropriate capable organizations to review housing discrimination complaints, assist in the facilitation of equitable dispute resolution, and, where necessary, refer complainants to appropriate state or federal agencies for further investigation, ~~action~~action, and resolution.

Section 3 of the Housing Element contains an analysis of Del Mar's existing conditions. The analysis found that:

- ▶ Del Mar does not have any racially or ethnically concentrated census tracts (RECAPs) as identified by HUD. This indicates that there are no census tracts within Del Mar with a non-white population of 50 percent or more or any census tracts that have a poverty rate that exceeds 40% or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area.
- ▶ The UC Davis Regional Opportunity Index shows that the majority of residents within Del Mar have a high level of access to opportunity throughout most geographies of the City, with all census tracts showing the Index's highest level of access to opportunity. Additionally, analysis of the TCAC/HCD opportunity Area Maps show that all census tracts in Del Mar are classified with the "Highest Resource" designation. This indicates that these census tracts are within the top twenty percent in the region in terms of ~~providing~~ being locations with opportunities for lower-income residents ~~opportunity~~ to thrive if and when new opportunities for lower income housing are created in these areas.

- ▶ ~~The City demonstrates the ability to meet anticipated future affordable housing needs of the community by designating sites to meet the very-low and low income RHNA need (Appendix B). These sites are in general, evenly dispersed throughout the community.~~
- ▶ Del Mar has a lower AllTransit performance score compared to similar jurisdictions in San ~~Diego County~~Diego County as shown in the County's Analysis of Impediments. This indicates a low to moderate combination of trips per week and number of jobs accessible that enable a low to moderate number of people to take transit to work.
- ▶ Del Mar has a lower CES score compared to similar jurisdictions in San Diego County, indicating that Del Mar residents are less burdened by pollution from multiple sources and less vulnerable to its effects. This score accounts for a resident's socioeconomic characteristics and underlying health status compared to other areas around the San Diego region.
- ▶ There is at least a 199-person waitlist and continued requests for an expansion of affordable housing assistance through the City's local housing assistance program.
- ▶ ~~There are no existing affordable units; and therefore, there are no existing affordable units~~ at-risk of converting to market-rate within the planning period.
- ▶ The City's housing plan demonstrates the ability to meet the anticipated future affordable housing needs of lower income households within the community by designating sufficient, available sites to meet the very-low and low income RHNA need (Appendix B). These candidate sites are in general, evenly dispersed throughout the community. Further, the lower income units, including those targeted for the State Fairgrounds property, will be integrated with the overall community to create opportunities for a healthy and safe environment with access to jobs, transit, services, good schools, public beaches and parks, coastal resources, amenities, and programs that enhance quality of life.

While the City of Del Mar is exempt from the State law requirement to prepare an Environmental Justice Element, as part of Housing Element Program 6E, the City will voluntarily adopt an Environmental Justice Element as an additional Element of the City's Community Plan to further demonstrate its commitment to fair housing and public health. The Environmental Justice Element will include policies and programs to reduce community health risks including addressing air quality, access to public facilities, healthy food access, safe and sanitary ~~homes~~homes, and physical activity.

To address the most significant barrier to fair housing in Del Mar, the City will take action to create new housing choices and opportunities available to moderate- and lower-income households with the intent to help individuals and families remain living in the community or relocate to Del Mar. This will be addressed by various housing programs including Programs 1A through 1C to accommodate multiple dwelling unit development at a density of 20 dwelling units per acre, Programs 1D and 1I to encourage owners to accommodate dwelling units for lower income households, Program 1H to accommodate affordable housing on City-owned properties, Programs 2A through 2F to accommodate ADUs and tiny homes, and Program 3A to develop multiple dwelling unit housing for lower income households on-site with employment opportunities at the State Fairgrounds.

The City will continue to work with the community to address potential constraints to fair housing within Del Mar. This will include periodic reviews of the regulatory process to assess whether modifications are needed to accommodate persons with disabilities and may include actions such as an analysis of barriers

to entry into homeownership or rental, review of historic policies or restrictions that may have prevented or may still prevent disadvantaged groups from locating in Del Mar, or specific actions that contribute to Del Mar being a more inclusive -to all racial, ~~social~~social, and economic groups. [Further, the City will participate in regional efforts to mitigate impediments to fair housing.](#)

[In an effort to better connect fair housing information and resources with targeted groups, the City will utilize its web page as well as local non-profits to publish and share information on home financing opportunities and other housing and community assistance resources. Fair housing materials will be published in English and Spanish. Additional housing programs related to fair housing and community assistance are identified in Programs 7A through 7J.](#)

Timeframe: ~~Ongoing~~Annually, 2021-2029 ([annual reports to City Council and HCD with Annual Progress Report](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~[Department Budget; General Fund \(FY22\) for Program 6E](#)

Housing Program 6C: Continue Data Collection and Compliance with [the Coastal Act](#) and [Housing Element-Related Requirements applicable to the Coastal Zone, including State-Mandated Accommodation of Housing Development Capacity](#)

The entirety of the City is located within the Coastal Zone. Government Code Section 65588(d) requires that Coastal Zone cities such as Del Mar include within their Housing Element all of the following:

- ▶ A review of the number of housing units approved for construction within the Coastal Zone after January 1, 1982;
- ▶ The number of housing units for persons and families of low or moderate income provided in new housing developments either within the Coastal Zone or within three miles of the Coastal Zone;
- ▶ The number of existing residential units occupied by persons and families of low or moderate income that have been authorized to be demolished or converted since January 1, 1982 in the Coastal Zone; and
- ▶ The number of residential units for persons and families of low or moderate income that have been required for replacement of residential units.

No known lower income or ~~moderate-income~~moderate-income units were created and none were demolished during the 5th Cycle. The City will continue to monitor and maintain records regarding the affordability of new construction, conversion, and demolition of residential units within the City limits in order to comply with Section 65588(d) of the Government Code.

Additionally, the City will continue to work with the California Coastal Commission and the State Department of Housing and Community Development to ["harmonize" the Coastal Act and State Housing laws and identify a strategy for to best accommodate future development capacity as assigned to the City for the 6th Cycle. This will involve discussions of the potential constraints associated with the development of](#)

[affordable housing](#) within the coastal zone [and the need for preservation of existing long-term housing in the coastal zone per Program 5C](#).

Timeframe: Ongoing, 2021-2029 [\(annual reports to City Council and HCD with Annual Progress Report\)](#)

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [Department Budget](#)

Housing Program 6D: Solar Panel Installation Partnership

Per policies described in the City of Del Mar's Climate Action Plan (CAP), the City will partner with Renewable Cities San Diego to create a program to install solar panels on multi-unit, ~~low-income~~ [low-income](#) housing units. This will assist the City in meeting their renewable energy goals as well as potentially provide cost savings on utilities for residents living in these units.

Timeframe: ~~Ongoing, 2021-2029~~ [Within 36 months of Housing Element adoption \(target December 2024\)](#)

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar, City Manager and](#) Planning and Community Development [Departments](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [Department Budget; State, regional and local grants](#)

Housing Program 6E: Environmental Justice Element

The City will adopt an Environmental Justice Element as an additional Element of the City's Community Plan. [While the City of Del Mar is exempt from the State law requirement to prepare an Environmental Justice Element, as part of Housing Element Program 6E, the City will voluntarily adopt an Environmental Justice Element as an additional Element of the City's Community Plan to further demonstrate its commitment to fair housing and public health.](#) The Environmental Justice Element will include policies and programs to reduce community health risks including addressing air quality, access to public facilities, healthy food access, safe and sanitary ~~homes~~ [homes](#), and physical activity.

Timeframe: Within 12 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element [\(target December 2022\)](#)

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [General Fund/Environmental Justice Element \(FY22\)](#)

Housing Program 6F: Potential Modification to Vote Threshold Requirement for Future Legislative Actions Related to General Plan Amendments for Housing Element Implementation

The Del Mar Community Plan (General Plan) was adopted by the voters in 1976. Adopted Ordinance 260 reflects voter approval of the Community Plan. While Government Code Section 65356 only requires a simple majority vote of the City Council to approve a General Plan Amendment, the adopted local

Ordinance 260 is more restrictive because it requires a four-fifths vote of the City Council to amend the Del Mar Community Plan. The required supermajority vote for the adoption of Community Plan Amendments, applies to adoption of the Housing Element and adoption of related Housing Element implementation programs.

HCD observed that this more restrictive processing requirement can be an impediment to the City's timely compliance with State Housing law and recommended the City consider modifying the requirement to allow housing-related decisions to be adopted by a simple majority consistent with State law. Through this Housing Element program, the City will explore a potential modification to the existing requirement for a supermajority -vote of the City Council for adoption of the Housing Element and Housing Element-related decisions. The City will hold public discussions with the community to help evaluate whether to modify the existing vote threshold. If desired by the City Council, a final decision of whether to modify the vote requirement for future Housing Elements and related implementation programs would be determined by the Del Mar voters in a future election.

Timeframe: Within ~~36~~ 48 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element ([target December 2025](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department](#)

Funding Sources: General Fund ([target FY 24 & 25](#))

Housing Program 6G: Objective Design Standards

Del Mar Municipal Code Chapter 23.08 is the City's Design Review Ordinance that sets forth the existing discretionary permit process requirement for design review. The intent is to foster good design in a way that implements the Community Plan. State Housing law includes various exemptions for projects with an affordable housing component, which limit the City's ability to apply the discretionary Design Review Ordinance requirements to such projects. Through this program the City will prepare and process a new set of objective design standards for adoption in a new Chapter under the Title 23 Building and Construction regulations. The intent is to have these objective design standards available to apply to housing projects where the City's discretion over design review is otherwise preempted per State law. For example, projects requesting a density bonus per State law or projects on a site rezoned per State Housing Element law (Government Code Section 65583.2(h) and (i)). [The new objective residential design standards are also intended to address other types of by-right/ministerial single dwelling unit development that is subject to the provisions of State Housing law including Senate Bill \(SB\) 9 and Accessory Dwelling Units \(ADUs\). On October 21, 2021, the City Council identified creation of these objective residential design standards as a priority and directed staff to work with the Design Review Board \(DRB\) and City Council housing liaisons to prepare the objective standards.](#) Processing of an Ordinance will be subject to review by the City's Design Review Board and Planning Commission, prior to adoption by the City Council. Coastal Commission certification would not be required because the action would not amend the City's Local Coastal Program.

Timeframe: Within ~~42~~ 18 months of adoption of the 6th Cycle Housing Element ([target June 2023](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar](#), Planning and Community Development [Department](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [General Fund/Objective Design Standards \(FY22\)](#)

Housing Goal #7:

Promote Housing Resources and Assistance Opportunities.

Housing Policy 7.1: Provide resources accessible to Del Mar residents identifying available housing services.

Housing Policy 7.2: Work collaboratively with federal, state, local and private entities to identify funding, ~~financing~~financing, and assistance programs throughout the planning period.

Housing Policy 7.3: Maintain and update the list of Community Assistance Programs created by the 6th Cycle Housing Element Ad-Hoc Citizen’s Task Force.

Housing Policy 7.4: Encourage non-governmental agency participation in the identification and implementation of resource and assistance programs.

Housing Policy 7.5: Provide housing resources and assistance to senior residents, especially those on fixed incomes.

IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS:

Housing Program 7A: Housing Funding Resources Including Housing Assistance and Housing Reserve Funds

The City will continue to make the funds accrued in the City’s Housing ~~Assistance~~ Reserve Fund (directly funded by City Council from the General Fund) and Housing Assistance Fund (funded by housing mitigation fees from private development applications) available for implementation of ~~existing~~ affordable housing. Through ~~this reserve~~these funds, the City will continue to make funds available for rental subsidy and other programs such as the acquisition of land and construction of affordable units to be made available for individuals or families of extremely low, very low or low-income levels. As reflected in the Chapter 4 Summary of Quantified Objectives, the City currently accommodates four lower income households in existing housing through a rental subsidy that is allocated by the City Council from the General Fund. Through Housing Program 7A, the City will ensure that the funds accrued in the City’s Housing Reserve Fund and Housing Assistance Fund remain available during the 6th Cycle for implementation of at least four lower income households via rental subsidy and/or new affordable housing (i.e., for the acquisition of land and construction of affordable units to be made available for individuals or families of extremely low, very low or low-income levels).

Timeframe: ~~Ongoing~~Annually, 2021-2029 (annual reports to City Council with budget process)

Responsible Agency: City of Del Mar, City Manager and Planning and Community Development Departments

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~Housing Reserve Fund; Housing Assistance Fund

Housing Program 7B: Interfaith Partnership Opportunities

The City will continue to encourage local faith-based organizations to participate with the Interfaith Shelter Network Rotating Shelter and will also encourage St. Peter's Episcopal Church to continue its Helping Hands program.

Timeframe: Ongoing, 2021-2029 ([annual reports to City Council with budget process](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar, City Manager and](#) Planning and Community Development Departments

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [Department Budget](#)

Housing Program 7C: Resources for Persons with Disabilities

Currently, there are no local community care or supportive housing facilities in Del Mar. The City is implementing various 6th Cycle action programs to address existing regulations and permit processes for residential care/community care facilities, transitional housing, supportive housing, emergency shelters, and low barrier navigation centers in accordance with State law. [A resource list is currently available as part of Program 7I.](#) Through this program the City will create and publish ~~a-an updated~~ resource list ~~of the various that includes any additional~~ opportunities relating to services and facilities available for persons with disabilities ~~after implementation of various housing programs to address special needs housing options including Program 4A (Residential Care Facilities) and Program 4B (Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, Supportive Housing, Single Room Occupancy Units, and Low Barrier Navigation Centers).~~ Once created, the City will make ~~it-the updated list of resources~~ available to the public. ~~Further, the City will monitor and respond to complaints of constraints to housing for persons with disabilities through coordination and assistance from local non-profits via Program 7F.~~

Timeframe: ~~Resource~~ [An updated resource](#) list can be created within 3 ~~to~~ 6 months after the Ordinances are processed. Maintenance of the list would then be ongoing, 2021-2029 ([annual reports to City Council with budget process](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar, City Manager and](#) Planning and Community Development Departments

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [Department Budget](#)

Housing Program 7D: Housing Choice Voucher Program

The Housing Choice Voucher Program is a rent subsidy program that utilizes Section 8 funds for rental assistance to ~~low-income~~ [low-income](#) households to facilitate their rental of private units. The Housing Authority of the County of San Diego (HACSD) administers this housing assistance program for the City of Del Mar. The Program extends rental assistance to low income and very ~~low-income~~ [low-income](#) families, elderly, and disabled persons who spend more than 30 percent of their income on rent. The rental assistance represents the difference between 30 percent of the monthly income and the actual rent. The owner's asking price must be comparable to rent charged in the area for similar units.

The City will continue to contract with HACSD to administer and allocate Housing Choice Vouchers. According to the May 2020 San Diego County Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 36,337 households are still seeking assistance from HACSD via waiting list that is open indefinitely to the public

(as of April 2020) where the demand for rental assistance is expected to continue to grow. [There are at least 199 persons on the waitlist for local affordable housing assistance and the City continues to receive inquiries for what is currently an unaccommodated need across the region.](#)

In conjunction with the Accessory Dwelling Unit programs, the City will promote the Housing Choice Voucher Program with owners of Accessory and Junior Accessory Dwelling Units.

Timeframe: ~~Ongoing~~ [Annually](#), 2021-2029 [\(annual reports to City Council and HCD with Annual Progress Report and budget process\)](#)

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar, City Manager and](#) Planning and Community Development [Departments](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [Department Budget](#)

Housing Program 7E: Fee Waiver Program

The City currently offers project review application fee waivers for projects with an affordable housing component. The Director of Planning and Community Development may reduce all, or a portion of, planning fees for projects that include affordable housing units, as those units are defined in the Del Mar Housing Element. Additionally, upon written request and on very rare occasions, the City Manager may reduce all or a portion of, planning fees or charges when unique circumstances exist that warrant the request.

These waivers may contribute to the reductions in construction costs and positively influences the affordability of the units for lower income households. The City's Schedule of Fees for Planning and Land Use Services, adopted by City Council Ordinance 837 in 2020, offers a reduction or waiver of Planning and Land Use application fees for those projects that include an affordable housing component.

The City will continue its application processing fee waiver program and related policies that remove or reduce governmental constraints for those projects that include an affordable housing component.

Timeframe: Ongoing, 2021-2029 [\(annual reports to City Council with budget process\)](#)

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar,](#) Planning and Community Development [Department](#)

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [Department Budget](#)

Housing Program 7F: ~~Housing and Assistance Programs Run By Local Non-Profits~~ [Monitor and Respond to Complaints of Constraints to Housing for Lower Income Households and Persons with Disabilities](#)

The City will continue to work with local non-profits to promote and coordinate access to housing and assistance programs in Del Mar [for lower income households and persons with disabilities](#). The City will continue to collaborate and assist in the distribution of information regarding available services and programs to the community, including the City's elderly and special needs population. [Throughout the housing cycle, the City will monitor and respond to complaints of constraints for lower income households](#)

[and persons with disabilities \(i.e., impediments to the maintenance, improvement, or development of accessible housing\).](#)

Timeframe: Ongoing, 2021-2029 ([annual reports to City Council and HCD with Annual Progress Report and budget process](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar, City Manager and](#) Planning and Community Development Departments

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [Department Budget](#)

Housing Program 7G: Senior Housing Resources and Assistance

The City will continue to partner with non-profit organization, Del Mar Community ~~Connections~~ [Connections](#), [and other local non-profit organizations](#) to create and distribute housing assistance resources to local seniors, some of whom are on fixed incomes and would be interested in seeking affordable housing opportunities. These materials may consist of informational packets on financial assistance programs and community resources that are available.

Timeframe: ~~Ongoing~~ [Annually](#), 2021-2029 ([annual reports to City Council and HCD with Annual Progress Report and budget process](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar, City Manager and](#) Planning and Community Development Departments

Funding Sources: ~~TBD~~ [Department Budget](#)

Housing Program 7H: Student Housing Resources and Assistance

The San Diego region is home to a number of universities and colleges, all of which have students of varying income levels and housing needs. The University of California San Diego is located within 10 miles of Del Mar and as a result generates a high demand for housing to accommodate faculty and students. While in school, many students are not able to secure paid work due to the commitment required to focus on coursework, leaving them with less income available to afford housing.

In order to help connect students with affordable housing options in Del Mar, the City will develop informational materials on available affordable housing options and housing assistance and make these housing resources available to students of colleges and universities in proximity. It is hoped that as the local production of ADUs increases, the City will be able to connect ADU property owners who are seeking renters with students who are seeking housing.

Timeframe: Ongoing, 2021-2029 ([annual reports to City Council and HCD with Annual Progress Report and budget process](#))

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar, City Manager and](#) Planning and Community Development Departments

Funding Sources: [TBD Department Budget](#)

Housing Program 7I: Maintain a Database of Community Assistance Programs Available to Residents, Including Programs Run by Local Non-Profit Organizations

As part of their work effort, the City's 6th Cycle Housing Element Ad-Hoc Citizens' Task Force created an expansive list of Federal, State, regional, and local community assistance programs that may be available to residents, dependent on certain qualification criteria. This list is available to the public on the City's website. The City will periodically update this list to ensure information is up-to-date and will keep the list available to the public, both online and in hardcopy format at the Del Mar Town Hall.

Timeframe: [Ongoing, 2021-2029 \(annual reports to City Council and HCD with Annual Progress Report and budget process\)](#)

Responsible Agency: [City of Del Mar, City Manager and Planning and Community Development Departments](#)

Funding Sources: [TBD Department Budget](#)

C. SUMMARY OF QUANTIFIED OBJECTIVES

Table 3-2: Summary of Quantified Objectives						
Income Group	Extremely Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
New Construction (RHNA)	18*	19	76	34	34	175
Accessory Units	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Conservation	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Rental Subsidy	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Rehabilitation	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Extremely is defined as 50 percent of the Very Low Income RHNA need, within the Housing Element these numbers are shown together for a total RHNA need of 37 units.

Table 4-2: Summary of Quantified Objectives						
Income Group	Extremely Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
New Construction (RHNA)	18 ¹	19	76	31	31	175
Accessory Units	0	0	15	45	40	100
Conservation ³	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rental Subsidy ²	0	0	4	0	0	4
Rehabilitation ³	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 Extremely Low is defined as 50 percent of the Very Low Income RHNA need, within the Housing Element these numbers are shown together for a total RHNA need of 37 units.

2 Currently, four lower income households are accommodated in existing housing through rental subsidy via local housing assistance allocated by the City Council from the General Fund. Through Housing Program 7A, the City will ensure that the funds accrued in the City's Housing Reserve Fund (directly funded by City Council from the General Fund) and Housing Assistance Fund (funded by housing mitigation fees from private development applications) remain available for implementation of at least four lower income households via rental subsidy and/or new affordable housing (i.e. for the acquisition of land and construction of affordable units to be made available for individuals or families of extremely low, very low or low income levels).

3 Currently, the City does not have any constructed deed-restricted affordable units to be conserved or rehabilitated.



CITY OF
DEL MAR



Appendix B: Candidate Sites Analysis



APPENDIX B: CANDIDATE SITES ANALYSIS

A. CANDIDATE SITES ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

The Housing Element is required to identify sites by income category to meet the City's RHNA Allocation. The sites represent the City of Del Mar's ability to develop housing at the designated income levels within the planning period (2021-2029). These sites must be residentially zoned or within a zone that permits residential uses.

Appendix B provides detailed information on the sites identified to meet the City's RHNA, including:

- ▶ Assessor Parcel Number (APN)
- ▶ Address
- ▶ Size (Acres)
- ▶ Zoning
- ▶ General Plan Land Use
- ▶ Ownership
- ▶ Existing On-site Uses
- ▶ Density
- ▶ Potential Development Capacity (Dwelling Units)

A summary of this information is included within the Housing Resources section of Del Mar's 2021-2029 Housing Element.

Table B-1 shows the City's 2021-2029 RHNA need by income category as well as a breakdown of the sites identified to meet that need. The analysis within **Appendix B** shows that the City of Del Mar has the capacity to meet the 2021-2029 RHNA allocation.

1. WATER, SEWER, AND DRY UTILITY AVAILABILITY

Each site has been evaluated to ensure there is adequate access to water and sewer connections as well as dry utilities. Each site is situated with a direct connection to a public street that has the appropriate water and sewer mains and other infrastructure to service the candidate site.

2. ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS (ADUS)

Accessory dwelling units are an important method for creating additional housing at all income levels within Del Mar. With new legislation directed at promoting the development of ADUs, it is anticipated that the annual number of ADUs developed within Del Mar will continue to increase substantially. Additionally, the City's ADU Pilot Program (discussed in the Housing Resources section) which currently provides an additional square footage incentive for participating property owners, will be expanded to offer additional incentives to homeowners who deed restrict an ADU on their property for rent to a lower income household in an effort to increase the number of lower income units in Del Mar.

New legislation has made it so ADUs can be developed essentially wherever residential uses are permitted. In order to analyze the potential for ADU development within the 2021-2029 planning period, the City

identified all residentially zoned parcels (approximately 2,013) and conservatively estimated that 5% of the available parcels will develop an ADU during the planning period. While this exceeds the past performance for development of ADUs within the City, there are a variety of factors that have stimulated recent interest in ADUs and facilitated production. This includes the new legislation that took effect January 1, 2020, the City's ADU Pilot Program (incentive program), creation of ADU plan templates to facilitate processing of ADU applications, local process streamlining improvements, and greater coordination with Coastal Commission staff in the San Diego district office to minimize appeals.

The City's existing permit process supports development of ADUs and will be further improved through expansion of opportunities for production of ADUs and tiny houses. The Housing Element includes six action programs that are focused on ADUs including a mid-cycle progress review to help assess whether additional incentives should be offered to further encourage production of ADUs for lower income households. The referenced policies and programs within the Housing Element demonstrate the City is committed to further promote and support ADU development. Moreover, the projections for ADU production during the 6th Cycle can reasonably be achieved. In 2020, the City issued building permits for 13 ADUs and an additional 21 ADUs are in process of building permit approval. At this pace, it can be reasonably anticipated that at least 100 ADU building permits will be issued during the planning period (2021-2029) at a rate of at least 12 per year, and that 15% of the total ADUs will take advantage of the various incentives offered in exchange for commitments to deed restrict the ADUs as affordable to lower income households.

As shown in **Table B-1**, it is anticipated that 100 total ADU units will be developed within Del Mar over the planning period. This includes 15 ADUs at lower income affordable rates, which will be facilitated through incentives in order to meet the 15-unit target. The remaining 85 units projected in the Housing Element are anticipated to develop at moderate or above moderate-income levels, which is in line with current ADU production rates.

Table B-1a: Summary of RHNA Status and Sites Inventory (Dwelling Units) North Commercial Zone instead of Border Avenue Rezone					
	Extremely Low/ Very Low Income	Low Income	Moderate Income	Above Moderate Income	Total
2021-2029 RHNA	37	64	31	31	163
2013-2021 Carryover		12			12
RHNA Obligation including Carryover	37	76	31	31	175
RHNA Credit (Units Built during current projection period)	0	0	13	1	14
Total Net RHNA Obligations Remaining	37	76	18	30	161
Sites Available to meet RHNA					
Professional Commercial (PC) Zone	3 ¹		--	14	17
North Commercial (NC) Zone (not including Watermark lots)	22 ²		--	92	114
Rezoned Watermark Lots	10 ³			38	48
Public Facilities (PF) – City Owned Properties	4 ⁴		--	--	4
941 Camino Del Mar Specific Plan	2		--	9	11
Existing Residentially Zoned Properties	3 ⁵		17 ⁶	11 ⁶	31
Accessory Dwelling Unit Production	15		45	40	100
Total Potential Capacity	59		62	204	325
Sites Proposed for Rezoning (if required)	54 ⁷		0	0	54
Total Sites Available	113		62	204	379
Sites Surplus/Shortfall (+/-)⁸	0		+44	+174	+218
Notes:					
1. Relies on 807 CDM and 853 CDM.					
2. Relies on 2002 Jimmy Durante Blvd. (JDB), 2010 JDB, 2120 JDB, 2126 JDB, 2148 JDB, and 2236 JDB.					
3. Relies on APNs 299-100-47 and -48.					
4. 4 units are attributed to one lot: City Hall expansion lot C (APN 300-093-17). This is candidate site 55.					
5. 3 units are attributed to a City owned vacant lot in the RM-East zone (APN 299-030-12). This is candidate site it is in the Floodplain overlay zone.					
6. Comprised of sites included within Table B-4.					
7. 54 lower income units are planned for the State Fairgrounds property. If Program 3A is not timely implemented, then rezone per Program 1E will be required.					
8. Calculated by taking the total sites available and subtracting the net RHNA obligation.					

Table B-1b: Summary of RHNA Status and Sites Inventory (Dwelling Units) – Alternative – Border Ave Rezone instead of North Commercial (NC) Zone					
	Extremely Low/ Very Low Income	Low Income	Moderate Income	Above Moderate Income	Total
2021-2029 RHNA	37	64	31	31	163
2013-2021 Carryover		12			12
RHNA Obligation including Carryover	37	76	31	31	175
RHNA Credit (Units Built during current projection period)	0	0	13	1	14
Total Net RHNA Obligations	37	76	18	30	161
Sites Available to meet RHNA					
Professional Commercial (PC) Zone	3 ¹		--	14	17
Rezoned Watermark Lots (NC)	10 ²			38	48
Public Facilities (PF) – City Owned Properties	4 ³		--	--	4
941 Camino Del Mar Specific Plan	2		--	9	11
Existing Residentially Zoned Properties	3 ⁴		17 ⁵	11 ⁵	31
Accessory Dwelling Unit Production	15		45	40	100
Total Potential Capacity	37		62	112	211
Sites Proposed for Rezoning (if required)	76 ⁶		0	112	188
Total Sites Available	113		62	224	399
Sites Surplus/Shortfall (+/-)⁷	0		+44	+194	+238
Notes:					
1. Relies on 807 CDM and 853 CDM.					
2. Relies on APNs 299-100-47 and -48					
3. These 4 units are attributed to one lot: City Hall expansion lot C (APN 300-093-17). This is candidate site 55.					
4. These 3 units are attributed to a City owned vacant lot in the RM-East zone (APN 299-030-12). This is candidate site 7. It is in the Floodplain overlay zone.					
5. Comprised of sites included within Table B-4.					
6. Relies upon 22 lower income affordable units via the Border Avenue Rezone and 54 lower income units at the State Fairgrounds. If Program 3A is not timely implemented, then rezone per Program 1E will be required to address the 54 lower income deficit units from Fairgrounds.					
7. Calculated by taking the total sites available and subtracting the net RHNA obligation.					

B.1 VERY LOW- AND LOW-INCOME CANDIDATE SITES INVENTORY

This section contains a description and listing of the candidate sites identified to meet the Del Mar's very low and low income RHNA need.

1. CALCULATION OF UNIT CAPACITY

Sites within the Professional Commercial (PC) Zone

Sites within the PC zone were primarily selected based on the site location along the City's main commercial corridor pursuant to the existing housing plan set forth per 5th Cycle Program 2F housing program to create adequate sites in the PC zone. The sites were further evaluated for development potential based on site characteristics such as site size and potential development yield. The City adopted an ordinance in September 2020 in accordance with the 5th Cycle Housing Element. The City is in the process of gaining Coastal Commission certification of the locally adopted ordinance to allow the development of housing at 20 dwelling units per acre. This zone is made up of a total of four lots that can yield a total of 26 units, including five lower income units. The development yield was calculated by assuming that 20% of the potentially developable units (density multiplied by gross parcel acreage) for each site would be affordable at the lower income levels (based on the City's inclusionary housing ordinance requirements). Only two of the four lots are being relied upon to meet a portion of the City's lower income RHNA. This includes 807 Camino del Mar, which can yield 6 units including one lower income affordable unit; and 853 Camino del Mar which can yield 11 units, including two affordable units. These sites are currently developed with older office development that is likely to redevelop during the planning period (2021-2029).

Sites within the North Commercial (NC) Zone

Sites within the NC zone were primarily selected based on the sites proximity to the State Fairgrounds and connection to the City's main commercial corridor pursuant to the existing housing plan set forth per 5th Cycle Program 2E to create adequate sites in the NC zone. The sites were further evaluated for development potential based on site characteristics such as site size and potential development yield. The City adopted an ordinance in October 2020 and is in the process of gaining Coastal Commission certification of the locally adopted ordinance to allow the development of housing at 20 dwelling units per acre and to permit residential as the sole use within a site in these zones. In November 2020 a Referendum of the adopted Ordinance 973 was filed. In order for the Ordinance to become effective, it must be affirmed by a public vote or must be withdrawn by the Referendum proponent.

There are 16 lots in the NC zone. Seven of the 16 lots are infeasible for multiple unit housing development for various reasons including size, existing use, and environmentally sensitive land constraints. The remaining nine lots have housing development potential. Two of the nine lots are part of an existing development application (Watermark LP) to develop a 48 unit project, including 10 lower income affordable units on APNs 299-100-47 and -48, consistent with the 5th Cycle Housing Element Rezone Program 2G. The remaining seven lots can yield 124 units, including 24 lower income affordable units. Six of those seven lots are being relied upon to meet a portion of the City's lower income RHNA. This includes a total of 22 lower income affordable units from the following properties: 2002 Jimmy Durante Blvd, 2010 Jimmy Durante Blvd, 2020 Jimmy Durante Blvd, 2126 Jimmy Durante Blvd, 2148 Jimmy Durante Blvd, 2148 Jimmy Durante Blvd, and 2236 Jimmy Durante Blvd. The development yield was calculated by assuming that 20% of the potentially developable units (density multiplied by gross parcel acreage) for each site would be affordable at the lower income levels (based on the City's inclusionary housing ordinance requirements).

Sites within the 941 Camino del Mar Specific Plan

The 941 Camino del Mar Specific Plan is a zone that was adopted by the City Council and certified by the Coastal Commission. Based on the development agreement and various applications in process, the City anticipates two units for low income households to be developed on this site during the planning period (2021-2029).

Sites within the Public Facilities (PF) Zone

The PF zone applies to City-owned property. The City will amend the PF Zone to make it clear that housing is an allowed use. One existing vacant site, expansion lot C on 10th Street that is part of the greater City Hall complex, is identified within the City’s adequate sites inventory to meet a portion of the City’s lower income RHNA (4 units). This site is not identified as excess property. It is a property the City could develop with affordable units for lower income households if needed to meet the City’s RHNA obligations.

Sites within Residential Zones

Within the RM-East zone, the City owns a vacant lot (APN 299-030-12) that is identified within the City’s adequate sites inventory to meet a portion of the City’s lower income RHNA (3 units). This site is not identified as excess property. It is a property the City could develop with affordable units for lower income households if needed to meet the City’s RHNA obligations.

Sites to be Rezoned

The Housing Element proposes to develop at least 54 affordable units on the State Fairgrounds property through a prospective development agreement. If the agreement is not reached within the first 3 years of the planning period per Program 3A, per contingency Program 1E the City will rezone up to nine sites currently zoned for lower density residential uses to address the deficit of 54 lower income affordable units. The rezone action would be addressed by applying an overlay zone that will accommodate the development of multi-dwelling unit housing at 20 dwelling units per acre through a “by right” process per Government Code Sections 65583.2(h) and (i). **Table B-2** shows those sites set to be rezoned as part of the Housing Element Policy Program.

Site Number/Name	Gross Acreage	Potential Units	
		Lower Income	Above Moderate
Site 1(a-f): North Bluff Properties	12.39	47-61	200-250
Site 98(a-c): South Stratford Properties	4.94	19-25	80-99
Total	17.33	66	280-349

Like many areas within Del Mar, these sites are located in areas where the land values are high, decreasing the likelihood that a project will be proposed with 100% affordable units. In calculating the potential dwelling unit capacity, the Housing Element assumes that 20% of the potential units available to be developed on this site will be designated as very-low and low income. This is a reasonable assumption because the City’s inclusionary housing ordinance requires this as the minimum level of affordability. Further, because this is also the level of affordability needed for a project to receive a density bonus per State law . The remaining units within such projects are anticipated to be above moderate.

It should be noted that four of the nine vacant sites to be rezoned are located within the Coastal Bluff Overlay zone, which prohibits development within 40’ of the edge of the bluff. The Housing Element

anticipates all nine sites will be needed, if a rezone action is necessary, in order to achieve sufficient sites to meet the City’s lower income RHNA obligation.

2. SELECTION OF SITES

Sites identified within Housing Element rezone programs to meet the City’s very-low and low income RHNA were selected based on their ability to meet the default density of at least 20 dwelling units per acre and the AB 1397 size requirements of at least .5 acres but not greater than 10 acres.

Sites were selected based on their potential viability to accommodate lower income housing within the 2021-209 planning period. This includes an evaluation of vacant land within the City (**Table B-3**) as well as underutilized sites that may provide the potential for redevelopment to accommodate residential at higher densities.

Site Type	# of Units	% of Lower Income RHNA Allocation (101 Units)
Vacant	59	58%
Non-Vacant	56	55%
Total	115	113%

The following parcels are included in the vacant parcels calculation above:

- ▶ 2990301200 (28th Street) - 4 units
- ▶ 3000931700 (10th Street) - 6 units
- ▶ 2982410600 (Border Avenue) - 10 units
- ▶ 2982412900 (Camino Del Mar) - 3 units
- ▶ 2982413400 (Border Avenue) - 12 units
- ▶ 2982413500 (Border Avenue) – 6 units
- ▶ 2982413600 (Camino Del Mar) – 6 units
- ▶ 2991004900 (2236 Jimmy Durante Blvd) – 1 unit
- ▶ 2991004800 (Jimmy Durante Blvd) – 6 units
- ▶ 2991004700 (Jimmy Durante Blvd) – 4 units
- ▶ 2991003000 (Jimmy Durante Blvd) – 1 unit

For the purposes of this analysis, accessory dwelling unit potential was calculated separately as outlined within the Candidate Sites Analysis Overview section above. ADUs represent additional potential units to meet the City’s RHNA.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF NON-VACANT SITES

[While the City meets 50 percent of the Low and Very Low income RHNA on vacant sites, there is additional analysis required to support the assumptions for redevelopment of non-vacant sites.](#)

Existing Lease Agreements

Existing lease agreements on infill and non-vacant properties present a potential impediment that may prevent residential development within the planning period. State law requires the City to consider lease terms in evaluating the use of non-vacant sites, however the City does not have access to private party lease agreements or other contractual agreements amongst parties because they are private documents. Therefore, the City has conducted an analysis to identify sites that show characteristics indicating they are likely to redevelop within the planning period, including past performance, an on-the-ground existing use analysis and a market analysis to understand cost of land, construction, and development trends in Del Mar.

Experience Developing Non-Vacant

The City of Del Mar is a built-out community, with little vacant land available. Therefore, most recent construction is redevelopment of non-vacant sites. As growth continues, the City will utilize both the Housing Element and its policies to create new housing near economic opportunity and transit. The following approved projects illustrate a past performance and the viability of developing non-vacant sites within Del Mar.

Table B-4: Example Development of Non-Vacant Sites for Residential Uses				
Project Address/ APN	Dwelling Units	Zoning	Use Prior to Redevelopment	Project Analysis
<u>941 Camino del Mar</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>Gas Station, Vacant</u>	<u>A mixed-use development with 2 low-income units</u>
<u>915 Camino del Mar</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>CC</u>	<u>Commercial Office, Retail, Restaurant</u>	<u>A commercial office/retail/restaurant with an added second story dwelling unit</u>
<u>320 11th Street</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>R2</u>	<u>Single Family Dwelling unit</u>	<u>A duplex development</u>
<u>1616 Camino del Mar</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>R2</u>	<u>Single Family Dwelling unit</u>	<u>Rezoned to Hotel Specific Plan to allow multiple dwelling units and short-term rental use</u>

Existing Use on Candidate Sites

Table B-5 shows the existing uses on each of the candidate sites identified to meet Del Mar’s RHNA need. The majority of the non-vacant sites identified are underutilized or are considered non-vacant per HCD’s standards. However, these lots have viable capacity for redevelopment. Each site was analyzed based on viability for redevelopment. The sites were evaluated based on:

- Parcel acreage
- Availability of land for residential development
- Existing use
- Accessibility to resources and transit proximity

Table B-5: Existing Uses on Candidate Sites (Identified to Meet RHNA)				
APN	Existing Building Square Footage	Maximum Buildable Area (Acres)	Remaining Buildable Area	Analysis
3010100100	<u>0</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>Privately-owned vacant land to meet lower income RHNA</u>
3010100200	<u>0</u>	<u>1.80</u>	<u>1.80</u>	<u>Privately-owned vacant lot with Tennis Court to meet lower income RHNA</u>
3003211400	<u>0</u>	<u>2.14</u>	<u>2.14</u>	<u>Privately-owned vacant land to meet lower income RHNA</u>
2982410600	<u>0</u>	<u>1.90</u>	<u>1.90</u>	<u>Privately-owned vacant lot with storage shed to meet lower income RHNA</u>
2982410700	<u>0</u>	<u>3.52</u>	<u>3.52</u>	<u>Privately-owned vacant lot with storage shed and paved driveway to meet lower income RHNA</u>
2982412900	<u>0</u>	<u>0.63</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Privately-owned vacant land to meet lower income RHNA</u>
2982413400	<u>0</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Privately-owned vacant land to meet lower income RHNA</u>
2982413500	<u>0</u>	<u>0.98</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Privately-owned vacant land to meet lower income RHNA</u>
2982413600	<u>0</u>	<u>1.24</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Privately-owned vacant land to meet lower income RHNA</u>
2991002800	NA	0.51	NA	<u>Construction storage/warehouse building to meet lower income RHNA</u>
2991002700	NA	0.90	NA	<u>Office buildings with associated parking to meet lower income RHNA</u>
2990710600	35,850	2.12	1.30	<u>Office building complex with associated parking to meet lower income RHNA</u>
2990710700	14,550	1.42	1.09	<u>Office building complex</u>
2991003000	996	0.38	0.36	<u>Small commercial beauty salon/office with associated surface parking to meet lower income RHNA</u>
3002223100	10,586	0.56	0.32	<u>Small commercial business/office with associated surface parking to meet lower income RHNA</u>
3002223300	NA	0.30	NA	<u>Office building with associated surface parking lot to meet lower income RHNA</u>
2990301200	<u>0</u>	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>City-owned vacant lot to meet lower income RHNA</u>
3000931700	<u>0</u>	0.10	<u>0</u>	<u>City-owned vacant lot (part of overall City Hall complex) to meet lower income RHNA</u>
2982603500	NA	12.32	NA	<u>Horse stables for Del Mar Racetrack to meet lower income RHNA</u>
2982710300	NA	10.31	NA	<u>East main stable Parking lot and horse stables for the Del Mar Racetrack to meet lower income RHNA</u>
2990212000	NA	0.31	NA	<u>Privately-owned lot with Tennis court and green house -above moderate income</u>

Table B-5: Existing Uses on Candidate Sites (Identified to Meet RHNA)

APN	Existing Building Square Footage	Maximum Buildable Area (Acres)	Remaining Buildable Area	Analysis
3000910400	0	0.18	0.18	Privately-owned vacant lot used <u>as yard for two adjacent residential parcels – moderate income</u>
3003910800	2655	0.24	0.18	Single Family <u>Home and Yard on lot that allows duplex – above moderate</u>
2991421100	1561	0.29	0.25	Single-Family <u>Home with yard on lot that allows duplex – moderate income</u>
2991421300	4859	0.35	0.24	Single-Family <u>Home with yard on lot that allows duplex – moderate income</u>
2990726300	0	0.57	0.57	<u>Privately-owned vacant lot– above moderate income</u>
3010321100	NA	0.38	NA	<u>Non-conforming Car repair shop with associated parking in R1-14 zone zone – above moderate income</u>
2992006500	12985	5.53	5.23	<u>Subdividable large lot with Single-Family Home – above moderate income</u>
2992006300	NA	2.14	NA	<u>Subdividable privately-owned vacant lot with structure on it – above moderate income</u>
2992007100	2519	3.91	3.85	<u>Subdividable large lot with Single-Family Home – above moderate income</u>
2992006400	3823	6.95	6.86	<u>Subdividable large lot with Single-Family Home – Above moderate income</u>

Note: NA = data not available through local and online sources.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL SITE PARCELS

The City of Del Mar has identified 5 parcels that are smaller than half an acre in size and are planned to accommodate units affordable to lower income households. Assembly Bill 1397 identifies general size requirements for candidate housing sites designated to accommodate low- and very low-income units greater than half an acre and less than 10 acres in size.

Two of the “small site” parcels (2990301200 and 3000931700) are city-owned vacant lots that have been identified as part of the Sites Analysis to meet the lower income RHNA need. The City has total site control over these lots which means the City is able to facilitate development of small units for lower income households as needed during the 6th Cycle.

The remaining three “small site” parcels include 2236 Jimmy Durante Blvd (2991004900), 2148 Jimmy Durante Blvd (2991003000), and 807 Camino del Mar (3002223300). These parcels were chosen based on the zones allowable density per the 5th Cycle zone code amendments, interest from property owners, and staff insight of development opportunity. The parcels at 2236 Jimmy Durante Blvd and 2148 Jimmy Durante Blvd are located adjacent to one another and could be developed individually or consolidated. The owner for the parcel at 807 Camino del Mar confirmed that there are no limitations or restrictions that would prevent development of housing on their lot during the 6th Cycle and that they would be keeping their options open in consideration of what potential incentives and accommodations become available as a result of the housing programs. Program 1I (Streamlining and Incentives for Development of Lower Income Units) is

included in the housing plan to implement streamlining and incentives to facilitate development of lower income units on these parcels and other identified candidate sites. During the first year of the planning period the City will be conducting an economic study and zoning assessment to evaluate which permit processes (i.e. conditional use permits, lot consolidation) and development standards (i.e. floor area ratio, lot coverage, height) should be considered for incentives. Based on past performance and market trends it is likely for there to be interest in redevelopment of these parcels with multiple dwelling units and/or mixed use, particularly once the incentives become available.

Figure B-1: Map of Very Low and Low Income Sites

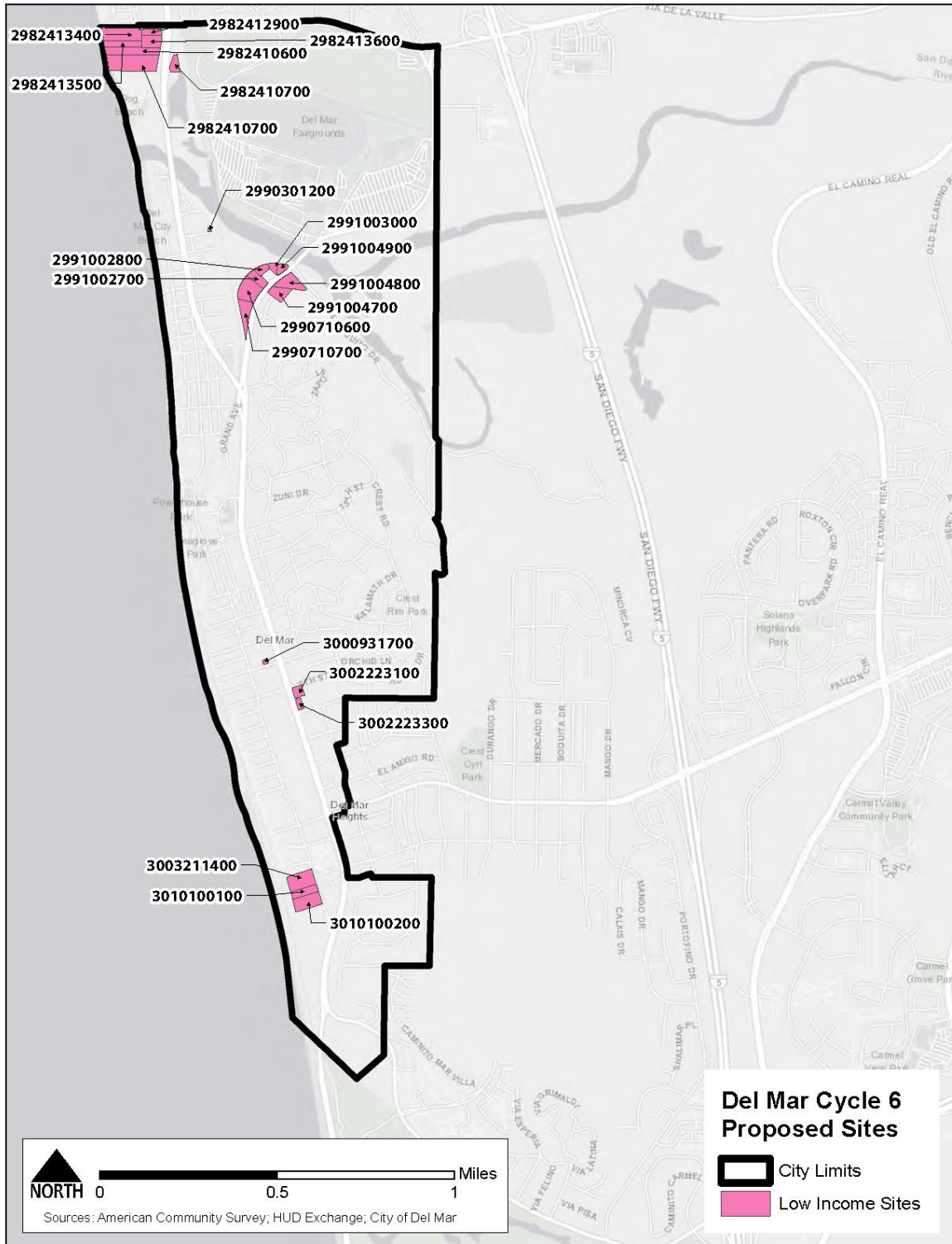


Table B-6: Low and Very Low-Income Sites

APN	Address	Gross Parcel Acreage	Net Parcel Acreage	Description (Existing Use)	Parcel Specific Comments	Ownership	Zone Designation	Overlay	Density	Potential Lower Income Units	Existing Use
Overlay Zones: Bluff, Slope and Canyon (BSC), Lagoon (LG), Open Space (OS), Urban/Wildland Interface (WUI)											
3010100100	Stratford Ct	1.00	0.90	Staver Family "estate property". PEIR Candidate site 98B	Existing private open space area. (Vacant)	Torrey Pacific Group	R1-40	BSC, HEI (Proposed)	20-25	4-5	Privately-owned vacant land
3010100200	Stratford Ct	1.80	1.62	Staver Family "estate property". PEIR Candidate site 98C	Existing private open space area. (Vacant)	Torrey Pacific Group	R1-40	BSC, HEI (Proposed)	20-25	7-9	Privately-owned vacant land with tennis court
3003211400	Stratford Ct	2.14	1.87	Staver Family "estate property". PEIR Candidate site 98A	Existing private open space area. (Vacant)	Torrey Pacific Group	R1-40	BSC, HEI (Proposed)	20-25	8-11	Privately-owned vacant land
2982410600	Border Ave	1.90	1.88	Collection of vacant parcels adjacent to the coast. (Coastal Bluff Overlay Zone) PEIR Candidate Site 1E	Vacant coastal bluff	Stensrud Lazier Holding Trust	R1-40	BSC HEI (Proposed)	20-25	8-10	Privately-owned vacant land with storage shed
2982410700	929 Border Ave	3.52	3.49	Nonvacant parcel in collection of identified vacant parcels adjacent to the coast. (Coastal Bluff Overlay Zone) PEIR Candidate Site 1F	Single-family residential parcel on a large lot	Stensrud Lazier Holding Trust	R1-40	BSC, HEI (Proposed)	20-25	19-24	Privately-owned vacant land with storage shed and driveway
2982412900	Camino Del Mar	0.63	0.63	Collection of vacant parcels	Vacant coastal bluff	Delfina Mar Development C	R1-14	BSC, HEI (Proposed)	20-25	2-3	Privately-owned vacant land

				adjacent to the coast. PEIR Candidate Site 1B							
2982413400	Border Ave	2.46	2.00	Collection of vacant parcels adjacent to the coast. (Coastal Bluff Overlay Zone) PEIR Candidate Site 1A	Vacant coastal bluff	Delfina Mar Development C	R1-14	BSC, HEI (Proposed)	20-25	9-12	Privately-owned vacant land
2982413500	Border Ave	1.21	0.98	Collection of vacant parcels adjacent to the coast. (Coastal Bluff Overlay Zone) PEIR Candidate Site 1C	Vacant coastal bluff	Delfina Mar Development C	R1-40	BSC, HEI (Proposed)	20-25	4-6	Privately-owned vacant land
2982413600	Camino Del Mar	1.24	1.24	Collection of vacant parcels adjacent to the coast. PEIR Candidate Site 1D	Vacant coastal bluff	Delfina Mar Development C	R1-40	BSC, HEI (Proposed)	20-25	5-6	Privately-owned vacant land
North Commercial Parcels											
2991002800	2126 Jimmy Durante Blvd	0.51	0.51	Light industrial uses	Existing warehouse buildings	Read Family LLC	NC	LG	20	2	Construction storage/warehouse building
2991002700	2120 Jimmy Durante Blvd	0.90	0.90	Office/Light industrial uses	Four existing offices buildings	Knorr Donna M Trust 06-24-92	NC	LG	20	4	Office buildings with associated parking
2990710600	2010 Jimmy Durante Blvd	2.12	2.12	Office uses	Existing office complex	Bungalows Del Mar LLC	NC	LG	20	8	Office building complex with associated parking

2990710700	2002 Jimmy Durante Blvd	1.42	1.42	Commercial/Office uses	Tradewinds Village Retail Center	Hinds Investments LP	NC	LG	20	6	Office building complex
2991004800	Jimmy Durante Blvd	1.55	1.55	Vacant Parcel	Vacant Parcel	Watermark D M LP	NC	BSC, LG	20	6	Privately-owned vacant land
2991004700	Jimmy Durante Blvd	1.13	1.13	Vacant Parcel	Vacant Parcel	Watermark D M LP	NC	BSC	20	4	Privately-owned vacant land
2991004900	2236 Jimmy Durante Blvd	0.42	0.42	Vacant Parcel	Vacant Parcel	Marten R T	NC	LG	20	1	Privately-owned vacant land
2991003000	2148 Jimmy Durante Blvd	0.38	0.38	Commercial/Office Uses	Small office business with surface parking lot	Matthews Erin M Separate Property Trust 11-23-16 Marten R T	NC	LG	20	1	Small commercial beauty salon/office with associated surface parking
Professional Commercial Parcels											
3002223100	853 Camino Del Mar	0.56	0.56	Commercial/Office uses	Existing office complex	Del Mar Building Group LLC	PC		20	2	Commercial/office building with associated surface parking lot
3002223300	807 Camino Del Mar	0.30	0.30	Commercial/Office uses	Existing commercial /office center with surface parking	Wuotan A LLC	PC		20	1	Office building with associated surface parking lot
City-Owned Parcels											
2990301200	28 th Street	0.06	0.06	Vacant Parcel	Vacant Parcel	City of Del Mar	RME	LG	10.9	4	City-owned vacant land
3000931700	10 th Street	0.1	0.1	Vacant Parcel Adjacent to City Hall Parking	City Hall Expansion Area C (Vacant)	City of Del Mar	PF			4	City-owned vacant land (part of overall City Hall complex)
State-Owned Parcels											

2982603500	2586 Jimmy Durante Blvd	12.32	12.32	Commercial/Fair ground uses	Multiple horse stables and related buildings	State of California	FR	Floodplain, LG		27	State-owned Horse stables for Del Mar Racetrack
2982710300	2587 Jimmy Durante Blvd	10.31	10.31	Commercial/Fair ground uses	Parking lot and multiple horse stables and related buildings	State of California	FR	Floodplain, LG		27	State-owned East main stable Parking lot and horse stables for the Del Mar Racetrack

B. 2 MODERATE/ABOVE MODERATE-INCOME CANDIDATE SITES INVENTORY

This section contains a description and listing of the candidate sites identified to meet the Del Mar's moderate and above moderate income RHNA need.

1. CALCULATION OF UNIT CAPACITY

The capacity of these sites was initially determined by multiplying the parcel size by the maximum achievable density for that zoning designation and rounding down to the nearest whole dwelling unit. Where information is known, acreage has been netted out for potential constraints to development.

2. SELECTION OF SITES

This Appendix B contains a selection of those sites that are most likely to be developed for moderate and above-moderate income housing. For the purpose of identifying sites with the potential to be redeveloped within the planning period, this analysis considered existing residentially zoned parcels within the following zones based on the permitted densities within those zones:

- ▶ Above moderate
 - R1-40, Very Low Density Residential
 - R1-14, Modified Low Density Residential
 - R1-10, Low Density Residential
 - R1-10B, Low Density Residential - Beach
- ▶ Moderate:
 - R1-5, Medium Density Single-Family Residential
 - R1-5B, Medium Density Single-Family Residential - Beach
 - RME, Medium Density Mixed-Use - East
 - RMW, Medium Density Mixed-Use - West
 - RMC, Medium Density Mixed-Use - Central
 - RMS, Medium Density Mixed-Use - South
 - R2, High Density

Due to the primarily developed nature of Del Mar's neighborhoods, sites with a capacity through the existing zoning to develop at least one additional unit were considered within the analysis. In most instances, additional units are achievable through the subdivision of an existing property and addition of dwelling units.

For the purposes of this analysis, accessory dwelling unit potential was calculated separately as outlined within the Candidate Sites Analysis Overview section above. ADUs represent additional potential units to meet the City's RHNA.

Figure B-2: Map of Moderate/Above Moderate Sites

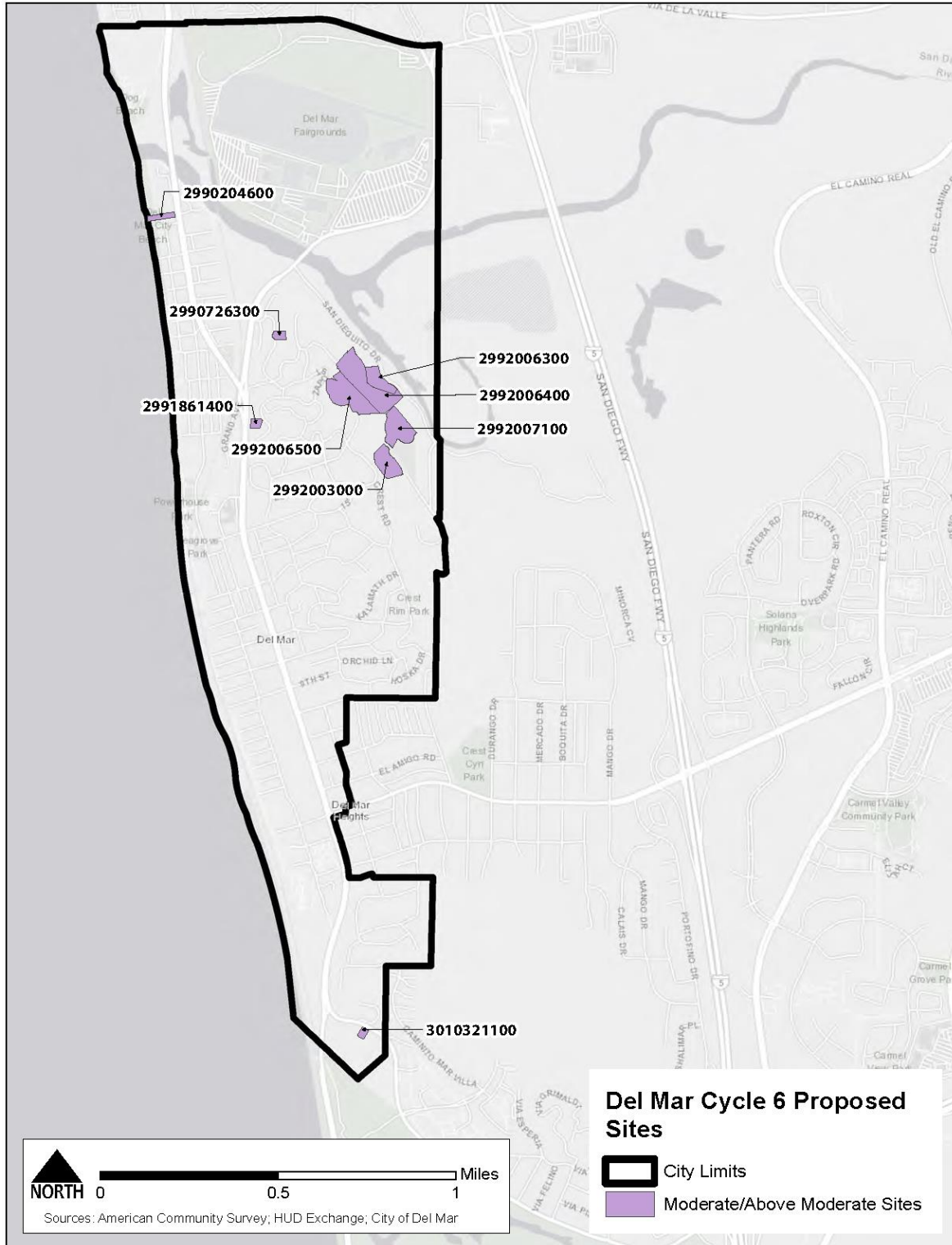


Figure Table B-57: Above Moderate Sites

APN	Address	Parcel Size (AC)	Description (Existing Use)	Parcel Specific Comments	Zone Designation	Overlay Zone	Density	Potential Units	Existing Use
Overlay Zones: Bluff, Slope and Canyon (BSC), Lagoon (LG), Open Space (OS), Urban/Wildland Interface (WUI)									
2990726300	2069 SEAVIEW AVE	0.57	Vacant	Part of residential single family but mostly vacant large lot	R1-10		4.3	1	Mostly vacant elevated parcel with driveway
2991861400	DEL MAR CA 92014	0.50	Vacant	Part of residential single family but mostly large lot	R1-10		4.3	2	Vacant
2990204600	2920 CAMINO DEL MAR	0.71	Residential Single Family	Backyard of Residential Single Family	R1-10B		4.3	1	Vacant
3010321100	155 CARMEL VALLEY RD	0.38	Non-conforming Commercial	Non-conforming autobody repair shop with rear parking	R1-14	BSC, LG, OS, WUI	3.1	1	Car repair shop with associated parking
2992006500	690 SERPENTINE DR	5.53	Residential Single Family	Residential Single Family with Large lot	R1-40	BSC, OS, WUI	1	1	Single-family residential homes with elevated roads leading to driveway
2992006300	SAN DIEGUITO DR	2.14	Vacant	Large lot with structure on it	R1-40	BSC, LG, OS, WUI	1	1	Large lot with small structure on it
2992007100	1810 SAN DIEGUITO DR	3.91	Residential Single Family	Residential Single Family with Large lot	R1-40	BSC, WUI	1	1	Residential Single-Family Home with large lot
2992003000	DEL MAR CA 92014	2.79	Vacant	Large vacant lot	R1-40	BSC, WUI	1	2	Vacant
2992006400	2100 GATUN ST	6.95	Residential Single Family	Residential Single Family with Large lot	R1-40	BSC, LG, OS, WUI	1	1	Residential Single Family with Large lot

Figure-Table B-86: Moderate Sites

APN	Address	Parcel Size (AC)	Description (Existing Use)	Parcel Specific Comments	Zone Designation	Overlay Zone	Density	Potential Units	Existing Use
Overlay Zones: Bluff, Slope and Canyon (BSC), Lagoon (LG), Open Space (OS), Urban/Wildland Interface (WUI)									
2990212000	2810 CAMINO DEL MAR	0.31	Residential	Tennis Court	R1-5B	FP	8.7	2	Tennis court near residential uses
3000910400	12TH STREET	0.18	Vacant	Vacant lot with existing trees and landscaping	R2		12.5	2	Backyard/storage use of neighboring residential parcels
3001740200	9TH STREET	0.18	Vacant	Vacant lot with existing trees and landscaping	R2		12.5	2	Vacant
3003910800	1230 LUNETTA DR	0.24	Single Family Residential	Single Family Residential with Yard	RMC		12.5	2	Single Family Residential with Yard
2991421100	1935 SANTA FE AVE	0.29	Single Family Residential	Single Family Residential with Yard	RMW		17.6	4	Single-Family Residential with yard
2991421300	1923 SANTA FE AVE	0.35	Single Family Residential	Single Family Residential with Yard	RMW		17.6	5	Single-Family Residential with yard

C. 3 22ND DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION (DAA)

The Del Mar Fairgrounds, which is approximately 370 acres of land area in north coastal San Diego County, is owned and operated by the 22nd District Agricultural Association (DAA), a State of California agency. Although around 80% of the Fairgrounds is in the City of Del Mar, the City as a municipality has no authority to approve/disapprove development or activities held on the Fairgrounds property. The Fairgrounds is governed by a Board of Directors, each of whom is appointed by the Governor.

Despite ownership by the State of California, the Del Mar Fairgrounds presents an opportunity for the development of lower income housing that can potentially help to meet the housing needs of current and future residents of Del Mar. As part of the policy program established within the Housing Element (see **Program 3A**), the City will actively pursue partnership and development agreement opportunities with the 22nd DAA Fairgrounds to accommodate lower income housing within the fairgrounds property. If successful, the development of housing at deed-restricted lower income affordability levels will assist with meeting the City's lower income RHNA need and can help the State provide on-site workforce housing that supports the Fairgrounds operations.

Development of affordable housing at the Del Mar Fairgrounds site would require a development agreement and memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the State of California, the City of Del Mar, and likely an affordable housing developer. As this agreement does not currently exist, the City cannot rely on the potential for development within the State Fairgrounds as adequate sites to meet the City's RHNA need. Therefore, the contingency rezone plan in the Housing Element (see Program 1E) is included in the City's list of adequate sites to meet the City's lower income RHNA need as set forth in **Table B-1**.

In anticipation of an agreement similar to the one described above; the City has conducted a preliminary analysis of the State Fairgrounds property to determine the potential dwelling unit yield. Integration of new housing development can take many forms and configurations to blend with the existing on-site uses and within the Del Mar community. The State Fairgrounds property is located within a short walking distance of the City's downtown village center, Del Mar's public parks and beach, and public transit.

It is assumed that prospective housing development on this site will occur at a minimum density of 20 dwelling units per acre. Through analysis of the State Fairgrounds property and input by the Citizen's Task Force, it is estimated that approximately 24 acres of the 370-acre property may be developable for residential uses without interrupting the existing on-site racetrack facilities and annual Del Mar Fair event areas. This yields a potential housing development capacity of approximately 480 dwelling units.

As stated within the Housing Element goals, the City is committed to vigorously pursuing an agreement to develop housing on the Del Mar Fairgrounds property and has developed **Program 3A** to identify actionable objectives that will lead to the timely development of affordable housing for lower income households. Further, as part of that agreement, the City's objective is to confirm that any affordable units developed on the State Fairgrounds property will be able to count towards meeting the City's lower income RHNA.

Table B-97: Potential Residential Capacity within the Del Mar Fairgrounds

	Gross Acreage ¹	Net Acreage	Targeted Number of Lower Income Units
Del Mar Fairgrounds	220.45	5.65	54
1. The Gross Acreage calculation includes only parcels within the fairgrounds property where it is anticipated that future housing may occur with minimal disruption to existing uses.			