



A G E N D A

CITY OF SEASIDE

CITY COUNCIL/SUCCESSOR

AGENCY TO THE

REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

REGULAR MEETING

440 HARCOURT AVE (COUNCIL CHAMBER)

Thursday, December 7, 2023

5:00 PM

NOTICE: *The City Council will hold its public meetings in person, with options for viewing and listening virtually or telephonically, based on availability.*

1. To view this meeting: Please click on the following link to the City of Seaside YouTube Channel: <https://www.youtube.com/c/CityofSeasideCalifornia>

2. To view this meeting: Using the Zoom application on your smart phone, laptop, tablet or desktop and click on this link: <https://ci-seaside-ca-us.zoom.us/j/81936832059>

WEBINAR ID: 819 3683 2059

3. To listen by phone: Please call (669) 900-9128

Enter the meeting ID 819 3683 2059 when prompted. There is no participate code – press the pound sign # after the recording prompts you.

4. To make public comment, the following options are available:

Before the Meeting via Email: Written comments can be emailed to

CityClerk@ci.seaside.ca.us Include the following subject line: "Public Comment Item #____" (insert the agenda item number relevant to your comment). Written comments must be received by 2:00 p.m. on the day of the meeting.

During the Meeting via Oral Comments: When the Chair calls for public comment, members of the public participating in person and wishing to address the City Council may approach the podium when the Chair calls for public comment.

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. ROLL CALL – ESTABLISHMENT OF QUORUM

Ian N. Oglesby

David R. Pacheco

Alexis Garcia-Arrazola

Rita Burks

Alex Miller

Mayor/Chair

Mayor Pro Tem/Vice Chair

Council/Agency Member

Council/Agency Member

Council/Agency Member

3. INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

4. REVIEW OF AGENDA

If there are any items that arose after the 72-hour posting deadline, this is the point in the meeting where a vote may be taken to add the item to the agenda. (A 2/3-majority vote is required).

5. PUBLIC COMMENT

Members of the public wishing to address the City Council on matters within the jurisdiction of the City of Seaside, but not on this agenda, may do so during the Public Comment period for up to three (3) minutes. Public Comments for "Presentations" on this agenda are also taken at this time; comments on specific agenda items are heard under that item. For the public record, please state your name.

6. CLOSED SESSION

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956 et seq., the City Council and Successor Agency to Redevelopment Agency may adjourn to a Closed Session to consider specific matters dealing with litigation, certain personnel matters, property negotiations or to confer with the City Attorney. Public comments on these items are taken after being read by the City Attorney. For the public record, please state your name.

A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54956.9(B) - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION

Consultation with: Don Freeman, Attorney at Law

B. PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54957

Title: City Attorney

C. PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54957

Title: City Manager

7. PUBLIC AGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

This is a time specifically set aside for representatives of public agencies to make brief comments of general interest to the City Council and the community.

8. PRESENTATIONS

A. UPCOMING CITYWIDE EVENTS AND COMMUNITY ANNOUNCEMENTS (RECREATION DIRECTOR DAN MEEWIS)

B. 2023 SEASIDE MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM MASTER PLAN (PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR/CITY ENGINEER NISHA PATEL)

C. MONTEREY PENINSULA CORPS OF THE SALVATION ARMY 2023 ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES UPDATES (MAJOR JOHN BENNETT)

D. MONTEREY ONE WATER WEIGHTED VOTE FORMULA POTENTIAL CHANGES (PAUL A. SCIUTO, GENERAL MANAGER)

E. TINY HOMES DEMONSTRATION (GARY TOET, DESIGNER)

9. CONSENT AGENDA

A. APPROVE MINUTES FROM NOVEMBER 14 AND 16, 2023

RECOMMENDATION: Approve minutes as presented in the agenda packet.

B. APPROVE AND FILE CITY CHECKS

RECOMMENDATION: Approve and file the accounts payable and wired payments made during the period of September 30, 2023 through November 10, 2023, including the payroll and benefits checks, direct deposits, and wired payments related to the pay period ending September 29, 2023, October 13, 2023 and October 27, 2023. Total Accounts Payable and Payroll for the above referenced period is \$6,737,153.95.

C. APPROVE AND FILE SUCCESSOR AGENCY CHECKS

RECOMMENDATION: Approve and file the accounts payable and wired payments made during the period of September 30, 2023 through November 10, 2023, including the payroll and benefits checks, direct deposits and wired payments related to the pay period ending September 29, 2023, October 13, 2023 and October 27, 2023. Total Accounts Payable and Payroll for the above referenced period is \$2,814.06.

D. APPROVE A MAYOR'S YOUTH FUND CONTRIBUTION REQUEST FROM SEASIDE AQUATIC CLUB

RECOMMENDATION: Approve a request from Seaside Aquatic Club for a donation of \$3,000.00 from the Mayor's Youth Fund to help cover the costs associated with the operations of the team.

E. APPROVE A FEE WAIVER REQUEST FROM ACTION COUNCIL - BUILDING HEALTHY COMMUNITIES FOR THE USE OF THE LAGUNA GRANDE HALL AND KITCHEN FOR THEIR YOUTH SUMMIT ON DECEMBER 16, 2023.

RECOMMENDATION: Approve the fee waiver request from Action Council - Building Healthy Communities for the use of the Laguna Grande Hall and Kitchen to hold their Youth Summit in the amount of \$424.50, the organization to provide the City with the non-refundable portion of the deposit of \$98.25.

F. APPROVE A PROCLAMATION HONORING DECEMBER 7 AS PEARL HARBOR REMEMBRANCE DAY

RECOMMENDATION: Approve a proclamation honoring December 7, 2023, as Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day in the City of Seaside.

G. APPROVE A PROCLAMATION COMMEMORATING THE ADOPTING OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, AND DECLARING DECEMBER 10 AS HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

RECOMMENDATION: Approve a proclamation commemorating the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations General Assembly, and declaring December 10, 2023, as Human Rights Day in the City of Seaside.

H. REVIEW AND TAKE ACTION ON TRAFFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION TO APPROVE THE TRAFFIC CALMING APPLICATION FOR SAN PABLO AVENUE BETWEEN MESCAL STREET AND GENERAL JIM MOORE BOULEVARD

RECOMMENDATION: Approve design for traffic calming on San Pablo Avenue from Mescal Street to General Jim Moore Boulevard.

I. ADOPT A RESOLUTION APPROVING A PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH PARAMETRIX INC. FOR THE SAN PABLO TRAFFIC CALMING WORK PLAN AND DESIGN FOR AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$81,610.00

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt a resolution authorizing the City Manager to execute a professional services agreement with Parametrix Inc. for the San Pablo Traffic Calming Work Plan and Design for an amount not to exceed \$81,610.00.

J. ADOPT A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE ANNUAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE REPORT IN SUPPORT OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY MEASURE X AND AUTHORIZING STAFF TO SUBMIT THE REPORT TO THE TRANSPORTATION AGENCY FOR MONTEREY COUNTY

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt a resolution approving the annual compliance report in support of projects funded by Measure X and authorizing staff to submit the Report to the Transportation Agency for Monterey County (TAMC) in order for the City to continue receiving the revenue generated from Measure X funds.

K. ADOPT A RESOLUTION MODIFYING THE ANNUAL CITY COUNCIL OUTSIDE ASSIGNMENTS FOR JANUARY 1, 2023 TO DECEMBER 31, 2023

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt a resolution modifying the City Council outside agency assignments to appoint Mayor Oglesby as the primary representative for the Monterey County Mosquito Abatement District, and Mayor Pro Tem Pacheco as the alternate representative for the same; and appoint Council Member Garcia-Arrazola as the primary representative for ReGen Monterey, and Council Member Miller as the alternate representative for the same.

L. ADOPT A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AN AMENDMENT TO THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH HARRIS & ASSOCIATES FOR ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT AND INSPECTION SERVICES FOR THE FY 2021/2022 PAVEMENT REHABILITATION PROJECT FOR AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$61,720.00.

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt a resolution authorizing an amendment to the professional services agreement with Harris & Associates for additional construction management and inspection services for the FY 2021/2022 Pavement Rehabilitation Project for an amount not to exceed \$61,720.00.

10. PUBLIC HEARING

A. GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT GPA-23-02: ADOPT A RESOLUTION AMENDING THE GENERAL PLAN AND ADOPTING THE 6TH CYCLE (2023-2031) DRAFT HOUSING ELEMENT (EXEMPT FROM CEQA)

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt a resolution approving General Plan Amendment (GPA) 23-02 and adopting the City of Seaside 6th Cycle (2023-2031) Draft Housing Element.

11. BUSINESS ITEMS

A. ADOPT A RESOLUTION APPROVING AN AMENDED FINAL SUBDIVISION MAP FOR PHASE 3 OF THE ENCLAVE, AND GRANT DEEDS TO SHEA HOMES, L.P.

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt a resolution approving the Enclave Phase 3 Amended Final Subdivision Map, and grant deeds to Shea Homes, L.P.

B. ADOPT A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONTRACT WITH CALIFORNIA PREMIER RESTORATION TO INCLUDE THE RETRIEVAL OF UNATTENDED SHOPPING CARTS IN PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

RECOMMENDATION: Amend the existing contract with California Premier Restoration (CPR), a company that specializes in biohazard cleanup, to include retrieval of unattended shopping carts that could contain hazardous materials in public right of way until the funding is expended, and a new contract is required.

12. COUNCIL MEMBER REQUESTS

A. NEW COUNCIL MEMBER REQUESTS

B. FOLLOW UP ON PREVIOUS REQUESTS

1. Promotional plans for completed projects (Garcia-Arrazola)
2. Emergency/Incident Communications Plan (Garcia-Arrazola/Oglesby)

13. CITY ATTORNEY, CITY MANAGER, CITY COUNCIL AND MAYOR COMMENTS AND REPORTS ON COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

This is a time specifically set aside for members of the City Council, the City Manager and City Attorney to make brief comments of general interest to the community and report on committee assignments.

14. CLOSED SESSION

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956 et seq., the City Council and Successor Agency to Redevelopment Agency may adjourn to a Closed Session to consider specific matters dealing with litigation, certain personnel matters, property negotiations or to confer with the City Attorney. Public comments on these items are taken after being read by the City Attorney. For the public record, please state your name.

A. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATIONS PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54956.8

Property: The Property Commonly Referred to As Campus Town (Property bounded by Highway 1/1st Avenue, 7th Avenue, Lightfighter/Colonel Durham Street, and Gigling)

Agency Negotiation: City Manager, et al.

Negotiating Parties: Danny Bakewell, Jr. and KB Bakewell, Inc., et al.

Under Negotiation: Purchase and Sale Agreement Terms

B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54956.9 - EXISTING LITIGATION

Monterey County Superior Court

Case No: 23PR000490

Clyde and Claudia Marie Trust

C. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE 54956.9

Potential Litigation (2 MATTERS)

15. ADJOURNMENT

Next Regularly Scheduled Meeting:
December 21, 2023
5:00 PM

The City of Seaside is committed to providing accessible facilities and accommodating people with disabilities in all of its services programs and activities. If special considerations are needed by any person to fully participate in this meeting, contact the City Clerk at 899-6707 no fewer than two business days prior to the meeting to allow reasonable arrangements. Agendas are posted at:
<http://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/129/City-Council-Committee-Agendas>

Agenda-related writings or documents provided during public meetings are available for public inspection during the meeting or from the office of the City Clerk. This agenda is posted in compliance with California Governor Newsom's Executive Orders N-29-20 and N-33-20.



DRAFT MINUTES

CITY OF SEASIDE
CITY COUNCIL/ SUCCESSOR
AGENCY TO THE
REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

SPECIAL MEETING
440 HARCOURT AVE
Tuesday, November 14, 2023
5:00 PM

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor/Chair Oglesby called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m.

2. ROLL CALL – ESTABLISHMENT OF QUORUM

PRESENT: Burks, Garcia-Arrazola, Oglesby, Pacheco, Miller
ABSENT: None

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Assistant City Manager Manny Gonzalez led the pledge.

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

5. BUSINESS ITEMS

A. ADOPT A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY FINANCE DIRECTOR TO ADJUST THE FISCAL YEAR 2023-2024 BUDGET IN AN AMOUNT OF \$59,000 FOR LOBBYIST SERVICES

Finance Director Victor Damiani provided an overview of the request and advised the Council that \$25,000.00 was budgeted for fiscal year 2023-2024 for lobbyist services.

At the September 21 meeting, the agenda item erroneously omitted a required budget adjustment to increase the appropriation for lobbyist services. The is asked to authorize an increase to the fiscal year 2023-2024 appropriation for lobbyist services by \$59,000.00

There were no comments from the public.

On motion by Council/Agency Member Miller and second by Council/Agency Member Garcia-Arrazola, and carried by the following vote, the City Council/Successor Agency moved to adopt a resolution authorizing the adjustment to the fiscal year 2023-2024 budget in the amount of \$59,000.00 for lobbyist services.

RESULT: 5-0-0-0

AYES: BURKS, GARCIA-ARRAZOLA, MILLER, OGLESBY, PACHECO

NOES: NONE
ASBSTAIN: NONE
ABSENT: NONE

ACTION: ADOPTED

6. CLOSED SESSION

City Attorney Sheri Damon read the closed session items and indicated that item 6B would not be discussed due to the City Manager's absence. - Meet in closed session.

A. PUBLIC EMPLOYEE EVALUATION PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54957:

This item was pulled from Closed Session items.

B. PUBLIC EMPLOYEE EVALUATION PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54957:

Public Employee: City Attorney

7. ADJOURNMENT

With no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:02 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Dominique L. Davis, City Clerk

Ian N. Oglesby, Mayor



DRAFT MINUTES

CITY OF SEASIDE
CITY COUNCIL/ SUCCESSOR
AGENCY TO THE
REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

REGULAR MEETING
440 HARCOURT AVE
Thursday, November 16, 2023
5:00 PM

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor/Chair Oglesby called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m.

2. ROLL CALL – ESTABLISHMENT OF QUORUM

PRESENT: Burks, Garcia-Arrazola, Miller, Oglesby, Pacheco
ABSENT: None

3. INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

A moment of silence was held for invocation. Council/Agency Member Miller led the pledge.

4. REVIEW OF AGENDA

City Manager Fontes advised the Council that item 9B should be pulled and moved to future date in early 2024.

5. PUBLIC COMMENT

Chandler Rolland, Peter Kiser

6. PUBLIC AGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

None.

7. PRESENTATIONS

A. UPCOMING CITYWIDE EVENTS & COMMUNITY ANNOUNCEMENTS (RECREATION DIRECTOR DAN MEEWIS)

Recreation Director Dan Meewis provided a presentation and reviewed the following upcoming events and responded to questions from the Council:

- Seaside Certified Farmers Market – Closed on November 16 due to inclement weather.
- Inclement weather notice – sand bag filling station at Fire Department, residents can take up to 10 bags per household, contact Public Works at 831-899-6835 or pwinfo@ci.seaside.ca.us for more information.
- Winter Spring Activity Guide is now online at bit.ly/seasideag; registration opens 12/4 for residents, 12/6 for non-residents
- Seaside Fire Department Toy Drive, accepting unwrapped donations until December

- Thanksgiving Camps, November 20-22, 7:45-6pm, bit.ly/SeasideRecTrac
- Blue Zones, Purpose Workshop, November 29, 5:30-7:30pm, Oldemeyer Center
- The Fall Art Competition, 11/7-1/4/24, reception on 11/17 at 7pm
- Movies in the Park, Super Mario Bros., 11/17 at 6pm –*new location!* Oldemeyer Center due to inclement weather.
- Cereal with Santa, December 3, 9-11a.m., Oldemeyer Center
- Winter Wonderland, November 8 (corrected date), 6-9pm, City Hall Lawn
- Community Holiday Luncheon, December 16, 12:00 p.m. Oldemeyer Center
- Caltrans SR218 ADA Compliant Pedestrian Access Project (updates provided)
- CalFresh Food, to enrollment assistance available at 831-899-6851 or 831-899-6850
- Complimentary Childcare at City Council meetings, call 831-899-6800 48 hours in advance
- Family & Community Support Program, fcsprogram@ci.seaside.ca.us, 831-899-6852
- Friends of Seaside Parks Association Clean Up – November 18 (Durant), November 25 (Capra), December 2 (Farallones), December 9 (Lincoln-Cunningham), December 16 (Havana-Soliz), December 23 (Mescal Neil), December 30 (Beta Park)

Follow us on social media at facebook.com/SeasideCA; Instagram @cityofseaside; X @City_of_Seaside

B. FIRST QUARTER FINANCIAL RESULTS (FINANCE DIRECTOR, VICTOR DAMIANI)

Finance Director Victor Damiani provided the presentation and provided a budget recap for fiscal year 2023-2024, provided the budget highlights:

- Continue to re-staff the City's workforce. Five new positions were approved while six other positions were frozen so that the position control list showed a net reduction of one position.
- 4% Cost of living adjustments were provided to City staff
- Continue expanded services to the community; appropriate \$500K for grants to support community non-profits for a fourth year running and \$600k for Family and Community Support.
- Initiate hot spot street repair program with a first year budget of \$614k.
- General Fund funding for CIP; \$5.6M including government buildings, parks, water infrastructure, and storm water.

Director Damiani also reviewed the quarter 1 general fund revenues, expenditures, general fund net results, budget outlook, long term forecast, headwinds and anticipated upcoming actions that include the fiscal year 2022-2023 final audit report (January), proposed budget calendar (January), and the mid-year review (March).

C. VACCINE UPDATE (FIRE CHIEF, MARY GUTIERREZ)

Fire Chief Gutierrez provided a presentation on the status of COVID-19 vaccinations, how to obtain free COVID tests and an overview of the Bridge Access Program for adults whose insurance does not cover all COVID-19 vaccine costs.

Search Vaccines.gov, Text your ZIP code to 438829, Or call 1-800-232-0233.
For free COVID test visit: www.covid.gov

For information regarding the Bridge Access Program visit:
<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/bridge/index.html>
(program ends December 31, 2024)

8. CONSENT AGENDA

Item 8E was pulled by Mayor/Chair Oglesby.

There were no comments from the public.

On motion by Mayor Pro Tem/Vice Chair Pacheco and second by Council/Agency Member Garcia-Arrazola, and carried by the following vote, the City Council/Successor Agency moved to approve the Consent Agenda, except for item 8E.

RESULT: 5-0-0-0

AYES: BURKS, GARCIA-ARRAZOLA, MILLER, OGLESBY, PACHECO

NOES: NONE

ABSTAIN: NONE

ABSENT: NONE

A. APPROVE AND FILE CITY CHECKS

ACTION: APPROVED & FILED

B. APPROVE AND FILE SUCCESSOR AGENCY CHECKS

ACTION: APPROVED & FILED

C. ACCEPT AND FILE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES REPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2023.

ACTION: ACCEPTED & FILED

D. ACCEPT AND FILE THE CASH AND INVESTMENTS REPORT FOR THE CITY OF SEASIDE AND THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY OF THE REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

ACTION: ACCEPTED & FILED

E. APPROVE MAYOR'S YOUTH FUND CONTRIBUTION REQUEST FROM SEASIDE HIGH SCHOOL WOOD SHOP PROGRAM

PUBLIC COMMENT: David Fallons, Bobby Maxwell

On motion by Mayor Pro Tem/Vice Chair Pacheco and second by Council/Agency Member Garcia-Arrazola, and carried by the following vote, the City Council/Successor Agency moved to approve the Mayor's Youth Fund contribution request from Seaside High School Wood Shop Program.

RESULT: 5-0-0-0

AYES: BURKS, GARCIA-ARRAZOLA, MILLER, OGLESBY, PACHECO

NOES: NONE

ABSTAIN: NONE

ABSENT: NONE

ACTION: APPROVED

F. APPROVE A FEE WAIVER FROM THE BOYS & GIRLS CLUB OF MONTEREY COUNTY FOR THE USE OF THE LAGUNA GRANDE HALL AND KITCHEN FOR THE 2024 MARTI MULFORD YOUTH ARTS EXHIBIT ON JANUARY 19, 2024

ACTION: APPROVED

G. AUTHORIZATION TO DISPOSE OF SURPLUS CITY VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT

ACTION: APPROVED

H. ADOPT A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AN AGREEMENT WITH SEASIDE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT (SCSD) FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS TO COMPLETE THE SUTTER STREET SEWER RELOCATION PROJECT

ACTION: ADOPTED

I. APPROVE APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

ACTION: APPROVED

9. PUBLIC HEARING

A. ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDMENT ZOA-23-02: ADOPT AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 17 (ZONING ORDINANCE) TO ADD CHAPTER 17.13 IMPLEMENTING SENATE BILL 9 (DUPLEXES AND PARCEL MAPS FOR URBAN LOT SPLITS). THE AMENDMENT IS NOT A PROJECT UNDER THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTIONS 65852.21(j) AND 66411.7(n) (SECOND READING)

Economic Development and Community Planning Manager, Andrew Myrick reviewed the proposed ordinance that allows for ministerial approval ("by right") for at least two dwelling units on a single-family zoned parcel; ministerial approval of qualifying

urban lot splits; and two units allowed per lot.

An Urgency Ordinance was adopted by the City Council on December 16, 2021, and was later extended to December 12, 2023.

Adoption of the ordinance would result in adding Chapter 17.13 to the Zoning Ordinance, and ZOA-23-02 would make language from the Urgency Ordinance permanent.

PUBLIC COMMENTS: Peter Kaiser

On motion by Mayor Pro Tem/Vice Chair Pacheco and second by Council/Agency Member Garcia-Arrazola, and carried by the following vote, the City Council/Successor Agency moved to adopt an ordinance amending title 17 to add chapter 17.13 implementing senate bill 9.

RESULT: 5-0-0-0

AYES: BURKS, GARCIA-ARRAZOLA, MILLER, OGLESBY, PACHECO

NOES: NONE

ABSTAIN: NONE

ABSENT: NONE

ACTION: ADOPTED

**B. AMEND SEASIDE MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 8.32 FIREWORKS;
ADDING SECTION 8.32.211 - CURFEW FOR USE OF SAFE AND SANE
FIREWORKS (FIRST READING, ROLL CALL VOTE)**

This item was pulled from the agenda and will rescheduled for early 2024.

10. BUSINESS ITEMS

A. HOT SPOT PAVEMENT REPAIR PROJECT UPDATE

Assistant Public Works Director Carolyn Burks, and consultant, Joe Ririe, Pavement Engineering Inc. provided an overview of the pavement management program, the 3-pronged pavement management plan, and the project background and description.

PUBLIC COMMENT: Sylvia

This item was for information only.

**B. FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAM INCLEMENT WEATHER
UPDATE**

Recreation Director Dan Meewis provided an overview of the Inclement Weather Plan and informed that Council that there have been 49 requests for hotel

vouchers: 17 vouchers were distributed to individuals and families, and the remaining 32 household were guided to shelters.

The Family & Community Support Program has engaged in homeless outreach efforts including but not limited to providing hot meals, care kits, and hygiene Items; Provided case management to link to other City and County resources, coordinated with local shelters (Case De Noche Buena, Salvation Army, Safe Place, I-Help, Natividad, Hamilton and China Town Navigation Center.

PUBLIC COMMENT: Sylvia

This item was for information only.

C. CONSIDERATION OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE 2024 LEGISLATIVE PLATFORM

City Manager Fontes, Public Works Director/City Engineer Nisha Patel, and consultant John Arriaga, JEA & Associates provided the presentation reviewing the 2024 Legislative Platform and responded to questions from the Council.

The purpose of the City of Seaside Legislative Platform is to unify the city's voice and to proactively frame sponsorship, support, and advocacy regarding critical legislative and regulatory priorities.

The Legislative Platform is a summary of the priorities of the City Council and Executive Staff and sets the basis for advocacy efforts with the Executive and Legislative branches of the U.S. Government and the State of California regarding legislation and regulation.

There were no comments from the public.

The Council directed staff to bring back in 2024 for adoption.

11. COUNCIL MEMBER REQUESTS

A. NEW COUNCIL MEMBER REQUESTS

1. Promotional plans for completed projects (Garcia-Arrazola)
2. Emergency/Incident Communications Plan (Garcia-Arrazola/Oglesby)

B. FOLLOW UP ON PREVIOUS REQUESTS

City Manager Fontes provided follow up on Public Works coordination with Monterey County Libraries for a curbside book drop off box, and that Chief Building Official Romeo Herrera is working on the RV parking issues and will come back with some suggestions at a future meeting, the Canadian Geese report from Foster City is expected in early 2024.

12. CITY ATTORNEY, CITY MANAGER, CITY COUNCIL AND MAYOR COMMENTS AND REPORTS ON COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Reports provided.

13. CLOSED SESSION

City Attorney Sheri Damon read the closed session and did not anticipate a report.

There were no comments from the public.

A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54956.9 - EXISTING LITIGATION

Monterey County Superior Court

Case Number: 23PR000490

Case Name: In Re Clyde and Claudia Marie Trust (dated September 20, 2011)

B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE 54956.9

Potential Litigation (2 Matters)

14. ADJOURNMENT

With no further business, the meeting adjourned at 7:37 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Dominique L. Davis, City Clerk

Ian N. Oglesby, Mayor



CITY OF SEASIDE STAFF REPORT

Item No.: 9.B.

TO: City Council

FROM: Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

BY: Loreene Bermudez-Onate, Accountant II

DATE: December 7, 2023

SUBJECT: APPROVE AND FILE CITY CHECKS

RECOMMENDATION

Approve and file the accounts payable and wired payments made during the period of September 30, 2023 through November 10, 2023, including the payroll and benefits checks, direct deposits, and wired payments related to the pay period ending September 29, 2023, October 13, 2023 and October 27, 2023. Total Accounts Payable and Payroll for the above referenced period is \$6,737,153.95.

BACKGROUND

In accordance with Government Code Section 37208, at each City Council meeting, the Council is provided a listing of the payroll and general checks issued since the last report so that the checks can be inspected and confirmed. Each purchase has been reviewed and approved by the department making the purchase at the time of procurement. The invoices have been reviewed by the Finance Department prior to payment to ensure that they conform to the approved budget.

Therefore, in accordance with Government Code Section 37208, the above referenced and linked list of checks conforms to the approved budget and has been paid. These checks are submitted to the City Council for inspection and confirmation.

A description of the checks and wires exceeding \$10,000.00 are as follows:

- \$18,159.35 to Action Council of Monterey County for Prof. services for the Community Social Services Grant for the periods of July-September 2023.
- \$15,065.36 to Advexure LLC for Fire Department equipment purchase: drone & accessories upgrade.
- \$10,570.00 to Bay View Community de LLC for United Way rental assistance for

- 1 tenant for the periods of September 2023-January 2024.
- \$20,532.50 to Bay View Community de LLC for United Way rental assistance for 2 tenants for the periods of August-December 2023 & February-December 2023.
- \$19,120.75 to Bureau Veritas Technical Assessments LLC for Prof. plan review services for FYE 2024 facilities condition assessments for the period of June 2023.
- \$12,787.50 to Burke, Williams & Sorensen, LLP for Prof. legal services to assist the City Attorney for the periods of August & September 2023.
- \$43,118.44 to California-American Water for Water consumption for multiple City of Seaside service addresses. Billing period of 8/19/23-9/22/23. Service addresses include city buildings, parks, fire hydrants, irrigation stations, and city affordable housing.
- \$44,753.16 to California-American Water for Water consumption for multiple City of Seaside service addresses. Billing period of 9/22/23-10/24/23. Service addresses include city buildings, parks, fire hydrants, irrigation stations, and city affordable housing.
- \$25,000.00 to Community Partnership for Youth for Community social services grant reimbursement request for the period October 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023.
- \$10,729.50 to Ellis Investigations Law Corporation for Prof. investigative services for the period of October 2023.
- \$15,458.83 to Enterprise FM Trust for monthly payments for (16) leased City vehicles for the period of October 2023.
- \$10,000.00 to La Sirenita Tree Service for Professional tree services including (3) tree trims & (1) tree removal.
- \$11,012.00 to Granicus, LLC for Software for Economic Development for the period of 7/28/2023 - 7/27/2024.
- \$205,032.98 to Granite Rock Company for Construction services for Cutino Park Improvement Part 2, Phase 1 through August 31, 2023.
- \$150,286.51 to Granite Rock Company for Construction services for Cutino Park Improvement Part 2, Phase 1 through September 30, 2023.
- \$24,157.95 to Harris & Associates, Inc. for Professional services for the 2023 Hot Spot Repair project through September 30, 2023.
- \$11,895.00 to Hope Services for Maintenance services for the period of September 2023.
- \$21,816.51 to Huntington Public Capital Corp. for quarterly lease contract payment for Vactor and Patch Trucks for the period of 11/8/23-2/7/24.
- \$10,677.08 to Huntington Public Capital Corp. for Lease contract payment for the Energy Project at City Hall, City Library, and Fire Department locations.
- \$70,322.32 to Kraemer Engineering Inc. for Construction services for the Fernando Park Improvements project through September 30, 2023.
- \$12,641.15 to Kutak Rock LLP for Professional legal services for the months of June & August 2023.
- \$144,260.44 to Marina Coast Water District for Recycled water meter services for

the period of 9/1/23-9/30/23.

- \$38,205.09 to Monterey Co. Convention & Visitor's Bureau for TID (Tourism Improvement District) remittance for the reporting period of August 2023 for the 13 Seaside motels/hotels.
- \$25,863.00 to Monterey Co. Convention & Visitor's Bureau for Jurisdiction Improvement Investment for FY 2023-24 Quarter 2.
- \$304,712.07 to Monterey Peninsula Engineering for Construction services for the City Hall and Parking Lot Repave project through September 30, 2023.
- \$29,143.47 to Monterey Peninsula Water Mgmt District for Seaside Basin Watermaster services for the periods of May-September 2023.
- \$22,504.00 to Monterey Regional Waste Mgmt Dist. for Franchise Payment from Green Waste for FY 2022-23 remaining balance.
- \$23,147.35 to Municipal Emergency Services, Inc. for the purchase of (6) sets of turnout gear for the new Fire Department personnel.
- \$50,000.00 to Palenke Arts for Organizational support for the Arts Center for FY 2022-23 remaining balance.
- \$10,675.00 to Pavement Engineering, Inc. for Professional services for the 2023 Hot Spot Repair project & Pavement Rehab Project Phase 5 services through September 30, 2023.
- \$11,385.00 to Paxton Associates for Professional administrative services for the Watermaster Plan project for the periods of July 26-September 25, 2023.
- \$54,929.72 to PG&E for Collective accts for streetlights, highway lighting, park lights and city office buildings. Service for the statement period of September 2023.
- \$53,426.75 to PG&E for Collective accts for streetlights, highway lighting, park lights and city office buildings. Service for the statement period of October 2023.
- \$69,673.00 to Premo Roofing Company for Services for the Fire Station No. 1 re-roof project.
- \$38,232.50 to RRM Design Group for Professional architectural and engineering services for the Fire Station 2 project through August 30, 2023.
- \$60,418.63 to RRM Design Group for Professional architectural and engineering services for the Fire Station 2 project through September 2023.
- \$12,182.57 to Gateway Lodge for United Way rental assistance for 1 tenant for the periods of: August-December 2023.
- \$28,030.12 to Schaaf & Wheeler, Consulting Civil Engineers for Professional engineering services for staff support, MCWD Intertie Design, and Storm Drain Master Plan Project through September 2023.
- \$10,833.81 to Seaview Affordable Communities, L.P. for United Way rental assistance for 2 tenants for the periods of: January-December 2023 & October 2023.
- \$10,304.00 to SPCA Monterey County for Animal care services for Police Department for the period of September 2023.
- \$14,179.62 to Sturdy Oil Company for 1,990 gallons of regular gas (ethanol) and 688 gallons of clear diesel delivered to the public works department on 9/13/23.

- \$13,866.26 to Sturdy Oil Company for 2,000 gallons of regular gas (ethanol) and 604 gallons of clear diesel delivered to the public works department on 9/27/23.
- \$12,500.00 to Sun Street Centers for Community Social Services grant reimbursement request for the periods of 10/1/23-12/31/23.
- \$25,000.00 to Sun Street Centers for Community Social Services grant reimbursement request for the periods of 7/1/23-9/30/23 & 10/1/23-12/31/23.
- \$20,770.00 to The Sohagi Law Group for Professional legal services for Petrovich Development & general land use for the periods of August & September 2023.
- \$99,708.66 to U.S. Bank St. Paul for City of Seaside joint powers financing authority lease revenue bonds (2006 Bayonet and Blackhorse Golf Course Project).
- \$55,400.65 to U.S. Bank-Calcard for City of Seaside purchase card transactions for the billing period of September 2023.
- \$22,743.27 to Wallace Group for August 2023 invoices for: Cutino & Ellis Parks Improvement services (Part 2, Phase 1); Lincoln Cunningham Basketball Court Improvement project services; Del Monte LID project services.
- \$55,494.37 to Wallace Group for Services for the Sewer System Management Plan Update project for the periods of April-September 2023. September 2023 invoices for: Cutino & Ellis Parks Improvement services (Part 2, Phase 1); Lincoln Cunningham Basketball Court Improvement project services; Ord Terrace Elementary School Crossing project services; Fernando Park Improvements; Campus Town Water Augmentation; SCSD Fog Program Development/Training.
- \$11,531.06 to Whitson Engineers for Services for the Police Department parking lot improvement project for the period of August 2023.
- \$26,816.13 to Whitson Engineers for September 2023 invoices for: Professional services for Cutino Park Improvements; Lincoln-Cunningham & Havanna-Soliz Parks Review; Yosemite/San Pablo Storm Drain project; Fernando Park Playground Improvements.

The Net Payroll and Payroll benefits total was \$3,088,962.26.

The remaining checks, totaling \$1,529,118.26, include payments to vendors for operating expenditures.

The check report is available on the City's website here:
<https://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/194/Check-Draft-Register>

FISCAL IMPACT

There are no additional fiscal impacts.

ATTACHMENTS

None

Reviewed for Submission to the City Council by:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Jaime M. Fontes", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager



CITY OF SEASIDE STAFF REPORT

Item No.: 9.C.

TO: Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Seaside

FROM: Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

BY: Loreene Bermudez-Onate, Accountant II

DATE: December 7, 2023

SUBJECT: APPROVE AND FILE SUCCESSOR AGENCY CHECKS

RECOMMENDATION

Approve and file the accounts payable and wired payments made during the period of September 30, 2023 through November 10, 2023, including the payroll and benefits checks, direct deposits and wired payments related to the pay period ending September 29, 2023, October 13, 2023 and October 27, 2023. Total Accounts Payable and Payroll for the above referenced period is \$2,814.06.

BACKGROUND

In accordance with Government Code Section 37208, at each City Council meeting the Council is provided a listing of the payroll and general checks issued since the last report so that it can inspect and confirm these checks. Each purchase has been reviewed and approved by the department making the purchase at the time of procurement. The invoice has been reviewed by the Finance Department prior to payment to ensure that it conforms to the approved budget.

Therefore, in accordance with Government Code Section 37208, the above referenced, and linked list of checks conforms to the approved budget and has been paid. These checks are submitted to the City Council for inspection and confirmation.

A description of the checks and wires exceeding \$10,000 are as follows:

- No checks exceeded \$10,000.

The Checks report is available on the City's website here:
<https://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/194/Check-Draft-Register>

FISCAL IMPACT

There are no additional fiscal impacts.

ATTACHMENTS

None

Reviewed for Submission to the City Council by:



Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager



CITY OF SEASIDE STAFF REPORT

Item No.: 9.D.

TO: City Council

FROM: Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

BY: Dan Meewis, Recreation Director

DATE: December 7, 2023

**SUBJECT: APPROVE A MAYOR'S YOUTH FUND CONTRIBUTION REQUEST
FROM SEASIDE AQUATIC CLUB**

RECOMMENDATION

Approve a request from Seaside Aquatic Club for a donation of \$3,000.00 from the Mayor's Youth Fund to help cover the costs associated with the operations of the team.

BACKGROUND

The Seaside Aquatic Club is requesting a donation of \$3,000.00 from the Mayor's Youth Fund to help cover the costs associated with the swim team, which include pool rental fees, pool maintenance, supply costs, Red Cross registration fees, and costs for staff. Funds are also established to help subsidize low-income swimmers from the Seaside High School Swim Team who are interested in swimming year round.

The Seaside Aquatic Club participates in the annual Coastal Clean-up Day held each year in Monterey County and they also recycle soda cans and plastic materials as a fundraiser for the team. The Seaside Dolphins hold three major fund raisers each year to help support the team and to keep fees affordable.

Based on the information provided in the application, the request meets the criteria for the Mayor's Youth Fund Policy. They received their last donation at the November 03, 2022 City Council Meeting. They submitted their 2022 Mayor's Youth Fund Closing report within the 60 day time frame.

FISCAL IMPACT

This request would be funded by a donation from the Green Waste Recovery's donation to the Mayor's Youth Fund. The current balance is the Mayor's Youth Fund account

(601-2106) is \$60,107.02. If the City Council approves this request, the balance will decrease to \$57,107.02. This is for fiscal year 2023/24.

In the event that all of the funds in the Mayor's Youth Fund become exhausted, staff will keep a file of all applications. Once Green Waste issues the next round of funding, all applications on file will be processed at the next available City Council meeting.

ATTACHMENTS

1. MYF Seaside Aquatic Club - The Dolphins 2023
 2. W-9 - Seaside Aquatic Club 2023
-

Reviewed for Submission to the City Council by:



Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

MAYOR'S YOUTH FUND POLICY

Purpose: The Mayor's Youth Fund was created to provide supplemental financial assistance to students and non-profit groups that provide services to improve the lives of young people living in the City of Seaside. A policy has been developed to standardize the evaluation of contribution requests and ensure that the funds are used appropriately to serve the City's youth.

Eligible Applicants: Contributions will only be made to, or on behalf of, students or organized groups, such as schools and non-profit organizations based in Seaside and/or serving a majority of Seaside residents (50%) that are 18 years old or younger or enrolled in high school. Faith based organizations may apply for contributions from the Mayor's Youth Fund if the funding is not used to support religious activities such as worship, Sunday School, or religious instruction. In addition, activities funded by the Mayor's Youth Fund must be open to all persons without regard to their religious affiliation.

Submittal of Contribution Requests: In order to request a contribution, the following information must be provided in writing:

- Name of the organization, person(s) benefiting, proposed use of the funds, total amount needed or fundraising goal.
- Description of other methods being used to raise funds and/or other contributors.
- An explanation of how the group, activity, or event will benefit Seaside youth.
- Written description of how the use of the funds will be specifically used for youth group activities/events and/or has a nexus to the goals related to recycle, cleanup, and "green" sustainability to ensure a healthy environment.
- How this request will provide a municipal benefit (ie., benefit the community).
- Proof of non-profit organizations status (not a taxpayer's I.D. number) and a current W-9 form.

Evaluation Process and Criteria: Contributions can only be made if approved by the City Council. Funding requests will be evaluated based on their consistency with this policy, including the following criteria.

- Scholastic, athletic, music, environmental and art activities will be considered for funding based on the quality of the proposed activity.
- Evidence of activities/events related to "reduce, reuse and recycle" to ensure a healthy environment.
- Contributions requests will be accepted from individuals and can be made to an organization on behalf of an individual member or student.
- Contributions are only paid to organizations, such as non-profit groups and schools.
- Contributions are intended to fund actual costs related to an event or activity. (Please see "Payment Process" information provided below.)

- Contributions from the Mayor's Youth Fund are not intended to be the sole source of funds for an organization or program and will only be made to supplement other fundraising activities.
- How this request will provide a municipal benefit (ie., benefit the community).

Contribution Limits: In order to equitably distribute funds available in the Mayor's Youth Fund, the following contribution guidelines have been developed, although all contributions are subject to the discretion of the City Council.

<u>Individuals*</u>	25% of total cost of activity (not to exceed \$1,000.00)
Groups up to 20	up to \$1,500.00
Groups 21+	up to \$3,000.00

In addition, funding will be limited to one contribution per year (every 12 months).

Payment Process: If a contribution is approved by the City Council, payment will be made to the authorized organization or directly to the vendor selected by the authorized organization after submittal of a receipt or the presentation of actual invoices. No funding can go directly to an individual. This process is required in order to provide documentation required to meet municipal auditing standards.

###

Mayor's Youth Fund Contribution Request

Prior to completing this request please review the attached contribution policy. All requests will be considered before the City Council and you will be notified of the specific date your item is placed on the agenda. Please return this completed form with necessary attachments to N. Towne, Recreation Services, City of Seaside, 440 Harcourt Avenue, Seaside, CA 93955.

Name of Organization: ***Seaside Aquatic Club – The Dolphins***
Ken Fittro-Head Coach

Address: ***P.O. Box 950, Seaside, CA 93955***

Email: ***backstrider@aol.com***

Phone Number: Cell: ***(831) 402-0312***

Name of Individual: ***Seaside Aquatics Club – The Dolphins***

% Residents or Students of Seaside: ***75%***

of Participants: ***100 - 120***

Ages: ***5 - 18***

CRITERIA – Applicants must meet at least one of the following criteria to be eligible for funding. Please select one or more from the following list:

Scholastic	_____
Athletic	<u>XX</u>
Music	_____
Environmental	_____
Art	_____

Is funding a reward for one of these activities?

No. Funding is only used to help with costs associated with program operations of the team.

Description of event, activity or program funding pertains to: (Attach Additional Information as Necessary)

The Seaside Aquatics Club-The Dolphins

Description of how the funds will be specifically used for youth groups activities/events and/or has a nexus to the goals of recycling, cleanup and/or “green” sustainability to insure a healthy environment.

All funds raised are specifically used to support costs associated with the swim team; pool rental fees, pool maintenance and supply costs, safety and Red Cross registration fees and costs for staff. Funds also are established to help subsidize low income swimmers from the Seaside High School Swim Team who are interested in swimming year round. Related to the goals of recycling, clean-up and sustainability the swim team participates in the annual Coastal Clean-up Day held each year in Monterey County and also recycles soda cans and plastic materials as a fundraiser for the team.

What other fundraising activities are you participating in to fund your event, program or activity and what other funding sources will supplement your request?

The Seaside Dolphins hold three major fund raisers each year to help support the team and to keep fees affordable; Fourth of July Fireworks sales, the annual Swim for Funds, and volunteer participation in the Big Sur Marathon.

*Total Amount Requested: (See Contribution limits) **\$3,000.00**

Funding Requirements

- Funding is limited to one contribution per year (every 12 months).
- The Mayor’s Youth Fund Closing Report Form must be submitted to staff at least 60 days upon completion of the event, activity or program. Applicants that do not furnish the form may not apply for funds for the following year.

- A representative from the organization is required to be at the Council meeting for their application to be heard. If no representative is present then the agenda item will be postponed to another City Council meeting upon notification by the applicant.
- Incomplete applications will not be forwarded for Council consideration; applications not answering the question related to reduce, reuse or recycle are considered incomplete.

Individual Requests: Please attach an itemized list of all expenses. Amount of donation may not exceed 25% of the total cost of the activity and not exceed \$1,000.00. Applications that are incomplete will be returned.

MYF Policy Revised March 2018

SEASIDE AQUATICS



SEASIDE AQUATICS CLUB – THE DOLPHINS

PO BOX 950

SEASIDE, CA 93955

November 8, 2023

Mayor Ian Oglesby
City of Seaside
440 Harcourt
Seaside, CA 93955

Dear Mayor Oglesby and Council Members:

Attached is an application for funding from the Mayor's Youth Fund for the Seaside Aquatic Club. Our club has a long history in the City of Seaside and was started in 1994 at the Pattullo Swim Center under the City of Seaside. It became a non-profit organization in early 1997; starting with a handful of youth and has grown to over 100 strong.

We currently swim at pools on the Monterey Peninsula including the Pattullo Swim Center and Hartnell College. We believe that swimming is an equal opportunity sport and anyone can participate and nobody should be excluded. Swimming allows young people the opportunity to train individually and learn together as a team. Swimming fosters positive relationships and having a diverse team makes our community better. It is also the only sport that can save a child's life.

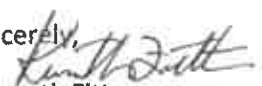
Public schools have cut PE aquatics classes and minority participation in aquatics is historically very low. Approximately 60% of African Americans and Hispanics have low to no swimming ability and minorities have a high drowning rate in the United States.

Our team relies on donations from a variety of sources but costs continue to rise. This donation will go towards expenses related to the team including pool rental fees, youth scholarships and Red Cross training materials and training. Many of our members become strong swimmers and we provide training for them to become Red Cross certified lifeguards. This training allows them to become employed as lifeguards at many of the local pools including the Pattullo Swim Center.

The team is a strong supporter of the goals related to recycle, clean-up and green sustainability. We recycle hundreds of pounds of bottles and cans year round and use those proceeds to help fund our program. Each year we also participate in the annual county beach cleanup days that are held on local beaches. We use this opportunity to teach our swimmers the importance of volunteering and stewardship of beaches. The team also participates in open water swims such as the Alcatraz Swim held each year. Many of our swimmers participate in these swims and practice for them in the Monterey Bay.

We are requesting a donation of \$3,000.00 and would appreciate your consideration of our request.

Sincerely,


Kenneth Fittro

Head Coach - Seaside Aquatics Club – The Dolphins

**Request for Taxpayer
Identification Number and Certification**

Give Form to the
requester. Do not
send to the IRS.

1 Name (as shown on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.
Seaside Aquatics Club, Inc.

2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above

3 Check appropriate box for federal tax classification; check only one of the following seven boxes:
☐ Individual/sole proprietor or single-member LLC
☒ C Corporation
☐ S Corporation
☐ Partnership
☐ Trust/estate
☐ Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ▶
Note. For a single-member LLC that is disregarded, do not check LLC; check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner.
☐ Other (see instructions) ▶

4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3):
Exempt payee code (if any) _____
Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____
(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)

5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.)
238 Mortimer Lane

6 City, state, and ZIP code
Marina, CA 93933

7 List account number(s) here (optional)

Requester's name and address (optional)

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1 and the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number								

or

Employer identification number								
7	7	-	0	4	7	4	0	1

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

- The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and
- I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and
- I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and
- The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions on page 3.

Sign Here Signature of U.S. person ▶ *Tina Cieri*

Date ▶ *11/2/2023*

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future developments. Information about developments affecting Form W-9 (such as legislation enacted after we released it) is at www.irs.gov/w9.

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN), which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid)
- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds)
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds)
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers)
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions)
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third party network transactions)

- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), 1098-T (tuition)
- Form 1099-C (canceled debt)
- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property)

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.

If you do not return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See *What is backup withholding?* on page 2.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

- Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued),
- Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or
- Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee. If applicable, you are also certifying that as a U.S. person, your allocable share of any partnership income from a U.S. trade or business is not subject to the withholding tax on foreign partners' share of effectively connected income, and
- Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting, is correct. See *What is FATCA reporting?* on page 2 for further information.



CITY OF SEASIDE STAFF REPORT

Item No.: 9.E.

TO: City Council

FROM: Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

BY: Dan Meewis, Recreation Director

DATE: December 7, 2023

**SUBJECT: APPROVE A FEE WAIVER REQUEST FROM ACTION COUNCIL -
BUILDING HEALTHY COMMUNITIES FOR THE USE OF THE
LAGUNA GRANDE HALL AND KITCHEN FOR THEIR YOUTH
SUMMIT ON DECEMBER 16, 2023.**

RECOMMENDATION

Approve the fee waiver request from Action Council - Building Healthy Communities for the use of the Laguna Grande Hall and Kitchen to hold their Youth Summit in the amount of \$424.50, the organization to provide the City with the non-refundable portion of the deposit of \$98.25.

BACKGROUND

The Action Council Building Healthy Communities is requesting a fee waiver for the use of Laguna Grande Hall and kitchen for their Youth Summit, which will be held on December 16, 2023. Their Seaside Rising Youth Leadership Academy is an eight-week program. The year end youth summit is to honor the students that are receiving a CSUN Cares for Students Community Social Services Grant. The vast majority of these students become academic achievers for the first time as a result of this program. Each participant is recognized with a certificate from local elected officials, including the Mayor.

Staff recommends that the fees be waived for the rental cost of the facility and that the organization pay only the non-refundable portion of the deposit of \$98.25 to go towards the building maintenance fund.

FISCAL IMPACT

Should the City Council approve the full fee waiver request, the approximate fiscal

impact is as follows:

Laguna Grande Hall & Kitchen Rental Fee 6 Hours @ \$56.25	\$337.50
Liability Insurance	\$ 87.00
<u>Non-Refundable Deposit</u>	<u>\$ 98.25</u>
TOTAL	\$522.75

Should the City Council approve the request with the staff recommendation to waive all rental fees but require payment for the non-refundable deposit only. The fiscal impact is \$424.50

ATTACHMENTS

1. Fee Waiver Request - Action Council - Building Healthy Communities - Youth Summit 2023
 2. 501(c)(3) Information - Action Council - Building Healthy Communities
-

Reviewed for Submission to the City Council by:


Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager



**SEASIDE
CALIFORNIA**

Fee Waiver Request Form

Parks and Recreation Division
986 Hilby Avenue, Seaside CA 93955
831-899-6800

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Organization: Action / Building Healthy Communities
Name of Applicant: Rosalyn Green
Address: P.O. Box 327 City: Seaside State: CA
Phone: 831-901-9180 Email: rosalynbhc@actioncouncil.org

EVENT INFORMATION:

Event Title: Seaside Rising Youth Summit
Event Description: Youth Summit
Event Date: 12/16/23 Room(s) Requested: Laguna Grande
Time (including set-up): 3pm - 9pm Approximate Number of Guests: 100

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Reason for Requesting Fee Waiver: City wide youth event

Have you received a Fee Waiver in the past? ☒ Yes, the event was on _____ ☐ No

What is your organization's tax identification number? on file

What percentage of your members or participants resides in Seaside? 100%

Is your organization based in Seaside? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Is your organization able to provide liability insurance? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Will alcohol be served or sold at your event? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Applicant Signature: Rosalyn Green

Date: 11/20/23

(For Office Use Only)

Fee Waiver Request: ☐ Approved ☐ Denied ☐ Appealed

Security Deposit Required? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Staff Signature: _____

Date: _____

Notes: _____



**SEASIDE
CALIFORNIA**

Fee Waiver Request Form

Parks and Recreation Division
986 Hilby Avenue, Seaside CA 93955
831-899-6800

POLICY REGARDING ROOM RENTAL FEES AND WAIVERS

Fees may be waived for activities that benefit the majority of Seaside residents. Any new organizations requesting fee waivers are required to submit a letter of intent and complete the Fee Waiver Request form to the Recreation Services Department. The application will be submitted to the City Manager or his designee for review and approval. In the event that the fee waiver request is denied by the City Manager, the request can be appealed to the City Council. Applicants must demonstrate that the following criteria are satisfied:

1. At least 60% of the organization's membership must consist of Seaside residents. The organization must provide documentation verifying membership residency.
2. The organization must be a 501(C)3 non-profit or public benefit organization and provide taxpayer identification number.
3. The organization must provide an in-kind service/donation to benefit and augment the City of Seaside. A written statement must be submitted with the application outlining specific donations and/or services provided by the organization to the City of Seaside.

FEE WAIVERS FOR MEETING ROOMS

1. Meetings are limited to four hours.
2. All organizations receiving fee waivers must give seven days notice of cancellation. If no notice is given of cancellation, the City reserves the right to deny further fee waiver requests.
3. Due to limited space, organizations may not request fee waivers for any more than one meeting room use per year; fee waivers are not intended to provide for ongoing weekly or monthly meeting use.
4. No faith based organizations may apply for fee waivers due to the separation of church and state.

AUDITORIUM RENTAL FEE WAIVER

Organizations requesting the use of the Auditorium must:

1. Pay the non-refundable portion of the deposit per event.
2. An organization requesting use of the auditorium for a special event or meeting may receive no more than one fee waiver request within a 90-day period.
3. Provide special event liability insurance. The following is required:
 - a. Provide an "Occurrence Made" liability insurance policy, naming the city as additionally insured, with limits of \$1 million per occurrence and \$2 million aggregate. A copy of that policy must be provided to the Recreation Services Department.
 - OR
 - b. Purchase Special Event Liability insurance through the Recreation Services Department at the time of fee waiver request. This insurance covers not only the city, but also those renting the facility.
4. Fundraising activities of any nature do not qualify for fee waivers.
5. Special events may be required to provide security at renter's expense. A photocopy of the contract must be on file with the Recreation Services Department. The number of security guards required is determined by the nature of the event and the numbers in attendance.

***A City-sanctioned organization is defined as "any community based group or organization that in cooperation with the Recreation Services Department, provides an entertainment, recreation and/educational service benefiting the citizens of Seaside."**

****All deposits are placed in the maintenance and janitorial fund designated for the upkeep and repair of the Oldemeyer Center.**



SEASIDE CALIFORNIA

Facility Use Request Form

Parks and Recreation Division
440 Harcourt Avenue, Seaside CA 93955
831-899-6800

CONTACT INFORMATION:

ROOM: Laguna Grande

Organization: BHC

Name of Applicant: Rosalyn Green

Address: P.O. Box 327 City: Seaside Zip: 93955

Phone: 831-901-9180 Email: rosalynbhc@actioncouncil.org

Day of Event Contact Name and Phone: Rosalyn Green - 831-901-9180

☒ Resident ☐ Non-Resident

EVENT INFORMATION:

Event Title: Seaside Rising Youth Summit

**Please attach invitation or flyer if available.*

Event Date: 12/14/23 Approximate Number of Guests: 100

Reservation Time: 3:00-9pm Event Time: 5pm - 7pm

**Laguna Grande Hall & Soper: Security guard(s) must be present for entire event time. See next page.*

Special Instructions: Black table cloths for round tables

Request to use the City's: ☒ Podium ☒ Microphone ☒ Projector Screen
**Subject to availability **Projectors and other electronic equipment will not be provided*

	Yes	No		Yes	No
Is the event open to the public?	☒	☐	Will refreshments be served?	☒	☐
Will admission be charged?	☐	☒	Will refreshments be sold?	☐	☒
Are you a non-profit organization?	☒	☐	Will you be using the kitchen?	☒	☐
Will there be music?	☒	☐	Will alcohol be served?	☐	☒
Will there be live music and/or DJ?	☐	☐	Will alcohol be sold?	☐	☒
Name of band or DJ: _____			<i>*Alcohol is prohibited at youth oriented events</i>		

APPLICANT WILL PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS 30 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EVENT:

1. Full payment of all applicable fees
2. Copy of event security contract by licensed company (if applicable)
3. Proof of liability insurance
4. Copy of ABC license (if applicable)

I have read and agree to all pages in the rental agreement forms

Applicant Signature: Rosalyn Green

Date: 11/20/23

(For Office Use Only)

Permit Fee: _____ Authorized Agent: _____ Date: _____

Note: Original to Resource Management/Recreation Department / Copy to Police Department & Parks Division

Internal Revenue Service

Date: August 7, 2004

ACTION Council of Monterey County, Inc.
% Susan Crosson
369 S. Main St., Ste. 201
Salinas, CA 93901-2770

Department of the Treasury
P. O. Box 2508
Cincinnati, OH 45201

Person to Contact:

S. Katherine Converse 31-07823
Customer Service Specialist

Toll Free Telephone Number:

8:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. EST
877-829-5500

Fax Number:

513-263-3756

Federal Identification Number:

77-0357101

Dear Sir or Madam:

This is in response to your amendment to your organization's Articles of Incorporation filed with the state on April 29, 2004. We have updated our records to reflect the name change as indicated above.

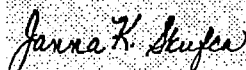
In May 1994 we issued a determination letter that recognized your organization as exempt from federal income tax. Our records indicate that your organization is currently exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Our records indicate that your organization is also classified as a public charity under sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Our records indicate that contributions to your organization are deductible under section 170 of the Code, and that you are qualified to receive tax deductible bequests, devises, transfers or gifts under section 2055, 2106 or 2522 of the Internal Revenue Code.

If you have any questions, please call us at the telephone number shown in the heading of this letter.

Sincerely,



Janna K. Skufca, Director, TE/GE
Customer Account Services

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
P. O. BOX 2508
CINCINNATI, OH. 45201

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Date:

DEC 14 1999

CHARITABLE COUNCIL OF MONTEREY
COUNTY
1000 S MAIN ST STE 202
SALINAS, CA 93901

Employer Identification Number:
77-0357101

DLN:

17053303709019

Contact Person:

REBECCA S BOWDEN

ID# 31183

Contact Telephone Number:
(877) 829-5500

Our Letter Dated:

May 1995

Addendum Applies:

No

Dear Applicant:

This modifies our letter of the above date in which we stated that you would be treated as an organization that is not a private foundation until the expiration of your advance ruling period.

Your exempt status under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) is still in effect. Based on the information you submitted, we have determined that you are not a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a) of the Code because you are an organization of the type described in section 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi).

Grantors and contributors may rely on this determination unless the Internal Revenue Service publishes notice to the contrary. However, if you lose your section 509(a)(1) status, a grantor or contributor may not rely on this determination if he or she was in part responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act, or the substantial or material change on the part of the organization that resulted in your loss of such status, or if he or she acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would no longer be classified as a section 509(a)(1) organization.

If we have indicated in the heading of this letter that an addendum applies, the addendum enclosed is an integral part of this letter.

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your private foundation status, please keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown above.

Sincerely yours,

Steven T. Miller

Steven T. Miller
Director, Exempt Organizations

Letter 1050 (DO/CG)

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
2 CUPANIA CIRCLE
MONTEREY PARK, CA 91755-7406

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Date: **MAY 27 1994**

HUMAN SERVICES CHARITABLE COUNCIL
OF MONTEREY COUNTY
1000 SOUTH MAIN STREET SUITE 202
SALINAS, CA 93901

Employer Identification Number:
77-0357101
Case Number:
954119001
Contact Person:
TYRONE THOMAS
Contact Telephone Number:
(213) 894-2289
Accounting Period Ending:
June 30
Foundation Status Classification:
170(b)(1)(A)(vi)
Advance Ruling Period Begins:
Feb. 7, 1994
Advance Ruling Period Ends:
June 30, 1998

Dear Applicant:

Based on information you supplied, and assuming your operations will be as stated in your application for recognition of exemption, we have determined you are exempt from federal income tax under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization described in section 501(c)(3).

Because you are a newly created organization, we are not now making a final determination of your foundation status under section 509(a) of the Code. However, we have determined that you can reasonably expect to be a publicly supported organization described in sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi).

Accordingly, during an advance ruling period you will be treated as a publicly supported organization, and not as a private foundation. This advance ruling period begins and ends on the dates shown above.

Within 90 days after the end of your advance ruling period, you must send us the information needed to determine whether you have met the requirements of the applicable support test during the advance ruling period. If you establish that you have been a publicly supported organization, we will classify you as a section 509(a)(1) or 509(a)(2) organization as long as you continue to meet the requirements of the applicable support test. If you do not meet the public support requirements during the advance ruling period, we will classify you as a private foundation for future periods. Also, if we classify you as a private foundation, we will treat you as a private foundation from your beginning date for purposes of section 507(d) and 4940.

Grantors and contributors may rely on our determination that you are not a private foundation until 90 days after the end of your advance ruling period. If you send us the required information within the 90 days, grantors and contributors may continue to rely on the advance determination until we make a final determination of your foundation status.

If we publish a notice in the Internal Revenue Bulletin stating that we will no longer treat you as a publicly supported organization, grantors and contributors may not rely on this determination after the date we publish the

Letter 1045 (DO/CG)

HUMAN SERVICES CHARITABLE COUNCIL

notice. In addition, if you lose your status as a publicly supported organization, and a grantor or contributor was responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act, that resulted in your loss of such status, that person may not rely on this determination from the date of the act or failure to act. Also, if a grantor or contributor learned that we had given notice that you would be removed from classification as a publicly supported organization, then that person may not rely on this determination as of the date he or she acquired such knowledge.

If you change your sources of support, your purposes, character, or method of operation, please let us know so we can consider the effect of the change on your exempt status and foundation status. If you amend your organizational document or bylaws, please send us a copy of the amended document or bylaws. Also, let us know all changes in your name or address.

As of January 1, 1984, you are liable for social securities taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act on amounts of \$100 or more you pay to each of your employees during a calendar year. You are not liable for the tax imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA).

Organizations that are not private foundations are not subject to the private foundation excise taxes under Chapter 42 of the Internal Revenue Code. However, you are not automatically exempt from other federal excise taxes. If you have any questions about excise, employment, or other federal taxes, please let us know.

Donors may deduct contributions to you as provided in section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers, or gifts to you or for your use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes if they meet the applicable provisions of sections 2055, 2106, and 2522 of the Code.

Donors may deduct contributions to you only to the extent that their contributions are gifts, with no consideration received. Ticket purchases and similar payments in conjunction with fundraising events may not necessarily qualify as deductible contributions, depending on the circumstances. Revenue Ruling 67-246, published in Cumulative Bulletin 1967-2, on page 104, gives guidelines regarding when taxpayers may deduct payments for admission to, or other participation in, fundraising activities for charity.

You are not required to file Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax, if your gross receipts each year are normally \$25,000 or less. If you receive a Form 990 package in the mail, simply attach the label provided, check the box in the heading to indicate that your annual gross receipts are normally \$25,000 or less, and sign the return.

If you are required to file a return you must file it by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of your annual accounting period. We charge a penalty of \$10 a day when a return is filed late, unless there is reasonable cause for the delay. However, the maximum penalty we charge cannot exceed \$5,000 or 5 percent of your gross receipts for the year, whichever is less. We

Letter 1045 (DO/CG)

HUMAN SERVICES CHARITABLE COUNCIL

may also charge this penalty if a return is not complete. So, please be sure your return is complete before you file it.

You are not required to file federal income tax returns unless you are subject to the tax on unrelated business income under section 511 of the Code. If you are subject to this tax, you must file an income tax return on Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return. In this letter we are not determining whether any of your present or proposed activities are unrelated trade or business as defined in section 513 of the Code.

You need an employer identification number even if you have no employees. If an employer identification number was not entered on your application, we will assign a number to you and advise you of it. Please use that number on all returns you file and in all correspondence with the Internal Revenue Service.

This determination is based on evidence that your funds are dedicated to the purposes listed in section 501(c)(3) of the Code. To assure your continued exemption, you should keep records to show that funds are spent only for those purposes. If you distribute funds to other organizations, your records should show whether they are exempt under section 501(c)(3). In cases where the recipient organization is not exempt under section 501(c)(3), you must have evidence that the funds will remain dedicated to the required purposes and that the recipient will use the funds for those purposes.

If we said in the heading of this letter that an addendum applies, the addendum enclosed is an integral part of this letter.

Because this letter could help us resolve any questions about your exempt status and foundation status, you should keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown in the heading of this letter.

Sincerely yours,



Richard R. Orosco
District Director

Letter 1045 (DO/CG)

State of California

SECRETARY OF STATE

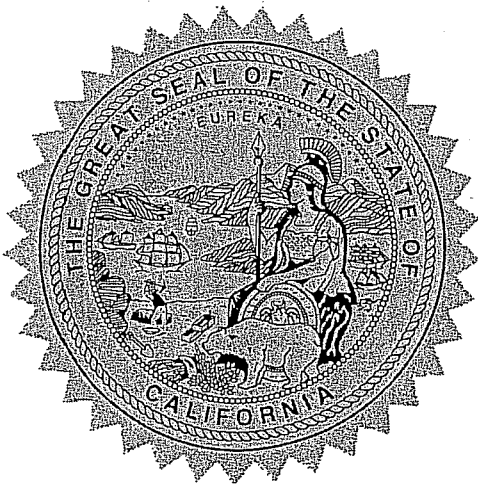
CORPORATION DIVISION

I, *BILL JONES*, Secretary of State of the State of California, hereby certify:

That the annexed transcript has been compared with the corporate record on file in this office, of which it purports to be a copy, and that same is full, true and correct.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I execute
this certificate and affix the Great
Seal of the State of California this

OCT - 3 1996



Bill Jones

Secretary of State

**CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT
OF
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION**

**ENDORSED
FILED**
In the office of the Secretary of State
of the State of California

SEP 26 1996


BILL JONES, Secretary of State

The undersigned certify that:

1. They are the president and the secretary, respectively, of Human Services Charitable Council of Monterey County, a California corporation.
2. Article One of the Articles of Incorporation of this corporation is amended to read as follows:

The name of this corporation is:

Charitable Council of Monterey County.

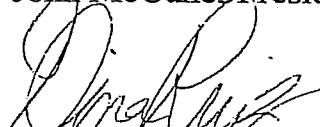
3. The foregoing amendment of Article of Incorporation has been duly approved by the board of directors.
4. The foregoing amendment of Articles of Incorporation has been duly approved by the required vote of the members.

We further declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the matters set forth in this certificate are true and correct of our own knowledge.

DATE: 09/12/96



John McCune, President



Dina Ruiz, Secretary



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD

P.O. BOX 1286

RANCHO CORDOVA, CA. 95741-1286

February 7, 1994

In reply refer to
340:G :JCA

HUMAN SERVICES CHARITABLE COUNCIL OF
MONTEREY COUNTY
STE 202
1000 S MAIN STREET
SALINAS CA 93901

Purpose : CHARITABLE
Code Section : 23701d
Form of Organization : Corporation
Accounting Period Ending: June 30
Organization Number :

You are exempt from state franchise or income tax under the section of the Revenue and Taxation Code indicated above.

This decision is based on information you submitted and assumes that your present operations continue unchanged or conform to those proposed in your application. Any change in operation, character, or purpose of the organization must be reported immediately to this office so that we may determine the effect on your exempt status. Any change of name or address also must be reported.

In the event of a change in relevant statutory, administrative, judicial case law, a change in federal interpretation of federal law in cases where our opinion is based upon such an interpretation, or a change in the material facts or circumstances relating to your application upon which this opinion is based, this opinion may no longer be applicable. It is your responsibility to be aware of these changes should they occur. This paragraph constitutes written advice, other than a chief counsel ruling, within the meaning of Revenue and Taxation Code Section 21012 (a)(2).

You may be required to file Form 199 (Exempt Organization Annual Information Return) on or before the 15th day of the 5th month (4 1/2 months) after the close of your accounting period. See annual instructions with forms for requirements.

You are not required to file state franchise or income tax returns unless you have income subject to the unrelated business income tax under Section 23731 of the Code. In this event, you are required to file Form 109 (Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return) by the 15th day of the 5th month (4 1/2 months) after the close of your annual accounting period.

February 7, 1994

HUMAN SERVICES CHARITABLE COUNCIL OF
Page 2

If the organization is incorporating, this approval will expire unless incorporation is completed with the Secretary of State within 60 days.

Exemption from federal income or other taxes and other state taxes requires separate applications.

A copy of this letter has been sent to the Office of the Secretary of State and to the Registry of Charitable Trusts.

J AMAYA
EXEMPT ORGANIZATION UNIT
CORPORATION AUDIT SECTION
Telephone (916) 369-4171

EO :

cc: MARIE YOUNG



CITY OF SEASIDE STAFF REPORT

Item No.: 9.F.

TO: City Council

FROM: Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

BY: Dominique Davis, City Clerk

DATE: December 7, 2023

**SUBJECT: APPROVE A PROCLAMATION HONORING DECEMBER 7 AS
PEARL HARBOR REMEMBRANCE DAY**

RECOMMENDATION

Approve a proclamation honoring December 7, 2023, as Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day in the City of Seaside.

BACKGROUND

On December 7, 1941, the Imperial Japanese Navy attacked the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. This unprovoked attack resulted in the deaths of 2,403 Americans and the wounding of over 1,178 others. The attack on Pearl Harbor brought the United States into World War II.

In recognition of this solemn day, the City of Seaside will be issuing a proclamation honoring December 7 as Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day. This proclamation will serve as a reminder to all residents of the sacrifices made by the brave men and women who served during World War II.

The attack on Pearl Harbor was a pivotal moment in American history. It was a day of infamy that forever changed the course of our nation. The attack also served as a wake-up call to the American people, who had been isolationists for many years.

In the wake of the attack, the United States mobilized for war. Millions of Americans joined the military, and the country's factories were converted to produce war equipment. The United States also forged alliances with other countries that were fighting against the Axis powers.

The war in the Pacific was long and bloody, but the United States and its allies

eventually prevailed. The defeat of Japan marked the end of World War II and the beginning of a new era for the world.

FISCAL IMPACT

None.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day Proclamation
-

Reviewed for Submission to the City Council by:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Jaime M. Fontes", is written over a horizontal line. Below the line, the name "Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager" is printed in a black, sans-serif font.

Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

City of Seaside PROCLAMATION



Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day December 7, 2023

WHEREAS, December 7, 2023, marks the 82nd anniversary of the attack on the Pearl Harbor American Army and Naval Base in Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, on this day, we remember the 2,403 Americans who lost their lives and the 1,178 others who were wounded; and

WHEREAS, we honor the memories of the 2,403 service members and civilians whose lives were cut short on that tragic December morning; and

WHEREAS, we reflect on the resilience of America's Armed Forces, who withstood the attack and built the most capable fighting force the world has ever known; and

WHEREAS, Over 800,000 Californians served in the United States Armed Forces during the attack on Pearl Harbor; and

WHEREAS, In August 1940, Fort Ord was re-designated and the 7th Infantry Division was reactivated with the realization that the two-year-old conflict of World War II could soon cross the Atlantic Ocean to involve America.

WHEREAS, in the wake of tragedy, these brave women and men — the Greatest Generation — answered the call to defend freedom, justice, and democracy across the Pacific, throughout Europe, and around the globe; and

WHEREAS, Today, we carry forward their spirit of unity and their enduring resolve to protect the United States against those who seek to do us harm; and

WHEREAS, the Congress, by Public Law 103-308, as amended, has designated December 7 of each year as "National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day."

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED, that I, The Honorable Ian N. Oglesby, Mayor of the City of Seaside, on behalf of the City Council, hereby declare **December 7, 2023 as Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day** and urges all our citizens in Seaside to honor and promote this observance.

Ian N. Oglesby, Mayor
December 7, 2023



CITY OF SEASIDE STAFF REPORT

Item No.: 9.G.

TO: City Council

FROM: Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

BY: Dominique Davis, City Clerk

DATE: December 7, 2023

**SUBJECT: APPROVE A PROCLAMATION COMMEMORATING THE
ADOPTING OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN
RIGHTS, AND DECLARING DECEMBER 10 AS HUMAN RIGHTS
DAY**

RECOMMENDATION

Approve a proclamation commemorating the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations General Assembly, and declaring December 10, 2023, as Human Rights Day in the City of Seaside.

BACKGROUND

Human Rights Day is observed annually on December 10th to commemorate the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a landmark document that outlines the fundamental rights and freedoms that all people are entitled to, regardless of their race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, age, religion, disability, or other status.

In recognition of Human Rights Day, the City Council is proposing to adopt a proclamation that reaffirms the City's commitment to upholding the fundamental human rights of all people. The proclamation also encourages residents to learn more about human rights issues, stand up against discrimination and injustice, and work together to create a community where everyone is treated with dignity and respect.

FISCAL IMPACT

None.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Human Rights Day Proclamation
-

Reviewed for Submission to the City Council by:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Jaime M. Fontes", is positioned above a horizontal line. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

City of Seaside PROCLAMATION



Human Rights Day December 10, 2023

WHEREAS, the City of Seaside is committed to upholding the fundamental human rights of all its residents, regardless of their race, ethnicity, origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, age, or economic status; and

WHEREAS, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948, enshrines the fundamental rights and freedoms that all human beings are entitled to; and

WHEREAS, the City of Seaside recognizes that human rights are not only the foundation of a just and equitable society, but also essential to economic prosperity, social progress, and sustainable development; and

WHEREAS, the City of Seaside is committed to fostering a community that is inclusive, just, and equitable for all;

WHEREAS, the month of December is recognized as Human Rights Month around the world, providing an opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to human rights and to take action to promote and protect them;

WHEREAS, We call upon all residents of the City of Seaside to join us in this important observance by:

- Reaffirming their commitment to the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- Learn more about human rights issues and the actions they can take to promote and protect human rights;
- Stand up against discrimination and injustice in all forms;
- Work together to create a community where everyone is treated with dignity and respect.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT PROCLAIMED, that I, The Honorable Ian N. Oglesby, Mayor of the City of Seaside, on behalf of the City Council, hereby declare **December 10, 2023 as Human Rights Day** and urges all our citizens in Seaside to support and promote this observance.

Ian N. Oglesby, Mayor
December 7, 2023



CITY OF SEASIDE STAFF REPORT

Item No.: 9.H.

TO: City Council

FROM: Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

BY: Nisha Patel, Public Works Director/City Engineer
Leslie Llantero, Assistant Engineer

DATE: December 7, 2023

**SUBJECT: REVIEW AND TAKE ACTION ON TRAFFIC ADVISORY
COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION TO APPROVE THE TRAFFIC
CALMING APPLICATION FOR SAN PABLO AVENUE BETWEEN
MESCAL STREET AND GENERAL JIM MOORE BOULEVARD**

RECOMMENDATION

Approve design for traffic calming on San Pablo Avenue from Mescal Street to General Jim Moore Boulevard.

BACKGROUND

On October 20, 2022, the City Council approved the Traffic Calming Program (Program). The Program is designed to help manage traffic speed-related concerns along local and collector streets throughout the city. The Program provides information on the application process, educates applicants on traffic calming, and describes traffic calming measures approved for implementation on city streets. The Program considers applications on an annual basis. Applications are due by September 30th every year.

Two traffic calming applications were received during the application period:

- 1) San Pablo Avenue from Mescal Street to General Jim Moore Boulevard; and
- 2) Baker Street from San Lucas Street to Phoenix Avenue.

Once valid applications with petitions were received, staff collected data and assessed traffic conditions, and ranked traffic calming applications. Staff collected the speed and volume data for each roadway and reviewed traffic collisions along each roadway. This data as well as land uses were used in evaluating each roadway as follows:

Criteria	San Pablo Avenue Mescal to GJM (1,770 ft segment)	Baker Street San Lucas to Phoenix (400 ft segment)
Volume Data (8pt max)	8	6
Collision Data (12pt max)	9	6
Speed Data (10pt max)	10	3
Pedestrian Facilities (5pt max)	3	3
Bicycle Facilities (5pt max)	3	5
Adjacent Land Use (10pt max)	2	2
Unique Conditions (5pt max)	1	0
Total (55pt max)	36	25

The San Pablo Avenue roadway segment, approximately 1,700 feet long, received 36 points and the Baker Street roadway segment, approximately 400 feet long, received 25 points. The traffic speed, volume data, and traffic collisions collected on both roadways revealed that Baker Street does not have as severe issues as San Pablo Avenue.

Staff presented the evaluations on both roadways segments at the November 21, 2023, Traffic Advisory Committee (TAC) meeting. Several members of the public were in attendance to support traffic calming on both roadway segments. Due to the evaluation score of the San Pablo Avenue roadway segment, the Traffic Advisory Committee recommends moving forward with a traffic calming design for San Pablo Avenue from Mescal Street to General Jim Moore Boulevard. In addition, the TAC requested staff return at a future TAC meeting to provide improvement options to address issues on Baker Street.

FISCAL IMPACT

The FY 2023/2024 adopted budget is \$640,000.00 for traffic calming projects. There are sufficient funds in the budget to fund design for the San Pablo Traffic Calming Improvements Project.

ATTACHMENTS

1. San Pablo TC Application
2. San Pablo Ave Traffic Calming Evaluation Worksheet
3. Baker St TC Application
4. Baker St Traffic Calming Evaluation Worksheet

Reviewed for Submission to the City Council by:



Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager



APPLICATION FEE PER THE CURRENT ADOPTED FEE SCHEDULE

Traffic Advisory Committee Request Application

The following information is required to process all Traffic Advisory Committee requests. This information will be used to contact the applicant should staff have questions or needs clarification on the request. This information will also appear in the staff report presented to the Traffic Advisory Committee and/or City Council.

The Traffic Advisory Committee meets the 3rd Tuesday of every month at 5:00 PM in the City of Seaside's City Hall Conference room. This meeting is open to the public and applicants are encouraged to attend.

Name: STEPHEN MCKAY Date: AUGUST 3, 2021

Address: [REDACTED] Phone: [REDACTED]

Type of Request (check all that apply):

- ☐ Parking Designations ☐ Crosswalk ☐ Curb Markings (White, Yellow, etc.)
☐ Warning Sign ☐ Traffic Signal/Stop Sign ☐ Signing/Striping
☐ Other Traffic calming - upper San Pablo Ave - Speed Cushions

FEES WILL APPLY FOR PARKING AND CURB MARKING REQUESTS

Request: Traffic calming measures are needed on upper San Pablo Ave between
General Jim Moore Blvd and Lincoln St.

Ideally, Speed Cushions will reduce the large number number of speeding
vehicles at all hours of the day, every day. Only one 25mph sign at the top of San
Pablo Ave does little to address the increased flow of through traffic since the
road was opened through this residential neighborhood.

All signers of the petition live along this section of San Pablo Ave and are eager
to have this safety issue addressed.

Request Procedures are outlined on the back of this form. For any questions regarding the Traffic Advisory Committee (TAC) please contact 899-6825.

TAC REQUEST PROCEDURE

The Traffic Advisory Committee (TAC) acts as an advisory board to the City Council per Chapter 2.37 of the Municipal Code. Recommendations made by the TAC are to be ratified by the City Council prior to implementation. The TAC consists of five members: a Council Member; Director of Public Works; Chief of Police; Director of Community Development; and the Fire Chief. The TAC reviews all requests for traffic safety regulatory or control devices, signs and markings, and conducts studies as well as offers recommendations to the City Council, Planning Commission or appropriate City department.

Upon submittal of a request, staff will place the request on the next available TAC agenda for a future scheduled meeting. All TAC's action will be forwarded for City Council consideration at their next available scheduled meeting.

Fees

Fees will be collected prior to installation of any approved requests that directly benefits the applicant, such as limited timed parking, white zones, etc. Prior to any required maintenance of the improvement, the same fee will apply and be billed to the applicant. The following fees have been determined based upon the cost of staff time and material for installation:

Description	Fee*
Marking curb – per curb (20' maximum length)	Per current adopted fee schedule
Installation of one sign	

* Fees subject to change per City Council approved fee schedule. Fee determined by date of application.

PLEASE COMPLETE FOR PARKING AND CURB MARKING REQUESTS

TAC REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATEMENT

I, _____ understand that should my request be approved by the Traffic Advisory Committee and City Council, I will be responsible for the fee prior to the installation of my request. I also understand that if approved by City Council the improvements will be reviewed annually or whenever deemed appropriate by the Public Works Department for any required maintenance and I will be charged the corresponding fee.

Applicant Signature

Date

Stephen McKay

[REDACTED]
Seaside, CA 93955
[REDACTED]

June 6, 2021

Leslie Llantero
Assistant Engineer
City of Seaside
LLlantero@ci.seaside.ca.us

Dear Ms Llantero,

Attached please find the Petition to Install Speed Humps along a specific stretch of San Pablo Avenue in upper Seaside. I was originally directed to the County Petition form and it is accompanies the City of Seaside application here.

With the construction of General Jim Moore Blvd & the subsequent opening of San Pablo Blvd, our residential community has become a dangerously uncontrolled throughway.

The straight 5-block section of upper San Pablo Boulevard has speeding drivers at all hours of the day and night. There is no Speed Limit sign except for one for the Westbound traffic at the corner of General Jim Moore where motorists do not notice it. While the speed limit is 25 mph, vehicles frequently travel this residential section of San Pablo in excess of 50, 60 & 70 mph, especially during commute and school traffic hours.

While speaking to neighbors about this petition, all of them eagerly shared their dismay, anger, and especially fear, with the speeding vehicles that now disrupt the peaceful enjoyment of an otherwise enjoyable neighborhood.

Many of the residents who have signed this petition acknowledge they are often scared to pull their vehicles onto San Pablo Avenue because of the excessive vehicle speeds. One parent offered that his family no longer walks along San Pablo because it is unsafe. Another signer said that she watched an elderly neighbor nearly get hit by a vehicle while walking his dog across the street. I was not surprised to learn that I am not the only one given to

yelling at motorists to slow down. Basically, we're fed up and are desperately seeking help.

While we understand that Speed Humps are just one of the traffic calming resources available, my neighbors simply need something, anything, to be done that is a permanent solution to the speed problem before someone is injured or killed by a reckless, speeding motorist.

I spoke to a firefighter at the local station before gathering support from neighbors to find out if there would be any obvious objection to speed humps along San Pablo and was encouraged that they'd support such measures once the RMA-PW evaluation reaches their review.

As seen by this Petition, 34 of the 36 properties along upper San Pablo Blvd have residences that signed their support for a traffic calming measure.

With the evaluation, we are confident that this busy corridor meets and exceeds all the criteria necessary to address the dangerous roadway.

On behalf of my neighborhood, thank you for anything that may be done to restore safety to our neighborhood.

Respectfully,

Stephen McKay

[REDACTED]

Seaside, CA 93955

PETITION TO INSTALL SPEED HUMPS

Before you sign the petition, make sure you understand the SPEED HUMP POLICY, DESIGN STANDARDS, and INSTALLATION GUIDELINES. We recommend that you take the time to drive over humped installed on other streets.

We, the undersigned residents of UPPER SEASIDE, at the segment between Lincoln Street/Shawnee Court and Nadina Street, request the County of Monterey INSTALL speed humps in the subject segment. We understand that speed humps will be installed per the DESIGN STANDARDS with appropriate signing and roadway markings.

Contact person: STEVE MCKAY Phone: 831-521-1298

In the future, if you desire to remove any of the speed humps, a majority of 60% or more of the residents must sign a PETITION TO REMOVE SPEED HUMPS.

THE COUNTY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REMOVE ANY OR ALL HUMPS AT ANY TIME.

Return petition to: Traffic Engineer
County of Monterey
1441 Schilling Place, South 2nd Floor
Salinas, CA 93901

ONE SIGNATURE PER HOUSEHOLD

ADDRESS	NAME	SIGNATURE	DAY PHONE NUMBER
	Steve McKay	SMcKay	
	G. Alarcon	G. Alarcon	
	Zane Wilson	Zane Wilson	
	Mary Ann Smith	Mary Ann Smith	
	Ignacio Escobar	Ignacio Escobar	
	David Woodman	David Woodman	
	Orlando Yzy	Orlando Yzy	
	Fernando	Fernando	
	JULY G. BARRERA	July G. Barrera	

PETITION TO INSTALL SPEED HUMPS

Before you sign the petition, make sure you understand the SPEED HUMP POLICY, DESIGN STANDARDS, and INSTALLATION GUIDELINES. We recommend that you take the time to drive over humped installed on other streets.

We, the undersigned residents of UPPER SEASIDE, at the segment between Lincoln Street/Shawnee Court and Nadina Street, request the County of Monterey INSTALL speed humps in the subject segment. We understand that speed humps will be installed per the DESIGN STANDARDS with appropriate signing and roadway markings.

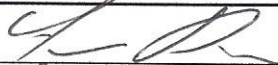
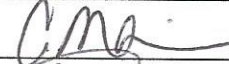
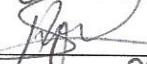
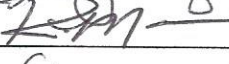
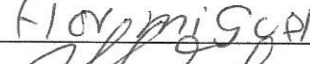
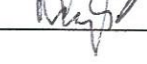
Contact person: STEVE MCKAY Phone: 831-521-1298

In the future, if you desire to remove any of the speed humps, a majority of 60% or more of the residents must sign a PETITION TO REMOVE SPEED HUMPS.

THE COUNTY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REMOVE ANY OR ALL HUMPS AT ANY TIME.

Return petition to: Traffic Engineer
County of Monterey
1441 Schilling Place, South 2nd Floor
Salinas, CA 93901

ONE SIGNATURE PER HOUSEHOLD

ADDRESS	NAME	SIGNATURE	DAY PHONE NUMBER
	Freddie Perales		
	Cathleen Main		
	o p/c		
	Ameyalli Arango		
	R. Mason		
	Flor Misoci		
	Jeff Fultz		
	Reyna Merlin		
	ie Mor Singh		

PETITION TO INSTALL SPEED HUMPS

Before you sign the petition, make sure you understand the SPEED HUMP POLICY, DESIGN STANDARDS, and INSTALLATION GUIDELINES. We recommend that you take the time to drive over humped installed on other streets.

We, the undersigned residents of UPPER SEASIDE, at the segment between Lincoln Street/Shawnee Court and Nadina Street, request the County of Monterey INSTALL speed humps in the subject segment. We understand that speed humps will be installed per the DESIGN STANDARDS with appropriate signing and roadway markings.

Contact person: STEVE MCKAY Phone: 831-521-1298

In the future, if you desire to remove any of the speed humps, a majority of 60% or more of the residents must sign a PETITION TO REMOVE SPEED HUMPS.

THE COUNTY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REMOVE ANY OR ALL HUMPS AT ANY TIME.

Return petition to: Traffic Engineer
County of Monterey
1441 Schilling Place, South 2nd Floor
Salinas, CA 93901

ONE SIGNATURE PER HOUSEHOLD

ADDRESS	NAME	SIGNATURE	DAY PHONE NUMBER
	Chris Burwell	Chris Burwell	
	JACQUALINE BICKLEY	Jacqueline Bickley	
	Suzanne Liu	Suzanne Liu	
	Berthe Brue	Berthe Brue	
	Ella Hughes	Ella Hughes	
	Cathy Sweeney	Cathy Sweeney	
	HUGH SMITH	Hugh Smith	
	320 CHONG MATHIS	Chong Mathis	
	Claudia C. Thomas	Claudia C. Thomas	

PETITION TO INSTALL SPEED HUMPS

Before you sign the petition, make sure you understand the SPEED HUMP POLICY, DESIGN STANDARDS, and INSTALLATION GUIDELINES. We recommend that you take the time to drive over humped installed on other streets.

We, the undersigned residents of UPPER SEASIDE, at the segment between Lincoln Street/Shawnee Court and Nadina Street, request the County of Monterey INSTALL speed humps in the subject segment. We understand that speed humps will be installed per the DESIGN STANDARDS with appropriate signing and roadway markings.

Contact person: STEVE MCKAY Phone: 831-521-1298

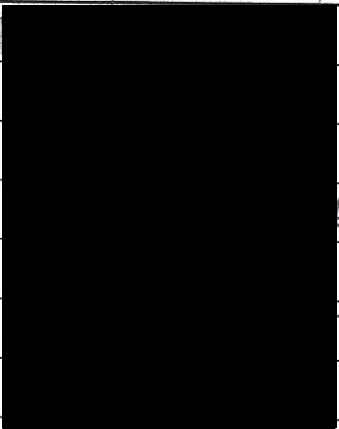
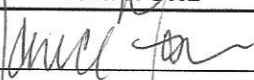
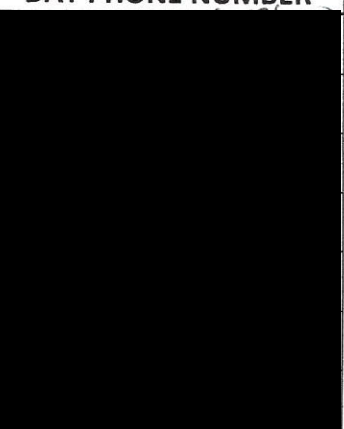
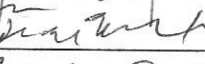
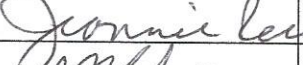
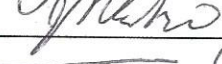
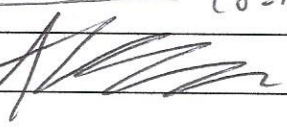
In the future, if you desire to remove any of the speed humps, a majority of 60% or more of the residents must sign a PETITION TO REMOVE SPEED HUMPS.

THE COUNTY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REMOVE ANY OR ALL HUMPS AT ANY TIME.

Return petition to:

Traffic Engineer
County of Monterey
1441 Schilling Place, South 2nd Floor
Salinas, CA 93901

ONE SIGNATURE PER HOUSEHOLD

ADDRESS	NAME	SIGNATURE	DAY PHONE NUMBER
	Janice Farmer		
	Forrest Morthorn		
	Beatriz Cusca		
	Jeannine Reese		
	JOHN ERICKSON		
	Andrea Rivas		

Appendix 2. Traffic Calming Evaluation Worksheet

This worksheet will be completed by the City of Seaside staff in accordance with the City's Traffic Calming Program. It will be used to prioritize the potential initiation of specific neighborhood traffic calming processes.

Date: 12/20/22

Location of Concern: San Pablo Ave. between Mescal St. and General Jim Moore Blvd.

1. Traffic Volumes (mid-week volumes within the last two years)

Greater than 2,000 vehicles per day = 8 points

1,500 to 2,000 vehicles per day = 6 points

1,000 to 1,500 vehicles per day = 4 points

Fewer than 1,000 vehicles per day = 0 points

8

AADT = 2,185

2. Reported Collision History on Local or Collector Streets

More than five collisions in a three-year period = 12 points

Two to four collisions in a three-year period = 9 points

One to three collisions in a three-year period = 6 points

9

2 collisions from
2018-2020

3. Travel Speeds

85th percentile speed $\geq$ 10+ MPH over speed limit = 10 points

85th percentile speed $\geq$ 6+ MPH over speed limit = 6 points

85th percentile speed $\geq$ 3+ MPH over speed limit = 3 points

10

Speed limit = 25 MPH

85th percentile speed =
39.36 MPH

4. Pedestrian Facilities

There is essentially no pedestrian space available = 5 points

The pedestrian space needs improvement = 3 points

3

Sidewalks on both
sides of street; few
ADA ramps present

5. Bicycle Facilities

There are no bicycle facilities = 5 points

There are existing or planned bicycle facilities = 3 points

3

Bike lanes at eastern
eastern end only

6. Adjacent Land Uses

The street segment is adjacent to parks, school, transit stop(s), shops, community facilities, etc. = 3 points for each school, 2 points for each other activity center destination (10 points maximum total)

2

Stuart Park located
across from San
Pablo/Mescal
intersection

7. Unique Conditions

Unique conditions prevail such as sight distance constraints, parking on sidewalks, high truck volumes = 1 point for each unique condition (5 points maximum total)

1

4% truck volume

Total Score: 36

Prepared By: Jennifer Shriber, Parisi Transportation Consulting

Note: Worksheet may be amended based on use experiences.



Traffic Advisory Committee Request Application

The following information is required to process all Traffic Advisory Committee requests. This information will be used to contact the applicant should staff have questions or needs clarification on the request. This information will also appear in the staff report presented to the Traffic Advisory Committee and/or City Council.

The Traffic Advisory Committee meets the 3rd Tuesday of every month at 5:00 PM in the City of Seaside's City Hall Conference room. This meeting is open to the public and applicants are encouraged to attend.

Name: Guadalupe Mata Date: 6/11/23

Address: [REDACTED]

93955

Type of Request (check all that apply):

- ☐ Parking Designations ☐ Crosswalk ☐ Curb Markings (White, Yellow, etc.)
☐ Warning Sign ☒ Traffic Signal/Stop Sign ☐ Signing/Striping
☒ Other Speed Bumps

FEES WILL APPLY FOR PARKING AND CURB MARKING REQUESTS

Request: Another stop sign for traffic. Plus, Speed Bumps
through Baker st due to cars driving really
quickly and causes accidents and almost caused
more accidents. there's many kids almost getting
hit

7/21 - called and spoke with applicant who confirmed that this
TAC request is meant to be included with the Traffic Calming
Evaluation Application. Notified her that the TC Apps will be reviewed
in the Fall and we would keep her updated. No email, phone is
best.

- Kirstin

Request Procedures are outlined on the back of this form. For any questions regarding the Traffic Advisory Committee (TAC) please contact 899-6825.

TAC REQUEST PROCEDURE

The Traffic Advisory Committee (TAC) acts as an advisory board to the City Council per Chapter 2.37 of the Municipal Code. Recommendations made by the TAC are to be ratified by the City Council prior to implementation. The TAC consists of five members: a Council Member; Director of Public Works; Chief of Police; Director of Community Development; and the Fire Chief. The TAC reviews all requests for traffic safety regulatory or control devices, signs and markings, and conducts studies as well as offers recommendations to the City Council, Planning Commission or appropriate City department.

Upon submittal of a request, staff will place the request on the next available TAC agenda for a future scheduled meeting. All TAC's action will be forwarded for City Council consideration at their next available scheduled meeting.

Fees

Fees will be collected prior to installation of any approved requests that directly benefits the applicant, such as limited timed parking, white zones, etc. Prior to any required maintenance of the improvement, the same fee will apply and be billed to the applicant. The following fees have been determined based upon the cost of staff time and material for installation:

Description	Fee*
Marking curb – per curb (20' maximum length)	Per current adopted fee schedule
Installation of one sign	

* Fees subject to change per City Council approved fee schedule. Fee determined by date of application.

PLEASE COMPLETE FOR PARKING AND CURB MARKING REQUESTS

TAC REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATEMENT

I, Guadalupe Mata understand that should my request be approved by the Traffic Advisory Committee and City Council, I will be responsible for the fee prior to the installation of my request. I also understand that if approved by City Council the improvements will be reviewed annually or whenever deemed appropriate by the Public Works Department for any required maintenance and I will be charged the corresponding fee.

Guadalupe Mata
Applicant Signature

6/11/23
Date



Appendix 4. Traffic Calming Program Application

The City of Seaside defines traffic calming as "the management of vehicular traffic speeds and volumes through educational, enforcement and/or engineering measures to minimize the negative impacts on residents, pedestrians, bicyclists and school children." **This program will focus on speed-related traffic calming.**

This form is to request review of your speed traffic concern along a Seaside neighborhood public street. Please fill out all sections and submit to:

Mail: Traffic Calming Program, Seaside Public Works Department – Engineering Division, 440 Harcourt Avenue
Seaside, CA 93955
Email: PWInfo@ci.seaside.ca.us

Applicant Contact Information

Name: Guadalupe Mata Email: Crystal Cohen87@yahoo.com

Address: [REDACTED]

Location of Concern

Please describe the location of traffic concern.

Intersection of Birch/Baker
Intersection of Baker/Phoenix
whole street of Baker/San Lucas

Nature of Concern

Please describe the nature of the neighborhood problem you are concerned with (attach additional sheets if necessary).

Drivers speeding at least 60 to 70 mph through
these streets

Additional Comments and/or Documentation

Please add any additional comments or documents (e.g., map, photograph, sketch), if necessary, to further explain concerns.

Date: 6/11/23

Applicant Signature: Guadalupe Mata

Petition for Neighborhood Traffic Calming

Please provide the names and signatures of residents and/or property owners within the affected area that support this request. Each person must reside at a different address and be at least 18 years of age. Note that only one signature per residence is allowed. All persons signing this petition agree that the contact person(s) above represent the affected area/neighborhood. Use the back side for additional names and signatures, if necessary. **The majority of residences in the affected area must sign this petition in order for the application to be considered.**

Printed Name	Signature	Address
	Bryan Moots	
	240	
	Honoring 1698	
	1698	
	Eric McPherson	
	on	
	David	
	David	
	Charlotte	
	Dana Chongello	
	Alene Masters	
	Jayah	
	John	
	Tom Francis	
	Araceli Clark	
	Mr. Summers	
	Ken	
	Robert	
	ing	
	Julia	
	Julia	
	Julia	
	Julia	
	Haydee Ventura	
	Roxanna	
	Guadalupe Mata	

PRINT NAME

SIGNATURE

ADDRESS

Charles D
Valdura



Accepted by:

For rings

Appendix 2. Traffic Calming Evaluation Worksheet

This worksheet will be completed by the City of Seaside staff in accordance with the City's Traffic Calming Program. It will be used to prioritize the potential initiation of specific neighborhood traffic calming processes.

Date: 11/01/2023

Location of Concern: Baker St between Birch Ave and Phoenix Ave

1. Traffic Volumes (mid-week volumes within the last two years)

Greater than 2,000 vehicles per day = 8 points

1,500 to 2,000 vehicles per day = 6 points

1,000 to 1,500 vehicles per day = 4 points

Fewer than 1,000 vehicles per day = 0 points

6

AADT = 1922

2. Reported Collision History on Local or Collector Streets

More than five collisions in a three-year period = 12 points

Two to four collisions in a three-year period = 9 points

One to three collisions in a three-year period = 6 points

6

1 Collision from
2018 - 2020

3. Travel Speeds

85th percentile speed $\geq$ 10+ MPH over speed limit = 10 points

85th percentile speed $\geq$ 6+ MPH over speed limit = 6 points

85th percentile speed $\geq$ 3+ MPH over speed limit = 3 points

3

Speed Limit = 25 MPH

85th percentile speed
= 28.27 MPH

4. Pedestrian Facilities

There is essentially no pedestrian space available = 5 points

The pedestrian space needs improvement = 3 points

3

Sidewalks on both
sides of street; few
ADA ramps present

5. Bicycle Facilities

There are no bicycle facilities = 5 points

There are existing or planned bicycle facilities = 3 points

5

No Bicycle facilities
available

6. Adjacent Land Uses

The street segment is adjacent to parks, school, transit stop(s), shops, community facilities, etc. = 3 points for each school, 2 points for each other activity center destination (10 points maximum total)

2

Commercial facilities
such as restaurant &
gym located within 150
Ft of Baker St/Phoenix
Ave Intersection

7. Unique Conditions

Unique conditions prevail such as sight distance constraints, parking on sidewalks, high truck volumes = 1 point for each unique condition (5 points maximum total)

0

No unique conditions

Total Score: 25

Prepared By: Sharanya Varma , Parametrix

Note: Worksheet may be amended based on use experiences.



CITY OF SEASIDE STAFF REPORT

Item No.: 9.I.

TO: City Council

FROM: Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

BY: Nisha Patel, Public Works Director/City Engineer
Leslie Llantero, Assistant Engineer

DATE: December 7, 2023

SUBJECT: ADOPT A RESOLUTION APPROVING A PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH PARAMETRIX INC. FOR THE SAN PABLO TRAFFIC CALMING WORK PLAN AND DESIGN FOR AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$81,610.00

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a resolution authorizing the City Manager to execute a professional services agreement with Parametrix Inc. for the San Pablo Traffic Calming Work Plan and Design for an amount not to exceed \$81,610.00.

BACKGROUND

The Traffic Advisory Committee (TAC) considered the San Pablo Traffic Calming Application at their November 21, 2023 meeting. Points were given to each category based upon the Traffic Calming Evaluation Worksheet scoring criteria established in the Traffic Calming Program adopted by the City Council on October 20, 2022. Based upon the traffic data, the Traffic Advisory Committee approved moving forward with further evaluation and design of traffic calming measures for San Pablo Avenue from Mescal Street to General Jim Moore Boulevard. The Traffic Advisory Committee recommendation will be presented, as a separate item, for consideration at this December 7, 2023 City Council meeting.

Staff requested and Parametrix Inc. submitted a proposal for a traffic calming design for San Pablo Avenue. The scope of work included: project management; traffic data and collision data review; traffic calming toolkit community survey; development of traffic calming plan; base mapping; 65% & 95% construction documents; final bid set plans, specifications and construction cost estimate; bid support and construction coordination; and public outreach. Development of the traffic calming plan and design

is expected to take seven months for an amount not to exceed \$81,610.00. Staff agrees with the scope and fee of the Parametrix proposal.

FISCAL IMPACT

The budget for traffic calming projects, account No. 212-8960-9580, is \$640,000.00 identified in the FY 2023/2024 approved budget. There are sufficient funds in the traffic calming budget to approve Parametrix Inc. professional service agreement for an amount not to exceed \$81,610.00

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution
 2. Parametrix Professional Services Agreement
-

Reviewed for Submission to the City Council by:



Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

RESOLUTION NO. 23-

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE

APPROVE A PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AGREEMENT WITH PARAMETRIX INC. TO PREPARE THE SAN PABLO AVENUE TRAFFIC CALMING WORK PLAN AND DESIGN FOR AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$81,610.00

WHEREAS, a Traffic Advisory Committee application was received from two applicants requesting traffic calming on San Pablo Avenue between Mescal Street to General Jim Moore Boulevard and Baker Street from San Lucas Street to Phoenix Avenue; and

WHEREAS, traffic data was collected and evaluated on both street segments and presented at the November 21, 2023 Traffic Advisory Committee meeting; and

WHEREAS, based upon the evaluation of both street segments, San Pablo Avenue was selected to move forward with a conceptual plan and design; and

WHEREAS, at the request of staff, Parametrix Inc. submitted a proposal to provide San Pablo Avenue Traffic Calming Work Plan and Design, to include project management; traffic data and collision data review; traffic calming toolkit community survey; development of traffic calming plan; base mapping; 65% & 95% construction documents; final bid set plans, specifications and construction cost estimate; bid support and construction coordination; and public outreach; and

WHEREAS, staff agrees with the scope and fee of the Parametrix proposal; and

WHEREAS, Parametrix is included on the approved On-Call List for Transportation Engineering.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Seaside do hereby authorize the City Manager to execute a Professional Services Agreement with Parametrix Inc. for the San Pablo Avenue Traffic Calming Work Plan and Design for an amount not to exceed \$81,610.00; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Seaside hereby authorizes the City Manager to execute up to an additional 10% contingency of Parmaetrix Inc. Professional Services Agreement, as outlined above such that the full value of the agreement may not exceed \$89,771.00.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City of Seaside City Council duly held on the 7th day of December, 2023 by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS:

APPROVED:

Ian N. Oglesby, Mayor

ATTEST:

Dominique L. Davis, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Sheri L. Damon, City Attorney



**CITY OF SEASIDE
DESIGN PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AGREEMENT
FOR THE SAN PABLO AVENUE TRAFFIC CALMING WORK PLAN**

THIS AGREEMENT, is made and effective December 7, 2023, between the City of Seaside, a municipal corporation ("Agency") and Parametrix Inc., a corporation ("Consultant"). In consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions set forth herein, the parties agree as follows:

1. TERM

This Agreement shall commence on the effective date above and shall remain and continue in effect until tasks described herein are completed, but in no event later than June 30, 2025 unless sooner terminated pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement.

2. SERVICES

Consultant shall perform the tasks described and set forth in Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein as though set forth in full. Consultant shall complete the tasks according to the schedule of performance which is also set forth in Exhibit A.

3. PERFORMANCE

Consultant shall at all times faithfully, competently and to the best of his/her ability, experience, and talent, perform all tasks described herein. Consultant shall employ, at a minimum, generally accepted standards and practices utilized by persons engaged in providing similar services as are required of Consultant hereunder in meeting its obligations under this Agreement.

4. AGENCY MANAGEMENT

Agency's City Engineer shall represent Agency in all matters pertaining to the administration of this Agreement, review and approval of all products submitted by Consultant, but not including the authority to enlarge the Tasks to Be Performed or change the compensation due to Consultant. Agency's City Manager shall be authorized to act on Agency's behalf and to execute all necessary documents which enlarge the Tasks to Be Performed or change Consultant's compensation, subject to Section 5 hereof.

5. PAYMENT

(a) The Agency agrees to pay Consultant monthly, in accordance with the payment rates and terms and the schedule of payment as set forth in Exhibit B, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as though set forth in full, based upon actual time spent on the above tasks. This amount shall not exceed Eighty One Thousand Six Hundred Ten Dollars (\$81,610.00) for the total term of the Agreement unless additional payment is approved as provided in this Agreement.

(b) Consultant shall not be compensated for any services rendered in connection with its performance of this Agreement which are in addition to those set forth herein, unless such additional services are authorized in advance and in writing by the Agency City Manager. Consultant shall be compensated for any additional services in the amounts and in the manner as agreed to by Agency City Manager and Consultant at the time Agency's written authorization is given to Consultant for the performance of said services.

(c) Consultant will submit invoices monthly for actual services performed. Invoices shall be submitted on or about the first business day of each month, or as soon thereafter as practical, for services provided in the previous month. Payment shall be made within thirty (30) days of receipt of each invoice as to all non-disputed fees. If the Agency disputes any of Consultant's fees it shall give written notice to Consultant within thirty (30) days of receipt of an invoice of any disputed fees set forth on the invoice.

6. SUSPENSION OR TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT WITHOUT CAUSE

(a) The Agency may at any time, for any reason, with or without cause, suspend or terminate this Agreement, or any portion hereof, by serving upon the consultant at least ten (10) days prior written notice. Upon receipt of said notice, the Consultant shall immediately cease all work under this Agreement, unless the notice provides otherwise. If the Agency suspends or terminates a portion of this Agreement such suspension or termination shall not make void or invalidate the remainder of this Agreement.

(b) In the event this Agreement is terminated pursuant to this Section, the Agency shall pay to Consultant the actual value of the work performed up to the time of termination, provided that the work performed is of value to the Agency. Upon termination of the Agreement pursuant to this Section, the Consultant will submit an invoice to the Agency pursuant to Section 3.

7. DEFAULT OF CONSULTANT

(a) The Consultant's failure to comply with the provisions of this Agreement shall constitute a default. In the event that Consultant is in default for cause under the terms of this Agreement, Agency shall have no obligation or duty to continue compensating Consultant for any work performed after the date of default and can terminate this Agreement immediately by written notice to the Consultant. If such failure by the Consultant to make progress in the performance of work hereunder arises out of causes beyond the Consultant's control, and without fault or negligence of the Consultant, it shall not be considered a default.

(b) If the Agency Manager or his/her delegate determines that the Consultant is in default in the performance of any of the terms or conditions of this Agreement, he/she shall cause to be served upon the Consultant a written notice of the default. The Consultant shall have ten (10) days after service upon it of said notice in which to cure the default by rendering a satisfactory performance. In the event that the Consultant fails to cure its default within such period of time, the Agency shall have the right, notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, to terminate this Agreement without further notice and without prejudice to any other remedy to which it may be entitled at law, in equity or under this Agreement.

8. OWNERSHIP OF DOCUMENTS

(a) Consultant shall maintain complete and accurate records with respect to sales, costs, expenses, receipts, and other such information required by Agency that relate to the performance of services under this Agreement. Consultant shall maintain adequate records of services provided in sufficient detail to permit an evaluation of services. All such records shall be maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and shall be clearly identified and readily accessible. Consultant shall provide free access to the representatives of Agency or its designees at reasonable times to such books and records; shall give Agency the right to examine and audit said books and records; shall permit Agency to make transcripts therefrom as necessary; and shall allow inspection of all work, data, documents, proceedings, and activities related to this Agreement. Such records, together with supporting documents, shall be maintained for a period of three (3) years after receipt of final payment.

(b) Upon completion of, or in the event of termination or suspension of this Agreement, all original documents, designs, drawings, maps, models, computer files, surveys, notes, and other documents prepared in the course of providing the services to be performed pursuant to this Agreement shall become the sole property of the Agency and may be used, reused, or otherwise disposed of by the Agency without the permission of the Consultant. With respect to computer files, Consultant shall make available to the Agency, at the Consultant's office and upon reasonable

written request by the Agency, the necessary computer software and hardware for purposes of accessing, compiling, transferring, and printing computer files.

9. INDEMNITY AND DEFENSE

(a) Indemnification and Defense for Professional Services

To the fullest extent permitted by law, Consultant shall indemnify, ~~defend~~ and hold harmless Agency and any and all of its officials, employees and agents ("Indemnified Parties") from and against any and all claims, losses, liabilities, damages, costs and expenses, including attorney's fees and costs, to the extent they arise out of, pertain to, or relate to the negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct of the Consultant. Consultant's duty to defend shall consist of reimbursement of defense costs incurred by Agency in direct proportion to the Consultant's proportionate percentage of fault. Consultant's percentage of fault shall be determined, as applicable, by a court of law, jury or arbitrator. In the event any loss, liability or damage is incurred by way of settlement or resolution without a court, jury or arbitrator having made a determination of the Consultant's percentage of fault, the parties agree to mediation with a third party neutral to determine the Consultant's proportionate percentage of fault for purposes of determining the amount of indemnity and defense cost reimbursement owed to the Agency.



(b) For All Other Liabilities

Notwithstanding the foregoing and without diminishing any rights of Agency under Section 9.A, for any liability, claim, demand, allegation against Agency arising out of, related to, or pertaining to any act or omission of Consultant, but which is not a design professional service, Consultant shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless Agency, its officials, employees, and agents ("Indemnified Parties") from and against any and all damages, costs, expenses (including reasonable attorney fees and expert witness fees), judgments, settlements, and/or arbitration awards, whether for personal or bodily injury, property damage, or economic injury, and arising out of, related to, any concurrent or contributory negligence on the part of the Agency, except for the sole or active negligence of, or willful misconduct of the Agency.

10. INSURANCE

Consultant shall maintain prior to the beginning of and for the duration of this Agreement insurance coverage as specified in Exhibit C attached to and part of this Agreement.

11. INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT

(a) Consultant is and shall at all times remain as to the Agency a wholly independent Consultant. The personnel performing the services under this Agreement on behalf of Consultant shall at all times be under Consultant's exclusive direction and control. Neither Agency nor any of its officers, employees, or agents shall have control over the conduct of Consultant or any of Consultant's officers, employees, or agents, except as set forth in this Agreement. Consultant shall not at any time or in any manner represent that it or any of its officers, employees, or agents are in any manner officers, employees, or agents of the Agency. Consultant shall not incur or have the power to incur any debt, obligation, or liability whatever against Agency, or bind Agency in any manner.

(b) No employee benefits shall be available to Consultant in connection with the performance of this Agreement. Except for the fees paid to Consultant as provided in the Agreement, Agency shall not pay salaries, wages, or other compensation to Consultant for performing services hereunder for Agency. Agency shall not be liable for compensation or indemnification to Consultant for injury or sickness arising out of performing services hereunder.

12. LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Consultant shall keep itself informed of State and Federal laws and regulations which in any manner affect those employed by it or in any way affect the performance of its service pursuant to this Agreement. The Consultant shall at all times observe and comply with all such laws and regulations. The Agency, and its officers and employees, shall not be liable at law or in equity occasioned by failure of the Consultant to comply with this Section.

13. UNDUE INFLUENCE

Consultant declares and warrants that no undue influence or pressure is used against or in concert with any officer or employee of the Agency in connection with the award, terms or implementation of this Agreement, including any method of coercion, confidential financial arrangement, or financial inducement. No officer or employee of the Agency will receive compensation, directly or indirectly, from Consultant, or from any officer, employee or agent of Consultant, in connection with the award of this Agreement or any work to be conducted as a result of this Agreement. Violation of this Section shall be a material breach of this Agreement entitling the City to any and all remedies at law or in equity.

14. NO BENEFIT TO ARISE TO LOCAL EMPLOYEES

No member, officer, or employee of Agency, or their designees or agents, and no public official who exercises authority over or responsibilities with respect to the Project during his/her tenure or for one year thereafter, shall have any interest, direct or indirect, in any agreement or sub-agreement, or the proceeds thereof, for work to be performed in connection with the Project performed under this Agreement.

15. RELEASE OF INFORMATION/CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

(a) All information gained by Consultant in performance of this Agreement shall be considered confidential and shall not be released by Consultant without Agency's prior written authorization. Consultant, its officers, employees, agents, or subconsultants, shall not without written authorization from the Agency Manager or unless requested by the Agency Attorney, voluntarily provide declarations, letters of support, testimony at depositions, response to interrogatories, or other information concerning the work performed under this Agreement or relating to any project or property located within the Agency. Response to a subpoena or court order shall not be considered "voluntary" provided Consultant gives Agency notice of such court order or subpoena.

(b) Consultant shall promptly notify Agency should Consultant, its officers, employees, agents, or subconsultants be served with any summons, complaint, subpoena, notice of deposition, request for documents, interrogatories, request for admissions, or other discovery request, court order, or subpoena from any person or party regarding this Agreement and the work performed thereunder or with respect to any project or property located within the Agency. Agency retains the right, but has no obligation, to represent Consultant and/or be present at any deposition, hearing, or similar proceeding. Consultant agrees to cooperate fully with Agency and to provide the opportunity to review any response to discovery requests provided by Consultant. However, Agency's right to review any such response does not imply or mean the right by Agency to control, direct, or rewrite said response.

16. NOTICES

Any notices which either party may desire to give to the other party under this Agreement must be in writing and may be given either by (i) personal service, (ii) delivery by a reputable document delivery service, such as but not limited to, Federal Express, which provides a receipt showing date and time of delivery, or (iii) mailing in the United States Mail, certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, addressed to the address of the party as set forth below or at any other address as that party may later designate by notice:

To Agency: City of Seaside
440 Harcourt Ave
Seaside, CA 93955
Attention: City Clerk

To Consultant: Parametrix Inc.
800 Bancroft Way, Suite 203
Berkeley, CA 94710

17. ASSIGNMENT

The Consultant shall not assign the performance of this Agreement, nor any part thereof, nor any monies due hereunder, without prior written consent of the Agency. Because of the personal nature of the services to be rendered pursuant to this Agreement, David Parisi shall be the Project Manager and Engineer of Record for the services described in this Agreement.

David Parisi may use assistants, under its direct supervision, to perform some of the services under this Agreement. Consultant shall provide Agency fourteen (14) days' notice prior to the departure of David Parisi from Consultant's employ. Should he/she leave Consultant's employ, the Agency shall have the option to immediately terminate this Agreement, within three (3) days of the close of said notice period. Upon termination of this Agreement, Consultant's sole compensation shall be payment for actual services performed up to, and including, the date of termination or as may be otherwise agreed to in writing between the Governing Board and the Consultant.

18. LICENSES

At all times during the term of this Agreement, Consultant shall have in full force and effect, all licenses required of it by law for the performance of the services described in this Agreement.

19. GOVERNING LAW

The Agency and Consultant understand and agree that the laws of the State of California shall govern the rights, obligations, duties, and liabilities of the parties to this Agreement and also govern the interpretation of this Agreement. Any litigation concerning this Agreement shall take place in the municipal, superior, or federal district court with jurisdiction over the Agency.

20. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement contains the entire understanding between the parties relating to the obligations of the parties described in this Agreement. All prior or

contemporaneous agreements, understandings, representations, and statements, oral or written, are merged into this Agreement and shall be of no further force or effect. Each party is entering into this Agreement based solely upon the representations set forth herein and upon each party's own independent investigation of any and all facts such party deems material.

21. WORK SCHEDULED/TIME OF COMPLETION

Agency and Consultant agree that time is of the essence in this Agreement. Agency and Consultant further agree that Consultants shall follow schedule as described in Exhibit A. Consultant shall not be responsible for delays caused by circumstances beyond its sole reasonable control.

22. CONTENTS OF REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL AND PROPOSAL

Consultant is bound by the contents of Agency's Request for Proposal, Exhibit D hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, and the contents of the proposal submitted by the Consultant, Exhibit A hereto. In the event of conflict, the requirements of Agency's Request for Proposals and this Agreement shall take precedence over those contained in the Consultant's proposals.

23. AUTHORITY TO EXECUTE THIS AGREEMENT

The person or persons executing this Agreement on behalf of Consultant warrants and represents that he/she has the authority to execute this Agreement on behalf of the Consultant and has the authority to bind Consultant to the performance of its obligations hereunder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed the day and year first above written.

CONSULTANT: Parametrix Inc.

By: 
Nathan Johnson, Senior Vice President

Date: 11/30/2023

City of Seaside
A Municipal Corporation

Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

Date: _____

Attachments:	Exhibit A	Scope of Work/Consultant Proposal
	Exhibit B	Fee Schedule
	Exhibit C	Insurance Requirements
	Exhibit D	RFQ: On-Call Consultants – Engineering Transportation Services
	Exhibit E	Resolution 22-21 Approving On Call Engineering Transportation Services

City of Seaside
Department of Public Works
San Pablo Avenue Traffic Calming Plan

Introduction

Parisi Transportation Consulting, a division of Parametrix (Parametrix), is pleased to provide a workplan to execute the below tasks as a part of developing a concept plan and to prepare construction documents for traffic calming on San Pablo Avenue between Mescal Street and General Jim Moore Boulevard. Learnings and practices worth replicating from the Hilby Avenue Traffic Calming Project, which has recently presented concept traffic calming plan to the City's Traffic Advisory Committee in September 2023, will be utilized as an input for the project. Parametrix' work plan consists of the following seven tasks:

Task 01 – Project Management

Objectives

The objective of this task is to provide overall project management of the consultant contract with City of Seaside Public Works (mainly Leslie Llantero). This task includes general management functions that include the following:

- Kick-off meeting – Attend virtual kick-off meeting with the City of Seaside's project manager to discuss scope of work, schedule, and roles and responsibilities.
- Project Planning – Document and communicate the scope of work, budget, and schedule as a road map for the project team. Coordinate project team and issues throughout the project.
- Project Schedule Tracking – Establish project schedule within one week of project initiation and track progress against schedule milestones throughout the project
- Budget Tracking – Track the project budget using Parametrix in-house tools to verify that progress is keeping pace with spending.
- Monthly design team meetings, transitioning to bi-weekly meetings beginning with Task 06.
- Monthly Progress Reports – Prepare a monthly invoice for services performed by Parametrix.
- Correspondence – Prepare written correspondence as needed to document project management issues and/or concerns.

Deliverables

Deliverables for this task include:

- Project schedule with key milestones
- Miscellaneous correspondence to document project management issues.
- Bi-weekly meeting minutes and monthly progress reports enclosed with invoices.



Assumptions

Assumptions for this task include:

- Budget assumes 12 teleconference meetings after kick-off meeting.

Task 02 – Review of Collision Data, Traffic Volumes, and Travel Speeds

Task Objectives

The objective of this task is to characterize existing conditions along San Pablo Avenue between Mescal Street and General Jim Moore Boulevard in order to inform the extent of current traffic patterns and need for traffic calming as well as effectiveness of potential traffic calming measures. This task includes the following:

- Collision Analysis – Analyze the most recent five years of available collision data, from 2017-2021. Data will be retrieved from the Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS). Collisions located on San Pablo Avenue between Mescal Street and General Jim Moore Boulevard will be considered along with collisions that occurred up to 150 feet along each side street. Data analysis will consist of both summary statistics and geospatial analysis. The data will be summarized to identify trends in severity, travel mode, and other relevant factors. The collisions will be mapped to identify hot spots for all collisions as well as those involving pedestrians and bicyclists. Hot spot locations for specific collision types and primary collision factors will also be considered.
- Traffic Volumes and Travel Speeds – Evaluate daily traffic count data and travel speed data collected by the City of Seaside on San Pablo Avenue in November 2022. Data will be summarized and displayed in a fashion that will assist in characterizing existing conditions and for use in future tasks.

Deliverables

- Summary of collision data tables
- Corridor collision maps
- Summary of vehicular speed data
- Summary of average daily traffic counts

Assumptions

- Traffic volume and travel speed data collected by the City of Seaside is available for analysis by Parametrix

Task 03 – Traffic Calming Toolkit Community Survey

Task Objectives

The objective of this task is to engage the local community on the project and collect input that will be used to inform development of the preliminary traffic calming plan along San Pablo Avenue between Mescal Street and General Jim Moore Boulevard. Input will be gathered by an online survey. This task includes the following:

- Traffic Calming Toolkit – Develop a traffic calming toolkit based on the results of Tasks 2 and 3 and the previous Hilby Avenue Traffic Calming Project. The “toolkit” will list potential traffic calming measures that could be considered along San Pablo Avenue. Each measure will be identified with a photo or illustration, pros and cons for its potential application along the roadway, and approximate installation cost.
- Community Survey – Development of a publicly-accessible internet-based survey that will solicit input from community members regarding use of San Pablo Avenue and challenges in traversing the corridor. Survey will be made available to the public two weeks prior to and three weeks after the outreach meeting occurs. Responses will be collected online as well as with physical mailed responses.
- Public Input Received – All input received from the public survey will be summarized. Themes of frequent input topics or regarding potential effectiveness of traffic calming “toolkit” measures at specific locations will be highlighted.

Deliverables

- Development of San Pablo Avenue traffic calming toolkit
- Copy for survey invitation
- Published internet-based community survey
- Written summary of input received from community survey

Assumptions

- The City of Seaside will advertise the public survey and distribute invitations to the survey via various forums (e.g. mailed postcards, displayed flyers, website, etc.)

Task 04 – Development of Traffic Calming Plan

Task Objectives

The objective of this task is to develop an approach to meet traffic calming goals by employing traffic calming measures in a plan for San Pablo Avenue from Mescal Street to General Jim Moore Boulevard. This task includes the following:

- Traffic Calming Plan – Information from the existing conditions survey and best practices from the previous Hilby Avenue Traffic Calming Project will be incorporated into development of a traffic calming plan. Traffic calming measures will be illustrated in a conceptual fashion on the existing conditions mapping. Parametrix will coordinate with the City of Seaside when

developing the plan. The plan will be prepared on the base maps, which will illustrate conceptual designs with annotations and inset photos of sample treatments.

- Planning Level Construction Cost Estimate – A planning level construction cost estimate for implementation of the plan will be compiled.

Deliverables

- Traffic calming plan (strip map)
- Traffic Calming Plan (three plan sheets)
- Planning level construction cost estimate

Assumptions

- It is assumed that traffic calming measures similar to those developed for Hilby Avenue will be employed on San Pablo Avenue. Measures such as neighborhood traffic circles or other roadway reconfigurations can be for an additional fee.

Task 05 – Draft Construction Documents

Parametrix will prepare construction documents for San Pablo Avenue Traffic Calming improvements. Plans will be prepared on 22"x34" size sheets at 1" = 20' scale using topographic base map files provided by our subcontractor. Construction standards and specifications will be consistent with the latest version of City of Seaside standards and Caltrans construction standards. Plans will be submitted to the City in PDF format for review only.

The 65% level design will provide a layout of the proposed crossing improvements with proposed curb ramp grading and drainage based on the City of Seaside Standards and Caltrans Standards Plans and Specifications. Proposed curb ramp and poles will be checked for driver visibility and conformance to ADA and CA MUTCD guidelines. Pole locations will account for and avoid identified underground utility locations. Improvements will account for underground utilities as shown in topographic mapping provided.

Cost estimates will follow the City standard format. Responses to City comments will be tracked and discussed in-person with City staff after review of the 65% and 95% submittals and evaluated whether additional submittals will be required or whether comments can be incorporated into the next submittal. Editorial or formatting issues not affecting the design intent or constructability of the project will be identified in the Parametrix-City design review meeting and will be incorporated into a subsequent submittal.

Parametrix will prepare technical specifications, a bid schedule, and a cost estimate for items in the scope of work. The cost estimate will include calculation summaries for the basis of quantities.

Subtask 05-01 – Existing Conditions Field Review and Base Mapping

Objective/Goal

Parametrix will apply available data provided by the City of Seaside and perform a topographic survey at up to two proposed crosswalk improvement locations. Parametrix will gather available parcel data and perform a cursory right-of-way evaluation within each project area.

A scaled base map will be developed showing existing conditions along the approximately 1,800-foot-long segment of San Pablo Avenue between Mescal Street and General Jim Moore Boulevard. The base map will include curbs, sidewalks, curb marking, no parking areas, crosswalks, lane lines, and signing. Roadways, key landmarks, and address numbers will be annotated on the map. Curb-to-curb dimensions will be shown for each block of San Pablo Avenue. The base map will be prepared as a 1" = 20' scale strip map. The base will also be prepared to fit approximately three plan sheets (at 22" x 34").

Deliverables

Deliverables for this task include:

1. Review of existing conditions through a detailed in-person field visit and laid out on an aerial base map of San Pablo Avenue from Mescal Street to General Jim Moore Boulevard. This will include locations of existing signage, existing pavement markings, and existing red curb, in-field curb to curb dimensions, as well as grade verification at median island treatment locations, if part of the traffic calming plan.
2. Topographic survey provided by a sub-contractor at up to two intersections identified for proposed crosswalk improvement and curb treatment locations.
3. cursory right-of-way evaluation within project area.
4. Base mapping of existing conditions

Assumptions

1. It is assumed that traffic calming measures similar to those developed for Hilby Avenue will be employed on San Pablo Avenue (e.g. striping, median islands, vertical deflection elements, up to two crosswalk improvements, and improved sightlines with red curb). Measures such as neighborhood traffic circles or other curb or roadway reconfigurations can be incorporated in all subtasks under Task 06 for an additional fee.
2. No additional survey is needed, and existing conditions are sufficiently available for reference.
3. This task assumes the preliminary improvement plans are within the public right-of-way and parcel boundary surveys will not be required. Parcel boundary surveys can be performed for an additional fee, if needed.
4. Utility location information will be based off of data provided by the City

Subtask 05-02 – 65% and 95% Plans Specifications and Estimates

Objective/Goal

To prepare construction documents, cost estimate and technical specifications for the civil, roadway surface improvements (e.g. slurry seal), striping, and signage improvements along San Pablo Avenue. A submission will be made at the 65% and 95% design completion. Plans will be prepared on 22"x34" size sheets at 1" = 20' scale for signage and striping plans. Best practices for specifications and estimates from the Hilby Avenue Traffic Calming Project will be leveraged for efficiency, where applicable.

Deliverables

Deliverables for this task include:

1. Title sheet & notes, project layout and control, and BMPs (estimated 3 sheets)
2. Demolition and Civil Plans (estimated 7 sheets) to include:
 - Pavement improvement (slurry seal) sheets
 - Demo/Layout Sheets
 - Flowline and Grading Sheets for curb ramp improvements
 - Civil Detail Sheets
3. Signage and Striping Plans (estimated 8 sheets) to include:
 - Pavement delineation (striping) plan (three sheets) for the corridor.
 - Signage plan for the Hilby Avenue corridor (three sheets).
 - Signage and Striping Detail Sheet
 - Signage and Striping Quantity Sheet
4. Project Specifications, Quantity Takeoffs and Cost Estimate. Parametrix will provide Technical Specifications for all items noted in the Bid Items list. Quantity takeoffs showing the calculated quantities will be provided in XLSX format. Parametrix will use recent bid results from the City and other projects in the San Francisco Bay Area to develop a total Project cost estimate. The PS&E will include estimate for construction time.

Subtask 05-03 – 100% Bid Set Plans Specifications and Estimates

Objective/Goal

To integrate one set of non-conflicting comments compiled by the City relating to the design and will prepare a 100% final bid set. The budget for this task assumes that the City's comments from the 95% phase will cover all substantive design issues. Comments received on the 100% Plans concerning design issues not previously identified and discussed at the 95% design that trigger an additional submittal may be subject to additional cost. Construction estimates and bid table will be produced for the extent of San Pablo Avenue from Mescal Street to General Jim Moore Boulevard.

Deliverables

Deliverables for this task include:

1. Civil, Striping, and Signage Plans submittal in PDF format at 100% Bid Construction level.
2. Technical specifications provided in MS Word format at the 100% Bid Construction Level.
3. Engineer's estimate in PDF and MS Excel format at the 100% Bid Construction Level.
4. Construction bid table in XLSX format.

Task 06 – Bid Support and Construction Coordination

Objective/Goal

To provide support to the City in responding to questions during the bid, pre-construction, and construction stages. Parametrix will respond to product submittals and Requests for Information from the contractor and address other design issues raised during construction.

Task 07 – Public Outreach

Task Objectives

The objective of this task is to present the traffic calming plan for San Pablo Avenue between Mescal Street and General Jim Moore Boulevard at up to two in-person hearings in the City of Seaside. Hearing forums and dates for presentation will be decided upon between Parametrix and City staff upon commencement of the project. This task includes the following:

- Invitations – Prior to the meetings, invitations will be prepared and coordinated with City staff. Invitations will be prepared in both English and Spanish.
- Presentation – the corridor existing conditions and traffic calming plan will be presented.

Deliverables

- Two meeting invitations
- Two meeting presentation slide shows

Assumptions

- The City of Seaside will advertise the meetings and distribute invitations via various forums (e.g. mailed postcards, displayed flyers, website, etc.)
- Preparation for and attendance at additional in-person meetings can be arranged for additional cost.

Budget

Parametrix will conduct all work on a time-and-materials basis, with a cost not to exceed \$80,140. Parametrix will invoice monthly in accordance with the City's requirements. Payments are to be received within 30 days of receipt.

		Principal Consultant	Senior Consultant	Engineer IV	Engineer I	Project Controls	Labor		
Task		\$360	\$230	\$170	\$130	\$150	Total	Expenses	Totals
1	Project Management	8		32		8	\$9,520		\$9,520
2	Review of Collision Data, Traffic Volume, Travel Speeds	2	2	12	28		\$6,860		\$6,860
3	Community Survey	4		12	16		\$5,560		\$5,560
4	Development of Traffic Calming Plan	4	4	8	32		\$7,880		\$7,880
5	Draft Construction Documents:								
5.01	Field Review and Base Mapping (incl. survey sub-contractor)	2	4	8	12		\$4,560	\$7,000	\$11,560
5.02	65% and 95% Plans Specifications and Estimates	6	12	28	72		\$19,040		\$19,040
5.03	100% Bid Set Plans Specifications and Estimates	2	4	12	24		\$6,800		\$6,800
6	Bid Support and Construction Coordination	2	6	8	16		\$5,540		\$5,540
7	Public Outreach	2		24	16		\$6,880	\$500	\$7,380
Totals		32	32	144	216	8	\$72,640	\$7,500	\$80,140

Schedule

The project is estimated to require four months from initiation to completion of Task 05. Tasks are assumed to be undertaken with opportunity for schedule optimization. The following shows the expected duration of each task, assuming the project commences on November 27, 2023. Should optional tasks be enacted, the proposed schedule will be revised at that time.

- Task 01: Full project duration
- Task 02: December 2023
- Task 03: December 2023 - January 2024
- Task 04: January - February 2024
- Task 05: March - June 2024
- Task 06: After completion of Task 05
- Task 07: TBD

In Closing

We look forward to serving the City of Seaside on this important project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



David Parisi, PE, TE
Principal Consultant

HOURLY SERVICE RATES FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

October 1, 2023 – September 30, 2024

Principal Consultant	\$390.00
Sr Consultant	\$250.00
Sr Planner	\$240.00
Engineer IV	\$185.00
Engineer III	\$160.00
Planner III	\$160.00
Sr Graphic Designer	\$160.00
Sr Project Accountant	\$155.00
Sr Project Controls Specialist	\$155.00
Engineer I	\$135.00
Planner II	\$130.00
Planner I	\$125.00

Notes:

Hourly service rates are effective through September 30, 2024

Reimbursable charges include, but are not limited to, transportation charges, reproduction services, shipping expenses and subconsultant fees. Mileage charges will be charged at the prevailing IRS rate per mile.

Monthly invoices are due within 30 days from the date of the invoice.



EXHIBIT C

INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

Without limiting Consultant's indemnification of Agency, and prior to commencement of Work, Consultant shall obtain, provide and maintain at its own expense during the term of this Agreement, policies of insurance of the type and amounts described below and in a form satisfactory to Agency.

General liability insurance. Consultant shall maintain commercial general liability insurance with coverage at least as broad as Insurance Services Office form CG 00 01, in an amount not less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence, \$2,000,000 general aggregate, for bodily injury, personal injury, and property damage. The policy must include contractual liability that has not been amended. Any endorsement restricting standard ISO "insured contract" language will not be accepted.

Automobile liability insurance. Consultant shall maintain automobile insurance at least as broad as Insurance Services Office form CA 00 01 covering bodily injury and property damage for all activities of the Consultant arising out of or in connection with Work to be performed under this Agreement, including coverage for any owned, hired, non-owned or rented vehicles, in an amount not less than \$1,000,000 combined single limit for each accident.

Professional liability (errors & omissions) insurance. Consultant shall maintain professional liability insurance that covers the Services to be performed in connection with this Agreement, in the minimum amount of \$1,000,000 per claim and in the aggregate. Any policy inception date, continuity date, or retroactive date must be before the effective date of this Agreement and Consultant agrees to maintain continuous coverage through a period no less than three (3) years after completion of the services required by this Agreement.

Workers' compensation insurance. Consultant shall maintain Workers' Compensation Insurance (Statutory Limits) and Employer's Liability Insurance (with limits of at least \$1,000,000).

Consultant shall submit to Agency, along with the certificate of insurance, a Waiver of Subrogation endorsement in favor of Agency, its officers, agents, employees and volunteers.

Umbrella or excess liability insurance. [Optional depending on limits required]. Consultant shall obtain and maintain an umbrella or excess liability insurance policy with limits that will provide bodily injury, personal injury and property damage liability coverage at least as broad as the primary coverages set forth above, including

commercial general liability, automobile liability, and employer's liability. Such policy or policies shall include the following terms and conditions:

- A drop down feature requiring the policy to respond if any primary insurance that would otherwise have applied proves to be uncollectible in whole or in part for any reason;
- Pay on behalf of wording as opposed to reimbursement;
- Concurrency of effective dates with primary policies;
- Policies shall "follow form" to the underlying primary policies; and
- Insureds under primary policies shall also be insureds under the umbrella or excess policies.

Other provisions or requirements

Proof of insurance. Consultant shall provide certificates of insurance to Agency as evidence of the insurance coverage required herein, along with a waiver of subrogation endorsement for workers' compensation. Insurance certificates and endorsements must be approved by Agency's Risk Manager prior to commencement of performance. Current certification of insurance shall be kept on file with Agency at all times during the term of this contract. Agency reserves the right to require complete, certified copies of all required insurance policies, at any time.

Duration of coverage. Consultant shall procure and maintain for the duration of the contract insurance against claims for injuries to persons or damages to property, which may arise from or in connection with the performance of the Work hereunder by Consultant, his agents, representatives, employees or subconsultants.

Primary / noncontributing. Coverage provided by Consultant shall be primary and any insurance or self-insurance procured or maintained by Agency shall not be required to contribute with it. The limits of insurance required herein may be satisfied by a combination of primary and umbrella or excess insurance. Any umbrella or excess insurance shall contain or be endorsed to contain a provision that such coverage shall also apply on a primary and non-contributory basis for the benefit of Agency before the Agency's own insurance or self-insurance shall be called upon to protect it as a named insured.

Agency's rights of enforcement. In the event any policy of insurance required under this Agreement does not comply with these specifications or is canceled and not replaced, Agency has the right but not the duty to obtain the insurance it deems necessary and any premium paid by Agency will be promptly reimbursed by Consultant or Agency will withhold amounts sufficient to pay premium from Consultant payments. In the alternative, Agency may cancel this Agreement.

Acceptable insurers. All insurance policies shall be issued by an insurance company currently authorized by the Insurance Commissioner to transact business of insurance or is on the List of Approved Surplus Line Insurers in the State of California, with an assigned policyholders' Rating of A- (or higher) and Financial Size Category Class VI (or larger) in accordance with the latest edition of Best's Key Rating Guide, unless otherwise approved by the Agency's Risk Manager.

Waiver of subrogation. All insurance coverage maintained or procured pursuant to this agreement shall be endorsed to waive subrogation against Agency, its elected or appointed officers, agents, officials, employees and volunteers or shall specifically allow Consultant or others providing insurance evidence in compliance with these specifications to waive their right of recovery prior to a loss. Consultant hereby waives its own right of recovery against Agency, and shall require similar written express waivers and insurance clauses from each of its subconsultants.

Enforcement of contract provisions (non estoppel). Consultant acknowledges and agrees that any actual or alleged failure on the part of the Agency to inform Consultant of non-compliance with any requirement imposes no additional obligations on the Agency nor does it waive any rights hereunder.

Requirements not limiting. Requirements of specific coverage features or limits contained in this Section are not intended as a limitation on coverage, limits or other requirements, or a waiver of any coverage normally provided by any insurance. Specific reference to a given coverage feature is for purposes of clarification only as it pertains to a given issue and is not intended by any party or insured to be all inclusive, or to the exclusion of other coverage, or a waiver of any type. If the Consultant maintains higher limits than the minimums shown above, the Agency requires and shall be entitled to coverage for the higher limits maintained by the Consultant. Any available insurance proceeds in excess of the specified minimum limits of insurance and coverage shall be available to the Agency.

Notice of cancellation. Consultant agrees to oblige its insurance agent or broker and insurers to provide to Agency with a thirty (30) day notice of cancellation (except for nonpayment for which a ten (10) day notice is required) or nonrenewal of coverage for each required coverage.

Additional insured status. General liability policies shall provide or be endorsed to provide that Agency and its officers, officials, employees, and agents, and volunteers shall be additional insureds under such policies. This provision shall also apply to any excess/umbrella liability policies.

Prohibition of undisclosed coverage limitations. None of the coverages required herein will be in compliance with these requirements if they include any limiting

endorsement of any kind that has not been first submitted to Agency and approved of in writing.

Separation of insureds. A severability of interests provision must apply for all additional insureds ensuring that Consultant's insurance shall apply separately to each insured against whom claim is made or suit is brought, except with respect to the insurer's limits of liability. The policy(ies) shall not contain any cross-liability exclusions.

Pass through clause. Consultant agrees to ensure that its subconsultants, subcontractors, and any other party involved with the project who is brought onto or involved in the project by Consultant, provide the same minimum insurance coverage and endorsements required of Consultant. Consultant agrees to monitor and review all such coverage and assumes all responsibility for ensuring that such coverage is provided in conformity with the requirements of this section. Consultant agrees that upon request, all agreements with consultants, subcontractors, and others engaged in the project will be submitted to Agency for review.

Agency's right to revise specifications. The Agency reserves the right at any time during the term of the contract to change the amounts and types of insurance required by giving the Consultant ninety (90) days advance written notice of such change. If such change results in substantial additional cost to the Consultant, the Agency and Consultant may renegotiate Consultant's compensation.

Self-insured retentions. Any self-insured retentions must be declared to and approved by Agency. Agency reserves the right to require that self-insured retentions be eliminated, lowered, or replaced by a deductible. Self-insurance will not be considered to comply with these specifications unless approved by Agency.

Timely notice of claims. Consultant shall give Agency prompt and timely notice of claims made or suits instituted that arise out of or result from Consultant's performance under this AGREEMENT, and that involve or may involve coverage under any of the required liability policies.

Additional insurance. Consultant shall also procure and maintain, at its own cost and expense, any additional kinds of insurance, which in its own judgment may be necessary for its proper protection and prosecution of the work.

REQUEST FOR QUALIFICATIONS 2020 - TRAFFIC ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR CITY OF SEASIDE

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Proposal Requirements	1
Statement of Qualifications Submittal Requirements	1
Schedule for Selection Process	2
Questions Regarding This Project	2
Form of Agreement	3
Evaluation and Rating Criteria	3
QUALIFICATIONS	3
PRELIMINARY SCOPE OF SERVICES	4
General Provisions	4
Non-Discrimination & Non-Preferential Treatment	6
Grounds for Disqualification	6
Records and Financial Data	6

Introduction

The City of Seaside (City) seeks Statements of Qualifications (SOQs) from qualified firms to provide professional Traffic Engineering (consultant) services. The City intends to select up to three consultants for a three-year period, with the option of two (2) one-year extensions through mutual consent between the City and the chosen Consultant(s). Consultants do not need to be able to provide all services described in the “Preliminary Scope of Services,” below. Selection will be based on demonstrated expertise in providing support to the City of Seaside Public Works and Engineering Department.

Proposal Requirements

SOQs must be received by 3:00 PM November 10, 2020 at the following address:

Nisha Patel, City Engineer
City of Seaside
440 Harcourt Avenue
Seaside, CA 93955

SOQ received after this deadline will not be accepted. The SOQ and any accompanying documents shall be submitted in a sealed envelope with the words “**Traffic Engineering Services**” clearly marked in the lower left-hand corner of the envelope. Three bound copies, plus one electronic copy submitted on CD, USB flash drive, or by email to pwinfo@ci.seaside.ca.us, containing an Adobe pdf copy, should be submitted.

Statement of Qualifications Submittal Requirements

The SOQ should include the following information:

1. Name of proposer and principal contact person, including office location, address, telephone number, fax numbers and e-mail address.

2. Brief description and history of the proposed project team and experience of the principal contact. Clearly describe project team member's experience in traffic engineering design, traffic analysis, traffic calming, and transportation studies. Describe the average project size and scope of the team member's past projects.
3. Provide as exhibits, listings of your firm's and its principals' experience.
4. Enclosed is a copy of the City's standard contract, which stipulates, among other things, insurance requirements. Please confirm that the project team can accept the terms of the contract and has the required insurance, or can acquire insurance, that meets the minimum standards.
5. Please provide at least three professional references. Indicate which references are public agencies for which the project team, or its principals, have provided services for within the past five years.
6. Standard Hourly Fees: Provide your standard hourly fees by job classification and billing criteria for providing the services described in this RFQ in a separate sealed envelope. Do not provide in the response to this request as an exhibit or in the body of the response

The SOQ will be limited to 10 numbered pages including title sheet and cover letter if provided. Minimum font size is 12. Page size is limited to letter size with no fold-outs. Submittals must be printed on both sides of the paper. A clear front and back cover shall be provided and the front and back clear cover will not count towards the 10 page limit.

Schedule for Selection Process

The proposed consultant selection schedule is as follows.

Release RFP	Tuesday, October 20, 2020
Proposal due	Tuesday, November 10, 2020
Interview Select Proposers, if necessary	November 10 to 25, 2020 if needed
Project Award	December 17, 2020

Questions Regarding This Project

All questions and/or contacts regarding this Request should be directed to:

Misty Bradshaw
City of Seaside-Engineering Division
440 Harcourt Avenue
Seaside, CA 93955
E-mail: mbradshaw@ci.seaside.ca.us
Phone (831) 899-6886

Form of Agreement

A copy of the City of Seaside Consultant Contract is included herewith.

Evaluation and Rating Criteria

City staff will review each SOQ for completeness and content. Each SOQ will be evaluated based upon the relevant qualifications and experience of the consultant. Consultants do not need to be able to provide all services described in the “Preliminary Scope of Services,” below. Staff may conduct interviews if necessary. References may also be verified. The SOQ review will focus upon the following criteria:

1. *Proposal:* Organization, presentation, and content of proposal. Conformance to the specified proposal format. – Max 5 points.
2. *Company/Organization:* Does the firm/individual offer the quality of services required for the types of services listed in the Scope of Work? Consultants do not need to be able to provide all services described in the “Preliminary Scope of Services,” below. Has the firm/individual demonstrated the ability to successfully provide services for projects of a similar complexity and nature as described herein? Firm possess familiarity with the locality and ability to perform services within the City of Seaside. Ability to respond to request for services in a timely manner and to facilitate meetings with City Staff. – Max 35 points.
3. *Project Team:* Do the qualifications of key personnel to be assigned to the anticipated projects coincide with tasks listed in the Scope of Work? Does the principal contact and the assigned personnel have requisite education, experience, and professional qualifications? – Max 35 points.
4. *Contractual Ability:* Confirmed acceptance of standard contract. – Max 5 points.
5. *Past Performance:* Are the firm’s/individual’s references from past clients and associates favorable? Are deliverables submitted on time and within budget? - Max 20 points.

Proposals will be ranked on the basis of qualifications. The City of Seaside may conduct interviews with some or all of the firms/individuals who submit proposals, or it may complete its evaluation based on the proposals alone. If interviews are conducted, firms/individuals selected for interview will be contacted at that time to arrange the date and time for their interview.

QUALIFICATIONS

Interested consultants should possess competency in the following areas of expertise and documents:

- General traffic engineering and provide a project manager that possesses certification as a Traffic Engineer from the California Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors and Geologists.
- Traffic Signal design (per Caltrans and City standards)
- California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices latest Edition
- ITE Traffic Control Devices Handbook
- ASSHTO Roadside Design Guide
- Familiarity with Caltrans Standards

PRELIMINARY SCOPE OF SERVICES

The scope of work will vary as need arises and will be at the discretion of the City. Provide Traffic Engineering services for various projects at the request of city staff. The request for services may include:

- Conduct or review traffic engineering, traffic analysis, and transportation planning studies or project specific traffic related issues analysis;
- Provide comprehensive analyses of existing and projected traffic conditions; roundabout analysis and design, intersection design, speed humps, and traffic data collection services;
- Provide electronic traffic control device studies and design (signs, signals, pavement markings, and school zone flashers);
- Perform pedestrian and bicycle studies including those to provide safe routes to school;
- Review subdivision or new development projects involving traffic impact analyses, transportation modeling, area-wide transportation studies and road impact fee analyses;
- Traffic signal design including plans, specifications, engineer's cost estimate and contract bid documents (for projects that are bid) for new permanent signal installation; modifications to existing signals and flashing beacon;
- Speed data analysis, intersection control studies including multi way stop control and traffic signal or alternatives, safety studies, and miscellaneous traffic engineering services.
- Transportation, roadway, and Complete Streets design including construction drawings or plans, specifications, engineer's cost estimate and contract bid documents.
- Construction management and inspection support for roadway improvement and transportation projects.
- Assist and provide technical assistance in identification and preparation of various traffic and roadway improvement grant opportunities and applications.

The consultant will not be allowed to provide services when the City determines a potential conflict of interest may exist.

Consultant services will be on an as-needed, on-call basis. Consultant services will be authorized by separate contract(s). The Consultant is responsible for acknowledging receipt of requests for services within two (2) working days. Contracts may vary significantly in size and scope and will be determined in greater detail as each is assigned. The Consultant will be responsible for preparing a detailed scope and fee estimate for each contract request. The City may accept the Consultant's scope and fee or negotiate with the Consultant, as appropriate. The City reserves the right to not accept the Consultant's scope and fee.

General Provisions

1. The City will assume no responsibility for any understandings or representations concerning conditions made by any of its officers or employees prior to execution of a final agreement unless they are included in this Request for Qualifications.
2. Any reasonable inquiry to determine the responsibility of a prospective Consultant(s) may be conducted. The submission of Qualifications shall constitute permission by the prospective Consultant(s) for the City to verify all information contained therein. If the

City deems it necessary, additional information may be requested from the prospective Consultant(s) for further consideration.

3. A prospective Consultant(s) may withdraw their Qualifications at any time prior to the date and time which is set forth herein as the deadline for acceptance of Qualifications.
4. Each prospective Consultant(s) submitting Qualifications in response to this Request agrees the preparation of all materials for submittal to the City and all presentations are at the prospective entities sole cost and expense, and the City will not, under any circumstances, be responsible for any costs or expenses incurred by a prospective Consultant(s). In addition, each prospective Consultant(s) agrees that all documentation and materials submitted with Qualifications will remain the property of the City and will become a public document.
5. The City reserves the right to request additional information from any and all prospective entities as deemed necessary by the City in order to evaluate the Qualifications. This process may not be used as an opportunity to submit missing documentation or to make substantive revisions to the original Qualifications.
6. The City reserves the right to reject any and all Qualifications and, in the event the Consultant selected, it may attempt to negotiate an agreement with the Consultant that, in the sole judgment of the City, is the best qualified to provide the services requested.
7. The City shall not enter into an agreement with any prospective Consultant(s) that has previously had an agreement with the City terminated, or that has previously been found to have violated any provision of the Seaside City Code, or related resolutions or ordinances, or any provision of federal law, state, or other local law.
8. The City reserves the right to enter into an agreement with an Consultant(s) at any time, deviate from this Request, reject any or all SOQs, continue to advertise for new Qualifications, negotiate with multiple entities simultaneously, waive any defects in Qualifications, or to proceed otherwise. The Request and the selection process will in no way be deemed to create a binding contract or agreement of any kind between the City and any prospective Consultant(s). The submission of Qualifications does not in any way commit the City to enter into an agreement with any prospective Consultant(s).
9. Each prospective Consultant(s) shall agree to abide by all federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations and to secure all necessary licenses, permits, and other forms of identification as may be required in connection with the resulting agreement, all at no additional cost to the City.
10. All Qualifications, charge rates or representations will remain in effect and be legally binding for at least one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of submission.
11. This Request for Qualifications shall be governed in accordance with the laws of the State of California and the jurisdiction of any disputes hereunder shall be had in Monterey County.

Non-Discrimination & Non-Preferential Treatment

The successful Consultant shall not discriminate, in any way, against any person on the basis of race, sex, color, age, religion, sexual orientation, actual or perceived gender identity, disability, ethnicity, or national origin, in connection with or related to the performance of City of Seaside contracts.

Grounds for Disqualification

All prospective entities are expected to conduct themselves with the utmost integrity and responsibility throughout the Request process. Any prospective Consultant(s) that violates these expectations, as determined in the sole discretion of the City, will be subject to disqualification. Generally, the grounds for disqualification include:

1. Contact regarding this procurement with any City official or employee, other than the contact person designated in this Request, from the time of issuance of this Request until the consideration and approval of a professional services agreement.
2. Evidence of collusion, directly or indirectly, among prospective entities in regard to the amount, or the terms and conditions of this Request and the prospective agreement.
3. Influencing, or attempting to influence, any City staff member or official throughout the solicitation process, including the development of specifications beyond those included here, if any.
4. Evidence of submitting incorrect or inaccurate information in response to this Request or misrepresentation or failing to disclose facts during the evaluation or negotiation process.
5. Existence of any lawsuit, claim, or dispute between the prospective Consultant(s) and the City.
6. Evidence of the prospective Consultant(s)'s inability to successfully complete the responsibilities and obligations of the Request process.
7. The prospective Consultant(s)'s default under any City agreement or termination of a previous agreement.

Records and Financial Data

All correspondence with the City, including responses to this Request, will become the exclusive property of the City and will become public records under the California Public Records Act. All documents submitted in response to this Request will be subject to disclosure if requested by a member of the public. There are a very limited number of narrow exceptions to this disclosure requirement.

Personal financial information that a prospective Consultant(s) considers confidential, the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, should be submitted in a sealed envelope marked "CONFIDENTIAL: PERSONAL FINANCIAL RECORDS; NOT PUBLIC RECORDS." A prospective Consultant(s) should not mark their entire Qualifications as "Confidential." During the selection process, the City will keep such information confidential and will not disclose it, except as otherwise required under applicable law. This means that, depending on the nature of timing of the request, or future court decisions, that personal financial

information may not remain private and may be publicly disclosed. Once the selection process is completed, the City will return this information to any prospective agency that is not selected.

If an Consultant(s) is selected, the City may retain any submitted information and disclose it to the City Council, and any subcommittees thereof, and the public in connection with consideration of an agreement with the City as evidence of the entities ability to carry out the development. Given the nature of the applicable law under the California Public Records Act, the City cannot guarantee or warrant that it will be able to keep submitted information, including personal financial records, confidential. The successful Consultant(s) agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold the City harmless from and against any suit brought under the California Public Records Act to obtain the records; otherwise, the City shall not be obligated to defend such suit and may release the records.

RESOLUTION NO. 21-21

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE

**APPROVING FEHR & PEERS, HARRISON ENGINEERING, KIMLEY HORN,
PARISI TRANSPORTATION CONSULTING, AND RUGGERI JENSEN AZAR TO
PROVIDE ON-CALL TRAFFIC ENGINEERING SERVICES**

WHEREAS, Traffic Engineering Services included a vast array of specialties including transportation planning, traffic impact analysis, complete street design, traffic signal design, speed surveys, and peer review; and

WHEREAS, the City of Seaside, on occasion, is in need of consultants who specialize in traffic engineering; and

WHEREAS, on October 20, 2020, the City released a Request for Qualifications for professional services for Traffic Engineering Services; and

WHEREAS, on November 16, 2020, proposals were received from six firms offering Traffic Engineering Services; and

WHEREAS, a selection panel reviewed and selected the five top firms: Fehr & Peers, Harrison Engineering, Kimley Horn, Parisi Transportation Consulting, and Ruggeri Jensen Azar as the most qualified to perform these services based on professional qualifications, similar experience and sufficient staffing capabilities to provide service in a timely manner.

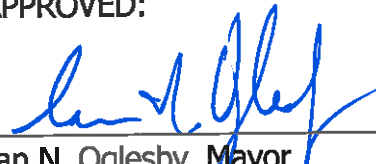
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Seaside hereby approves Fehr & Peers, Harrison Engineering, Kimley Horn, Parisi Transportation Consulting, and Ruggeri Jensen Azar, to provide Traffic Engineering Services on an as needed basis; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, approval to provide Traffic Engineering Services is for a period of three (3) years and may be extended at the City Manager's recommendation for two (2) one year extensions through March 18, 2026. Agreements will have a defined scope, schedule and fee arrangements that will be negotiated on a project by project basis.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular City Council meeting of the City of Seaside duly held on the 18th day of March, 2021 by the following vote:

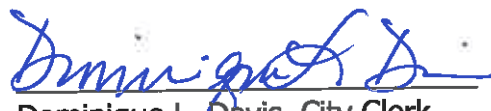
AYES:	5 COUNCIL MEMBERS:	Campbell, Garcia-Arrazola, Oglesby, Pacheco, Wizard
NOES:	0 COUNCIL MEMBERS:	None
ABSENT:	0 COUNCIL MEMBERS:	None
ABSTAIN:	0 COUNCIL MEMBERS:	None

APPROVED:



Ian N. Oglesby, Mayor

ATTEST:



Dominique L. Davis, City Clerk



February 1, 2023

City of Seaside
Attn: Nisha Patel, Leslie Llantero
440 Harcourt Avenue
Seaside, CA 93955

Subject: Parametrix Acquisition of Parisi and Assignment of Agreement

Dear Nisha and Leslie:

I am excited and proud to announce that Parisi Transportation Consulting, Inc. is joining Parametrix, Inc. on March 1, 2023.

Parisi has agreed to sell substantially all its assets to Parametrix, an engineering, planning and environmental sciences firm with over 600 employee owners and with offices throughout the Western United States (www.parametrix.com).

I will be joining Parametrix as a Principal Consultant. Parisi's employees will be joining me at Parametrix to ensure a cohesive and seamless transition.

Our services and dedication to you will remain the same. The sale to Parametrix will not affect the day-to-day operations of our business, or the completion of our work for you under the Agreements. We are excited about this opportunity and believe that joining with Parametrix will provide numerous benefits and opportunities to our clients.

Below we outline the Agreements that we have with you. The Agreements are contemplated to be assigned to Parametrix in connection with the closing of the sale on February 28, 2023 (the "Assignment"), and a review of the Agreements indicates that your prior written consent may be required for the Assignment.

Therefore, we are requesting that, by signing below, you: (i) consent to the Assignment, and (ii) acknowledge that neither the Assignment nor the Sale will affect the validity or enforceability of the Agreements, which shall remain in full force and effect from and after the effective date of the Sale as an agreement between you and Parametrix.

We request that you indicate your consent to the Assignment by signing below and emailing the signed document to both david@parisi-associates.com and lisette@parisi-associates.com.

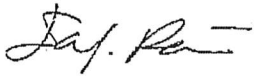
January 31, 2023

Considering the time sensitivity, we thank you in advance for your prompt attention to and approval of this matter.

Please note that all billings for services through February 28, 2023 will be provided by and be payable to Parisi. Billing for services as of March 1, 2023 will be provided by and be payable to Parametrix.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to reach out to me at (415) 649-6009.

Sincerely,



David Parisi, Principal
Parisi Transportation Consulting, Inc

The Assignment of the following project(s), and the underlying contract(s), is hereby consented to and approved by the City of Seaside

Projects:

- **22017 SEASIDE – On-Call (Amendment 1 in process of being executed)**
- **22055 SEASIDE – Ord Terrace School Safety Improvements**
- **SEASIDE – Hilby Ave Traffic Calming (in process of being executed)**

By:



Name: Nisha Patel

Title: Public Works Director / City Engineer



CITY OF SEASIDE STAFF REPORT

Item No.: 9.J.

TO: City Council

FROM: Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

BY: Nisha Patel, Public Works Director/City Engineer
Kirstin van Gend, Administrative Analyst II

DATE: December 7, 2023

SUBJECT: ADOPT A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE ANNUAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE REPORT IN SUPPORT OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY MEASURE X AND AUTHORIZING STAFF TO SUBMIT THE REPORT TO THE TRANSPORTATION AGENCY FOR MONTEREY COUNTY

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a resolution approving the annual compliance report in support of projects funded by Measure X and authorizing staff to submit the Report to the Transportation Agency for Monterey County (TAMC) in order for the City to continue receiving the revenue generated from Measure X funds.

BACKGROUND

On November 8, 2016, the voters of Monterey County, approved Measure X on the Monterey County Ballot, thereby authorizing TAMC to impose and administer the proceeds from a three-eighths cent transaction and use tax (Measure X). Measure X is estimated to generate \$600 million over 30 years for transportation improvements in Monterey County. Of that amount, \$360 million (60%) will be distributed to the cities and the County for local projects, while the remaining \$240 million (40%) is programmed to regional safety and mobility projects.

The duration of the Measure X sales tax will be 30 years from the initial year of collection, which began April 1, 2017, with said tax to terminate/expire on March 31, 2047. The tax proceeds will be used to pay for the programs and projects outlined in TAMC's Transportation Safety and Investment Plan (the "Measure X Investment Plan"), as it may be amended.

As required in the Master Program Funding Agreement between TAMC and the City, the City must submit to TAMC an Annual Program Compliance Report (Attachment 2) by December 31st for each Fiscal Year the Measure X funds are in effect. Attachments required for the Annual Program Compliance Report are the Independent Audit of Financial Statements, Five-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP), Pavement Management Program Report, and Project Photos, as described below.

- Independent Audit of Financial Statements – The Independent Audit of Financial Statements for Measure X Funds was completed on November 14, 2023.
- Measure X CIP - List of eligible transportation projects that are anticipated to be funded with the jurisdiction's share of Measure X funds. Projects in the current Fiscal Year funded by Measure X are based upon the approved CIP and additional upcoming traffic calming projects. Subsequent projects identified in the remaining 4 years of the Measure X CIP include projects funded by Measure X and SB1. Specific street segments for pavement rehabilitation will be identified upon completion of the City's Pavement Management Program Update five year forecast.
- Pavement Management Program (PMP) Report - A letter confirming that the City's PMP Update conforms to the criteria established by TAMC.
- Project Photos - Before and after project photos from the reporting year. There were two projects that were funded with Measure X funds; Arterial & Collector Roadway Rehabilitation Project and Storm Drain Safe Grates.

Staff recommends the City Council adopt a resolution authorizing staff to submit the Annual Program Compliance Report to the Transportation Agency of Monterey County.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

This action is not defined as a project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in accordance with Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Chapter 3, Article 20, Section 15378 (b.4).

Evidence:

The proposed action is a government funding mechanism, not a project, and fiscal activities do not involve commitment to one specific project.

FISCAL IMPACT

Revenues generated from Measure X over the next 30 years is estimated to be \$22

million for the City of Seaside for transportation improvements. Annual revenue to the City from Measure X is expected to be about \$1,000,000.00. The proposed annual expenditures are less than the expected Measure X revenues. Therefore, there will be no fiscal impact to the City.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution
 2. 22-23_Annual Program Compliance Report
-

Reviewed for Submission to the City Council by:



Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

RESOLUTION NO. 23-____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE

**APPROVING THE ANNUAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE REPORT IN SUPPORT OF
PROJECTS FUNDED BY MEASURE X AND AUTHORIZING STAFF TO SUBMIT
REPORT TO THE TRANSPORTATION AGENCY FOR MONTEREY COUNTY.**

WHEREAS, the Master Funding Agreement (Agreement) between the Transportation Authority for Monterey County (TAMC) and the City was approved by City Council on June 15, 2017 (Res 17-40); and

WHEREAS, the Annual Program Compliance Report, per the Agreement, is a document produced by the City which describes the efforts taken by the jurisdiction to comply with Measure X funding agreement; and

WHEREAS, the Independent Audit of Financial Statements, Attachment 1 of the Annual Program Compliance Report, is included in the Annual Report submitted to TAMC; and

WHEREAS, the Five-Year Capital Improvement Program and the Pavement Management Program Report are included as Attachments 2 and 3 to the Annual Program Compliance Report; and

WHEREAS, the Agreement requires the submittal of an Annual Program Compliance Report by December 31st each year the Measure X funds are in effect; and

WHEREAS, under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in accordance with Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Chapter 3, Article 20, Section 15378 (b.4), this action is not defined as a project and is not subject to CEQA, as it is defined as a government funding mechanism.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Seaside hereby authorizes staff to submit the Annual Program Compliance Report in support of the Measure X Program, to the Transportation Agency for Monterey County.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Seaside duly held on the 7TH day of December 2022, by the following vote:

AYES:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:
NOES:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSENT:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Ian N. Oglesby, Mayor

ATTEST:

Dominique L. Davis, City Clerk

THE CITY OF SEASIDE
MEASURE X ANNUAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 2022/2023

The City of Seaside Annual Program Compliance Report presents the City's efforts and actions taken during the fiscal year (FY) 2022/2023 on the programming and use of Measure X to fund local roadway rehabilitation projects within the City of Seaside.

The City of Seaside received a Bond of approximately \$10,000,000 for improvements to various roadways as part of the Pavement Rehabilitation Project for both the design and construction elements. The Bond financing payments use Measure X Revenues, which are included in the Measure X Revenues in the table below. The expenditures that utilize the Bond supported funds are also included in the table below, however they are expended in a different fund and are not included in the Fund Balance Totals.

The revenue earned in FY22/23 that was not expended by the end of the Fiscal Year will be carried over and applied to the projects programmed for FY23/24.

CITY OF SEASIDE - FISCAL YEAR 2022/23 BALANCE SHEET

REVENUES	
Carryover from Previous Year*	\$ 1,871,556.77
Measure X Prior Year Adjustment	(\$ 533.72)
Measure X Revenues	\$ 1,273,993.00
Earning on Interest	\$ 29,738.84
TOTAL REVENUES:	\$ 3,174,754.89
EXPENDITURES – MEASURE X	
FY 2021/2022 Pavement Rehabilitation (Construction)	\$ 699,557.27
FY 2022/2023 Pavement Rehabilitation (Design)	\$ 15,110.00
Traffic Calming – Hilby Avenue (Design)	\$ 613.28
Ord Terrace Elementary School Crossing Improvements	\$ 76,036.17
School Area Speed Reduction Zones	\$ 96,250.12
Debt Service – Measure X Bond	\$ 643,071.92
Audit Fee	\$ 5,000.00
Central Service Charges	\$ 349.17
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	\$ 1,505,987.93
EXPENDITURES – BOND SUPPORTED	
FY 2021/2022 Pavement Rehabilitation (Construction)	\$ 1,220,271.44
TOTAL BOND EXPENDITURES:	\$ 1,220,271.44
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (MSR X AND BOND):	\$ 2,726,259.37
FUND BALANCE, END OF PERIOD (MSR X):	\$1,668,766.96

* FY 21/22 Audited Report

Project Details

Title: FY 2021/2022 Pavement Rehabilitation

Description:

The actions performed by City staff in fiscal year (FY) 22/23 included construction and construction management services for the FY 2021/2022 Pavement Rehabilitation Project. Several roadway segments from the previous pavement rehabilitation project (A&C Roadway Rehabilitation Project Phase 3) were removed from the project due to utility conflicts and Caltrans permitting delays. The roadway segments include the north and south portions of Fremont Boulevard, Kimball Avenue and Wheeler Street. The City incorporated citywide striping into the scope of the project and several locations of base repairs.

The project is funded through Measure X funds, Regional Surface Transportation Program (RSTP) funds, and Measure X supported Bond revenue.

Benefits: At the completion of the project, it is anticipated that the overall PCI of the arterial and collector network within the City will be improved. Base repairs on residential/local streets will improve drivability and the quality of the roadway, and alleviate further pavement deterioration. Citywide striping improves safety for motorists and pedestrians and compliments the regulatory signage.

Phase: Construction

Title: FY 2022/2023 Pavement Rehabilitation

Description:

The actions performed by City staff in fiscal year (FY) 22/23 included design of FY 2022/2023 Pavement Rehabilitation Project. The residential roadway segments include Flores Place, Flores Street, Grandview Street, Harding Street, Lincoln Street, and Waring Street.

The design began in June 2023. The project design and construction will be completed in FY 2023/2024. The scope of the work included base repairs, AC overlay, and accessibility improvements. The project is funded through Measure X and SB 1 funds.

Benefits: At the completion of the project, it is anticipated that the overall PCI of the residential roadway network within the City will be improved. Base repairs on residential/local streets will improve drivability and the quality of the roadway, and alleviate further pavement deterioration.

Phase: Design

Title: Traffic Calming – Hilby Avenue

Description:

The actions performed by City staff in fiscal year (FY) 22/23 included preparation of a comprehensive traffic calming plan for Hilby Avenue from Wheeler Street to General Jim Moore Boulevard.

The final traffic calming plan was approved in the Fall of 2023 with design and construction scheduled for FY 23/24. The scope of the work included data collection, preparation of existing conditions map, development of a “toolkit” of potential traffic calming measures, an in-person community outreach workshop, and draft plan presentation to the Traffic Advisory Committee and City Council for final approval. The project is funded through Measure X and SB 1 funds.

Benefits: Hilby Avenue is minor arterial roadway in the City which was found to have high rates of speeding and collisions. Construction of traffic calming measure along Hilby Avenue will reduce speeds and collisions and resulting in safety gains for the community.

Phase: Design

Title: Ord Terrace Elementary School Crossing Improvement (Traffic Calming)

Description:

The actions performed by City staff in fiscal year (FY) 22/23 included the design and construction of traffic calming at Ord Terrace Elementary School (School). The School experiences heavy traffic congestion during the morning and afternoon drop off and pick up periods along with observed parking violations.

The design was complete in FY 22/23 and construction was completed in September 2023. The scope of the work included construction of a curb extension and median, an accessible curb ramp, a school crosswalk with Rapid Rectangular Flashing Beacon, and striping. The project is funded through Measure X funds and SB 1 funds.

Benefits: The traffic calming improvements resulted in a safe crossing for students while minimizing pedestrian-vehicle conflicts.

Phase: Design and partial construction

Title: School Area Speed Reduction Zones (Traffic Calming)

Description:

The actions performed by City staff in fiscal year (FY) 22/23 included design and installation of the reduced speed limit signs in school zones. The project included installation of 25 mph and 20 mph school speed limits within the school zones of 14 schools within the city.

The installation was completed in April 2023. The scope of the work included furnishing of all labor, materials, equipment, and services necessary for, and reasonably incidental to replacing, removing, and installing signs in the identified school zones within the city. The project is funded through Measure X funds.

Benefits: Unsafe speed is a primary collision factor for many streets within the City and reducing speeds within school zones results in large safety gains for children, who are more vulnerable and lack critical perception and ability to process information.

Phase: Design and installation

List of Attachments

The following Attachments are included in the Annual Program Compliance Report:

ATTACHMENT 1: Annual Independent Audit

ATTACHMENT 2: Five-Year Capital Improvement Program

ATTACHMENT 3: Pavement Management Program Report

ATTACHMENT 4: Project Photos

ATTACHMENT 1: Annual Independent Audit

CITY OF SEASIDE
TRANSPORTATION SAFETY AND
INVESTMENT PLAN ACCOUNT FUND
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2023

This Page Left Intentionally Blank

**CITY OF SEASIDE
TRANSPORTATION SAFETY AND INVESTMENT PLAN ACCOUNT FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditor's Report	1
Basic Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet.....	3
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance	4
Notes to the Financial Statements	5
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with TAMC Ordinance No 2016-01 – Transportation Safety and Investment Plan (TAMC PLAN)	7
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	11

This Page Left Intentionally Blank

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Members of the City Council
City of Seaside, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the City of Seaside, California(City) Transportation Safety and Investment Plan Account Fund (Fund) as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Fund's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as of June 30, 2023, and the changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirement relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the Fund and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the City of Seaside, as of June 30, 2023 or the changes in its financial position for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 13, 2023, on our consideration of the Fund's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Fund's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Maze & Associates

Pleasant Hill, California
November 13, 2023

**CITY OF SEASIDE
TRANSPORTATION SAFETY AND INVESTMENT PLAN ACCOUNT FUND
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2023**

ASSETS

Cash and Investments	\$ 1,337,713
Accounts Receivable	<u>331,055</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 1,668,768</u></u>

FUND BALANCES

Restricted	<u>\$ 1,668,768</u>
Total Fund Balances	<u><u>\$ 1,668,768</u></u>

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

CITY OF SEASIDE
TRANSPORTATION SAFETY AND INVESTMENT PLAN ACCOUNT FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

REVENUES

Transportation Safety Taxes	\$ 1,273,993
Interest Revenue	<u>29,739</u>
Total Revenues	<u>1,303,732</u>

EXPENDITURES

Transfers to City of Seaside for Bond payment and capital projects	1,501,172
Reporting and Implementation	<u>5,349</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>1,506,521</u>

**EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES**

(202,789)

Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	<u>1,871,557</u>
-----------------------------------	------------------

FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR

\$ 1,668,768

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

CITY OF SEASIDE
TRANSPORTATION SAFETY AND INVESTMENT PLAN ACCOUNT FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Seaside Transportation Safety and Investment Plan Account Fund are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental units (GAAP). The Activities' reporting entity applies all relevant *Governmental Accounting Standards Board* (GASB) pronouncements.

Reporting Entity

The City of Seaside receives Measure X funding from the Transportation Agency of Monterey County for the purpose of street and road infrastructure improvements. In addition, Measure X funds can be utilized to match grants, loans, programs, and pay annual debt service to fund eligible approved bonds for local road maintenance or safety projects. The financial statements present only the City of Seaside Transportation Safety and Investment Plan Account Fund and do not purport to, and do not present, the City's financial position and changes in financial position. The City of Seaside's basic financial statements are available from the City's website at <http://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/190/Budget-Financial-Statements>.

Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. The City of Seaside Transportation Safety and Investment Plan Account Fund is presented as a governmental fund type. Governmental funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. The application of this measurement focus provides that, in general, only current assets and current liabilities are present on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present revenues and expenditures.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is used for all governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they become susceptible to accrual (i.e., both measurable and available). Measurable means that the amount of the transaction can be determined. Available means the funds are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. For Measure X Funds, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 120 days of the end of the current fiscal period, in order to capture all revenues related to the current fiscal year.

Expenditures of governmental funds are generally recognized when the related fund liability is incurred.

NOTE 2 – CASH DEPOSITS

The City follows the practice of pooling cash and investments for all funds under its direct daily control. Interest earned on pooled cash and investments is allocated periodically to the various funds based on average cash balances. Detailed disclosure regarding the City's investments of cash is included in the the City of Seaside basic financial statements.

**CITY OF SEASIDE
TRANSPORTATION SAFETY AND INVESTMENT PLAN ACCOUNT FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2023**

NOTE 3 – MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

The Measure X Master Programs Funding Agreement between the City of Seaside and the Transportation Agency of Monterey County, as amended, requires that the City must expend each fiscal year from its general fund for street and highway purposes an amount not less than the annual average of its expenditures from its general fund during the 2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12 fiscal years, but not less than what was expended in 2016-17 (when Measure X passed), as reported to the State of California Controller pursuant to Streets and Highways Code section 2151 ("Maintenance of Effort"). This baseline amount will be indexed annually to the Engineering News Record construction index.

Maintenance of Effort:	\$735,213
------------------------	-----------

Total expenditures from the general fund for street and highway purposes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 was \$847,029. The City was in compliance with the Maintenance of Effort requirement of the Measure X Master Programs Funding Agreement between the City of Seaside and the Transportation Agency for Monterey County.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON
COMPLIANCE WITH TAMC ORDINANCE NO. 2016-01
TRANSPORTATION SAFETY AND INVESTMENT PLAN (TAMC PLAN)**

To the Honorable Members of the City Council
City of Seaside, California

Report on Compliance for TAMC PLAN

Opinion on Compliance for TAMC Plan

We have audited the City of Seaside, California (City) Transportation Safety and Investment Plan Account Fund's (Fund) compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants specified in the Transportation Agency for Monterey County's (TAMC) Ordinance No. 2016-01 Transportation Safety and Investment Plan (TAMC Plan)) and in the Measure X Master Programs Funding Agreement between TAMC and the City (Measure X Agreement) that could have a direct and material effect on the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2023.

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on the TAMC Plan

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (Government Auditing Standards), and requirements specified in the Funding Agreement. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for the TAMC Plan. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the TAMC Plan.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards and requirements specified in the Funding Agreement will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City's compliance with the requirements of the TAMC Plan as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards* and the Funding Agreement, we:

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- obtain an understanding of the City's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the requirements referred to above, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements, specified in TAMC Ordinance and Measure X Agreement. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Maze & Associates". The script is cursive and fluid, with the ampersand being a simple loop.

Pleasant Hill, California
November 13, 2023

This Page Left Intentionally Blank

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON
INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING
AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS
BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

To the Honorable Members of the City Council
City of Seaside, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the basic financial statements of the City of Seaside, California (City) Transportation Safety and Investment Plan Account Fund (Fund) as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 13, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Fund's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Fund's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Fund's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Fund's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Maze & Associates

Pleasant Hill, California
November 13, 2023

ATTACHMENT 2:
Five-Year Capital Improvement Program

CITY of SEASIDE
MEASURE X FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
FOR FISCAL YEARS 2023/24– 2027/28

Attachment 2

YEAR 1 (FY23/24)

Project	Description & Phase	Total Cost	Measure X	PCI
FY 21/22 Pavement Rehabilitation (Carry over)	Construction - Surface Seal portions of Fremont Blvd., Full Depth HMA on Kimball Ave. and Wheeler Street, several locations of base repairs, and street striping (striping review)	\$2,287,383	\$61,720	<50
FY 22/23 Pavement Rehabilitation (Carry over)	Design & Construction - Residential Road Rehabilitation on Grandview St., Flores St., Flores Pl., Lincoln St., Villa Nova Ct., Velerton Ct. Harding St., Yosemite St., and Waring St.	\$2,400,000	\$572,486	<60
FY 23/24 Pavement Rehabilitation	Design & Construction: Rehabilitate deteriorated roadway sections within the City	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	<50
Ord Terrace Elementary School Traffic Safety Improvements (Carry Over)	Construction – Rectangle rapid flashing beacon off set cross walk and corresponding signage and pavement marking on La Salle Avenue	\$263,342.80	\$8,326.70	NA
Hilby Avenue Traffic Calming (Carry Over)	Design & Construction – traffic calming measure on Hilby Avenue from Wheeler St to General Jim Moore Blvd.	\$520,702	\$405,000	NA
San Pablo Traffic Calming	Design & Construction – traffic calming measures on San Pablo from Mescal St to General Jim Moore Blvd.	\$235,000	\$135,000	NA
Totals:		\$6,706,428	\$1,682,533	

YEAR 2 (FY24/25)

Project	Description & Phase	Total Cost	Measure X	PCI
FY 24/25 Pavement Rehabilitation	Design & Construction: Complete residential street reconstruction.	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	<20
Totals:		\$1,000,000	\$500,000	

CITY of SEASIDE
MEASURE X FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
FOR YEARS 2024/25– 2027/28

YEAR 3 (FY 25/26)

Project	Description & Phase	Total Cost	Measure X	PCI
FY 25/26 Pavement Rehabilitation	Design & Construction: Rehabilitate deteriorated roadway sections within the City	\$1,000,000	\$300,000	<60
Totals:		\$1,000,000	\$300,000	

YEAR 4 (FY 26/27)

Project	Description & Phase	Total Cost	Measure X	PCI
FY 26/27 Pavement Rehabilitation	Design & Construction: Rehabilitate deteriorated roadway sections within the City	\$1,000,000	\$300,000	<60
Totals:		\$1,000,000	\$300,000	

YEAR 5 (FY 27/28)

Project	Description & Phase	Total Cost	Measure X (BOND)	PCI
FY 27/28 Pavement Rehabilitation	Design & Construction: Rehabilitate deteriorated roadway sections within the City	\$1,000,000	\$300,000	<60
Totals:		\$1,000,000	\$300,000	

DEFINITIONS OF REQUESTED INFORMATION:

1. Project: The title of the project to receive Measure X funding.
2. Description & Phase: A general description of the project and the phase (e.g. Environmental; Design; Right-of-Way; or Construction) that will be funded in the given year.
3. Total Cost: The total cost of the project.
4. Measure X: The amount of Measure X funding that will be expended on the project.
5. PCI: The Pavement Condition Index for the roadway, from the local jurisdiction's Pavement Management Program.

ATTACHMENT 3:
Pavement Management Program Report

**CITY OF SEASIDE**

440 Harcourt Avenue
Seaside, CA 93955

Telephone (831) 899-6835
FAX (831) 718-8601

Date: December 7, 2023

To: Todd Muck
Executive Director
Transportation Agency for Monterey County
55-B Plaza Circle
Salinas, CA 93901

Re: Pavement Management Program Annual Report Letter

The City of Seaside confirms that it has a Pavement Management Program that conforms to the criteria established by the Transportation Agency for Monterey County and included in the Measure X Agreement with the Local Agency. An approved Pavement Management Program must be in place to be eligible for Measure X funds.

The Pavement Management Program utilizes a software system developed by:

 X Metropolitan Transportation Commission StreetSaver, version 9.0.0
 Other : _____

The system was updated by PEI and contains, at a minimum, the following elements:

- Inventory of all existing pavements under the local agency jurisdiction:

Centerline miles:	<u>79.86 miles</u>
Total lane miles (or equivalent units):	<u>152.55 miles</u>
The last update of the inventory was completed on:	<u>November 2021</u>

- Pavement Condition Index (PCI) 58
- Identification of sections of roadways brought up to acceptable PCI levels for the current year.

Fremont Blvd (NB)/(SB) –255 ft north of Military Ave to Hwy 1	PCI= 63
Fremont Blvd – South City Limits to Kimball Avenue	PCI= 60
Kimball Avenue – Fremont Blvd to Wheeler Street	PCI= 100
Wheeler Street – Hilby Avenue to Kimball Avenue	PCI= 100
Prospect Street – Hilby Avenue to Trinity Avenue	PCI= 54
Trinity Avenue – Prospect Avenue to Prospect Street	PCI= 50
Amador Avenue – Terrace Street to Noche Buena Street	PCI= 50
San Lucas Avenue – Hamilton Avenue to Sonoma Avenue	PCI= 51
Hamilton Avenue – Fremont Blvd. to Terrace Street	PCI= 61

- Estimated budget needs to rehabilitate or replace deficient sections for the current year and the next three years:

\$90,742,308 (Unconstrained Needs)

You may direct any questions regarding the system to Leslie Llantero at (831) 899-6832, lllantero@ci.seaside.ca.us, or myself at (831) 899-6884.

Sincerely,



Nisha Patel, Public Works Director/City Engineer

ATTACHMENT 4:
Project Photos

FY 2021/2022 Pavement Rehabilitation

Kimball Avenue

Before



After Photos



Kimball Avenue at Wheeler Street

During



Wheeler Street

Before



After



Harcourt Avenue

Before



After



ORD TERRACE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CROSSING IMPROVEMENTS

Before



After



SCHOOL AREA SPEED REDUCTION ZONES

Dual Language Academy of Monterey Peninsula (Sonoma Avenue & Yosemite Street)

BEFORE



AFTER



Monterey Bay Christian School (Hilby Avenue)

BEFORE -



AFTER





CITY OF SEASIDE STAFF REPORT

Item No.: 9.K.

TO: City Council

FROM: Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

BY: Dominique Davis, City Clerk

DATE: December 7, 2023

SUBJECT: ADOPT A RESOLUTION MODIFYING THE ANNUAL CITY COUNCIL OUTSIDE ASSIGNMENTS FOR JANUARY 1, 2023 TO DECEMBER 31, 2023

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a resolution modifying the City Council outside agency assignments to appoint Mayor Oglesby as the primary representative for the Monterey County Mosquito Abatement District, and Mayor Pro Tem Pacheco as the alternate representative for the same; and appoint Council Member Garcia-Arrazola as the primary representative for ReGen Monterey, and Council Member Miller as the alternate representative for the same.

BACKGROUND

In addition to the duties on the City Council, the Mayor and Council members serve as the City's representatives to outside agencies. City of Seaside participation in regional bodies and internal committees enables us to work toward achieving the City's strategic goals. City staff may serve as alternates to some outside agencies or as the City's representative on the agency or subcommittee.

The modifications to the January 1 - December 31, 2023, outside agency assignments are due to the term expiration for former Council member Jason Campbell on the Mosquito Abatement District Board and his resignation from the ReGen Monterey Board effective January 1, 2024.

Mayor Ian Oglesby is being designated as the primary representative for the Mosquito Abatement District Board, and Mayor Pro Tem Dave Pacheco as the the alternate. Council member Alexis Garcia-Arrazola is being designated as the primary representative for ReGen Monterey, and Council member Alex Miller as the alternate.

FISCAL IMPACT

None.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution
 2. Exhibit A - Modified 2023 Outside agency assignments
-

Reviewed for Submission to the City Council by:



Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

RESOLUTION NO. 23-XX

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE

APPROVING THE MODIFICATION OF THE ANNUAL APPOINTMENTS TO LOCAL COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS FOR JANUARY 1, 2023, TO DECEMBER 31, 2023

WHEREAS, annually, the Mayor considers City Council Member assignments to various commissions, boards, committees in special districts and organizations, joint powers authorities, and other agencies; and

WHEREAS, Mayor Oglesby considered the necessary annual appointments made recommendations for City Council member assignments to the various commissions, boards and committees in special districts and organizations, joint powers authorities and other agencies for January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023; and

WHEREAS, the modifications to the January 1 - December 31, 2023, outside agency assignments are due to the term expiration for former Council member Jason Campbell on the Mosquito Abatement District Board, and his resignation from the ReGen Monterey Board effective January 1, 2024; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Seaside does hereby approve Mayor Oglesby's recommendations for City Council Member assignments to various outside commissions, committees, and boards as listed in Exhibit A.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Seaside duly held on the 7th day of December 2023, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS

APPROVED:

Ian N. Oglesby, Mayor

ATTEST:

Dominique L. Davis, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Sheri L. Damon, City Attorney

SEASIDE CITY COUNCIL MEMBER LOCAL COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

January 1, 2023 –December 31, 2023 (Modifications Highlighted in Yellow)

Item	Committee	Representative	Alternate	Date/Time
1.	Seaside Groundwater Basin Watermaster	Mayor Oglesby	Mayor Pro Tem Pacheco	1 st Wednesday, 2 p.m.
2.	Monterey-Salinas Transit District (MST)	Mayor Pro Tem Pacheco	Council Member Garcia-Arrazola	2 nd Monday, 10 a.m.
3.	Monterey One Water	Council Member Garcia-Arrazola	Mayor Oglesby	Last Monday, 7 p.m.
4.	North Salinas Mosquito Abatement District	Jason Campbell Mayor Oglesby	Mayor Oglesby Mayor Pro Tem Pacheco	2 nd Tuesday, 12 noon
5.	Seaside County Sanitation District	Mayor Oglesby	Mayor Pro Tem Pacheco	2 nd Tuesday, 9:30 a.m.
6.	Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG)	Council Member Miller	Council Member Burks	2 nd Wednesday, 7 p.m.
7.	ReGen Monterey (Waste Management)	Jason Campbell Council Member Garcia-Arrazola	Council Member Garcia-Arrazola Council Member Miller	3 rd Friday, 9 a.m.
8.	Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD): Policy Advisory Committee	Current Mayor	Mayor Pro Tem	Called
9.	Access Monterey Peninsula Board	Council Member Burks	Council Member Miller	3 rd Monday at 5:00 p.m.
10.	Community Human Services of Monterey County JPA	Council Member Garcia-Arrazola	Council Member Miller	3 rd Thursday, 11:30 a.m.
11.	Traffic Advisory Committee	Mayor Pro Tem Pacheco	Council Member Burks	3 rd Tuesday, 5:00 p.m.
12.	Transportation Agency of Monterey County (TAMC)	Mayor Oglesby	Mayor Pro Tem Pacheco	4 th Wednesday, 9 a.m.
13.	Monterey Peninsula Unified School District (MPUSD) & City of Seaside Trustees and City Council Collaboration	Mayor Oglesby Mayor Pro Tem Pacheco	MPUSD Trustees	Called
14.	Laguna Grande Joint Powers Authority	Mayor Pro Tem Pacheco	Council Member Miller	Called
15.	California Joint Powers Insurance Group	Council Member Miller	Council Member Burks	Called
16.	Homeless Leadership Council	Mayor Oglesby	Council Member Garcia-Arrazola	Called
17.	Seaside Housing Non-Profit Cooperation	Mayor & City Manager	n/a	TBD

ATTEST: Per Resolution No. 23-XX _____



CITY OF SEASIDE STAFF REPORT

Item No.: 9.L.

TO: City Council

FROM: Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

BY: Nisha Patel, Public Works Director/City Engineer
Leslie Llantero, Assistant Engineer

DATE: December 7, 2023

SUBJECT: **ADOPT A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AN AMENDMENT TO THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH HARRIS & ASSOCIATES FOR ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT AND INSPECTION SERVICES FOR THE FY 2021/2022 PAVEMENT REHABILITATION PROJECT FOR AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$61,720.00.**

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a resolution authorizing an amendment to the professional services agreement with Harris & Associates for additional construction management and inspection services for the FY 2021/2022 Pavement Rehabilitation Project for an amount not to exceed \$61,720.00.

BACKGROUND

Staff retained Harris to complete a bid package and construction management and inspection services for the paving project entitled FY 2021/2022 Pavement Rehabilitation Project (Project) on July 6, 2021. The Project includes the pavement rehabilitation of Kimball Avenue from Fremont Boulevard to Wheeler Street and Wheeler Street from Hilby Avenue to Kimball Street with foamed full depth reclamation (FDR), microsurface of the northern and southern portions of Fremont Boulevard, and base repairs at several locations throughout the City and street restriping. On September 15, 2022, the City Council awarded a construction contract to Granite Rock and approved an amendment with Harris for design services during construction, additional construction management and inspection services for street restriping for the FY 2021/2022 Pavement Rehabilitation Project.

The bid documents specified that the contractor had 65 working days to complete the

work. During those 65 days, the contractor was to concurrently work on road reconstruction and striping throughout the City. This implied that the Harris construction management and inspection staff would split the working hours between the road reconstruction phase and the striping phase on a daily basis. Due to the inclement weather, the City authorized the street restriping portion of the work to be suspended until more favorable weather. Suspending the street striping ultimately elongated the construction management and inspection services needed by Harris. The road reconstruction phase spanned from October 24, 2022 through February 3, 2023 (65 working days). The street striping work was performed by the contractor from April 10, 2023 to July 27, 2023. This required Harris to work an additional 59 working days. There was additional effort required from the construction management team to manage the project, contractor, and close out the project.

FISCAL IMPACT

The approved Project budget was \$2,287,640.45 for construction and construction management and inspection services. Due to the high striping bid quantities versus the actual striping quantities installed, the total construction costs produced a savings in the amount of \$298,371.89. With the cost of the additional construction management and inspection services in the amount of \$61,720.00, there will be a total project savings in the amount of \$236,651.89.

The Project is funded by Measure X and SB1 paid out of account No. 212-8920-9600, and there is sufficient budget in the account to fund the amendment.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution
2. PSA Amendment

Reviewed for Submission to the City Council by:


Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

RESOLUTION NO. 23-XX

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE

AUTHORIZING AN AMENDMENT TO THE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH HARRIS & ASSOCIATES FOR ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT AND INSPECTIONS SERVICES FOR THE FY 2021/2022 PAVEMENT REHABILITATION PROJECT FOR AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$61,720.00

WHEREAS, the City of Seaside owns and maintains some of the public roadways within the city limits; and

WHEREAS, Harris & Associates was retained to prepare construction documents for the next paving project, entitled FY 2021/2022 Pavement Rehabilitation Project (Project), which includes pavement rehabilitation on Kimball Avenue and Wheeler Street with foamed full depth reclamation (FDR), micro surface of the northern and southern portions of Fremont Boulevard, base repairs at several locations in the City, and street restriping; and

WHEREAS, Harris & Associates provided a proposal, dated September 6, 2022, to provide design services during construction, construction management, and inspection services for the restriping portion of the Project; and

WHEREAS, on September 15, 2022 the City Council awarded a construction contract to Granite Rock and approved an amendment with Harris for design services during construction, additional construction management and inspection services for street restriping for the FY 2021/2022 Pavement Rehabilitation Project; and

WHEREAS, the bid documents specified that the contractor had 65 working days to complete the work and the contractor was to concurrently work on road reconstruction and striping; and

WHEREAS, due to the inclement weather, the City authorized the street restriping portion of the work to be suspended until more favorable weather; and

WHEREAS, suspending the street striping ultimately elongated the construction management and inspection services needed by Harris; and

WHEREAS, the street striping work required Harris & Associates to work an additional 59 working days plus additional effort required from the construction management team to manage the project, contractor, and close out the project; and

WHEREAS, the cost of the additional construction management and inspection services is in the amount of \$61,720.00; and

WHEREAS, the Project is funded by Measure X and SB1 paid out of 212-8920-9600 where there are sufficient funds to fund the amendment.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Seaside authorizes the City Manager to execute an amendment to the Professional Services Agreement with Harris & Associates for an amount not to exceed \$61,720.00 for additional construction management and inspection services for the FY 2021/2022 Pavement Rehabilitation Project.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Seaside duly held on the 7th day of December 2023, by the following vote:

AYES:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:
NOES:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSENT:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Ian N. Oglesby, Mayor

ATTEST:

Dominique L. Davis, City Clerk

APPROVED TO FORM:

Sheri Damon, City Attorney

CONTRACT AMENDMENT #11
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
City of Seaside

Date: December 7, 2023

Change Requested by: X City/District Consultant

Contract Date

Project Name

11/2/2018

Pavement Design Services

To (Consultant): Harris & Associates, Inc. 450 Lincoln Ave. Suite 103, Salinas, CA 93901

You are directed to make the following changes to the Contract Documents or amend the following described work not included in the contract documents for this project.

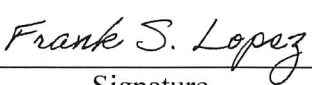
The purpose of this addendum is to provide additional professional services related to the project named above. The contract terms and conditions shall not be modified except for as stated herein.

MODIFY the following text in **Section 2, "Services."**

Consultant shall perform the tasks described and set forth in Exhibit A, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9 and A10 attached hereto and incorporated herein as though set forth in full. Consultant shall complete the tasks according to the schedule of performance which is also set forth in Exhibit E, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9 and A10.

MODIFY the following text in **Section 22, "Contents of Request for Proposal and Proposal."**

Consultant is bound by the contents of City's Request for Proposal, Exhibit "D" hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, and the contents of the proposal submitted by the Consultant, Exhibit E, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9 and A10 attached hereto.

Original Contract Amount	Previous CCO Total (Not including this Amendment)	This Amendment Total	Revised Contract Amount
\$1,058,180.00	\$1,020,442.00	\$61,720.00	\$2,140,342.00
Original Contract Time	Original Completion Date	Days To Date (Including This Amendment)	Revised Completion Date
44 Months	June, 30, 2022	2,067	June, 30, 2024
SUBMITTED BY:			
	Nisha Patel PW Director / City Engineer		11-30-23
Signature	Name and Title		Date
CITY APPROVAL BY:			
	Jaime M. Fontes City Manager		
Signature	Name and Title		Date
CONSULTANT ACCEPTANCE BY:			
	Frank S. Lopez Vice President, Engineering Consulting		November 21, 2023
Signature	Name and Title		Date



Harris & Associates®

November 8, 2023

Leslie Llantero
Associate Engineer
City of Seaside
440 Harcourt Drive
Seaside, CA 93955

Amendment #11 – Construction Management and Inspection Services for the FY 2021-2022 Seaside Pavement Rehabilitation Project

Dear Leslie,

Harris & Associates (Harris) is presenting Addendum #11 which includes additional Construction Management Services for the FY 2021-2022 Seaside Pavement Rehabilitation.

PROJECT UNDERSTANDING

On July 12, 2021, Harris got into contract with City of Seaside to perform work associated with the FY 2021-2022 Seaside Pavement Rehabilitation Project.

The scope of work and fee is reflected in Amendment #6 and is also summarized below:

1. Engineering Design Services, Construction Management Services, and Inspection Services for pavement maintenance and rehabilitation of various streets consisting of the following:
 - a. Base failure repair (digouts) at 28 different locations identified by City staff.
 - b. Slurry Seal maintenance treatment and digouts on Fremont Boulevard for approximately 1,000 LF between southern City Limits and Kimball Avenue.
 - c. Slurry Seal maintenance treatment and digouts on Fremont Boulevard for approximately 500 LF between Del Monte Boulevard and the intersection with Highway 1 off ramp.
 - d. Full Depth Reclamation (FDR) on Kimball Avenue for approximately 1,300 LF between Fremont Boulevard and Wheeler Street.
 - e. Full Depth Reclamation (FDR) on Wheeler Street for approximately 1,000 LF between Kimball Avenue and Hilby Avenue.

On November 4, 2021, Harris submitted Amendment #7 to City of Seaside for additional Engineering Design Services for Striping Improvements throughout the City. Amendment #7 did not include Construction Management and Inspections Services for the Striping Phase.

The scope of work and fee is reflected in Amendment #7 and is also summarized below:

1. Performing an inventory assessment for the roadway striping throughout the City.
2. Engineering Design Services for striping improvements throughout the City based on the field work field work analysis.

On September 7, 2022, Harris submitted Amendment #9 to City of Seaside to perform additional Engineering Design Services, Construction Management Services, and Inspection Services.

The scope of work and fee is reflected in Amendment #9 and is also summarized below:

1. Construction Management and Inspection Services for striping effort identified in Amendment #7.

The FY 2021-2022 Seaside Pavement Rehabilitation Project identified in Amendment #6 & Amendment #7 was awarded on September 15, 2022. The bid documents specified that the contractor had 65 working days to complete the work. During these 65 days, the contractor was to concurrently work on road reconstruction and striping throughout the City. This implied that the Harris Construction Management and Inspection Staff would split the working hours between the road reconstruction phase and the striping phase only a daily basis. The contractor did not perform the road reconstruction work and striping work concurrently which ultimately elongated the Construction Management and Inspection services needed from Harris. The road reconstruction phase spanned from October 24, 2022, through February 3, 2023 (65 working days). The striping work was performed by the contractor from April 10, 2023, to July 27, 2023. This required the Harris Inspectors to work an additional 59 days (4 hours per day). Additionally, there was additional effort required from Construction Management Team to manage the project, contractor, and close out the project. The Harris fee for this work is showed in Attachment 1.

SCOPE OF WORK

The following outlines the scope of work and effort required by the Construction Management Team for the additional 59 working days. Please note that our effort will be billed on a Time and Materials basis, not to exceed the budgeted amount without prior approval.

TASK 3001 – CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

TASK 3001.1 – CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Manage project during construction and serve as project lead. Duties include the following:

- a. Supervise project staff and assign inspection needs as necessary.
- b. Verification of Pay Quantities and Quantity Reviews.
- c. Review of Change Orders Backup Documents.
- d. Frequent Site Visits to oversee inspectors, resolve conflicts in the field and observe critical activities.
- e. Draft Change Orders.
- f. Monitor Site Safety.
- g. Reviews and Responds to Submittals and RFI's. Will forward to City Project Manager any non-technical submittals requiring City approval.
- h. Preparation and Distribution of WSWD.
- i. Compiles and Organizes Inspector Daily Reports.
- j. Prepared Punch List and coordinates its completion/sign off.
- k. Works with inspector to resolve issues in the field with field changes. Coordinate with the City as needed to resolve.
- l. Responsible for complete As-built records.
- m. Review T&M Extra Work Bills.
- n. Assists with Project Closeout including redline review, document turnover and miscellaneous forms to certify materials and budget.

TASK 3001.2 – AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

Harris to prepare “As-built” drawings based on the field notes prepared by the project Inspector and Project Construction Manager. “As-built” drawings to be submitted to City of Seaside for their records.

TASK 3002 – INSPECTION (PREVAILING WAGE)

TASK 3002.1 – INSPECTION (PREVAILING WAGE)

Prepare inspection of contractors as dictated by approved plans and specifications. Prepare daily inspection reports to support work performed by contractor and measurement and tracking of quantities of work completed.

Harris performed additional 59 working days of inspection at a rate of 4 hours per day.

SCHEDULE

The construction of the project has already been completed.

FEE ESTIMATE

The not to exceed time and materials cost estimate for performing the tasks described above is **\$61,720**. A detailed level of effort is provided in **Attachment 1**.

Please feel free to contact me directly should you have any questions regarding this scope of work and cost estimate.

Sincerely,

Harris & Associates, Inc.



Frank S. Lopez, PE, QSD
Vice President, Engineering & Consulting
(831) 233-9242
Frank.Lopez@WeAreHarris.com

Harris & Associates, Inc.



Christian Mercado
Project Manager, Engineering & Consulting
(831) 713-6403
Christian.Mercado@WeAreHarris.com

Attachment 1 – Fee Estimate

City of Seaside
Amendment #11 – Construction Management Services
for the Seaside Roadway Rehabilitation Project



Harris & Associates

FEE ESTIMATE

Task/Subtask	Harris & Associates				Subtotals
	Construction Manager \$200.00	Inspection (PW) \$195.00	Project Manager \$185.00	Project Engineer \$135.00	
Construction Management Services					
Task 3001 Construction Management					
3001.1 Construction Management	40	0	8	0	\$9,480
3001.2 As-Built Drawings	0	0	8	24	\$4,720
Subtotal Hours =	40	0	16	24	80
Task 3001 Subtotal (\$) =	\$8,000	\$0	\$2,960	\$3,240	\$14,200
Task 3002 Inspection (Prevailing Wage)					
3002.1 Inspection (Prevailing Wage)	0	236	0	0	\$46,020
Subtotal Hours =	0	236	0	0	236
Task 3002 Subtotal (\$) =	\$0	\$46,020	\$0	\$0	\$46,020
Total Construction Management Services=					\$60,220
Total Hours by Classification =	40	236	16	24	316
Total (\$) by Classification =	\$8,000	\$46,020	\$2,960	\$3,240	\$60,220
Direct Expenses					\$1,500
Total (\$) =					\$61,720
					Total = \$61,720

- 1 Project "FY2021/2022 Pavement Rehabilitation Project" allocated 65 working days to the contractor.
- 2 Amendment 12 includes additional 59 working days from April 10, 2023 to July 27, 2023.
- 3 Task 3001.1 Construction Management assumes 20 working days (4 hours per day)
- 4 Task 3002.1 Inspection (Prevailing Wage) assumes 59 working days (4 hours per day)



CITY OF SEASIDE STAFF REPORT

Item No.: 10.A.

TO: City Council

FROM: Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

BY: Alexia Rapoport, Housing Program Manager

DATE: December 7, 2023

**SUBJECT: GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT GPA-23-02: ADOPT A
RESOLUTION AMENDING THE GENERAL PLAN AND ADOPTING
THE 6TH CYCLE (2023-2031) DRAFT HOUSING ELEMENT
(EXEMPT FROM CEQA)**

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a resolution approving General Plan Amendment (GPA) 23-02 and adopting the City of Seaside 6th Cycle (2023-2031) Draft Housing Element.

BACKGROUND

The Housing Element analyzes and addresses a local government's housing needs within an eight-year period referred to as a "Housing Element Cycle." The City of Seaside is currently in its 5th Housing Element Cycle (2015-2023), with efforts underway to prepare and adopt its 6th Cycle Housing Element (December 14, 2023-December 14, 2031).

The Housing Element carries unique statutory requirements related to its drafting and adoption. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 65580, et. Seq., each Council of Governments (COG) and the California Department of Housing and Community (HCD) determine and allocate each local government with a "Regional Housing Needs Assessment" (RHNA). A local government's RHNA is a total number of new housing units, across various income levels, that must be accounted for during the Housing Element Cycle. On October 2022, the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG), the COG whose jurisdiction includes the City of Seaside, allocated the City a total RHNA of 616 total units. More specifically, the City of Seaside's RHNA consists of the following:

- 86 Very Low Income Units

- 55 Low Income Units
- 156 Moderate Income Units
- 319 Above Moderate Income Units

Local governments are not responsible for directly creating the housing units outlined in their RHNA; however, they are responsible for creating conditions that facilitate their creation. The Draft 6th Cycle Housing Element (Attachment 2) outlines the City's plans to fulfill its RHNA through various policies and programs. As required, the Housing Element also includes a list of sites suitable for housing development, referred to as the "Inventory of Sites." This inventory can be found on App-80 in the Draft Technical Appendix (Attachment 3). An overview of present and future programs that the City will implement to advance housing equity can be found in the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) section. A summary of past accomplishments during the 5th Housing Element Cycle can be found in the Review of Past Accomplishments Section.

The City is currently undergoing a comprehensive General Plan update, with completion anticipated for early 2024. The Draft 6th Cycle Housing Element is consistent with both the current and proposed General Plan. No sites are proposed to be rezoned in order to meet Housing Element goals; rather, the Draft accounts for the City's RHNA via previously approved housing developments and infill sites (Inventory of Sites) subject to present zoning. RHNA capacity has been analyzed under both the current and proposed General Plans. Upon the General Plan Update's anticipated adoption, the City will review and revise the Housing Element as appropriate and necessary to maintain internal consistency with the General Plan.

Timeline & Outreach Efforts

California Housing Element Law dictates the process by which local governments update and adopt their housing elements. The first draft of the updated Housing Element must go through an initial public comment period of 30 days. After the public comment period, the City must take at least ten days to review and integrate public comments before submitting the draft to HCD. Any subsequent drafts to address feedback from HCD are required to be publicly posted for at least seven days before resubmitting to HCD. The City must adopt an updated Housing Element that is certified by HCD by December 14, 2023. Consequences of not adopting a compliant Housing Element by the statutory deadline include ineligibility for various state grants, loss of permitting authority, and loss of local control of land use approvals for certain housing developments.

The City began preparing its General Plan update, which includes the Housing Element, in 2015. Pursuant to Housing Element Law, the Draft 6th Cycle Housing Element was made available for review and public comment from May 19, 2023 through June 26, 2023. City staff conducted concerted community engagement prior to and during the public comment period. Community engagement actions to-date include:

- Presentation to the Seaside Planning Commission in 2018; and
- Stakeholder Focus Groups throughout 2022; and
- Housing Element Overview to Seaside City Council May 18, 2023; and
- Housing Element Overview to Seaside Homeless Commission May 23, 2023; and
- Tabling (bilingual) at Seaside Farmers Market June 15, 2023; and
- Virtual Community Workshop (bilingual) June 20, 2023; and
- Housing Element Overview to Seaside Housing Collaborative June 21, 2023; and
- Housing Element Overview to Seaside Planning Commission June 21, 2023; and
- In-Person Community Workshop (bilingual) June 22, 2023.

Additionally, City Staff conducted targeted outreach via local community-based organizations, religious institutions, educational institutions, and other community partners. Following the conclusion of the initial public comment period, public comments received were addressed and integrated as appropriate. On June 27, 2023, City Staff led a small delegation of HCD Housing Element reviewers through a tour of key housing project and sites identified in the Draft's "Sites Inventory." The Draft was submitted to HCD for review on July 21, 2023. On October 23, 2023, the Monterey County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) considered the Draft Housing Element. The ALUC unanimously voted to adopt a resolution (Attachment 4) recommending the adoption of Seaside's 6th Cycle Housing Element. Lastly, on November 21, 2023, the Seaside Planning Commission unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that the City Council approve and adopt the Draft 6th Cycle Housing Element.

Revisions & Adoption

On August 30, 2023, the City received preliminary feedback from HCD. In adherence to statutory requirements, City Staff posted the revised draft for public review from October 9th, 2023 through October 13th, 2023. On October 19, 2023 the City received an official comment letter from HCD (Attachment 5) and a second revised Draft was made available for public review on November 6th, 2023 through November 13th, 2023. In both instances, the feedback from HCD primarily directed staff to include additional data, clarify language, and incorporate more concrete timelines. Lastly, based on public comment, the Draft was revised and made available for public review November 27, 2023 through December 4, 2023.

Should Seaside City Council adopt a resolution adopting the Draft and authorizing the City Manager (or his designee) to make non-substantial changes, then City Staff will address any subsequent feedback in the event that HCD issues further comments.

CEQA

The proposed Housing Element does not propose any change to currently allowable

development levels within the City, does not propose any rezoning of property, and does not approve any projects. Therefore, the Housing Element Update would not facilitate specific development projects nor require zoning or land use changes as part of its adoption or implementation, which could result in physical changes to the environment. As such, it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the Housing Element would have a significant effect on the environment and therefore it is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3).

FISCAL IMPACT

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1: Resolution to Adopt 2023-2031 Draft Housing Element
 2. Attachment 2: Draft 6th Cycle Housing Element (2023-2031)
 3. Attachment 3: Draft 6th Cycle Technical Appendix
 4. Attachment 4: ALUC Resolution
 5. Attachment 5: HCD Comment Letter 10.19.23
-

Reviewed for Submission to the City Council by:



Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

RESOLUTION NO. XX-XX

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE APPROVING GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT (GPA) 23-02 AND ADOPTING THE 6TH CYCLE 2023- 2031 HOUSING ELEMENT

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Housing Element Law ("Act"), California Government Code Section 65580, et seq., each Council of Government (COG) and the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) are required to determine the existing and projected housing needs within the COG's respective region; and

WHEREAS, the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) is required by the Act to determine each local jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need in the tri-county region; and

WHEREAS, the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) consists of two (2) measurements:

- Existing need for housing, and
- Future need for housing, and

WHEREAS, in October 2022, AMBAG allocated a total of 616 housing units to the City of Seaside; and

WHEREAS, the Act requires local governments to make plans to adequately address their share of existing and projected population growth, taking into consideration affordability of available and future housing; and

WHEREAS, the City of Seaside initiated efforts to produce a Draft 6th Cycle Housing Element in 2015; and

WHEREAS, the City of Seaside undertook concerted efforts to notify and engage the public throughout the process, including:

- Presentation to Seaside Planning Commission in 2018; and
- Stakeholder Focus Groups throughout 2022; and
- Housing Element Update to Seaside City Council May 18, 2023; and
- Presentation to Seaside Homeless Commission on May 23, 2023; and
- Presentation to Seaside Planning Commission on June 21, 2023; and
- Community Workshops (virtual and in-person) on June 20, 2023 and June 22, 2023; and
- Presentation to Monterey County Airport Land Use Commission October 23, 2023; and
- Presentation to the Seaside Planning Commission November 21, 2023; and
- Ongoing tabling presence at City events; and
- Ongoing outreach to community partners and stakeholders; and

WHEREAS, the City of Seaside seeks to adequately address housing needs and demands; and

WHEREAS, the City has accounted for previously approved housing developments and taken inventory of sites suitable for development in order to address its 6th Cycle RHNA; and,

WHEREAS, based on conditions of existing uses, age of structures, recent and projected development trends, expressed interests from property owners and developers, the existing uses are not considered impediments to residential development and are likely to discontinue during the period covered by the Housing Element 2023-2031; and

WHEREAS, the initial Draft of the 6th Cycle Housing Element was made available for public review May 19, 2023 through June 26, 2023; and

WHEREAS, the Draft 6th Cycle Housing Element was submitted to HCD on July 21, 2023; and

WHEREAS, on October 5, 2023 the Seaside Housing Division submitted to HCD a revised Draft 6th Cycle Housing Element revised based on preliminary feedback from HCD and this Draft was made available for public review October 6, 2023 through October 13, 2023; and

WHEREAS, based on feedback received from HCD on October 19, 2023, the Draft Housing Element was revised and made available for public review November 6, 2023 through November 13, 2023; and

WHEREAS, on November 21, 2023 revisions were made to the Draft Housing Element, omitting Seaside East from pages 3, 6 and 30 in the Draft Housing Element and App-2, 38, 114, and 141 from the Draft Technical Appendix; and

WHEREAS, the revised Draft Housing Element reflecting the November 21, 2023 revisions was made available for public review November 27, 2023 through December 4, 2023.

WHEREAS, the City of Seaside has incorporated the feedback received from both HCD and the public.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Planning Commission of the City of Seaside does resolve, declare, and determine and order as follows:

SECTION 1. The Seaside City Council approves General Plan Amendment (GPA) 23-02 and adopts the 2023-2031 6th Cycle Housing Element.

SECTION 2. The Seaside City Council delegates authority to the Seaside City Manager, or his designee, to incorporate minor changes or revisions into the 2023-2031 Housing Element, which are of a non-legislative nature and that result from HCD's review for final certification of the Housing Element, without further City Council consideration or re-adoption of the 2023-2031 Housing Element.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Seaside, State of California, on the 7th day of December 2023, by the following vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

Ian N. Oglesby, Mayor

ATTEST:

Dominique L. Davis, City Clerk



City of Seaside



SEASIDE
CALIFORNIA

2023-2031 Housing Element

Draft

July 2023

Revised October 2023

Revised November 2023

The State of California has identified “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.” The Housing element serves as a strategy to address both the community’s short-term and long-term housing needs across the economic and social spectrum including the needs of extremely low-income households, and targeted groups.

This Housing Element details the policies and housing program to address a growing and changing demand for housing. It includes a detailed technical analysis of housing needs, resources, and constraints and a review of the current Housing Element goals, policies, and programs, which were used to develop new policies and implementation programs. The technical analysis chapter is provided as a technical appendix to the General Plan.

Statutory Requirements

This Housing Element has been prepared to meet State General Plan law and the Base Reuse Plan.

General Plan

State law requires the preparation of a Housing Element as part of a jurisdiction's General Plan (*Government Code* §65302(c)). It is the primary planning guide for local jurisdictions to identify and prioritize the housing needs of the city and determine ways to best meet these needs, while balancing community objectives and resources.

Specific requirements of the Housing Element are codified in *Government Code* §65580 through §65589.8. The Housing Element must include an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives, financial resources, and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing. The Housing Element must identify adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory-built housing, mobile homes, and emergency shelters, and make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community.

Unlike other General Plan elements, however, the Housing Element must be updated periodically according to the statutory schedule. This Housing Element for the City of Seaside represents the sixth cycle update and covers the planning period of December 15, 2023 through December 15, 2031.

This 6th cycle Housing Element is consistent with both the current and proposed General Plan. The City is undergoing a comprehensive update to the General Plan, including the Housing Element. Development potential for RHNA has been compared to both the current and proposed General Plan. As individual elements of the General Plan are updated in the future, the City will review and revise the Housing Element as appropriate and necessary to maintain internal consistency with the General Plan.

Setting the Scene

Incorporated in 1954, Seaside is one of seven cities on the Monterey Peninsula. Nearby cities include Marina, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, and Carmel-by-the-Sea. Over-looking Monterey Bay, the City was developed as a primarily single family community in the 1950s and 1960s. Seaside's proximity to the former Fort Ord, climate, and range of housing options have made the community a desirable place to live. Many people who were attracted to the area for employment and other opportunities related to the military base chose to remain in the City even after the closure of the Fort Ord Military Reservation. Additional growth and rising housing prices throughout the Peninsula, as well as the opening and expansion of the California State University at Monterey Bay, have placed additional demands on the City's housing stock.

The Fort Ord military base was expanded between 1968 and 1978 during the height of the Vietnam War, and, subsequently, the mobilization of the Seventh Infantry Division. This expansion created a great demand for housing, particularly for the non-commissioned officers and enlisted personnel who were unable to secure housing on base. Seaside and Marina, as the adjoining cities, developed during that time to meet this housing demand. As a result, Seaside produced a significant amount of low-cost housing for military personnel. This housing demand was eased somewhat when the Army built more on-base housing in the late 1980s. However, workers in the hospitality and other service industries replaced the military personnel in Seaside, where the majority of affordable housing on the Monterey Peninsula could be found. Even with the base closure of Fort Ord, Seaside continues to provide the bulk of affordable housing on the Monterey Peninsula. The closure of Fort Ord and continuing expansion of California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB) and decrease in available land have brought new opportunities and challenges for Seaside.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- **Demographic shifts.** Several shifts in the City's population and household compositions have implications on housing demand (see Section 2, Housing Needs, of this Housing Technical Appendix). Specifically:
 - Decreased adults in the family-forming age (25-44) due to the rising housing costs and limited employment opportunities.
 - Increased senior population (65+); and
 - Increased single households, including seniors living alone.

These trends typically lead to the demand for smaller housing units, alternative housing options, and options for rental housing.

- **Housing problems relating to housing age, cost burden and overcrowding.**
 - At least 80 percent of the housing stock is more than 30 years old, the age when rehabilitation or substantial repairs may be needed.
 - About 75 percent of the housing stock is comprised of single-family homes, with 39 percent of the households being owner-households. This implies a significant portion of the City's single-family homes are being used as rentals. Prevalence of absentee landlords may present issues with deferred maintenance.
 - While both home prices and rents are increasing, renter-households are disproportionately impacted by housing problems such as cost burden (paying

more than 30 percent of income on housing) and overcrowding (with more than one person per room). Approximately 63 percent of the renter-households vs. 28 percent of the owner-households are experiencing housing cost burden.

- Overcrowding is also more prevalent among renter-households at 17 percent compared to five percent of overcrowded owner-households.
- **Mismatch between housing preferences and available housing types.** The Seaside housing market does not provide sufficient housing that is affordable to lower income households such as those with service occupation jobs or CSUMB students, staff, and recent graduates. The primarily single-family housing stock also does not offer a variety of housing types to accommodate the community's increasingly diverse housing needs.
- **Recent residential growth.** The combined effects of the water shortage, housing market downturn between 2008 and 2012, and a slow recovery have led to a virtual standstill in residential development in recent years. However, the City is beginning to see revived interests in residential development and an increase in property values.
- **Water supply.** The Monterey Peninsula has long faced water supply challenges that have hindered new residential development opportunities. All available water has been allocated. This Housing Element includes a program for the City to pursue other strategies for additional water.
- **Future Residential Development.** This General Plan update offers an opportunity to reexamine the City's land use policies and seek strategies for preserving and improving the City's low and medium density single-family neighborhoods on the one hand and increasing the potential of infill residential development in medium to high density focus areas. Areas with residential development potential include:
 - Parcels within the **West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan** are designated for a range of residential densities. Up to 60 units per acre is allowed and mixed use project must have a minimum density of 30 units per acre.
 - Mixed use opportunities along **East Broadway Boulevard corridor** and **Fremont Boulevard corridor**.
 - The **Long Range Property Management Plan** of the Seaside Successor Agency identifies a number of agency-owned properties that may be disposed for development in the future (discussed further later). Six of those properties are identified as potential sites with residential/mixed use development potential. One has already been acquired by a developer to construct a 106-unit Ascent project.
 - ~~Seaside East future growth area and future specific plan area offer long range residential growth potential for single family, multifamily, and mixed use housing.~~

Housing Plan

The Housing Plan's goals, policies, and implementation programs reflect existing and projected housing needs. The Housing Plan addresses key housing constraints, builds upon housing resources, and emphasizes successful local programs. The Housing Plan is organized into two sections: Goals and Policies, and Housing Programs. Each section is organized by the following topics:

- Maintenance and Preservation of Housing and Neighborhoods
- Housing Production, Diversity, and Opportunities
- Housing Affordability and Protections
- Affirmative Actions to Further Fair Housing
- Housing Opportunities for Special Needs Residents
- Public/Private Partnerships and Regional Collaboration
- Community Involvement

Goals and Policies

Maintenance and Preservation of Housing and Neighborhoods

Goal H-1: Well-maintained neighborhoods and housing conditions support an improved quality of life.

Intent: The City of Seaside has an aging housing stock and deferred maintenance affects neighborhoods in the City. This goal seeks to improve the quality of existing housing in the community, encourage safe housing, and promote natural resource conservation and efficiency in the City's existing housing.

Policies:

- **Improvement of existing housing.** Promote the repair, improvement, and rehabilitation of the City's housing stock and properties in order to enhance quality of life in the City and promote community identity and pride.
- **Neighborhood involvement.** Support neighborhood associations, commissions, and other community groups that instill a sense of community, enhance neighborhood identities, and encourage grassroots efforts to address nuisances and eliminate blight.
- **Adequate and decent housing.** Explore options for City policies and programs to reduce overcrowding and promote safe, affordable housing.
- **Residential hazards.** Promote the mitigation of residential hazards and safety issues (such as lead-based paint, molding, Dilapidated Structures, etc.)
- **Sustainability.** Promote sustainability through the use of green building techniques and materials for new construction and substantial rehabilitation of residential development.
- **Resource conservation.** Offer incentives to promote the use of energy-efficient and water-conserving features and materials for residential rehabilitation projects.
- **Enforcement.** City Code Enforcement, Building officials, Fire officials, and others, including the Neighborhood Improvement Commission, work together on code compliance issues throughout the City.
- **Access to transportation and services.** Integrate pedestrian and bicycle amenities and improved pathways to housing to improve travel choices and enhanced quality of life

Housing Production, Diversity, and Opportunities

Goal H-2: Neighborhoods with a range of housing opportunities to meet the existing and projected needs of all socioeconomic segments of the community.

Intent: A diverse housing inventory is needed to meet the changing socio and economic needs of the community. Demographics shifts in the last two decades and expected changes in the future require a range of housing options that can give residents choice of housing options and the ability to age-in-place as their housing needs evolve over time. Anticipated economic growth also demands new housing to be constructed in order to improve the jobs-housing balance. Furthermore, the City has an obligation under State law to accommodate a share of the region's projected housing needs.

Policies:

- **Variety of housing.** Provide a variety of housing types, sizes, and prices throughout the City to increase housing choice and ensure that households of all types and income levels have the opportunity to find suitable ownership or rental housing.
- **Affordability by design.** Encourage the creation of smaller and more affordable residential units that are affordable by design – units that are physically smaller and more efficiently designed.
- **Aging in place.** Support the concept of “aging in place” by offering a range of housing types and sizes that allows people to remain in the community as their housing needs change.
- **Innovative housing options.** Encourage the development of innovative housing options, including micro units and co-housing arrangements, to provide affordable housing options for seniors and single households.
- **De-concentration of affordable units.** Promote a geographic dispersal of units affordable to extremely low, very low, low, and moderate-income households throughout the City.
- **Accessory dwelling units.** Allow the development of accessory dwelling units in existing residential neighborhoods as an affordable alternative.

Goal H-3: Ample new housing affordable available to extremely low, very low, low, and moderate-income households in Seaside.

Intent: While Seaside has more affordable housing inventory compared to other communities in the Monterey Peninsula, rising costs in recent years have compelled many, especially those with lower incomes, to live in inadequate housing. Expanding affordable housing opportunities will benefit many, including young professionals looking to remain or relocate to Seaside, first-time buyers, or seniors looking to downsize, among others.

Policies:

- **Multi-family housing construction.** Encourage the construction of high-quality, well-designed multi-family housing and residential mixed-use projects along Broadway Avenue, Fremont Boulevard, the City’s existing multi-family neighborhoods, and the Campus Town ~~and Seaside East Specific Plan Areas.~~
- **Density bonus.** Implement the State density bonus program to provide incentives for additional affordable housing and maximizing available land on in-fill development sites.
- **Acquisition and rehabilitation.** Partner with non-profit housing developers to acquire and maintain property as affordable housing, actively pursuing local, State, and federal funding programs or mechanisms for affordable housing.
- **Allocation of water and sewer services.** In compliance with State law, prioritize in-fill development sites to accommodate the allocation of water and sewer services for affordable housing.

Goal H-4: A streamlined development process to encourage housing production and reduce the costs of development.

Intent: A lengthy development process can add to the costs of housing development, costs which are ultimately passed through to the consumers. To facilitate housing production, the City will streamline a process to encourage housing production and offer a land use strategy that allocates adequate land resources and establishes appropriate development standards to accommodate future housing.

Policies:

- **Adequate sites for RHNA.** Identify adequate sites with appropriate zoning and development standards to facilitate and encourage housing production commensurate with the projected housing needs of the City, including the City's share of regional housing needs.
- **Parcel consolidation.** Offer incentives and/or regulatory reliefs to encourage lot consolidation of small parcels for multi-family development and lot mergers of contiguous substandard lots with common ownership.
- **Development standards and procedures.** Regularly review the City's development standards and procedures to identify potential constraints to the production, maintenance, and development of housing, and to develop appropriate measures to mitigate constraints.

Housing Affordability and Protections

Goal H-5: A City that preserves and enhances housing affordability in the community, with an emphasis on promoting affordable housing for extremely low, low, and moderate income households.

Intent: Rising construction materials and labor costs, and energy costs, along with diminishing public funds for affordable housing, have made it increasingly difficult to create new affordable housing. Therefore it is critical for the City to explore diverse avenues to expand affordable housing opportunities and to preserve and enhance affordability of the existing housing stock.

Policies:

- **Incentives.** Facilitate the development and provision of affordable housing through regulatory incentives, density bonuses, and other financial assistance (as funding permits, use of prefabricated materials).
- **Long-term affordability.** Ensure that units produced for extremely low, very low, low and moderate-income households are maintained as long-term affordable units by adopting deed restrictions and other reasonable mechanisms/deed restrictions to maintain the affordability for subsequent owners/renters of below market-rate housing.
- **Monitor affordable housing.** Monitor affordable housing programs to ensure continued availability of below market rate housing in Seaside.
- **Short-term rentals.** The Seaside Municipal Code 17.52.252 regulates Short-Term Rentals in Seaside. Rather than setting a limit on the number of short-term rentals, the Council chose to identify the number of non-hosted units existed prior to April 2018 and allowed those to apply for an STR license. Hosted units may apply for an STR

license regardless of when they began operating. All units must pass inspection, and uphold certain criteria established to help maintain the character of the neighborhood. Council will review the number of licenses and various enforcement efforts at least annually. The STRs must pay TOT (transient occupancy tax) and it is kept in a separate fund. The Council requested that 50 percent of the [funds](#) be used for affordable housing in Seaside.

Goal H-6: A City that protects Seaside households from the risks of displacement.

Intent: Rising housing costs, particularly rental rates, have resulted in the displacement of existing residents. While the City has limited influence over the market, the City will work to preserve its rental housing inventory and expand its housing inventory.

Policies:

- **No net loss.** Require no net loss in the number of residential units during reconstruction or renovation in multifamily and mixed-use neighborhoods.
- **Replacement housing.** Require the replacement of housing units demolished as a result of redevelopment on sites identified in this Housing Element, if the units were deed-restricted as affordable to lower income households or were occupied by lower income households.
- **First right of refusal.** During housing redevelopment, provide displaced households with the first right to return to replacement units.
- **Condominium conversion.** Monitor the condominium conversion trends and devise appropriate actions to ensure a stable rental housing inventory.

Goal H-7: A City that affirmatively furthers fair housing for all.

Intent: The City has a diverse population. The City strives to offer equal access for all to the housing opportunities.

Policies:

- **Equal housing opportunity.** Work to ensure equal housing opportunities for all, including those special groups protected by State and federal fair housing laws.
- **Fair Housing Actions to Remove Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.** Pursue meaningful actions to remove or mitigate impediments to fair housing choice.
- **Fair Housing Outreach and Education.** Continue to provide fair housing outreach and education to residents, housing providers, and housing professionals.

Housing Opportunities for Special Needs Residents

Goal H-8: A diverse housing stock that meets the unique housing needs of special needs groups in Seaside, including seniors, persons with disabilities, homeless, at-risk youth, and veterans, among others.

Intent: Certain households have unique housing needs. This goal seeks to provide a diverse housing inventory that offers a spectrum of options to accommodate the varied and changing needs of its residents, including special needs housing, support services for special needs residents, and incentives for new development.

Policies:

- **Special needs housing.** Encourage the development of housing that is accessible to special needs residents, especially seniors, disabled veterans, homeless, and transitional foster youth through transitional and supportive housing, ensuring reasonable accommodation, and provision of emergency shelters.
- **Incentives for housing for seniors and disabled.** Provide incentives to support senior housing, assisted living facilities, and housing for persons with disabilities (including persons with developmental disabilities) on sites within proximity to supportive services, community facilities, and public transportation.
- **Continuum of care for the homeless.** Support a continuum of housing options for the homeless, ranging from rapid re-housing, emergency shelters, low barrier navigation centers, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing, and safe parking for homeless individuals and families. (The City established a safe parking license that may be issued to proper providers, following guidelines to promote safety for participants, while maintaining the character of a neighborhood.)
- **Supportive services for the homeless.** Provide a range of supportive services for the homeless with an emphasis on homeless prevention.
- **Universal design.** Encourage universal design of housing products and environments, making them usable by a wide range of people with different physical and mental abilities.
- **Access to transportation and services.** Integrate special needs housing in close proximity to transit and public services.

Public/Private Partnerships and Regional Collaboration

Goal H-9: The City of Seaside is a leader seeking regional solutions to housing issues in the Monterey Bay area.

Intent: Many housing issues, such as affordable housing, jobs-housing balance, and homelessness, are regional issues that require regional solutions. This goal sets a framework for supporting Seaside's continued work and leadership around regional housing issues.

Policies:

- **Collaborative partnerships.** Participate in collaborative partnerships of neighboring jurisdictions, non-profit organizations, affordable and for-profit housing developers, and major employers in the production of a variety of affordable housing opportunities in Seaside.
- **Collaboration with Post-FORA Agencies.** The former Ford Ord area remains a significant resource for future housing opportunities such as Campus Town Specific Plan area and ~~Seaside East Future Growth area~~. The City will work closely with neighboring jurisdictions and other post-FORA agencies in the planning for these areas.
- **Regional planning.** Participate in regional planning efforts to address regional housing issues, such as the Sustainable Communities Strategy, a jobs-housing balance, and homelessness prevention.
- **Fair Housing.** Participate in regional efforts to address fair housing issues and disparities in access to opportunities through the Regional Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice process.

Community Involvement

Goal H-10: An open process that facilitates community involvement in the development of housing policies and programs and enhance accountability.

Intent: The City values the opinions and contributions of its residents in trying to address the community's housing issues. This goal seeks to maintain open channels of communication and engage in collaborative planning efforts with the community and developers.

Policies:

- **Accountability in implementation.** Maintain City leadership in helping attain the objectives of the City's Housing Element by following through on the prescribed actions in a timely manner and monitoring progress annually.
- **Collaborative planning.** Encourage and support early public participation in the development and review of City housing policy from all economic and demographic segments of the community, including the encouragement of neighborhood-level planning and working with community groups and other interest groups.
- **Community engagement by developers.** Encourage developers of any major project to have neighborhood meetings with residents early in the process to undertake early problem solving and facilitate a more informed, efficient, and constructive development review process.

Housing Programs

Maintenance and Preservation of Housing and Neighborhoods

1. **Code Enforcement/Neighborhood Improvement Commission (NIC):** The City has developed a comprehensive code enforcement team of representatives from Planning, Public Works, Building, Police, Fire, and the County Health Departments to ensure safe and decent living environments for all Seaside residents. City Staff responds to complaints regarding substandard housing, property maintenance, overgrown vegetation, trash and debris, improper occupancy, and other nuisance and building code complaints, including compliance with the National Standard for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities. In order to bring together all aspects of housing, inspection, code enforcement and implementation efforts, the City has established a coordinated program among various departments. This program ties code enforcement efforts with fire prevention, neighborhood policing, and related neighborhood improvement activities.

The Neighborhood Improvement Commission convenes regularly, producing recommendations to City Council on ways to improve the appearance of the City and elicit voluntary cooperation to minimize vandalism. The Commission encourages citizens to beautify and upgrade their properties and remove items that adversely influence property values. In addition, they encourage voluntarily compliance with various city codes relating to the general appearance of the City; work with service clubs and civic organizations to promote and implement programs to help in neighborhood cleanup efforts; and conduct administrative hearings relating to property maintenance.

One of the Commission's primary objectives is to encourage Seaside residents to beautify and upgrade their landscapes and home exteriors. Each month, the Neighborhood Improvement Commission, through a House of the Month program, nominates several homes in a selected area for their curb side appeal, and outstanding property

maintenance. The Commission then votes to determine a single winner. Winners are then invited to attend a City Council meeting where they are presented an award by the Mayor consisting of a personalized engraved plaque, and a gift certificate to any local business of their choice. In promoting and recognizing residents with well-kept homes and beautiful landscapes, the Commission proactively helps in positively influencing surrounding property values and improving the overall livability throughout the City.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- Continue to implement the Neighborhood Improvement Commission (NIC) and focus code enforcement efforts in the target areas with concentrated issues of code violations. Conduct monthly meetings with the NIC to address housing conditions issues.
- Promote the app, SeeClickFix that allows anyone to report problems to the City for resolution via their smartphone. Distribute code enforcement business cards with links to the app to residents and businesses.
- Annually pursue funding available at the state and federal levels to assist in code corrections and residential rehabilitation (see also Program 3). Ensure Code Enforcement Officers provide information on resources available for making code corrections.

Financing: General Fund

Responsible Agencies: Community Development/Building and Code Enforcement Division; Public Works and Engineering Department; Police Department; Fire Department; Monterey County Health department; Neighborhood Associations; and NIC

- 2. Vacant Residential Property Registration:** In 2011, the City adopted Ordinance No. 996 to establish a vacant residential property registration program as a mechanism to protect residential neighborhoods from becoming blighted through the lack of adequate maintenance, voided building permits, and security of vacant properties. The program requires mortgage lenders to inspect defaulted properties to confirm occupancy. If a property is found to be vacant, the ordinance requires that the lender exercise the abandonment clause within their mortgage contract, register the property with the City and immediately begin to secure and maintain the property to the "neighborhood standard." In cases of voided building permits, the Building Official shall seek construction schedule from property owner to complete the construction activity. Where a voided building permit has been deemed to constitute a visual blight and attractive nuisance, the Building Official may initiate legal proceedings for the demolition of the structure(s) or improvements to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the community. While foreclosure has not [been](#) a significant trend in the last ten years or so, with the economic impacts of Covid, foreclosure rate is expected to rise. This program will help prevent blighting conditions [from occurring](#).

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- Continue to implement program and utilize the Code Enforcement team to ensure compliance with the ordinance. Residents and businesses can use the SeeClickFix app to report vacant properties.

Financing: General funds

Responsible Agencies: Community Development, Building, Fire Department, and Code Enforcement

- 3. Acquisition/Rehabilitation:** Approximately 80 percent of the City's housing stock was built prior to 1990, making the majority of the housing units older than 30 years. The City has a significant need for housing rehabilitation assistance, both in the rental and ownership housing inventories. In 2021, the City created an affordable housing development non-profit called Seaside Housing Collaborative whose mission is to conceptualize, plan, entitle, construct, acquire, sell or lease affordable housing up to and including workforce housing within the City of Seaside.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- Partner with nonprofits to acquire and rehabilitate deteriorating multi-family housing units with the goal of rehabilitating 20 units between 2023 and 2031. Also, deed-restrict affordable housing for lower income households and persons with special needs.
- Annually pursue funding resources available at the State and federal levels to assist in rehabilitation of rental and ownership housing.

Financing: State and federal housing funds as available

Responsible Agencies: Community Development/Housing Program Manager; Seaside Housing Collaborative

- 4. Resource Conservation:** The City will promote resource conservation in residential construction and rehabilitation. The City of Seaside has joined the Monterey Bay Community Power (MBCP), another energy provider. MBCP promotes electrification, incentives for Building Reach Codes, and low interest loans for generators.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- Review proposed developments for solar access, site design techniques, and use of landscaping that can increase energy efficiency and reduce lifetime energy costs without significantly increasing housing production costs.
- Provide and annually update information on energy conservation and financial incentives (e.g., tax credit, utility rebates, etc.) on the City's website.

Financing: None required

Responsible Agency: Community Development/Planning Division and Building and Code Enforcement Division

Housing Production, Diversity, and Opportunities

- 5. Adequate Sites for RHNA and By-Right Approval:** The existing and proposed Land Use Elements provide for a variety of residential types and densities, ranging from lower intensity single-family homes, to moderate density condominiums and townhomes, to higher density apartments and mixed-use developments. For the sixth cycle Housing Element, the City has been assigned a Regional Housing Needs Allocation of 616 units (86 very low; 55 low; 156 moderate; and 319 above moderate income units). With projected ADUs (112 units) and approved projects (Enclave at Cypress Grove), and Campus Town, the City has a remaining RHNA of 75 units (50 very low; 15 low or 66 lower; and nine moderate

income units). Under the existing Land Use policy, the City can accommodate 197 units (132 lower and 65 moderate income units) in the identified vacant and underutilized sites meeting its remaining RHNA of 75 units.

2023–2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- Pursuant to AB 1397, amend the Zoning Code by the end of 2024 to permit residential use by right for housing development in which at least 20 percent of the units are affordable to lower income households if the sites meet one of the following conditions:
 - Sites that were identified in the fifth cycle Housing Element for meeting the lower income RHNA
 - Sites that are identified in the sixth cycle Housing Element to be rezoned to higher density for meeting the lower income RHNA (see below)
- Pursue adoption of the 2040 General Plan by the end of 2024
- Complete rezoning of sites inventory by the end of 2024 to implement the proposed Land Use policy. The rezoned sites will meet the requirements of Government Code 65583.2, including but not limited to a minimum density of 20 units per acre, minimum site size to permit at least 16 units on site, and zoned to allow ownership and rental housing by right in which at least 20 percent of the units are affordable to lower households. As part of the rezoning, appropriate income development standards (including but not limited to setbacks, lot coverage, height, and parking, among others) will be established to ensure the allowable maximum density of each zone can be achieved.
- Provide the residential sites inventory to interested developers.
- Pursue development of future growth areas and future specific plan areas through specific or master planning techniques. Ensure that residential development is considered in these areas to accommodate the appropriate mix of future housing needs in the community.

Financing: General fund

Responsible Agency: Community Development/Planning Division

- 6. Replacement Housing:** Seaside will require replacement housing units subject to the requirements of Government Code, section 65915, subdivision (c)(3) on sites identified in the sites inventory of this Housing Element when any new development (residential, mixed-use or non-residential) occurs on a site that has been occupied by or restricted for the use of lower income households at any time during the previous five years.

This requirement applies to:

- Non-vacant sites
- Vacant sites with previous residential uses that have been vacated or demolished

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- By the end of 2024, as part of the comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update, establish the replacement requirements pursuant to State law. Specifically, mitigate the loss of affordable housing units by requiring new housing developments to replace all affordable housing units lost due to new development.

Financing: General Funds

Responsible Agency: Community Development/Planning Division

- 7. Monitoring of Residential Capacity (No Net Loss):** Future residential development in Seaside will occur primarily along mixed-use corridors, with the redevelopment of existing multifamily buildings, and in new growth areas. The City will monitor the development of residential and mixed use sites included in the inventory to ensure an adequate inventory continues to be available to meet the City's RHNA obligations by income level, consistent with the No Net Loss requirements in Government Code Section 65863. Should an approval of development result in a reduction of capacity below the residential capacity needed to accommodate the remaining RHNA by income level, the City will ensure adequate capacity is provided in existing Seaside neighborhoods, Main Gate Specific Plan areas, the future growth areas, and/or future specific plan areas to accommodate the RHNA.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- By the end of 2024, establish a formal procedure to comply with SB 166 (No Net Loss). If additional sites (such as through master planning in the future growth areas or future specific plan areas) are required to replenish the sites inventory, the sites shall be rezoned within 180 days when a shortfall in RHNA capacity is identified.

Financing: General fund

Responsible Agency: Community Development/Planning Division

- 8. Lot Consolidation:** Most of the City's vacant and underutilized sites available for residential or mixed development in the near term are smaller and require lot consolidation/merger to facilitate developments with quality design and on-site amenities. Currently, the City has provisions in the Zoning Ordinance to facilitate improvement on health and safety conditions and future development potential - two or more contiguous parcels may be merged by the City Council when the parcels are held by the same owner if:

- One of the parcels is undeveloped with structures, and
- At least one of the parcels is considered substandard due to size (less than 5,000 square feet), inconsistency with General Plan or applicable specific plan, or contains health and safety hazards.

To facilitate future development, the City will modify the lot consolidation program to remove the requirements for undeveloped parcel(s) and substandard lot size, and to develop mechanisms and incentives to encourage lot consolidation. Incentives to be considered may include increased density or Floor Area Ratio, height limit, reduced parking requirements, and/or streamlined processing of lot consolidation applications, etc.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- Encourage lot consolidation by assisting interested developers in identifying sites with consolidation potential.
- By the end of 2024, as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance to implement the General Plan, modify the lot consolidation requirements and establish incentives for consolidation.
- Promote lot consolidation incentives to property owners and developers.
- Require the merger of contiguous substandard lots of record when a property is developed or redeveloped.
- In the end of 2026, assess the effectiveness of incentives and actions in promoting the consolidation and development of small parcels, and make appropriate adjustments to facilitate lot consolidation within 3 months.

Financing: General fund

Responsible Agency: Community Development/Planning Division

- 9. Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs):** Recognizing the potential of accessory dwelling units as an affordable housing option, the State has passed several significant measures to ease restrictions on these units. The City adopted a comprehensive update of its ADU provisions in April 2022 and again in March 2023 to ensure compliance with changes to Government Code Sections 65852.2 and 65852.22. The City website has a page dedicated to ADU Guide, which provides a step-by-step building permit process. The City has also made available three pre-approved plans for ADU. Plan check fees are waived for property owners who use the pre-approved ADU plans.

In 2021, the City allocated five acre-feet of water for owners to purchase to construct ADUs. The City's ADU Guide provides a link for property owners to apply for additional water rights.

The City also secured \$1,000,000 in CalHome grant to implement an ADU Loan Program.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- Facilitate the development of 112 ADUs over eight years.
- Annually update the City website to provide ADU resources and technical guidance for the public.
- Inform ADU applicants that ADU units are subject to SB 329 and SB 222- rental unit cannot be denied based on source of income - by posting information on the City website and the ADU application by July 2024.
- Annually assess the availability of water rights for ADU construction.
- By the end of 2023, update City website to provide link to California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) ADU Grant Program that provides a \$40,000 grant for income-eligible homeowners to pay for pre-development expenses.

- By the end of 2024, implement the CalHome ADU Loan program, with the goal of facilitating providing loans for the construction of ten ADUs to be occupied by low income renters. Pursue additional funding at least every other year.
- Upon HCD's review of the City's Updated ADU Ordinance adopted April 2023, the City will amend its ADU ordinance if necessary to be consistent with ADU law by the end of 2024.

Financing: General fund

Responsible Agency: Community Development/Planning Division and Housing Program Manager

10. Housing on Faith-Based Properties: AB 1851, approved in 2020, encourages religious institutions to pursue housing development by allowing these institutions to eliminate up to 50% of their parking spaces for housing. Cities may not require churches to replace that parking. The City identified three church sites (five parcels) with vacant and underutilized land that could be suitable for moderate income housing.

The City will work to facilitate affordable housing in faith-based properties by creating a packet outlining land use and development information for affordable housing production on faith-based organization sites and provide that information, along with staff contact details, to owners and occupants of faith-based sites within the City at least every two years.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- Create an informational packet and do initial delivery by April 2025 and then update and provide subsequent deliveries every two years thereafter.

Financing: General fund

Responsible Agency: Community Development/Planning Division

11. Development of Housing for Extremely Low Income Households and Special Needs Households: The City will work to expand affordable housing opportunities, especially to extremely low income household and those with special needs (e.g., elderly, homeless, farmworkers, persons with disabilities, female-headed households).

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- Consistent with State law that mandates the provision of housing for ELI households, the City will prioritize processing and funding allocation for projects that include units for ELI households.
- Consistent with State law that mandates the provision of housing for special needs households, the City will prioritize processing and funding allocation for projects that include units for special needs households.
- Beginning in 2024 and annually thereafter, pursue funding available at the State and Federal levels for affordable housing development. Specifically, pursue funding programs that target the needs of extremely low and very low income households.
- Provide letters of support to funding applications by developers if the proposed projects are consistent with the goals and objectives of this Housing Element, as requested.

- Annually outreach and coordinate with affordable housing developers.

Financing: General fund

Responsible Agency: Community Development/Planning Division

Housing Affordability and Protections

- 12. Homebuyer Assistance:** With the dissolution of the redevelopment agency, the City has suspended its First-Time Homebuyer Program. However, the City recognizes the value its residents place on homeownership opportunities. The following homebuyer assistance programs offered by the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) are available to Seaside residents:

- **CalHFA Conventional Loan Program:** This is a first mortgage loan insured through private mortgage insurance on the conventional market. The interest rate on the CalPLUS Conventional is fixed throughout the 30-year term.
- **CalPLUS Conventional Loan Program:** This program is a conventional first mortgage with a slightly higher fixed interest rate than our standard conventional program. This loan is fully amortized for a 30-year term and is combined with the CalHFA Zero Interest Program (ZIP) for closing costs.
- **MyHome Assistance Program:** This program offers a deferred-payment junior loan for an amount up to the lesser of 3.5 percent of the purchase price or appraised value to assist with downpayment and/or closing costs.

Seaside residents can apply for CalHFA programs through local loan officers who have completed training for these programs. CalHFA maintains a hotline and website to help residents identify local loan officers. First-time homebuyers must attend a homebuyer education course either online or in-person through NeighborWorks America or any HUD-approved housing counseling agencies. In March 2020, the City created a dedicated Housing page on its website to provide links to various housing resources, including homebuyer assistance.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- Periodically update the City website to promote resources available to first-time homebuyers.
- Annually explore and pursue funding opportunities to reinstate homebuyer assistance programs with the goal of assisting ten households.
- Continue supporting ECHO First Time Homebuyer Counseling services in Seaside.

Financing: None required

Responsible Agencies: Community Development/Housing Program Manager

- 13. Housing Choice Voucher Program:** The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program provides rental subsidies to extremely low and very low income families and elderly households who spend more than 30 percent of their gross income on housing. The Housing Authority of Monterey County (HACM) administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program for Seaside.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- Support HAMC's efforts to pursue additional funds and petition for higher payment standards.
- Promote the use of HCVs, with the goal of maintaining HCV assistance to 215 households, and increasing the use of vouchers by 10% over eight years
- Work with ECHO Housing, the City's Fair Housing service provider to educate tenants and landlords regarding the State's new source of income protection, which covers the use of HCVs and other public assistance for rent payments.

Financing: Section 8

Responsible Agencies: HACM

14. Preservation of Publicly Assisted Low Income Housing: The City has an inventory of 447 rental units in five developments that are deed-restricted as affordable housing for lower income households. None of these units are considered at risk of converting to market rate in the next ten years.

In 2021, the City created an affordable housing development non-profit called Seaside Housing Collaborative whose mission is to conceptualize, plan, entitle, construct, acquire, sell or lease affordable housing up to and including workforce housing within the City of Seaside.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- **Monitor Units at Risk:** The City will keep in regular contact with the five projects with affordable units to monitor any change in status or intent to maintain the projects as affordable housing. The City will also ensure that no affordable rental unit is allowed to convert to a condominium without meeting the requirements of the City's adopted condominium conversion ordinance in Chapter 17.42 of the Zoning Ordinance.
- **Provide Tenant Education:** If any of these projects files a Notice of Intent to opt out of affordability covenants, the City will work with tenants to inform them of their rights under federal and State regulations, including receiving proper noticing. New State law requires noticing the tenants three years, one year, and six months ahead of conversion.
- **Work with Potential Priority Purchasers:** Work with Seaside Housing Collaborative to pursue acquisition/rehabilitation opportunities.

Financing: None required.

Responsible Agencies: Community Development/Housing Program Manager

15. Affordable Housing Development: The proposed General Plan introduces higher density mixed use development opportunities in the community. To implement the City's proposed General Plan and West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan, and to promote a jobs-housing balance in the community, the City will pursue mixed use and residential developments in strategic areas.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- By the end of 2024 and as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, through a form-based code approach, establish appropriate development standards and incentives to facilitate mixed use developments and residential development in mixed use neighborhoods. Specifically, in addition to the State-mandated density bonus, the City may consider other incentives and concessions, such as:
 - Increased lot coverage;
 - Reduced setback requirements;
 - Reduced parking requirements;
 - Increased permissible building heights;
 - Increased FAR;
 - Commercial Linkage Fee; and
 - Reduced impact fees.
- By the end of 2024 and as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, establish objective standards to accommodate SB 35 streamlining of affordable housing projects.
- Annually contact affordable housing developers to promote new opportunities and incentives for affordable housing development in the City.
- Facilitate the development of 100 affordable housing units for lower income households, prioritizing funding for projects that include affordable housing for extremely low income households and those with special housing needs:
 - Support funding applications for affordable housing by private developers provided the proposed projects are consistent with the City's General Plan and other specific plans.
 - As funding permits, provide financial assistance to affordable housing development using the City's Inclusionary Housing In-Lieu fee and Transient Occupancy Tax collected from short-term rentals.
 - Assist developers identifying available sites for affordable housing.

Financing: Inclusionary Housing In-lieu Fee

Responsible Agencies: Community Development/Housing Program Manager

16. Density Bonus Ordinance: The City's Density Bonus Ordinance works with the City's Inclusionary Housing Program to facilitate affordable housing development. However, the Density Bonus Ordinance has not been updated to reflect recent changes in State law. These include:

- **AB 2222:** Eliminates density bonuses and other incentives previously available unless the developer agrees to replace pre-existing affordable units on a one-for-one basis. Increases the required affordability period from 30 years to 55 years for all density bonus units. Furthermore, if the units that qualified an applicant for a density bonus

are affordable ownership units, as opposed to rental units, they must be subject to an equity sharing model rather than a resale restriction.

- **AB 2501:** Makes changes to: the timeline for processing application for a density bonus; electing to accept no density increase; and determining the value of concessions and incentives.
- **AB 2556:** Clarifies the replacement requirements as established by AB 2222.
- **AB 2442:** Requires a density bonus be granted for a housing development if applicant agrees to construct housing for transitional foster youth, disabled veterans, or homeless person.
- **AB 1934:** Provides a density bonus to a commercial development if the developer enters into an agreement for partnered housing either as a joint project or two separate projects encompassing affordable housing.
- **AB 1763:** Density bonus and increased incentives for 100 percent affordable housing projects for lower income households.
- **AB 1227:** Density bonus for student housing development for students enrolled at a full-time college, and to establish prioritization for students experiencing homelessness.
- **AB 2345:** Revised the requirements for receiving concessions and incentives, and the maximum density bonus provided from 35 percent to 50 percent.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- By the end of 2024 and as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, the City will update its density bonus provisions to be consistent with State law.

Financing: General fund

Responsible Agencies: Community Development/Planning Division

17. Inclusionary Housing Program: Inclusionary housing is an important tool in the City to facilitate the development of affordable housing for very low, low, and moderate income households. To ensure that the City flexibly responds to the market conditions, the City reviews development applications on a case-by-case basis to assess the obligations under the City's Inclusionary Housing Program and determines the necessary incentives and/or concessions required to enhance project feasibility and design. If appropriate, payment of an in-lieu fee is offered as an option of fulfilling the inclusionary housing requirement.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- Continue to implement the Inclusionary Housing program.
- Review the Inclusionary Housing Program with the Density Bonus Ordinance (Program 13) to ensure consistency with State law by the end of 2024. If inconsistencies are identified, initiate Zoning Ordinance revisions within six months.
- Annually monitor development trends and market conditions to assess the effectiveness of the Inclusionary Housing program.

Financing: General fund

Responsible Agencies: Community Development/Planning Division

Remove Potential Constraints

18. Parking Standards: While most of the City falls within ½ from transit and be eligible for no parking minimums under AB 2097, current requirements for garage/covered parking for all unit types, including multifamily and condominiums may be a potential constraint for development. The City will review these requirements and address them as part of the comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update. Specifically:

- Requirements for attached single-family units (condos and townhouses) requiring two spaces within a garage plus one space for guest parking;
- Guest parking requirement (one space per unit) may in multi-family development.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- By 2024 and as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, review garage/covered parking requirements for all unit types and guest parking requirements for multi-family housing. Establish appropriate parking standards to ensure maximum density can be achieved in each zone.

Financing: General fund

Responsible Agencies: Community Development/Planning Division

19. Multi-Family and Mixed Use Development Standards and Design Guidelines: Multi-family and mixed use construction in the City is required to undergo architectural review. The City is adopting a form-based code approach, with objective design standards, to guide multi-family and mixed use development in the City. In addition, the City will establish appropriate development standards to ensure maximum density can be achieved in each zone. Specifically, guest parking of one space per unit can be a constraint to multi-family and mixed use development and FAR of 0.45 in RM and RH can be a constraint to multi-family development.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- By the end of 2024, establish objective design standards on site planning, massing and scale, and architecture features for multi-family and mixed use development. Establish appropriate development standards (parking, height, setbacks, FAR, etc.) to ensure maximum density can be achieved in each zone. Remove FAR requirements in residential zones. As part of this update, the City will establish

thresholds (number of units) to move projects to a ministerial process that does not require public hearings or discretionary decisions.

Financing: General fund

Responsible Agencies: Community Development/Planning Division

20. Affordable Attached Single-Family Unit: Currently the City permits attached single-family homes in all residential zones, but affordable single-family homes are only permitted in the RS and RM zones, but not the RH zone. As part of the Zoning Ordinance update, the City will prohibit new single-family housing in the RH zone as a strategy to preserve residential capacity for multi-family housing.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- By the end of 2024 and as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, prohibit single-family housing in the RH zone (market-rate or affordable).

Financing: General fund

Responsible Agencies: Community Development/Planning Division

21. Adequate Water Supply for the Development of New Housing: There is currently an inadequate supply of water on the Monterey Peninsula for new development to occur. The City is actively pursuing water supply projects. The City has, however, allocated five acre-feet of water for ADUs. On average, each ADU that requires water receives an allocation of 0.03 acre feet. Therefore, we have sufficient water for 166 ADUs. So far 1.413 acre-feet have been allocated for finalized ADU permits. This leaves 3.587 acre-feet remaining for an additional 119 ADU units. To facilitate development of the remaining RHNA of 75 units, the City is actively working with other jurisdictions and agencies to maintain and augment the existing water supply.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

The actions below do not have a specific timeline as they have been a persistent issue and represent ongoing activities. However, the City engages in recurring activities to further these objectives, such as the Mayor's participation in the monthly Water District Board Meetings and staff's monthly attendance at the Marina Coast meetings.

- Support efforts by the MPWMD to expand the water supply with new water sources being earmarked for development.
- Continue to work to have the MPWMD and MCWD reverse its policy decision of prohibiting the transfer of water credits from one property to another.
- Continue to work with MPWMD and MCWD to develop water conservation methods (e.g., low flow fixtures, instant hot water heaters, cisterns/rain gardens) to augment water for new development projects.
- Pursuant to AB 1087, work with MPWMD to establish a procedure to prioritize water allocation for developments that include units set aside as affordable housing for lower income households, including affordable housing within larger, mixed use developments and larger residential subdivisions.

- Upon adoption of the Housing Element, provide a copy of the Element to MPWMD and MCWD for greater awareness of affordable housing priorities and collaboration, in compliance with AB 1087.
- Pursue various strategies to secure water for Seaside's future [development, including:](#)
 - Private water: On an ongoing basis, the City will monitor opportunities where the use of private water may be beneficial to accomplish housing objectives. As of May 2023, the City is finalizing an agreement with California American Water Company regarding the use of stored water credits for Ascent Broadway project, an approved project with 106 residential units. The project has been stalled primarily by the Regional Water Quality Control Board order 95-10 which prohibits California American Water from serving parcels where there is new increased development without having identified an additional water supply.
 - In-Lieu Storage and Recovery Program: Annually, explore with MCWD opportunities for increased use of recycled water. The City began work to divert potable water from the Bayonet and Black Horse Golf Course in January 2020. Specifically, the City Council approved an approximately \$7.5 million capacity fee to Marina Coast Water District to bring recycled water to the golf course for the In-Lieu Storage Program, which allows Seaside to accrue water storage credits for the recycled water placed on the golf course. Some of this stored water credit is made available to the Ascent Broadway project.
 - Diverting potable water used at the Bayonet and Black Horse Golf Course: This strategy was given approval by a judge in October 2019 and the City began work on this in January 2020.
 - Pure Water Monterey: The Pure Water Monterey project provides a clean, safe and sustainable source of water for Monterey County. It emphasizes advanced water recycling technology, replenishment of the groundwater supply and protection of the environment.
 - California American Water Desalination Project: In November 2022, the California Coastal Commission approved the desalination project. California American Water plans to build the plant to pump ocean water, desalinate it and provide drinking water to 100,000 people on the Monterey Peninsula.

Financing: None required.

Responsible Agencies: Community Development/Planning Division; City Engineering; Seaside Municipal Water Company; CalAm; MPWMD; and MCWD.

22. Planning and Development Fees: Fees for a single-family residence or for a multi-family unit constitute no more than 10% of the building valuation (excluding land cost). However, some fees in the City are greater than in neighboring jurisdictions and may be a constraint to development.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives: The City will prepare a Comprehensive Fee Study to review fees during the planning period and make amendments as necessary during the Zoning Ordinance update by the end of 2024.

Financing: General Fund

Housing Opportunities for Special Needs Residents

23. Housing for Extremely Low Income and Special Needs Households: The Zoning Ordinance is the primary implementation tool for the Land Use Element and can be used to encourage the development of housing for extremely low income and special needs households (including persons with developmental disabilities).

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives: By the end of 2024 and as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, address the following housing-related code amendments:

- **Transitional and Supportive Housing:** Transitional housing is defined in Government Code Section 65582(h) as rental housing 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. Target population means persons with low incomes who have one or more disabilities, including mental illness, HIV or AIDS, substance abuse, other chronic health conditions, or individuals eligible for services provided pursuant to the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act (Division 4.5 (commencing with Section 4500) of the Welfare and Institutions Code) and may include, among other populations, adults, emancipated minors, families with children, elderly persons, young adults aging out of the foster care system, individuals exiting from institutional settings, veterans, and homeless people (California Government Code Sections 65582(f) and (g)).

The City will amend the Zoning Ordinance to define transitional and supportive housing pursuant to California Government Code and to permit such housing in all zones where residential uses are permitted, subject to the same development standards and permitting processes as the same type of housing in the same zone.

Pursuant to new State law (AB 2162), the Zoning Ordinance will be amended to permit supportive housing by right where multi-family housing (including the Mobile Home Park zoning) is permitted. Other specific provisions include:

- The City is required to notify the developer whether the application is complete within 30 days of receipt of an application to develop supportive housing.
- After the application is complete, the City shall complete its review of the application within 60 days for smaller projects (50 or fewer units) and 120 days for larger projects (more than 50 units).
- The City shall not impose any minimum parking requirements for units occupied by supportive housing residents if the development is located within ½ mile of a public transit stop.

- **Parking Requirements for Small Residential Care Facilities:** State law states that residential care facilities serving six or fewer residents may not be subject to stricter zoning standards than other residential uses. Therefore, the parking requirements in Zoning Ordinance Table 3-8 for residential care facilities should be modified to clarify this requirement. Currently, Table 3-8 does not differentiate parking requirements between small (six or fewer persons) and large facilities and are stricter than those required of other similar residential uses.
- **Residential Care Facilities that Do Not Require Licensing:** The City's Zoning Ordinance is silent on residential care facilities that do not require state licensing and therefore does not regulate these uses that are not governed by State laws. The City will amend the Zoning Code to specify that residential care facilities that do not provide licensable services are permitted as regular residential uses, subject only to the generally applicable, nondiscriminatory health, safety, and zoning laws that apply to similar residential uses in the same zones.
- **Use Permit Findings for Licensed Large Residential Care Facilities:** Licensed large residential care facilities (of more than six) are permitted via a Use Permit in the RS, RM, RH, and CC zones. In order to obtain a Use Permit the five findings must be found by the Planning Commission (Section 17.62.070 of the Zoning Ordinance). The City will amend finding No. five for licensed large residential care facilities to ensure it is not a constraint.
- **Reasonable Accommodations:** The City of Seaside currently processes requests for reasonable accommodation for disabled persons via a Minor Use Permit. This procedure is considered potentially constraining to housing for persons with disabilities as the public hearing process before the Zoning Administrator adds time and costs to disabled applicants. The City will amend the reasonable accommodation procedure to provide flexibility in the planning application and development regulations for disabled residents via an administrative procedure. The procedure will specify eligibility, standards and regulations covered by the reasonable accommodation procedure, and extent of relaxation provided.
- **Single-Room Occupancy (SRO):** SRO units are one-room units intended for occupancy by a single individual. 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 modern SROs have one or the other. Currently, the City's Zoning Ordinance does not contain provisions for SRO housing. The City will amend the Zoning Ordinance to conditionally permit SRO housing in the Commercial Mixed Use (CMX) zone. The Zoning Ordinance amendment will also include objective design standards to facilitate SRO housing in CMX zone.
- **Employee Housing:** The California Employee Housing Act requires that housing for six or fewer employees be treated as a regular residential use. The Employee Housing Act further defines housing for agricultural workers consisting of 36 beds or 12 units be treated as an agricultural use and permitted where agricultural uses are permitted. However, the City has no agricultural zones and no zones permit commercial agricultural activities. The City will amend the Zoning Ordinance by 2024 to include provisions for housing for six or fewer employees.

- **Emergency Shelters:** In February 2018, the City amended the Zoning Ordinance to provide for the Category 3 shelters (50 bed max, 300 feet separation, one parking space per staff) to permit emergency shelters by right without discretionary review in the Community Commercial (CC) zone and in Census Tract 137. Census Tract 137 covers Commercial Mixed Use (CMX), CC, and High Density Residential (RH) properties, conforming with AB 2339 requirements that zoning designations identified to allow emergency shelters as a permitted use without a conditional use or other discretionary permit must allow residential uses. Based on the general guidance of new State law AB 2339, an average of 200 square feet of space is recommended per person. With an unsheltered population of 90 and maximum shelter limit of 50 beds, two shelters of up to 10,000 square feet each would be needed to accommodate the City's unsheltered population. As of 2023, at least 1.9 acres of vacant and underutilized sites are available in the CC zone, adequate to accommodate the City's unsheltered homeless population of 90 persons as of January 2022. Within Census Tract 137, a range of underutilized commercial and residential properties offer potential for adaptive reuse or new construction of emergency shelters.

- Updates to the Zoning Ordinance must include an updated definition of emergency shelters pursuant to AB 2339 to include other interim interventions, including but not limited to navigation centers, bridge housing, and respite or recuperative care.

- Also, the City conditionally permits for shelters catering to various subpopulations in different residential zones: Category 1 (families or women and children) in RS-8 and R-12 and Category 2 (men and women) in RM zones. Recognizing that regulating these facilities based on gender and familial status constitutes a breach of fair housing laws, the City will amend the Zoning Ordinance to eliminate these categories so that shelters for any household type are conditionally permitted in RS-8, R-12, and RM zones.

- **Low Barrier Navigation Center (LBNC):** A LBNC is defined as a Housing First, low barrier, temporary, service-enriched shelter focused on helping homeless individuals and families to quickly obtain permanent housing. Low barrier includes best practices to reduce barriers to entry, such as allowing partners, pets, storage of personal items, and privacy (Government Code §65660). AB 101 requires that a LBNC be a use by right in areas zoned for mixed use and nonresidential zones permitting multi-family uses if it meets specified requirements, including: 1) access to permanent housing; 2) use of a coordinated entry system (i.e., the Homeless Management Information System); and 3) use of Housing First according to Welfare and Institutions Code §8255.

Financing: General fund

Responsible Agencies: Community Development/Planning Division

24. Housing Facilities and Services for the Homeless: The 2022 County Point-in-Time Count of the homeless estimates 90 unsheltered homeless persons in Seaside. The City has established a committee to oversee funds from the General Fund for the provision of services for the homeless. The City also utilizes CDBG funds to support homeless services and facilities.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- Annually, evaluate the homeless needs and gaps in services and facilities and allocate funding via the homeless committee and CDBG program.
- Assist 800 lower income residents and those with special needs annually.

Financing: General fund; CDBG

Responsible Agencies: Community Development

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

A detailed assessment of fair housing in Seaside is located in the Technical Appendix to this Housing Element. The City will undertake a series of actions to further fair housing in the community. These actions are summarized in [Table 1](#) and work in concert with the City's various housing programs outlined in this Housing Element. [Table 1](#) references actions to specific census tracts. [Figure 1](#) identifies those housing tract geographic boundaries.

25. Fair Housing Outreach and Education: The City will utilize qualified fair housing service providers to conduct outreach and education to the community regarding fair housing.

2023-2031 Timeframe and Objectives:

- Continue to provide CDBG funding to continue ECHO's work in Seaside. Refer households experiencing housing instability or crisis to the appropriate agency and resources.
- Ensure ECHO's in-person outreach efforts consider the characteristics of the special needs populations (lower income, Hispanic, elderly, persons with disabilities, language spoken) and their location (Census Tracts 137) by:
 - Ensuring in-person outreach is done in CT 137
 - Making outreach materials available in Spanish
- Reviewing outreach effectiveness quarterly.
- Update City website to provide bilingual information regarding fair housing rights and resources.
- Update the Zoning Ordinance by 2024 to comply with State housing laws regarding housing for special needs.
- Ensure ECHO includes outreach and education of the State's Source of Income Protection (SB 329 and SB 222), defining public assistance including HCVs as legitimate source of income for housing.

Financing: General fund; CDBG

Responsible Agencies: Community Development

Figure 1: Seaside Neighborhood Census Tract Map

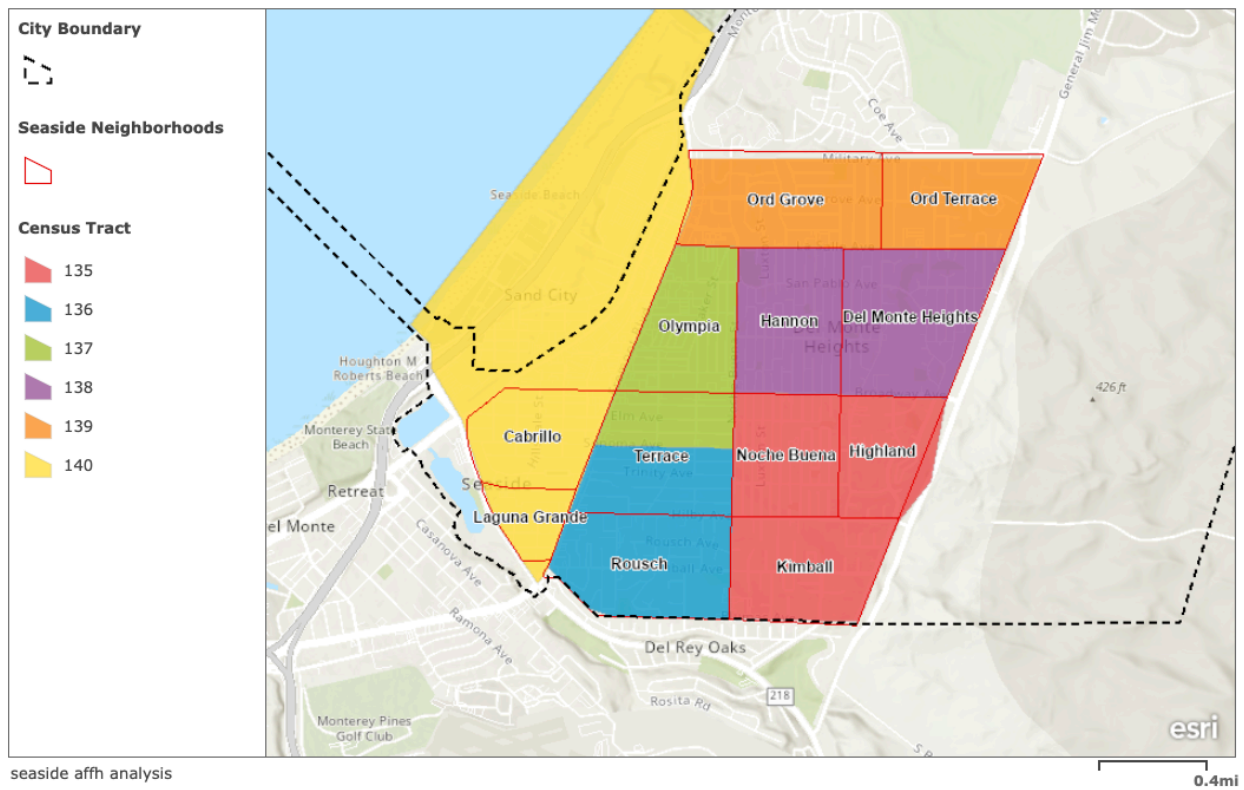


Table 1: Summary of AFFH Actions

Program	Actions	Timing	Geographic targeting	Metrics
Outreach and Enforcement				
Program 21: Fair Housing Services	Continue to provide CDBG funding to continue ECHO's work in Seaside. Refer households experiencing housing instability or crisis to appropriate agencies and resources.	Annually	Citywide but ensure that outreach is done in an intentional manner in 137.	Increase fair housing inquiries and referrals based in CT 137 by 10%
	Ensure ECHO's in-person outreach efforts consider the characteristics of the special needs populations (lower income, Hispanic, elderly, persons with disabilities, language spoken) and their location (Census Tracts 137) by: - Ensuring in-person outreach is done in CT 137 - Making outreach materials available in Spanish	Starting Q1 2024		
	Reviewing outreach effectiveness quarterly.			
	Update City website to provide bilingual information regarding fair housing rights and resources. Ensure website contains a summary of the Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) and lists the protected characteristics outlined in this law.	Q1 2024		
	Update the Zoning Code to comply with State housing law.	By end of 2024	Citywide	Update the City Zoning Code to adhere with state housing element law.
	Ensure ECHO includes outreach and education of the protected characteristics under FEHA as well as the State's new Source of Income Protection (SB 329 and SB 222), defining public assistance including HCVs as legitimate source of income for housing.	2023-2031	Citywide	Increase voucher use by 10%. And/or decrease discrimination complaints

Program	Actions	Timing	Geographic targeting	Metrics
				based on source of income by 10%.
Encouraging development of new affordable housing in high-resource areas				
Program 5: Adequate Sites for RHNA and By- Right Approval	Pursue adoption of the 2040 General Plan by 2024, providing adequate capacity for the City's remaining RHNA of 66 units (47 very low; 13 low; and 6 moderate income units).	2024	Citywide	Meet RHNA targets (86 very low, 55 low, 156 moderate, and 319 above moderate).
	Complete rezoning of sites inventory by 2024 to implement the proposed Land Use policy.	2024	Citywide	
	Pursue development of future growth areas and future specific plan areas through specific or master planning techniques. Ensure that residential development is considered in these areas to accommodate the appropriate mix of future housing needs in the community.	2025-2027	Seaside-East	
	Develop new housing opportunities throughout the City by supporting the Seaside Housing Collaborative and <u>identifying</u> additional potential development partners and <u>sites</u> .	Annually	Citywide	Pursue development of 141 lower income units.
Program 9: Accessory Dwelling Units	Facilitate the development of 112 ADUs over eight years. Advertise the availability of Pre-approved ADU plans. Provide water rights for deed-restricted ADUs.	2023-2031	Citywide, with emphasis in lower density neighborhoods	Facilitate development of 112 ADUs Through the CalHome ADU Loan program, assist ten low income tenants.
	Implement CalHome ADU Loan program	2024	Citywide, with emphasis in lower density neighborhoods	

Program	Actions	Timing	Geographic targeting	Metrics
Enhancing mobility strategies and promoting inclusion for protected classes				
Program 11: Housing Choice Voucher Program Program 21: Fair Housing Outreach and Education	Landlord outreach to expand the location of participating voucher properties and increase mobility of households to tracts closer to transit by: - Educating existing landlords in CT 135 and attract new property owners outside of CT 135. - Host landlord fairs in city community centers and listening sessions in partnership with other Housing CBOs. Develop outreach and education materials to combat source-of-income stigma via targeted outreach campaign.	By the end of 2024	Citywide, with emphasis in higher income areas	Hold at least one landlord fair/year. Develop at least one landlord pamphlet and infographic by the end of 2024. Distribute to partners digitally. Maintain HCV assistance to 215 households, and increasing the use of vouchers by 10% over eight years
Program 9: Accessory Dwelling Units	Inform ADU applicants that ADU units are subject to SB 329 and SB 222- rental unit cannot be denied based on source of income- by posting information on the City website and the ADU application.	Begin Q1 2024	Citywide, with emphasis in higher income areas	Facilitate the development of 112 ADUs over eight years. Promote the use of HCVs for ADUs (target 5 units over eight years).
Program 10: Homebuyer Assistance	Build generational wealth by supporting homeownership opportunities. - Continue supporting ECHO First Time Homebuyer Counseling services in Seaside - In 2024, evaluate continued support for ECHO or similar service providers during the Consolidated Plan process - Identify and pursue funding sourced from HCD and HUD, as well as partnerships with non-profits and lenders to provide homebuyer assistance.	Annually	Citywide	Reinstate Homebuyer Program and offer assistance to 10 households. And/or increase homeownership rates for residents in tract 137.

Program	Actions	Timing	Geographic targeting	Metrics
	Pursue available grant funding resources in 2024 to reinstate the Homebuyer Assistance Program and include information about the program in the planned targeted outreach events in CT 137 if funding is awarded. If funding is awarded, begin implementation within one year or according to grant agreement.			
Place-Based Strategies				
AFFH Actions: Community Development	Invest in improvements in low-income, racially segregated communities, especially Census tract 137, by - Prioritizing basic infrastructure improvements (e.g., water, sewer) - Targeting acquisition and rehabilitation to vacant and blighted properties in this tract Prioritize capital improvement projects in this census Tract 137.	2023-2021	LMI Tracts and Census Tract 137	One public improvement project annually.
	Conduct proactive community engagement; continue to educate the community about health and safety codes via increased outreach, especially in Census Tract 137.	Begin Q1 2024	Census Tract 137	Resolve 15 percent of compliant cases in CT 137, s
	Implement the City's CalHome ADU Loan Program. Ensure program outreach is conducted in Census Tract 137.	By Q3 2024	Census Tract 137	Issue ten loans for ten ADUs for low-income renters. Have ten Certificates of Occupancy issued by the end of the 6 th Cycle.
	Recruit residents from CT 137 to serve on boards, committees, task forces and other local government decision-making bodies.	Begin Q1 2024	CT 137	Provide expanded advertisements for the positions to increase applications from residents in CT 137.

Program	Actions	Timing	Geographic targeting	Metrics
AFFH Actions: Broadway Avenue Complete Streets Project	Begin construction/complete Broadway Avenue Complete Streets Projects. Implement non-infrastructure programming designed to increase the shift to active transportation modes and long-term behavior change.	Anticipated construction starting in FY 25/26	CT 137	Complete the Broadway Avenue Complete Streets Project (one project).
AFFH Actions: Supportive Services for Special Needs	The City of Seaside provides various youth programs and is continually evaluating opportunities to expand. Programs include: - CHAMP Program, administered by the Seaside Police Department provides mentorship to Seaside Youth - Youth Employment Program, administered by the Seaside Recreation Department, provides youth ages 15-18 with first time paid job experience during the summer in conjunction with resume and job search support. - Police Youth Diversion Program, administered by the Seaside Police Department and Monterey Peninsula Unified School District prevents youth from entering the justice system by providing them with positive alternatives and counseling. - VIP Program, administered by the Recreation Department, provides teens with an opportunity to gain work experience and skills while earning community service hours. - Workshops: The Seaside Recreation Department hosts monthly workshops for local teens. Topics include but are not limited to Financial Health, Youth	By Q1 2024	Program available Citywide but with targeted outreach to CT 137.	Benefit 1,475 Citywide and begin tracking enrollment from children in CT 137 to ensure access to services.

Program	Actions	Timing	Geographic targeting	Metrics
	Employment Opportunities, and Job Readiness. The City will: - Continue to engage in bilingual outreach and provide program materials in English and Spanish. - Identify ways to target outreach with community partners and school sites.			
AFFH Actions: Digital Divide	Taking action to close the digital divide by considering the needs of residents in Census Tract 137 if funding becomes available for the Seaside Broadband Master Plan. If funding becomes available, Seaside Broadband Master Plan outreach process to include active outreach to CT 137.	Pursue funding annually	CT 137	ACS 2020 five-year estimates, 748 households do not have internet access (223 of them in CT 137). Reduce the number of households without internet access by 50 percent.
Anti-Displacement				
AFFH Actions: Tenant Protection and Anti-Displacement	Ensure existing residents in Census Tract 137 can remain and benefit as the neighborhood improves by: - Creating a registry of affordable units available Citywide and posting in the City website Inform residents of online registry during targeted outreach events (by ECHO and during Parks Master Plan development)	Begin registry in Q2 2024 and update on an ongoing basis. Utilize registry to notify residents as part of outreach strategy.	CT 137	Create registry by Q2 2024. Update quarterly, every 3 months, annually.
AFFH Actions: Economic Development	Increased housing and jobs opportunities through the West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan (WBUVSP), which encourages	2023-2031	CT 140	Assist 10 minority businesses with

Program	Actions	Timing	Geographic targeting	Metrics
	higher density and mixed-use redevelopment, in CT 140. Ensure existing businesses in CT 140/WBUDVSP area benefit from redevelopment by: - <u>Annually</u> conduct on-site multi-lingual outreach to small businesses. About <u>two to three times</u> a month, a dedicated outreach staff member makes on-site visits to educate small business owners regarding potential financing and access to low-cost capital - <u>Annually</u> organize Community Business Meetings on an occasional basis, sometimes based on a specific topic and sometimes just to obtain feedback. - Increase the visibility of the Economic Development staff located within the West Broadway Urban Village. The City is presently researching potential providers of technical assistance to small businesses.			information on how to improve their businesses through marketing, financing, and business plan information Assist 5 minority businesses to relocate to another location to keep the business from closing.

Quantified Objectives

The following table summarizes the City's quantified housing objectives for the 2023-2031 planning period.

Table 2: Quantified Objectives for 2023-2031

	Extremely Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
Units to be Constructed	43	43	55	156	319	616
Units to be Rehabilitated	5	5	10	--	--	20
Units to be Conserved	223	224	--	--	--	447



City of Seaside



SEASIDE
CALIFORNIA

2023-2031 Housing Element Technical Appendix

Draft

July 2023

Revised October 2023

Revised November 2023

Contents

Section 1: Introduction	1
A. Organization	1
B. Brief History of Seaside.....	1
C. Key Issues and Opportunities.....	2
Section 2: Housing Needs	3
A. Population Trends and Characteristics	3
1. Population and Age Characteristics	3
2. Race and Ethnicity.....	4
B. Employment Market.....	5
C. Household Type and Characteristics.....	6
1. Household Income.....	6
2. Household Types	8
D. Housing Stock Characteristics.....	8
1. Housing Stock	9
2. Unit Type and Size.....	9
3. Age of Housing Units	10
4. Housing Conditions.....	10
5. Code Enforcement Activities	10
6. Housing Tenure and Vacancy.....	11
E. Housing Market	13
1. Home Prices.....	13
2. Rental Rates.....	14
3. Housing Affordability	14
F. Housing Issues	17
1. Overcrowding.....	17
2. Cost Burden	18
G. Special Needs Groups	19
1. Seniors.....	20
2. Persons with Disabilities	21
3. Large Households	23
4. Single-Parent Female-Headed Families.....	23
5. Homelessness	24
6. Farmworkers	28
7. Military Personnel.....	28
8. College Students	29
9. Extremely Low Income Households	30
H. Publicly Assisted Rental Housing	30
1. Tenant-Based Housing Choice Vouchers	30
2. Project-Based Rental Housing Assistance	30
3. Units at Risk of Converting to Market Rate	31
I. Estimates of Existing Housing Need.....	32
Section 3: Housing Constraints.....	34
A. Nongovernmental Constraints.....	34
1. Market Constraints	34
2. Community Response to Intensification.....	37
B. Governmental Constraints	37
1. Land Use Controls	37
2. West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan	39
3. Inclusionary Housing Program	40

4. Residential Development Standards	42
5. Flexibility from Development Standards	48
6. Cumulative Analysis of Land Use Controls- Seaside Market	48
7. Coastal Zone	52
8. Provisions for a Variety of Housing Types.....	53
9. Housing for Persons with Disabilities.....	58
10. Development Permit Procedures and Processing Times.....	61
11. Planning and Development Fees	67
12. On- and Off-Site Improvements	70
13. Building Codes and Enforcement	71
C. Environmental/Infrastructure Constraints	72
1. Protected Habitat	72
2. Tree Ordinance	72
3. Hazardous and Toxic Sites.....	72
4. Infrastructure.....	72
5. Water Supply	72
6. Sanitary Sewer.....	74
7. Energy Conservation.....	74
Section 4: Housing Resources.....	76
A. Future Housing Needs	76
1. Regional Housing Needs Allocation	76
2. Credits toward RHNA	76
B. Inventory of Sites	82
1. Vacant and Underutilized Sites Inventory Selection	82
2. Development Trends	85
3. Estimating Development Potential.....	90
4. Lot Consolidation	91
5. Sites to Accommodate Lower Income RHNA	92
6. Sites to Accommodate Moderate Income RHNA	99
7. Adequacy of Sites Inventory	110
8. Availability of Water	113
9. Availability of Infrastructure.....	114
10. Future Residential Development Potential	114
11. Parcel-by-Parcel Sites Inventory.....	114
C. Financial Resources	121
1. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds	121
2. Inclusionary Housing In-Lieu Fund.....	121
3. Permanent Local Housing Allocation	121
4. Public Financing.....	121
D. Partnership Resources	122
Section 5: Evaluation of Adopted Housing Element.....	124
A. Accomplishments of Adopted Housing Element	124
B. Quantified Objectives	136
Section 6: Community Engagement.....	137
A. Draft Housing Element Engagement	137
1. Farmer's Market Informational Booth.....	137
2. Community Workshops	138
3. Response to Outreach Comments	139
4. Response to Written Comments	139
5. Supplementary Records.....	146
B. Stakeholder Interviews.....	162

1. Strengths, Issues and Challenges, and Opportunities.....	164
2. Summary by Stakeholder Group.....	165
3. Participating Stakeholders	170
4. Interview Questionnaire	171
C. Seaside Chats.....	172
D. Planning Commission	172
E. Internet Survey.....	173
F. Community Engagement during Coronavirus	173
Section 7: AFFH	176
A. Introduction and Overview of AB 686	176
B. Analysis Requirements	176
1. Sources of Information	177
2. Fair Housing Defined	177
3. Housing Issues, Affordability, and Fair Housing	178
C. Geography	178
1. Monterey County	178
2. Seaside	178
D. Assessment of Fair Housing	181
1. Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity	181
2. Segregation and Integration	196
3. Racially Concentrated Areas	218
4. Access to Opportunities	221
5. Disproportionate Housing Needs	240
E. Local Knowledge	254
1. History of Seaside Development	254
2. Broadway Avenue Complete Streets Corridor Project	256
3. 2019 Monterey County's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice 2019	256
F. Summary of Fair Housing Issues	257
1. Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach.....	257
2. Segregation and Integration	258
3. Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty and Affluence	258
4. Access to Opportunities	258
5. Disproportionate Housing Needs	259
G. Summary of Fair housing Issues and Identification and Prioritization of Contributing Factors.....	260
H. Sites Inventory Strategy	262
1. Distribution of RHNA Units	268

Tables

Table App-1: Population Change	3
Table App-2: Age Characteristics.....	4
Table App-3: Race and Ethnicity.....	5
Table App-4: Occupations	5
Table App-5: Mean Annual Salary by Occupation, Salinas MSA.....	6
Table App-6: Median Household Income	7
Table App-7: Distribution by Income Group (2015-2019)	8
Table App-8: Changes in Household Type	8
Table App-9: Housing Units by Type.....	9
Table App-10: Unit Size by Tenure (2016-2020) – City of Seaside	9
Table App-11: Housing Age	10
Table App-12: Units Lacking Plumbing or Complete Kitchen Facilities (2020).....	10
Table App-13: Summary of Neighborhood Conditions.....	11
Table App-14: Tenure and Vacancy Rates	11
Table App-15: Median Home Price – November 2016 to August 2022.....	13
Table App-16: Home Listing Prices in Seaside (2022)	14
Table App-17: Rental Rates (October 2022)	14
Table App-18: Housing Affordability by Income Level.....	15
Table App-19: Overcrowded Housing	18
Table App-20: Housing Overpayment.....	19
Table App-21: Special Needs Groups	20
Table App-22: Licensed Community Care Facilities.....	21
Table App-23: Disabilities	22
Table App-24: Large Households by Tenure (2016-2020)	23
Table App-25: Households by Type.....	24
Table App-26: Homeless Population, Monterey County.....	26
Table App-27: Homeless Service Providers in Seaside	27
Table App-28: Extremely Low-Income Household Problems by HH Type	30
Table App-29: Inventory of Assisted Rental Housing.....	31
Table App-30: Estimating Housing Needs.....	33
Table App-31: Disposition of Home Loans - 2021.....	36
Table App-32: Land Use Designations and Zoning Implementation.....	39
Table App-33: Residential Development Standards.....	43
Table App-34: Parking Standards.....	47
Table App-35: Residential Uses Permitted in Major Zones	53
Table App-36: Approval Required	63
Table App-37: Permit Process.....	63
Table App-38: Comparison of Planning Fees	68
Table App-39: Planning and Development Fees Collected by Other Agencies.....	69
Table App-40: Regional Housing Needs Share for Seaside	76
Table App-41: Summary of Credits toward RHNA.....	77
Table App-42: ADU Trends (2018-2022).....	77
Table App-43: Size and Cost of Studio, 1-BR, and 2-BR Rentals – Seaside and Surrounding Areas.....	78
Table App-44: Campus Town Units Expected by Income Level.....	82
Table App-45: Summary of Credits toward RHNA	82
Table App-46: Development Potential in West Broadway Urban Village Plan.....	85
Table App-48: Proposed vs Existing General Plan Land Use Designations and Densities.....	90
Table App-49: Lower Income Sites- Vacant vs Underutilized- Existing General Plan	92
Table App-50: Lower Income Sites- Vacant vs Underutilized- Proposed General Plan	92
Table App-51: Moderate Income Sites – Existing General Plan.....	99
Table App-52: Moderate Income Sites – Proposed General Plan.....	99
Table App-53: Sixth Cycle Sites Inventory – Existing General Plan	111

Table App-54: Sixth Cycle Sites Inventory – Proposed General Plan.....	111
Table App-55: Parcel-by-Parcel Site Characteristics- Existing General Plan.....	116
Table App-56: Parcel-by-Parcel Site Characteristics- Proposed General Plan	117
Table App-58: Summary of Program Accomplishments	126
Table App-59: ECHO Services Provided (2019-2022)	183
Table App-60: Tenant/Landlord Inquiries	184
Table App-61: Basis for Discrimination Cases (2019-2021).....	184
Table App-62: Outcome of Discrimination Cases	184
Table App-63: Summary of Accomplishments.....	185
Table App-64: Basis for Discrimination of Cases filed with HUD – Monterey County (2012-2017)	187
Table App-65: Disposition of Fair Housing Cases Filed with HUD - Monterey County (2012-2017).....	187
Table App-66: Basis for Discrimination of Complaints filed with DFEH – Monterey County (2012-2017).....	188
Table App-67: Acts of Discrimination for Complaints Filed with DFEH – Monterey County (2012-2017).....	189
Table App-68: Disposition of Fair Housing Complaints Filed with DFEH – Monterey County (2012-2017)....	189
Table App-69: Complaints filed with DFEH – Seaside (2012-2017)	189
Table App-70: Clients Served by Race – ECHO Housing (2017).....	190
Table App-71: Complaints by Protected Classification – ECHO Housing (2017)	190
Table App-72: Findings and Disposition – ECHO Housing (2017)	190
Table App-73: Fair Housing Audits – Minority Names (FY 2017).....	192
Table App-74: Fair Housing Audits – Linguistic Profiling (FY 2019).....	192
Table App-75: Fair Housing Audits – Source of Income Protection (FY 2020).....	192
Table App-76: Fair Housing Audits – Sexual Orientation (FY 2021).....	193
Table App-77: ECHO Seaside Client Households (2019-2021)	194
Table App-78: Zoning Provisions for Special Needs Housing	195
Table App-79: Race/Ethnicity- Monterey County.....	197
Table App-80: Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Indices for Monterey County.....	197
Table App-81: Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Indices for Seaside	201
Table App-82: Population with a Disability	204
Table App-83: Households with Children under the Age of 18	206
Table App-84: Income Category Definitions	210
Table App-85: Income Distribution – Regional	210
Table App-86: Domains and List of Indicators for Opportunity Maps	221
Table App-87: Domains and List of Indicators for Opportunity Maps.....	222
Table App-88: Opportunity Indicators by Race/Ethnicity.....	225
Table App-89: Housing Problems by Race, Monterey County	240
Table App-90: Housing Problems, Elderly and Large Households, Monterey County.....	242
Table App-91: Housing Problems by Race, Seaside.....	242
Table App-92: Housing Problems, Elderly and Large Households, Seaside.....	245
Table App-93: Overcrowded Households-Monterey County	245
Table App-94: Overcrowded Households – Seaside	247
Table App-95: Homeless Population, Monterey County.....	252
Table App-96: Summary of Issues and Identification and Prioritization of Contributing Factors.....	260
Table App-97: RHNA Distribution by Tract Characteristics.....	270
Table App-98: RHNA Unit Distribution by % Minority Concentration.....	271
Table App-99: RHNA Distribution by Percent Population with Disabilities	273
Table App-100: RHNA Unit Distribution by % of Children in Single Female-Headed Households	275
Table App-101: RHNA Unit Distribution by LMI Population	277
Table App-102: RHNA Unit Distribution by TCAC Opportunity Resource Area	279
Table App-103: RHNA Unit Distribution by Cost-Burdened Renter Households.....	281
Table App-104: RHNA Unit Distribution by Cost-Burdened Owner Households.....	281
Table App-105: RHNA Unit Distribution by % Overcrowded Households.....	284
Table App-106: RHNA Distribution by Vulnerable Communities	287

Figures

Figure App-1: Renter-Occupied Housing	12
Figure App-2: Income Needed to Rent or Own Compared to Earnings by Occupation	17
Figure App-3: Overcrowded Housing by Tenure.....	18
Figure App-4: Housing Cost Burden by Income Level and Tenure.....	19
Figure App-5: West Broadway Urban Village SP – Land Use Designations	40
Figure App-7: Permitting Process for Single-Family Detached Housing.....	61
Figure App-8: Permitting Process for Single-Family Attached Housing.....	62
Figure App-9: Permitting Process for Multi-Family Housing.....	62
Figure App-10: Campus Town Phasing and Timing.....	80
Figure App-11: Campus Town Specific Plan.....	81
Figure App-12: Seaside Recent Projects.....	86
Figure App-16: Site H – Lower Income Site	93
Figure App-17: Site K – Lower Income Site.....	94
Figure App-18: Moderate Income Sites within West Broadway Specific Plan	100
Figure App-19: Mixed-Use Low Moderate Income Sites.....	102
Figure App-20: Neighborhood General Sites	104
Figure App-22: 2007 Zoning Map	179
Figure App-23: Seaside Neighborhoods	180
Figure App-25: Minority Population – Region	199
Figure App-26: Predominant Population – Region.....	200
Figure App-27: Minority Population – Seaside	202
Figure App-28: Predominant Hispanic Population- Seaside.....	202
Figure App-29: Population with a Disability- Region.....	205
Figure App-30: Population with Disability- Seaside.....	206
Figure App-31: Percent of Children in Single Female-Headed Households- Region.....	207
Figure App-32: Percent Children in Single Female-Headed Households – Seaside.....	209
Figure App-33: Low and Moderate Income Population – Region	211
Figure App-34: Low and Moderate Income Population- Seaside	212
Figure App-35: Poverty Status by Tract- Seaside	212
Figure App-36: Housing Choice Voucher Concentration – Regional.....	214
Figure App-37: Housing Choice Voucher Concentration – Seaside	215
Figure App-38: Median Gross Rent and Poverty Status – Seaside.....	216
Figure App-39: Public Housing Buildings – Monterey County	217
Figure App-40: Public Housing Buildings – Seaside	218
Figure App-41: Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs) – Region.....	219
Figure App-42: RCAAs- Regional.....	220
Figure App-43: Median Household Income by Tract (ACS 2017-2021).....	220
Figure App-44: TCAC Composite Score- Region	222
Figure App-45: TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas in the- City of Seaside.....	223
Figure App-46: TCAC Education Score- Region	226
Figure App-47: GreatSchools Summary Ratings	228
Figure App-48: TCAC Education Scores- Seaside	228
Figure App-49: HPI- Bachelor's Education or Higher	229
Figure App-50: Transit Service in Seaside	231
Figure App-51: AllTransit Performance Score- Seaside.....	231
Figure App-52: HPI – Automobile Access	232
Figure App-53: HPI – Active Commuting.....	233
Figure App-54: HUD Jobs Proximity Index- Region	234
Figure App-55: TCAC Economic Score- Region	234
Figure App-56: Jobs Proximity Index- Seaside	235
Figure App-57: TCAC Economic Score- Seaside	236
Figure App-58: TCAC Environmental Score- Region	237

Figure App-59: TCAC Environmental Score- Seaside.....	238
Figure App-60: Parks in Seaside	239
Figure App-61: HPI – Park Access	239
Figure App-62: Cost Burdened Owners (2019) – Region	241
Figure App-63: Cost Burdened Renters (2019) – Region	241
Figure App-64: Cost Burdened Owners (2014)- Seaside	243
Figure App-65: Cost Burdened Owners (2019)- Seaside	243
Figure App-66: Cost Burdened Renters (2014) – Seaside	244
Figure App-67: Cost Burdened Renters (2019) – Seaside.....	244
Figure App-68: Overcrowded Households- Region	246
Figure App-69: Overcrowded Housing – Seaside	247
Figure App-70: Median Year Units Built	248
Figure App-71: Sensitive Communities – Region	249
Figure App-72: Sensitive Communities – Seaside	250
Figure App-74: Seaside Historical Build-Out Areas.....	256
Figure App-76: Major Strategies in General Plan 2040.....	265
Figure App-77: Seaside Site Inventory	266
Figure App-78: RHNA Distribution by Minority Concentration.....	272
Figure App-79: RHNA Distribution by Percent Population with a Disability	273
Figure App-80: RHNA Distribution by Percent Children in Single Female-Headed Households.....	275
Figure App-81: RHNA Distribution by Percent Low and Moderate Income Population.....	277
Figure App-82: RHNA Distribution by TCAC Opportunity Resource Level.....	279
Figure App-83: RHNA Distribution by Percent Cost-Burdened Renter Households	281
Figure App-84: RHNA Distribution by Percent Cost-Burdened Owner Households	282
Figure App-85: RHNA Distribution by Percent Overcrowded Households.....	284
Figure App-86: RHNA Distribution by Vulnerable Communities.....	288

Section 1: Introduction

This Technical Appendix is a companion document to the 2023-2031 Seaside Housing Element. The Technical Appendix contains all the detailed research and analyses to assess the housing needs in Seaside, and the constraints and opportunities for addressing those needs.

A. Organization

This Housing Element Technical Appendix consists of the following sections:

- Introduction (Section 1): Provides an overview of the Housing Element requirements and summarizes key issues to be addressed in the Element.
- Housing Needs (Section 2): Describes the City's population characteristics, housing characteristics, and existing housing needs.
- Housing Constraints (Section 3): Assesses social market, governmental, and environmental constraints to the development, maintenance, and improvement of housing.
- Housing Resources (Section 4): Evaluates land, financial, and administrative resources to address housing needs in the community.
- Evaluation of Adopted Housing Element (Section 5): Reviews and analyzes progress made in achieving housing goals in the last Housing Element.
- Community Engagement (Section 6): Describes efforts to engage the community throughout the housing element process.
- Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (Section 7): Includes the Housing Element requirements established by AB 680 to affirmatively further fair housing including an assessment of fair housing, the identification and prioritization of significant contributing factors to segregation, R/E/APS, opportunity access, and disproportionate housing needs. Meaningful actions to address disparities and needs found in the AFFH are found in the Housing Plan.

B. Brief History of Seaside

Incorporated in 1954, Seaside is one of seven cities on the Monterey Peninsula. Nearby cities include Marina, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, and Carmel-by-the-Sea. Overlooking Monterey Bay, the City was developed as a primarily single-family community in the 1950s and 1960s. Seaside's proximity to the former Fort Ord, climate, and range of housing options have made the community a very desirable place to live. Many people who were attracted to the area for employment and other opportunities related to the former Fort Ord military base chose to remain in the City even after the closure of Fort Ord in 1994. Additional growth and rising housing prices throughout the Peninsula, as well as the opening and expansion of the California State University at Monterey Bay, have placed additional demands on the City's housing stock.

The Fort Ord military base was expanded between 1968 and 1978 during the height of the Vietnam War, and, subsequently, the mobilization of the Seventh Infantry Division. This expansion created a great demand for housing, particularly for the non-commissioned officers and enlisted personnel who were unable to secure housing on base. Seaside and Marina, as the adjoining cities, faced an increased rate of development during that time to meet this housing demand of an expanding military base. As a result, Seaside produced a significant amount of low-cost housing for the military personnel. This housing demand was eased somewhat when the Army built more housing on base in the late 1980s. However, workers in the hospitality and other service industries have replaced the military personnel in Seaside where the majority of the affordable housing on the Monterey Peninsula could be found. Even with the base closure at Fort Ord, Seaside continues to provide the bulk of the most affordable housing on the Monterey Peninsula. The closure of Fort Ord and the continuing growth of California State University

Monterey Bay (CSUMB), as well as the decrease in available land, have brought new opportunities and challenges for Seaside.

C. Key Issues and Opportunities

- **Demographic shifts.** Several shifts in the City's population and household compositions have implications on housing demand (see Section 2, Housing Needs, of this Housing Technical Appendix). Specifically:
 - Decreased adults in the family-forming age (25-44) due to the rising housing costs and limited employment opportunities;
 - Increased senior population (65+); and
 - Increased single households, including seniors living alone.
 - These trends typically lead to the demand for smaller housing units, alternative housing options, and options for rental housing.
- **Housing problems relating to housing age, cost burden and overcrowding.**
 - At least 80% of the housing stock is more than 30 years old, the age when rehabilitation or substantial repair may be needed.
 - About 75% of the housing stock comprised single-family homes, with 39% of the households being owner-households. This implies that a significant portion of the City's single-family homes are being used as rentals. Prevalence of absentee landlords may present issues with deferred maintenance.
 - While both home prices and rents are increasing, renter-households are disproportionately impacted by housing problems such as cost burden (paying more than 30% of income on housing) and overcrowding (with more than one person per room). Approximately 63% of the renter-households versus 28% of the owner-households are experiencing housing cost burden. Overcrowding is also more prevalent among renter households at 17% compared to 5% of overcrowded owner households.
- **Mismatch between housing preferences and available housing types.** The Seaside housing market does not provide sufficient housing that is affordable to lower income households such as those with service occupation jobs, community college students, staff, and recent graduates. The primary single-family housing stock also does not offer a variety of housing types to accommodate the community's increasingly diverse housing needs.
- **Water supply.** The Monterey Peninsula has long faced water supply challenges that have hindered new residential development opportunities. All available water has been allocated. This Housing Element includes a program for the City to pursue other strategies for additional water.
- **Future Residential Development.** This General Plan update offers an opportunity to reexamine the City's land use policies and seek strategies for preserving and improving the City's low and medium density single-family neighborhoods on the one hand and increasing the potential of infill residential development in medium to high density focus areas. Areas with residential development potential include:
 - Parcels within the **East Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan** are designated for a range of residential densities. Up to 60 units per acre is allowed and mixed use project must have a minimum density of 30 units per acre.
 - Mixed use opportunities along East Broadway Boulevard corridor and Fremont Boulevard corridor.
 - The **Long Range Property Management Plan** of the Seaside Successor Agency identifies a number of agency-owned properties that may be disposed of for development in the future (discussed further later). Six of those properties are identified as potential sites with residential/mixed use development potential. One has already been acquired by a developer to construct a 106-unit Ascent project.
 - ~~Seaside East future growth area and future specific plan area offer long range residential growth potential for single family, multi family, and mixed use housing.~~

Section 2: Housing Needs

This section analyzes population and housing characteristics to identify the City's specific housing needs. Programs to address these needs are contained in the Housing Element.

A. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population characteristics affect the type and extent of housing need. Population growth, age profile, race/ethnicity, employment, household income, and other factors influence the type of housing needed and ability to afford housing.

1. Population and Age Characteristics

Seaside's population trends and age characteristics are closely tied to the City's links with two major institutions – the former Fort Ord and the California State University at Monterey Bay (CSUMB). Overlooking Monterey Bay, the City was developed as a primarily single-family community in the 1950s and 1960s. Since incorporation of the City in 1954, Seaside's proximity to the former Fort Ord, climate, and range of housing options have attracted a variety of residents to the community. For example, population growth and age characteristics during the 1960s and 1970s were closely tied to expansion and mobilization of Seventh Infantry training at Fort Ord. Although the closure of the base in 1993 led to a reduction in overall population in the community, many people who were attracted to the area for employment and other opportunities related to the military base chose to remain in the City even after the base closure. Later, regional growth and rising housing prices throughout the Peninsula, as well as the opening and expansion of CSUMB, have attracted additional residents to Seaside due to its more affordable housing market. Evaluating these historic and recent population and age trends in Seaside provides a basis for understanding and addressing future housing needs.

The closure of the Fort Ord Military Base contributed to Seaside's population decline in the 1990s. One way to analyze the impact of the base closure on population trends is to look at the change in the population living in group quarters and the age of residents. The population living in group quarters dropped from 5,913 in 1990 to 103 by 2000, mirroring a 60% decline in the 18 to 24 age group in Seaside. This trend has been somewhat moderated by the influx of students to CSUMB since 1995. By 2010, the population in group quarters had climbed back up to 1,127 persons, and adults in the 18 to 24 age group had increased by 26% since 2000. The population in group quarters has remained the same in the last 10 years. The 2020 Census estimates a group quarters population of 1,180 persons in Seaside.

Seaside continues to be the most populated city (32,068 residents) on the Monterey Peninsula. While the City had a 3.2% increase in population from 2010 to 2016, its population has decreased by 5.9% since the 2016 midterm update to the Housing Element. [Table App-1](#) summarizes population change from 2010 to 2022 for cities on the Monterey Peninsula and Monterey County. All the Peninsula cities as well as the County's overall population have decreased over the last 6 years, with Carmel seeing the greatest decrease (21%) since 2016.

Table App-1: Population Change					
Jurisdiction	2010 Census	2016 DOF*	2022 DOF*	Percent Change	
				2010-2016	2016-2022
Carmel	3,722	3,833	3,041	3.0%	-20.7%
Del Rey Oaks	1,624	1,666	1,539	2.6%	-7.6%
Monterey	27,810	28,610	28,082	2.9%	-1.8%
Pacific Grove	15,041	15,352	14,761	2.1%	-3.8%
Sand City	334	381	372	14.1%	-2.4%
Seaside	33,025	34,071	32,068	3.2%	-5.9%
Total Peninsula Cities	81,556	83,913	79,863	2.9%	-4.8%

Table App-1: Population Change					
Jurisdiction	2010 Census	2016 DOF*	2022 DOF*	Percent Change	
				2010-2016	2016-2022
County of Monterey	415,057	437,178	433,716	5.3%	-0.8%

*DOF = California Department of Finance

Sources: Bureau of the Census, 2010; State Department of Finance, 2016, 2022 Population Estimates.

Seaside has experienced a significant increase in the population of middle-aged adults and seniors, particularly since 2014. Between 2014 and 2020, the population aged 45 to 54 increased by 14%, while the population aged 55 to 64 increased 40% (Table App-2). Middle-aged adults between 45 and 64 are typically at the peak of their careers, earning higher wages and may seek to purchase higher end, larger single-family homes.

Seniors are more likely to need assistance with daily needs, transportation, and health care, as well as accessible housing. Reduced incomes and increasing health care costs also make affordability a key issue for senior housing. Seniors comprised approximately 9% of Seaside's population in 2010, and the proportion of seniors increased to 12.5% as of 2020. Seniors aged 65 to 74 and 75-and-older saw the largest percentage increase of any age group between 2014 and 2020 (43% and 42%, respectively). In general, the City's population continues to age, with median age rising from 30.6 in 2010 to 33.8 in 2020. The 2016-2020 ACS estimates an age profile for the City that reflects the continual maturing of the population and reduction in the number of children under the age of 18 and in young adults between 18 and 24.

Table App-2: Age Characteristics								
Age Group	2010 Census		2014 ACS		2020 ACS		Percent Change	
	Number of Persons	Percent of Total	Number of Persons	Percent of Total	Number of Persons	Percent of Total	2010-2014	2014-2020
< 18	8,923	27.0%	9,043	26.8%	7,932	23.3%	1.3%	-12.3%
18 - 24	4,428	13.4%	4,127	12.2%	4,015	11.8%	-6.8%	-2.7%
25 - 34	5,501	16.7%	5,553	16.5%	5,646	16.6%	0.9%	1.7%
35 - 44	4,653	14.1%	5,414	16.1%	3,986	11.7%	16.4%	-26.4%
45- 54	3,858	11.7%	3,809	11.3%	4,325	12.7%	-1.3%	13.5%
55 - 64	2,817	8.5%	2,824	8.4%	3,940	11.6%	0.2%	39.5%
65 - 74	1,413	4.3%	1,609	4.8%	2,306	6.8%	13.9%	43.3%
75+	1,432	4.3%	1,351	4.4%	1,913	5.6%	-5.7%	41.6%
Total	33,025	100.0%	33,729	100.0%	34,063	100.0%	2.1%	1.0%
Median Age	30.6		31.6		33.8		3.3%	7.0%

Sources: Bureau of the Census, 2010; and American Community Survey, 2010-2014 and 2016-2020 Estimates.

2. Race and Ethnicity

Demographic changes and the Fort Ord base closure have impacted the City's racial-ethnic distribution. Changes in the City's racial-ethnic composition may have implications upon the City's housing needs. Different ethnic groups and communities may have varying household characteristics and overall income levels that in turn impact housing expectations and demand. Understanding changes in the racial-ethnic composition of Seaside residents provides a basis for addressing housing needs. For example, research has shown that Hispanic/Latino households often have lower incomes than other racial-ethnic groups and tend to have greater household expenses due to a larger average family size. Thus, Hispanic households may have more difficulty finding adequately sized and affordable housing and may be at greater risk of overpayment and/or overcrowding than other racial-ethnic groups.

In 2000, Hispanic households comprised 35% of Seaside's population while White households made up 36% of the population. A nearly identical increase in the Hispanic population also occurred throughout Monterey County, suggesting a regional demographic shift. By 2010, Hispanics made up 43% of the population in Seaside, surpassing the White population (33%) as

the predominant racial-ethnic group. The Hispanic population has continued to increase slightly since 2010 to 15,265 individuals in 2020 (45% of the total population). The Black population has declined slightly since 2010, from 2,603 individuals in 2010 to 2,409 individuals in 2020. Seaside's Asian population has also decreased slightly, from 3,100 in 2010 to approximately 3,317 in 2020. Since 2014, racial composition of the City has only changed marginally. The share of all races has not changed by more than 2%.

Table App-3: Race and Ethnicity								
Race/Ethnicity	2010 Census		2014 ACS		2020 ACS		% Change	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	2010-2014	2014-2020
White, not Hispanic	10,725	32.5%	10,532	31.2%	10,368	30.4%	-1.8%	-1.6%
Hispanic/Latino ¹	14,347	43.4%	14,509	43.0%	15,265	44.8%	1.1%	5.2%
Asian, not Hispanic	3,100	9.4%	3,385	10.0%	3,317	9.7%	9.2%	-2.0%
Black, not Hispanic	2,603	7.9%	2,730	8.1%	2,449	7.2%	4.9%	-10.3%
All other races, not Hispanic	665	2.0%	710	2.1%	1,072	3.1%	6.8%	51.0%
Two or more races, not Hispanic ²	1,585	4.8%	1,650	4.9%	1,592	4.7%	4.1%	-3.5%
Total	33,025	100.0%	33,729	100.0%	34,063	100.0%	2.1%	1.0%

1. Includes persons of any race who identified Hispanic ethnicity.

2. 2010 Census (unlike other years) allowed respondents to identify themselves under more than one racial group.

Source: Bureau of the Census, 2010; and American Community Survey, 2010-2014 and 2016-2020 Estimates.

B. Employment Market

The closure of the Fort Ord military base undoubtedly contributed to a decline in the overall employment level in Seaside from 1990 to 2010. In 1990, 22,617 people were in the labor force with an unemployment rate of about 4%. By 2000, the labor force had declined to 14,970 persons with an unemployment rate of about 5%. Seaside continued to see a decline in its labor force during the early 2000s. According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), Seaside's labor force was comprised of 14,561 persons with an unemployment rate of about 10%. However, the City's labor force increased between 2014 and 2020. As of 2020, the ACS estimated a labor force of 17,576 and an unemployment rate of 4.1%.

The Census reported that the number of people employed in the Armed Forces in Seaside declined by 7,209 persons from 1990 to 2000, roughly equivalent to the overall decline in the City's labor force during that period. According to the ACS, between 2016 and 2020 the number of Seaside residents in the Armed Forces had declined to just 699 persons. In August 2022, the State Employment Development Department estimated Seaside's unemployment rate at approximately 2.7% – an improvement from the unemployment rate estimated by the 2016-2020 ACS.

[Table App-4](#) summarizes the occupations held by Seaside residents between 2016 and 2020. Approximately 35% of residents were employed in service occupations, while another 26% held management, professional, sales, and office occupations. The proportion of residents holding service occupations in Seaside was almost double the proportion for Monterey County as a whole. However, the County has a significantly larger portion of residents employed in Farming/Fishing/Forestry occupations.

Table App-4: Occupations		
Occupation	Percent of City-Employed Civilian Population	Percent of County-Employed Civilian Population
Management/Professional	26.4%	30.4%
Service	34.7%	19.5%
Sales/Office	20.3%	19.0%
Construction/Extraction/Maintenance	9.3%	19.4%
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	0.9%	15.9%

Production/Transportation	9.4%	11.8%
Total	15,764	188,734

Source: American Community Survey, 2016-2020 estimates.

[Table App-5](#) lists the mean annual salary by occupation as reported by the California State Employment Development Department for the Salinas Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). A family of four employed in service occupations (e.g., retail sales, food preparation, personal care, building and ground maintenance) with only one source of income is considered to be a very low income family ([Table App-7](#)).¹

Table App-5: Mean Annual Salary by Occupation, Salinas MSA	
Occupations	Mean Annual Salary
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	\$128,484
Management	\$120,548
Legal	\$118,113
Computer and Mathematical Operations	\$102,169
Architecture and Engineering	\$95,529
Life, Physical and Social Science	\$93,871
Education, Training, and Library	\$85,055
Business and Financial Operations	\$82,950
Protective Service	\$78,174
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports	\$69,836
Community and Social Service Occupations	\$66,697
Construction and Extraction	\$65,222
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	\$59,041
Average of All Occupations	\$58,629
Office and Administrative Support	\$50,171
Sales	\$46,280
Transportation and Material Moving	\$42,852
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	\$42,312
Personal Care and Service	\$41,395
Food Preparation and Serving	\$38,804
Retail Salespersons	\$37,843
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	\$35,402
Cashier	\$34,332

Source: California Employment Development Department, 2022.

C. Household Type and Characteristics

In addition to population characteristics, household characteristics affect the type and quantity of housing needed in Seaside. For instance, different families (e.g., according to type, age, and size) require different types of housing to meet their needs, while a household's income and assets determine the type of housing that can be afforded.

1. Household Income

Along with housing costs, household income is the most important variable that affects housing opportunity in a community. It determines a family's ability to balance housing costs with other important living expenses. This section analyzes household income data from the 2000 and 2010 Census, 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), and 2016-2020 ACS.

In 2014, the median income of Seaside households was \$52,538 versus \$58,582 for Monterey County as a whole. Seaside's median income was the fourth highest among the County's ten

¹ The 2022 State Income Limits for a four-person household in Monterey County are: \$34,100 (extremely low income), \$56,850 (very low income), and \$91,000 (low income).

cities in 2014. The period between 2000 and 2014 is unique in that median incomes increased in absolute value but in inflation-adjusted terms, median household incomes decreased throughout the entire County. Median income increased throughout the County between 2014 and 2020. The City's median income rose by 18% to \$68,399 in 2020. The highest percent increase between 2014 and 2020 occurred in Carmel-by-the-Sea, where median incomes increased by 48% ([Table App-6](#)).

City	2000 Census		2014 ACS		2020 ACS	Percent Change 2000-2014	Percent Change 2014-2020
	Unadjusted 2000	Inflation Adjusted to 2020	Unadjusted 2014	Inflation Adjusted to 2014			
King City	\$34,398	\$52,569	\$40,500	\$44,665	\$50,174	-15.0%	12.3%
Greenfield	\$37,602	\$57,466	\$52,374	\$57,760	\$64,879	0.5%	12.3%
Seaside	\$41,393	\$63,259	\$52,538	\$57,941	\$68,399	-8.4%	18.0%
Gonzales	\$42,602	\$65,107	\$51,178	\$56,441	\$69,136	-13.3%	22.5%
Soledad	\$43,000	\$65,715	\$46,010	\$50,741	\$66,234	-22.8%	30.5%
Marina	\$43,720	\$66,816	\$53,828	\$59,363	\$73,115	-11.2%	23.2%
Salinas	\$43,720	\$66,816	\$49,728	\$54,842	\$67,914	-17.9%	23.8%
Monterey	\$49,109	\$75,052	\$64,772	\$71,433	\$80,908	-4.8%	13.3%
Pacific Grove	\$50,254	\$76,801	\$70,230	\$77,452	\$89,088	0.8%	15.0%
Carmel-by-the-Sea	\$58,163	\$88,888	\$62,460	\$68,883	\$101,696	-22.5%	47.6%
Monterey County	\$48,165	\$73,609	\$58,582	\$64,606	\$76,943	-12.2%	19.1%

Source: Bureau of the Census, 2000; American Community Survey, 2010-2014 and 2016-2020.
Adjustment calculations made using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Inflation Calculator

For the purposes of the Housing Element, the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has established five income groups based on Area Median Income (AMI):²

- Extremely Low Income: up to 30% of AMI
- Very Low Income: 31%-50% of AMI
- Low Income: 51%-80% of AMI
- Moderate Income: 81%-120% AMI
- Above Moderate Income: >120% AMI

Pursuant to state and federal regulations, the AMI refers to the median income for the Metropolitan Statistical Area. For the City of Seaside, this area refers to Monterey County. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) periodically receives "custom tabulations" of Census data from the Census Bureau that are largely not available through standard Census products. The most recent estimates are derived from the 2015-2019 ACS. This dataset, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrates the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for lower income households. According to the CHAS data ([Table App-7](#)), extremely low and very low income households comprised close to 30% of all households in Seaside. About another 20% were within the low income (51% to 80% AMI) category and half of the City's households (50%) were within the moderate/above moderate income category (greater than 80% AMI). The proportion of moderate/above moderate income households in the City was slightly smaller than the County as a whole.

² State income definitions are different than federal income definitions. For federal housing programs, eligibility is established for households with incomes up to only 80% of the AMI. These households, under the federal definition, are considered moderate income. For housing plans that are required by federal regulations, such as the Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, the federal income definitions are used.

Table App-7: Distribution by Income Group (2015-2019)

Jurisdiction	Total Households	Extremely Low Income (0-30%)	Very Low Income (31-50%)	Low Income (51-80%)	Moderate/Above Moderate Income (80%+)
City of Seaside	10,600	13.4%	16.4%	20.2%	50.0%
Monterey County	127,155	12.3%	13.7%	19.7%	54.4%

Note: Data presented in this table is based on special tabulations from sample Census data. The number of households in each category usually deviates slightly from the 100% count due to the need to extrapolate sample data out to total households. Interpretations of this data should focus on the proportion of households in need of assistance rather than on precise numbers. Furthermore, because HUD programs do not cover households with incomes above 80% of the County Area Median Income (AMI), CHAS data does not provide any breakdown of income groups above 80% AMI.

Source: HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2015-2019.

2. Household Types

According to the 2010-2014 ACS, 10,185 households resided in Seaside, with an average household size of 3.2 persons. The number of households increased by 5% to 10,709 by 2020. According to the 2016-2020 ACS, while married-couple families comprised the majority of households (47%), they are gradually declining in number and in proportion. The married-couple family category is divided into couples with children (20%) and those without children (27%). Notably, married-couple households without children increased from 22% of households in 2014 to 27% in 2020 and now comprise the highest proportion of household types. Other families comprised 21% of all households in 2020, and included single-parent households with children and other related family members living together. Non-family households comprise the remainder of households (28%) (Table App-8).

As displayed in Table App-8, the City's household composition has continued to shift. Between 2014 and 2020, the proportion of married couples with children continued to decline, while the proportion of non-family households increased steadily. The decrease in married couple family households is likely related to the closure of the military base, while the proportional increase in non-family households may be related to the opening and operation of the CSUMB campus, whose student population has grown from 654 students in 1995 to 7,409 students in 2020. Despite the departure of many family households with children, the average household size in Seaside has increased to about 3.6 persons per household. This may indicate overcrowding or doubling up due to rising costs.

Table App-8: Changes in Household Type

Household Type	2010 Census		2014 ACS		2020 ACS		Percent Change	
	# of Households	% of Total	# of Households	% of Total	# of Households	% of Total	2010-2014	2014-2020
All Households	10,093	100.0%	10,185	100.0%	10,709	100.00%	0.9%	5.1%
Family Households								
Married w/ Children	2,812	27.9%	2,813	27.6%	2,092	19.5%	0.0%	-25.6%
Married No Children	2,420	24.0%	2,224	21.8%	2,913	27.2%	-8.1%	31.0%
Other Families	2,141	21.2%	2,315	22.7%	2,219	20.7%	8.1%	-4.1%
Non-Families								
Single	1,927	19.1%	2,129	20.9%	2,642	24.7%	10.5%	24.1%
Seniors Living Alone	697	6.9%	713	7.0%	939	8.8%	2.3%	31.7%
Other Non-Families	793	7.8%	704	6.9%	843	7.9%	-11.2%	19.7%
Avg Household Size	3.2		3.2		3.6		-	-

Source: Bureau of the Census, 2010; American Community Survey, 2010-2014 and 2016-2020 Estimates

D. Housing Stock Characteristics

This section of the Housing Element addresses various housing characteristics and conditions that affect the wellbeing of Seaside residents. Factors evaluated in this section include the

following: housing stock characteristics, tenure and vacancy rates, housing age and condition, housing costs, and affordability, among others.

1. Housing Stock

The number of housing units in Seaside has decreased very slightly (less than 1%) over the past 12 years. According to the Census Bureau and the California Department of Finance, Seaside's units decreased from 10,872 units in 2010 to 10,818 units in 2022. Between 2016 and 2022, the number of multi-family units decreased minimally (by three units), while the number of single-family units decreased 1% (87 units). Despite an overall decline in multi-family units, the number of units in two- to four-unit structures increased by 1.4% ([Table App-9](#)).

In 2022, approximately 74% of the City's housing stock comprised single-family units (detached and attached units), as shown in [Table App-9](#). While about 13% of the City's units were within complexes of five or more units. Additional housing units are available in mobile homes located in three mobile home parks in the City (included in "All Others" category in [Table App-9](#)).

Unit Type	Number of Units			Percent Change 2010 to 2016	Percent Change 2016-2022	% of All Units (2022 DOF)
	2010 Census	2016 DOF	2022 DOF			
Single Family	8,044	8,080	7,993	0.4%	-1.1%	73.9%
Detached	6,779	6,809	6,732	0.4%	-1.1%	62.2%
Attached	1,265	1,271	1,261	0.5%	-0.8%	11.7%
Multi-family	2,245	2,251	2,248	0.3%	-0.1%	20.8%
2-4 Units	877	883	895	0.7%	1.4%	8.3%
5 or more	1,368	1,368	1,353	0.0%	-1.1%	12.5%
All Others	583	583	577	0.0%	-1.0%	5.3%
Total Units	10,872	10,914	10,818	0.4%	-0.9%	100.0%

Sources: Bureau of the Census, 2010. 2016 and 2022 State Department of Finance (DOF), Housing and Population Estimates.

2. Unit Type and Size

Studio and one-bedroom units made up about 26% of the City's rental market in 2020 and rental units are more likely to have fewer bedrooms than owner-occupied units. Approximately 46% of Seaside's rental units are larger units (three or more bedrooms), while 79% of the City's owner units have three or more bedrooms. This may indicate a need for larger housing units for renters to avoid overcrowding due to cost constraints and provide opportunities for households that prefer to reside with extended family.

Unit Size	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Total Occupied Housing Units	
	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent
Studio	32	0.8%	650	10.0%	682	6.4%
1 bedroom	50	1.2%	1,035	15.9%	1,085	10.1%
2 bedrooms	813	19.3%	1,786	27.5%	2,599	24.3%
3 bedrooms	2,847	67.7%	2,417	37.2%	5,264	49.2%
4 bedrooms	301	7.2%	544	8.4%	845	7.9%
5 or more bedrooms	163	3.9%	71	1.1%	234	2.2%
Total	4,206	100.0%	6,503	100.0%	10,709	100.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2016-2020 Estimates.

3. Age of Housing Units

Maintaining the quality of housing in the community is an important goal for Seaside. Like any other asset, housing is subject to a gradual deterioration over time. If not repaired or maintained, housing deterioration can depress neighboring property values, discourage reinvestment, and eventually impact the quality of life of neighborhood residents.

Seaside is a mature community and the majority of its housing stock is more than 30 years old ([Table App-11](#)). According to the 2016-2020 ACS estimates, approximately 80% of units in the City were built before 1990, including 57% that were built before 1970.

Year Built	Number	Percent
Built 2010 or later	421	3.6%
2000 to 2009	931	8.0%
1990 to 1999	946	8.2%
1980 to 1989	951	8.2%
1970 to 1979	1,760	15.2%
1960 to 1969	2,244	19.4%
1950 to 1959	3,195	27.6%
1940 to 1949	882	7.6%
1939 or earlier	264	2.3%
Total	11,594	100.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2016-2020 Estimates.

4. Housing Conditions

Housing is considered substandard when conditions are found to be below the minimum standard of living conditions defined in Section 1001 of the Uniform Housing Code. Households living in substandard conditions are considered to be in need of housing assistance, even if they are not seeking alternative housing arrangements, due to the threat to health and safety. In addition to structural deficiencies and standards, the lack of infrastructure and utilities often serves as an indicator for substandard conditions. Typically, housing over 30 years of age is likely to have rehabilitation needs that may include new plumbing, roof repairs, and other repairs. According to the 2016-2020 ACS, 53 occupied units in Seaside lacked complete kitchen facilities ([Table App-12](#)). Specifically, 37 of the units were owner-occupied and 16 of the units were renter occupied. About the same number of occupied units in the City lacked plumbing facilities. Based on the 2016-2020 ACS, owner occupied units are more likely to lack complete kitchen facilities, while renter occupied units are more likely to lack complete plumbing facilities. It should be noted that there may be some overlap in the number of substandard housing units, as some units may lack both complete plumbing and kitchen facilities. However, the Census typically undercounts substandard housing conditions, because it is not able to report on other more subtle housing problems, such as inadequate wiring, leaks, or inadequate or lack of heating.

Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Total
Lacking plumbing facilities	15	37	52
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	37	16	53

Source: American Community Survey, 2016-2020 Estimates.

5. Code Enforcement Activities

The City's Code Enforcement Division estimates that 325 units in the City are in need of substantial rehabilitation and that five (5) units are in need of replacement.³ The Code

³ Fort Ord is not included in the replacement estimate

Enforcement Division also provided estimates of the percentage of units requiring repair and the type of code violations seen in each neighborhood

Table App-13: Summary of Neighborhood Conditions				
Neighborhood	Code Violations	Substantial Repair	Paint	Property Maintenance
Cabrillo	Accessory structures, junk, parking other than passenger vehicles	<5%	<5%	25%
Terrace	Junk, parking of other than passenger vehicles, accessory structures, parking violations	5%	10%	50%
Noche Buena	Junk, parking of other than passenger vehicles, parking violations	<5%	5%	25%
Olympia			15%	
Ord Grove	Parking of other than passenger vehicles, junk	<5%	<5%	
Hannon			5%	

Note: Shading indicates conditions not applicable in neighborhood.
Updated 12/13/2022.

6. Housing Tenure and Vacancy

Housing tenure and vacancy rates are important indicators of the supply and cost of housing. Housing tenure refers to whether a unit is owned or rented. Vacancies are an important housing market indicator because the vacancy rate often influences the cost of housing and reflects the match between housing demand and availability.

[Table App-14](#) illustrates tenure and vacancy rates from 2010 to 2020. In 2010, 41% of Seaside households owned the units they occupied, while 59% rented. By 2016, the homeownership rate decreased modestly to 38.1%, while the percentage of renter-households increased to 62%. According to the 2016-2020 ACS, the City's tenure breakdown shifted slightly toward the ownership market, with the homeownership rate increasing to 39%. Seaside's homeownership rate was significantly lower than countywide average of 52%, according to the ACS. A certain number of vacant units are needed to moderate the cost of housing, allow sufficient choice for residents, and provide an incentive for unit upkeep and repair. Specifically, vacancy rates of 5% to 6% for rental housing and 1.5% to 2% for ownership housing are considered necessary to balance the supply and demand for housing.

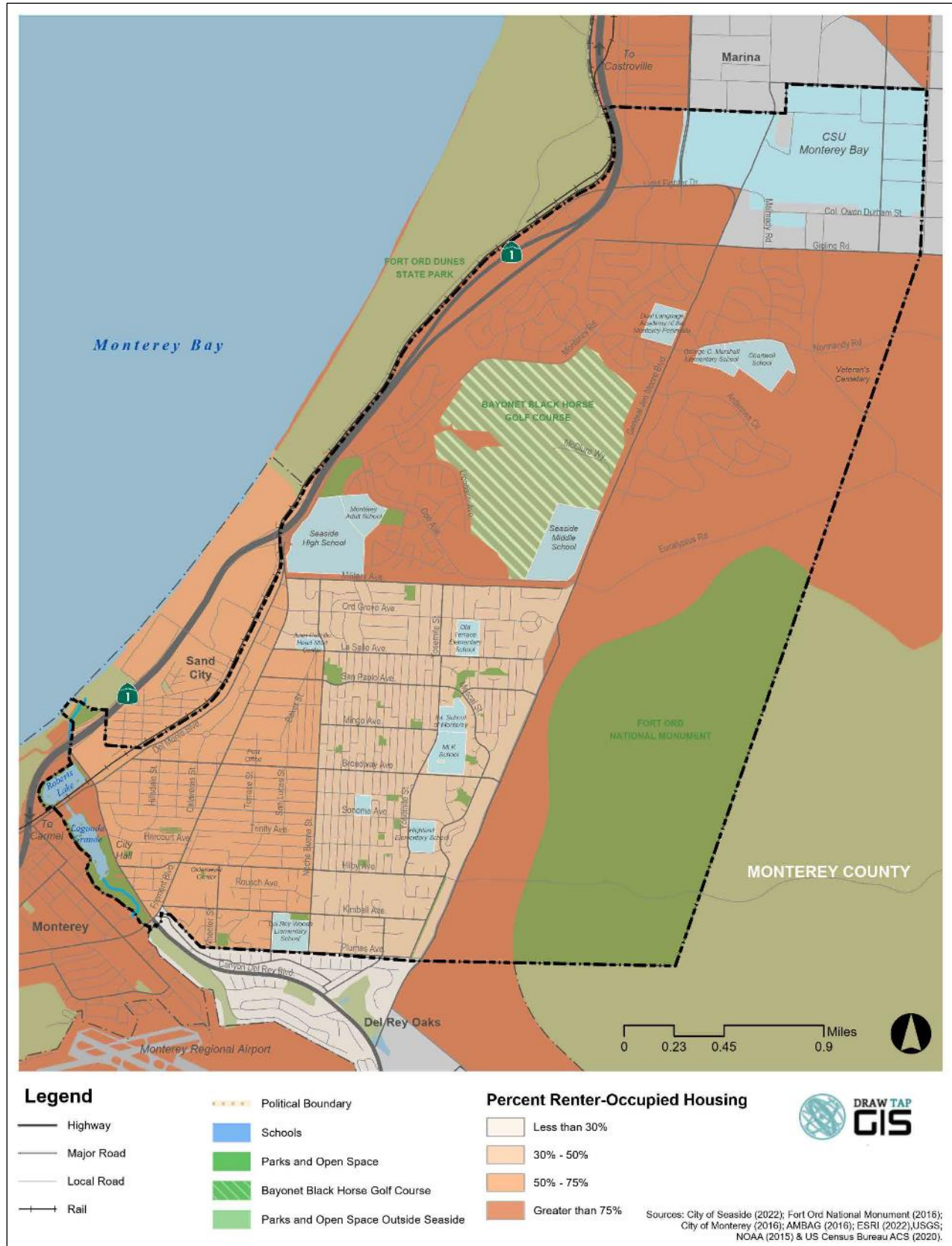
The overall vacancy rate in Seaside was 7.6% according to the 2016-2020 ACS. However, a significant portion (38%) of these vacant units were classified as "Other Vacant," referring to units held vacant by owners for other unspecified reasons, including being held for occupancy by caretakers. This means that the actual vacancy rate in the City is considerably lower than the overall recorded vacancy rate. Units considered vacant due to seasonal uses represented 13% of all housing units in Seaside.

[Table App-14](#) shows that the vacancy rate for rental housing units has been within the optimal level of 5% to 6% over the past 12 years. However, ownership rates have dipped significantly lower than optimal levels since 2010. According to the 2016-2020 ACS, the ownership vacancy rate was 0.3%.

Table App-14: Tenure and Vacancy Rates			
	2010 Census	2014 ACS	2020 ACS
Tenure			
Owner	41.4%	38.1%	39.3%
Renter	58.6%	61.9%	60.7%
Vacancy			
Owner	2.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Renter	4.9%	5.6%	5.5%

Sources: Bureau of the Census, 2010; American Community Survey, 2010-2014 and 2016-2020 Estimates.

Figure App-1: Renter-Occupied Housing



E. Housing Market

Information on current rental rates in Seaside was obtained through a review of advertisements on Craigslist, as well as rent data from the Housing Watch published by the Coalition of Homeless Service Providers. In addition, the CoreLogic real estate database was used to obtain sales data for homes and condominiums.

1. Home Prices

According to the CoreLogic real estate database, as summarized in [Table App-15](#), home prices in Seaside increased significantly over the past six years. Seaside experienced one of the greatest increases in median home sales prices among the Peninsula cities, second only to Greenfield where median sales prices doubled. Other nearby cities, such as Marina and King City also experienced large increases in median sales prices during the same period, exceeding the countywide median. In the past, homes in Seaside were generally more affordable compared to other nearby cities and the County. However, as shown in [Table App-15](#), median price in Seaside was increasing at only a slightly lower rate than the countywide median.

Table App-15: Median Home Price – November 2016 to August 2022			
Jurisdiction	Median Price		2016-2022 % Change
	November 2016	August 2022	
Carmel	\$1,300,000	\$2,050,000	57.7%
Gonzales	\$385,000	N/A	N/A
Greenfield	\$262,500	\$530,000	101.9%
King City	\$290,000	\$512,750	76.8%
Marina	\$578,000	\$960,000	66.1%
Monterey	\$662,000	\$997,500	50.7%
Pacific Grove	\$808,500	\$1,285,000	58.9%
Salinas	\$414,000	\$661,500	59.8%
Seaside	\$437,500	\$777,500	77.7%
Monterey County	\$500,000	\$810,000	62.0%

Source: CoreLogic, California Home Sale Activity by City, Home sales

Additional sources were consulted in an effort to better understand the home sale market in Seaside. Redfin.com listed 50 homes for sale on October 11, 2022 at a median listing home price of \$742,000. According to Redfin's most recent real estate data, the median sale price of homes in Seaside was \$725,000 in August 2022, a decrease of 10.5% compared to the median sale price in August 2021. It appears prices are continuing to decline. Of note is that as of the writing of this Housing Element, the housing market is considered to be cooling down or rebalancing since its peak in May 2022.⁴ The downward trend in home prices began in July 2022 and was steepest in the Bay Area. Price drops are attributed to higher interest rates and the temporary boost in home prices that resulted from government economic actions to keep the economy afloat during the 2020 Recession.⁵

Unlike the CoreLogic real estate data, data obtained via newspaper and Internet listings provide information on the size of the units (based on the number of bedrooms). [Table App-16](#) displays the housing data by type and number of bedrooms as provided by Realtor.com. A large portion of the units for sale consisted of three-bedroom homes with a median asking price of \$735,000 and four-bedroom homes with a median asking price of \$1.8 million. Most of the four-bedroom units were new construction/to be built units, while the other units were re-sale. Overall, median

⁴ <https://journal.firsttuesday.us/home-prices-in-full-retreat-just-how-far-will-they-fall/86279/>

⁵ historically-low interest rates, induced by the Federal Reserve; individual stimulus payments; and federal eviction moratoriums and forbearance programs to keep people in their homes during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

asking price of all units was \$749,500 in October 2022, consistent with the recent median sale price of \$777,500 reported in August 2022 ([Table App-15](#)).

Table App-16: Home Listing Prices in Seaside (2022)				
Number of Bedrooms	Number of Units	Average Asking Price	Median Asking Price	Range
Single-Family				
1 Bedroom	2	\$569,500	\$569,500	\$539,999-\$599,000
2 Bedrooms	9	\$714,550	\$715,000	\$585,000-\$949,000
3 Bedrooms	19	\$758,250	\$735,000	\$401,850-\$995,500
4 Bedrooms	20	\$1,584,714	\$1,783,395	\$789,000-\$2,195,000
5 Bedrooms	2	\$1,299,500	\$1,299,500	\$998,999-\$1,600,000
Mobile Homes				
2 Bedrooms	1	\$160,000		
3 Bedrooms	1	\$254,000		
Total	54	\$962,448	\$749,500	

Source: Realtor.com, accessed October 14, 2022.

2. Rental Rates

The rental housing market in Seaside includes apartments, townhomes, condominiums, and single-family homes. During the month of October 2022, 22 units were listed as available for rent on Zillow.com. As shown in [Table App-17](#), of the 21 advertised units, about 60% were apartments (up to two-bedroom units) and the remainder were single-family homes, townhomes, or condominiums.

Of the 13 apartment listings found during the Internet rent survey, the average monthly rent was \$2,161 with a range of \$1,450 to \$4,000 per month. Rental homes tend to be larger and priced higher than apartments and most are not affordable to lower income families. The average price for a rental home in Seaside was \$3,939. Most of the homes available for rent were three-bedroom homes. Three-bedroom homes ranged from \$3,200 to \$3,800 per month with a median rent of \$3,450.

Mobile home parks provide an affordable option for many very low income, low income, and senior households in Seaside. Three mobile home parks are located in Seaside: the Trailer Terrace Mobile Home Park; the Green Parrot Mobile Home Park; and the Seaside Mobile Home Estates.

Table App-17: Rental Rates (October 2022)				
Apartment Rental Rates	Studio	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3+ Bedrooms
Number of Units Listed	2	8	3	0
Average Rent	\$1,518	\$1,995	\$3,032	--
Median Rent	\$1,518	\$1,970	\$2,900	--
Home Rental Rates	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4+ Bedrooms
Number of Units Listed	0	1	6	2
Average Rent	--	\$3,150	\$3,483	\$5,700
Median Rent	--	\$3,150	\$3,450	\$5,700

Source: Zillow.com, Accessed October 14, 2022.

3. Housing Affordability

Housing affordability can be determined by comparing home sales prices and rents to household income. This information can help answer which households can afford to rent or own without overcrowding or overpayment problems. [Table App-18](#) depicts the typical annual income for extremely low, very low, low, and moderate income households and calculates what each household can afford to pay for ownership and rental housing. It is generally accepted that households can spend up to 30% of their gross income toward housing expenses without

overpayment. The table shows the highest monthly rent and the maximum purchase price for an individual or family at the top end of the income categories. The calculations are expanded to include five household sizes within each income category. For renters, housing cost is defined as rent and utilities. For purchasers, housing cost includes mortgage, utilities, property tax, insurance, and homeowner's association fees as applicable.

Extremely Low Income Households

Extremely low income households have incomes that do not exceed 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI), as adjusted for household size. The maximum affordable home price for an extremely low income household is well below the median home price in Seaside. An extremely low income household can also only afford to pay \$390 (one-person household) to \$508 (five-person household) in rent. The data available on rental housing shows that there are no available units for rent within this range. Therefore, a one-person very low income household could not afford to rent a one-bedroom, and a small or large family (even at the top of the income range) could not afford an adequately sized apartment without some level of overpayment.

Very Low Income Households

Very low income households earning between 30% and 50% of the AMI have household incomes ranging from \$39,800 to \$61,400. The maximum affordable home purchase price for a very low income household is \$95,337 for one-person households and \$122,746 for five-person households, putting single-family and condominium homeownership out of reach. Mobile home ownership also is not a possibility, with the lowest priced mobile home in the City listed at \$160,000. A very low income household can afford a monthly rent ranging from \$787 to \$1,222, depending on household size. Therefore, with rents in Seaside starting at \$1,518 per month, very low income households cannot afford to rent in Seaside without subsidies.

Low Income Households

Low income households earn between \$63,700 and \$98,300 and can afford rents ranging from \$1,385 to \$2,045 per month. Low income households can afford smaller rental units but may find it difficult due to low availability and competition. Affordable home prices for a low income household range from \$197,691 to \$280,773; therefore, home prices in the City are well beyond what low income households can afford.

Moderate Income Households

Moderate income households earn more than the county median with annual incomes ranging from \$75,650 to \$116,750. They can afford rents ranging from \$1,683 to \$2,506 per month and homes priced from \$248,868 and \$359,787. Moderate income households cannot afford the median priced home in Seaside, but they may be able to afford some of the City's mobile homes. However, they cannot afford even one-bedroom single family homes in the market. Generally, these households will be able to comfortably afford market-rate rents in Seaside. Based on the affordability information derived, housing affordability is a problem for nearly all lower income households and a significant proportion of moderate income households looking to purchase a home in Seaside.

Table App-18: Housing Affordability by Income Level								
Size	Annual Income	Affordable Monthly Housing Cost		Utilities		Taxes and Insurance	Affordable Housing Payment	
		Rent	Purchase	Rent	Purchase		Rent	Purchase Price
Extremely Low Income Households (0-30% AMI)								
1-Person	\$23,900	\$598	\$598	\$208	\$285	\$494	\$390	\$27,244
2-Person	\$27,300	\$683	\$683	\$223	\$307	\$546	\$459	\$36,007
3-Person	\$30,700	\$768	\$768	\$274	\$370	\$639	\$494	\$33,964

Table App-18: Housing Affordability by Income Level

Size	Annual Income	Affordable Monthly Housing Cost		Utilities		Taxes and Insurance	Affordable Housing Payment	
		Rent	Purchase	Rent	Purchase		Rent	Purchase Price
4-Person	\$34,100	\$853	\$853	\$341	\$457	\$756	\$512	\$25,509
5-Person	\$36,850	\$921	\$921	\$413	\$532	\$854	\$508	\$17,608
Very Low Income Households (30-50% AMI)								
1-Person	\$39,800	\$995	\$995	\$208	\$285	\$633	\$787	\$95,337
2-Person	\$45,500	\$1,138	\$1,138	\$223	\$307	\$705	\$914	\$113,950
3-Person	\$51,200	\$1,280	\$1,280	\$274	\$370	\$818	\$1,006	\$121,757
4-Person	\$56,850	\$1,421	\$1,421	\$341	\$457	\$955	\$1,080	\$122,938
5-Person	\$61,400	\$1,535	\$1,535	\$413	\$532	\$1,069	\$1,122	\$122,746
Low Income Households (50-80% AMI)								
1-Person	\$63,700	\$1,593	\$1,593	\$208	\$285	\$842	\$1,385	\$197,691
2-Person	\$72,800	\$1,820	\$1,820	\$223	\$307	\$944	\$1,597	\$230,864
3-Person	\$81,900	\$2,048	\$2,048	\$274	\$370	\$1,087	\$1,774	\$253,233
4-Person	\$91,000	\$2,275	\$2,275	\$341	\$457	\$1,254	\$1,934	\$269,188
5-Person	\$98,300	\$2,458	\$2,458	\$413	\$532	\$1,392	\$2,045	\$280,773
Moderate Income Households (80 – 120% AMI)								
1-Person	\$75,650	\$1,891	\$1,891	\$208	\$285	\$662	\$1,683	\$248,868
2-Person	\$86,500	\$2,163	\$2,163	\$223	\$307	\$757	\$1,939	\$289,536
3-Person	\$97,300	\$2,433	\$2,433	\$274	\$370	\$851	\$2,159	\$319,184
4-Person	\$108,100	\$2,703	\$2,703	\$341	\$457	\$946	\$2,362	\$342,420
5-Person	\$116,750	\$2,919	\$2,919	\$413	\$532	\$1,022	\$2,506	\$359,787

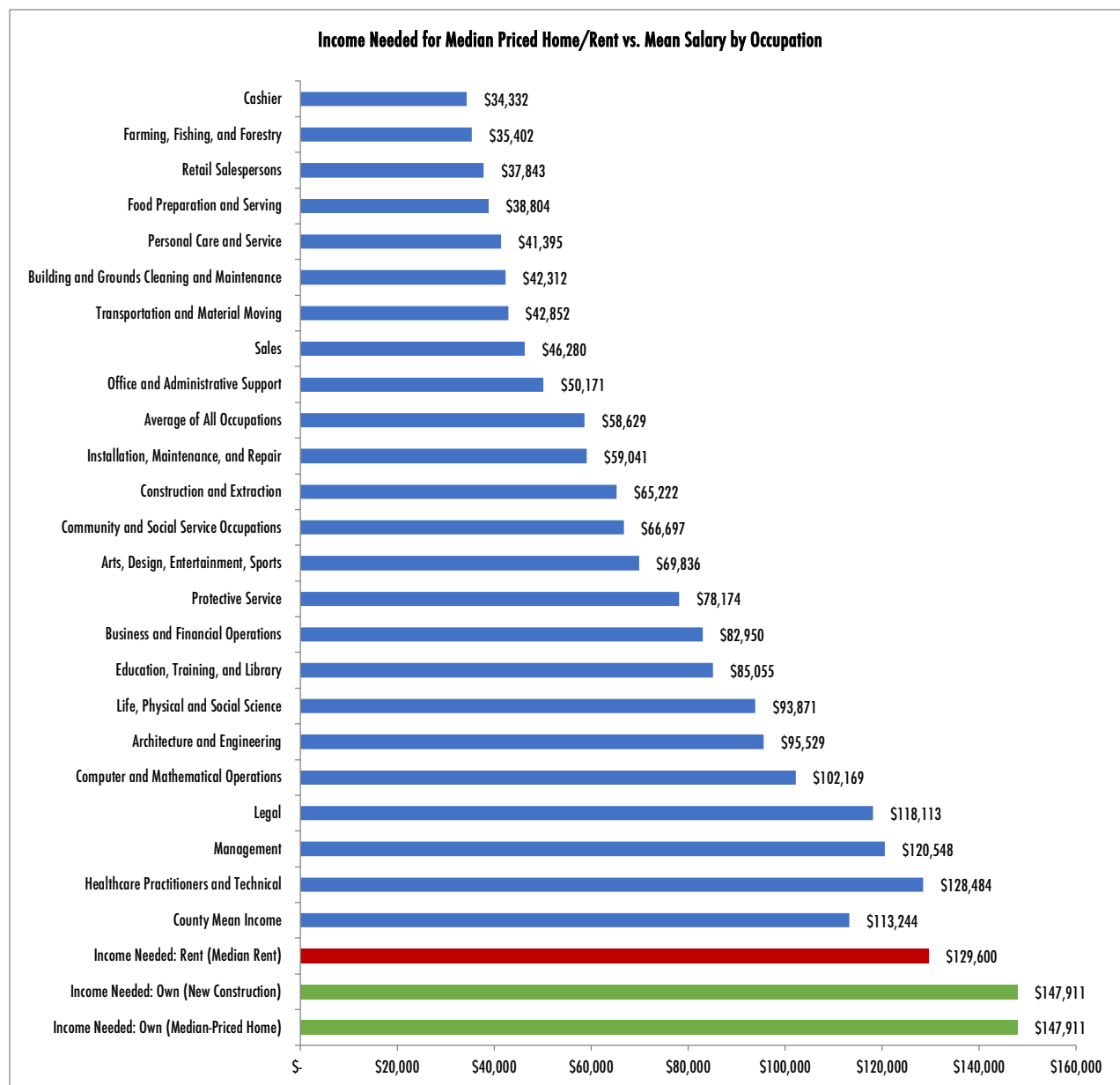
Notes:

1. Assumptions: 2022 HCD income limits; Health and Safety code definitions of affordable housing costs (between 30% of household income depending on tenure and income level); Housing Auth of Monterey County Utility Allowance Schedule, 7-01-2021; 35% of monthly affordable cost for taxes and insurance; 10% down payment; and 3% interest rate for a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage loan. Taxes and insurance apply to owner costs only; renters do not usually pay taxes or insurance.
2. Monterey County: 4-person household median income = \$90,100
3. For extremely low income households (with four or more members), the utility assumptions/taxes/insurance represent a disproportionate rate of their household income, leaving limited incomes for housing costs. Therefore, their affordable home prices are lower for smaller households of the same income level.

Sources: State Department of Housing and Community Development 2022 Income Limits; Housing Authority of the County of Monterey Utility Allowances, 2021; Veronica Tam and Associates, 2022

Often, California housing prices mean that more than one wage earner is required to sustain housing. Based on median earnings from the State Department of Economic Development (Labor Statistics) and housing costs in Seaside, housing is not affordable to low-paying occupations such as retail sales and maintenance. According to the 2016-2020 ACS, 28% of families had two or more earners. Households with two or more wage-earners at the low-paying jobs would still not be able to afford the median rents or median priced homes in Seaside. These households are usually impacted by housing cost burden and are most vulnerable to sudden changes in economic conditions such as loss of employment. [Table App-4](#) indicates that about 35% of the workers in Seaside are employed in the service sector. Based on current median rents and home prices, households would need to earn at least \$129,000 to rent and \$148,000 to own without incurring cost burdens.

Figure App-2: Income Needed to Rent or Own Compared to Earnings by Occupation



Sources: State Employment Development Department, 2022.
Affordable housing cost calculations by Veronica Tam and Associates, Inc.

F. Housing Issues

A continuing priority of Seaside is enhancing or maintaining the quality of life in the community. A key measure of quality of life in a community is the extent of “housing issues” faced by residents. These include housing overcrowding (defined as more than one person per habitable room) and overpayment (defined as paying more than 30% of income toward housing costs). This section describes the nature and extent of housing problems in Seaside.

1. Overcrowding

Overcrowding is an indicator of housing affordability. Unit overcrowding is often caused by the combined effect of lower incomes and high housing costs in a community and reflects the

inability of households to buy or rent housing that provides reasonable privacy for their residents. An overcrowded household is defined as one with more than one person per habitable room, excluding bathrooms, kitchens, hallways, and porches. A severely overcrowded household is defined as one with more than 1.5 persons per habitable room.

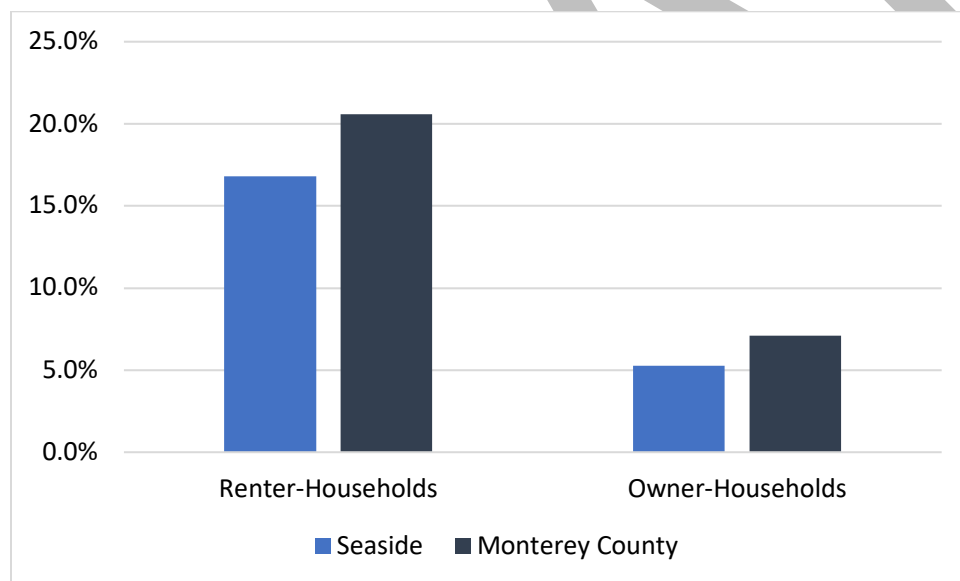
According to the 2016-2020 ACS, 12% of Seaside households lived in overcrowded conditions. Renter-households made up a larger proportion of overcrowded households than owners (Table App-19). About 17% of renter-households in Seaside were overcrowded compared to about 5% of owner households. Renter households were also more susceptible to severe overcrowding.

Table App-19: Overcrowded Housing						
Household Income	Renters		Owners		Total Households	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Overcrowded Households (1.01-1.5 persons per room)	563	8.7%	197	4.7%	760	7.1%
Severely Overcrowded (1.5+ persons per room)	529	8.1%	25	0.6%	554	5.2%
All Overcrowded Households	1,092	16.8%	222	5.3%	1,314	12.3%
All Households	6,503	100.0%	4,206	100.0%	10,709	100.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2016-2020 Estimates.

A similar proportion of Monterey County residents (14%) live in overcrowded conditions; and, like Seaside, renters in Monterey County were more affected by overcrowding than homeowners.

Figure App-3: Overcrowded Housing by Tenure



Source: American Community Survey, 2016-2020.

2. Cost Burden

Housing cost burden is generally defined as paying more than 30% of income toward housing expenses. Cost burden is disproportionately concentrated among the most vulnerable members of Seaside. Table App-20 shows that housing cost burden was more likely to affect renter-households than owner-households in Seaside, particularly among those households within the lowest income levels. According to CHAS 2019 data, approximately 3,960 lower income households (extremely low, very low, and low income) experience cost burdens. This may largely be due to the fact that households at these income levels rarely own their homes or have owned their homes for a long time and generally have lower housing payments, resulting in lower owner

cost burden rates. In contrast, the extent of cost burden was similar amongst moderate income homeowners and renters.

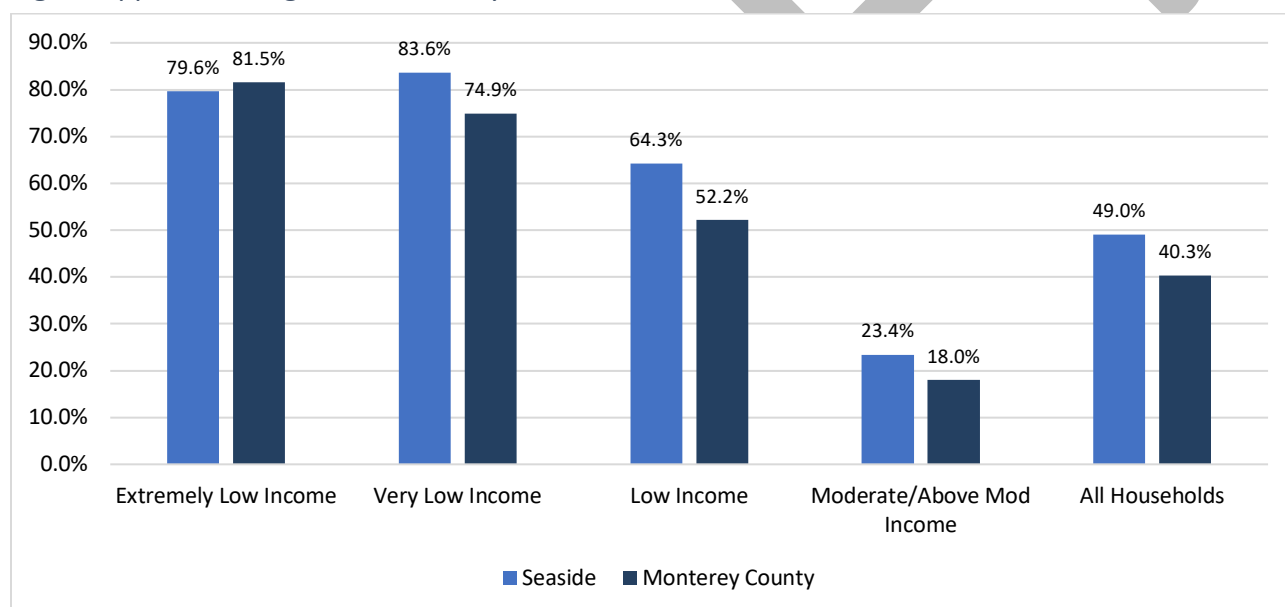
Table App-20: Housing Overpayment						
	Renters		Owners		All Households	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Households	1,030	63.1%	1,210	28.3%	3,200	49.0%
By Income Level						
Extremely Low Income	850	86.0%	1,035	57.8%	1,885	79.6%
Very Low Income	1,225	98.0%	225	46.4%	1,450	83.6%
Low Income	1,020	73.1%	355	47.7%	1,375	64.3%
Moderate/AM Income	735	30.9%	445	16.3%	1,240	23.4%

AMI = Area Median Income

Source: HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2015-2019.

Figure App-4 compares housing cost burden in Seaside to Monterey County as a whole. Overall, Seaside households (49%) are slightly more affected by housing cost burden than County households (40%).

Figure App-4: Housing Cost Burden by Income Level and Tenure



Source: HUD Comprehensive Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2015-2019

G. Special Needs Groups

Certain groups in Seaside have greater difficulty finding decent, affordable housing due to special circumstances. Special circumstances may be related to one's age, family characteristics, disability, or employment, among others. Thus, certain segments of Seaside's population may experience a higher prevalence of overpayment, overcrowding, or other housing problem. State Housing Element law defines the following groups as having special housing needs: senior households, persons with disabilities, large households, female-headed households, homeless people, and farmworkers. Local jurisdictions may also identify additional special needs groups based on local conditions. In recognition that people in different walks of life have different housing needs, state and federal housing laws are designed to encourage the provision of a full continuum of housing so that no group is excluded from living in Seaside.

Table App-21 summarizes the various types of special needs groups residing in the City. Where available, data from the 2016-2020 American Community Survey is used. However, in other

cases, estimates were derived from other governmental agencies or reliable survey sources. This section also contains a detailed discussion of the housing needs facing each particular group as well as City programs and services available to address their housing needs.

Table App-21: Special Needs Groups

Special Needs Group	# of Persons/ Households	# of Owners ³	# of Renters ³	% of Total Persons/ Households ⁴
Households w/ Members Age 65+	3,024	--	--	28.2%
Senior Headed Households	2,461	1,559 (14.6%)	902 (8.5%)	23.0%
Senior Living Alone	939	454 (4.2%)	485 (4.5%)	8.8%
Disabled Persons	3,646	--	--	10.7%
Large Households (5+)	1,571	500 (4.7%)	1,071 (10.0%)	14.7%
Female-Headed Households	2,544	--	--	23.8%
Female-Headed households with Children ¹	341	--	--	3.2%
Farmworkers	135	--	--	0.4%
Extremely-Low Income Households	1,060	280 (26.4%)	780 (73.6%)	10.5%
Residents Living Below Poverty	3,996	--	--	11.7%
Homeless	152	--	--	0.5% ⁵
Military Personnel	699	--	--	2.1%
Students ²	3,754	--	--	11.0%

Notes:

1. No spouse present
2. Total enrolled, Undergraduate and Graduate Level
3. Percentages in these columns represent percentage from total households
4. Total households= 10,709 in 2016-2020 ACS; Population=34,063 in 2016-2020 ACS
5. Percentage of 2022 population according to Dept. of Finance Estimates.

Sources: American Community Survey, 2016-2020 Estimates; 2022 Monterey County Homeless Point-in-Time Census and Survey; 2022 California Department of Finance Population Estimates.

1. Seniors

Despite their high levels of homeownership, seniors are considered a special needs group. Most seniors have limited incomes, high health care costs, and disabilities; finding and maintaining suitable and affordable housing may be difficult. A significant portion of seniors also have a self-care or mobility limitation, defined as a condition lasting over six months that makes it difficult to go outside the home alone or take care of one's personal needs.

Because of the limited supply of affordable housing, senior households have housing cost burden. The extent of cost burden typically varies according to tenure with senior renters often being more susceptible than senior homeowners. According to the 2016-2020 ACS, the City of Seaside was home to 2,960 seniors (persons older than 65 years) and 3,024 households in the City had at least one senior member. Furthermore, 2,461 households were headed by seniors, representing 23% of all households in Seaside. The majority of the City's senior-headed households owned their homes.

Various programs can assist seniors with their housing needs, including: congregate care, shared housing, rental subsidies, and housing rehabilitation assistance. For frail seniors, or those with disabilities, housing with architectural features that accommodate disabilities can help ensure continued independent living. Seniors with disabilities also benefit from transportation alternatives or assisted housing with supportive services.

Resources

Regarding housing services for seniors, one housing development in Seaside – Villa del Monte – has 80 rental units that are restricted for seniors ([Table App-29](#)). In addition to this senior housing development, seniors in the City are also served by four licensed care facilities ([Table App-22](#)).

Table App-22: Licensed Community Care Facilities		
Type of Facility	Facilities	Capacity (beds/persons)
Adult Residential Care Facility	1	22
Residential Care for the Elderly	3	61
Total	4	83

Source: California Department of Social Services (CDSS), October 2022.

Senior Programs offered through Seaside's Recreation Services Department (located at the Oldemeyer Center) provide a variety of recreational activities for seniors of Seaside and surrounding communities. These include excursions, leisure activities, support services and a nutrition program.

Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) has established a Taxi Voucher Program that provides taxi vouchers to qualifying seniors (65 years or older and residents of participating Cities). An elderly resident may obtain up to 10 vouchers per calendar month; one voucher is good for a single one-way trip up to the value of \$17.00 (a rider is responsible for anything over the \$17.00 metered amount and a \$3.00 copayment). Taxi sharing is encouraged, with only one taxi voucher required for a shared ride. The taxi voucher trip must originate and terminate within only one of these two areas: Area 1: Anywhere within the city limits of Salinas; Area 2: Anywhere within the city limits of Carmel, Del Rey Oaks, Marina, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Sand City, or Seaside. For more information: <https://mst.org/mobility/vouchers/>.

2. Persons with Disabilities

The Americans with Disabilities Act defines a disability as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. Persons with disabilities have special needs because many earn very low incomes, have higher health care costs, and are often dependent on supportive services. Federal laws define a person with a disability as "any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; has a record of such impairment; or is regarded as having such impairment." In general, a physical or mental impairment includes hearing, mobility and visual impairments, chronic alcoholism, chronic mental illness, AIDS, AIDS Related Complex, and intellectual impairments that substantially limits one or more major life activities. Major life activities include walking, talking, hearing, seeing, breathing, learning, performing manual tasks, and caring for oneself.⁶

The U.S. Census Bureau classifies disabilities into the following categories:

- Hearing difficulty: Deaf or having serious difficulty hearing
- Vision difficulty: Blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses
- Cognitive difficulty: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions
- Ambulatory difficulty: Having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs
- Self-care difficulty: Having difficulty bathing or dressing
- Independent living difficulty: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping

According to the 2016-2020 ACS, the City had an estimated 3,646 persons living with a range of disabilities. [Table App-23](#) shows the types of disabilities affecting Seaside residents. According to the ACS, ambulatory and cognitive disabilities were the most common among all age groups, though the City's elderly population was the most affected by disabilities.

⁶ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. "Disability Overview." https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opportunity/disability_overview. Accessed December 12, 2022.

Table App-23: Disabilities

Type of Disability	Age 5-15	Age 16-64	Age 65+	Total Disabilities	% of Total Disabilities
With a hearing difficulty	0	192	914	1106	30.3%
With a vision difficulty	119	388	116	623	17.1%
With a cognitive difficulty	112	853	557	1,522	41.7%
With an ambulatory difficulty	12	730	1,204	1,946	53.4%
With a self-care difficulty	32	253	613	898	24.6%
With an independent living difficulty	-	564	727	1,291	35.4%
Total	231	1,660	1,755	3,646	100.0%

“-” indicates that the category did not exist in the Census.

Note: A person can have multiple disabilities and therefore the number of disabilities tallied exceeds the number of persons with disabilities.

Source: American Community Survey, 2016-2020 Estimates.

The type and severity of one’s disability often determines the type of living arrangement that best accommodates the needs of the individual. Many persons with disabilities live at home independently or with family members. To maintain independent living, some may need housing assistance or supportive services. Services can include modifying housing design features, providing income support for those not able to work, and in-home services for persons with medical conditions. Services can be provided by public or private agencies.

Persons with Developmental Disabilities

As defined by state law, “developmental disability” means a severe, chronic disability of an individual who:

- Is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;
- Is manifested before the individual attains age 18⁷;
- 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 does not record developmental disabilities. 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%. This equates to about 481 persons in the City of Seaside based on the 2022 California Department of Finance Population Estimates. According to data provided by the State Department of Developmental Services, 171 Seaside residents were served by the San Andreas Regional Center that serves the counties of Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz as of January 2022. Among the 171 residents, 92 were under 18 years of age. In terms of living arrangements, most (154 persons) were living with parents or guardians, 12 were living independently, and the remaining 3 were in foster homes or other living arrangements. The adult residents with developmental disabilities but living with family or guardians may require independent living in the future.

Resources

Special housing needs for persons with disabilities fall into two general categories: physical design to address mobility impairments and in-home social, educational, and medical support to

7 The State of California defines developmental disabilities slightly differently than federal law. The main difference is at the manifestation age, where federal definition established that threshold at age 22.

address developmental and mental impairments. The California Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing Division reports that in Seaside there are four state-licensed care facilities: three residential care facilities for the elderly, and one adult residential facility. The San Andreas Regional Center (SARC) is a community-based, private nonprofit corporation funded by the State of California to serve people with developmental disabilities as required by the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act (aka Lanterman Act). The Lanterman Act is part of California law that sets out the rights and responsibilities of persons with developmental disabilities. SARC is one of 21 regional centers throughout California and serves individuals and their families who reside within Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz Counties. The Regional Center provides diagnosis and assessment of eligibility and helps plan, access, coordinate, and monitor the services, and supports that are needed because of a developmental disability.

3. Large Households

Large households are defined as those with five or more members. Large households are considered a special needs group in most communities because of a lack of affordable housing that can adequately accommodate large families. For lower income large families, the housing shortage can be particularly acute and result in a greater prevalence and severity of overcrowding and overpayment.

According to the 2016-2020 ACS, large households comprised about 15% of all Seaside households (see [Table App-24](#)). Of these large households, 68% were renters and 32% owned their homes. A total of 6,343 housing units with three or more bedrooms (generally accepted as the minimum number of bedrooms needed for large households to avoid overcrowded living conditions) were located in Seaside ([Table App-10](#)) — more than two times the number of large households living in the City. While the data suggests that the City has an adequate supply of larger housing units to accommodate needs, the affordability of these units is unknown. Given the level of overcrowding in the City, a mismatch between housing needs and affordability still exists.

Table App-24: Large Households by Tenure (2016-2020)			
Number of Persons in Unit	Owner-Occupied	Renter-Occupied	Total
Five	289	495	784
Six	68	231	299
Seven or more	143	345	488
Total Large Households	500	1,071	1,571
Total Households	4,206	6,503	10,709
Percent of Total Households	11.9%	16.5%	14.7%

Source: American Community Survey, 2016-2020.

Resources

Large households in Seaside can benefit from general programs and services for lower and moderate income households, including the Housing Authority of the County of Monterey Housing Choice Voucher program, and various community and social services provided by non-profit organizations in the region.

4. Single-Parent Female-Headed Families

Single-parent families often require special consideration or assistance as a result of their generally lower household incomes, high costs of childcare, and increased need for supportive services and affordable housing. As a result, many single-parent families are faced with limited housing choices. Single-parent households accounted for 4% of Seaside households in 2022. The majority of these households were female-headed.

Female-headed single-parent families often face a number of additional obstacles. According to the 2016-2020 ACS, 29% of all female-headed single-parent households were living in poverty.

Single-parent families must also allocate a portion of their incomes towards childcare costs as reliable child care is often necessary in order to retain stable employment. Compounded with housing costs, child care costs reduce the ability of these households to pay for other necessities, such as food and medical care.

Table App-25: Households by Type		
Household Type	Number	Percent
Married Couple Households	5,005	46.7%
With Children	2,092	19.5%
With No Children	2,913	27.2%
Cohabiting Couple Household	1,101	10.3%
With Children	486	4.5%
With No Children	615	5.7%
Female Householder*	1,361	12.7%
With Children	341	3.2%
With No Children	1,020	9.5%
Male Householder*	858	8.0%
With Children	118	1.1%
With No Children	740	6.9%
Non-Family Households	3,485	32.5%
Total Households	10,709	100.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2016-2020.

*Family Household, No spouse present

Resources

Limited household income constrains the ability of single-parent households to afford adequate housing, childcare, health care, and other necessities. The City of Seaside offers various programs for families with children. The City of Seaside's Youth Programs include the Tiny Tot University Preschool Programs, K-5th Grade Programs/Camps, Teen Programs, Sports Programs, and variety of classes and activities. The K-5th Grade Programs offered in Seaside include a daily afterschool program (including homework assistance and recreational activities), and a number of seasonal camps that include Full-Day, Sports, and Cheer Camp options.

The City of Seaside's B.J. Dolan Youth & Education Teen Center at 1136 Wheeler Street offers a variety of recreational opportunities for teens including cultural events, dances, movie nights, field trips, and volunteer opportunities through its Volunteer Team in Practice (VIP) program as well a Youth Employment Program.

Single-parent households in Seaside can also benefit from general programs and services for lower and moderate-income households, including the Housing Authority of the County of Monterey (HACM) Housing Choice Voucher program, and various community and social services provided by nonprofit organizations in the region.

5. Homelessness

The member agencies of the Monterey County Coalition of Homeless Service Providers (CHSP) have worked together to conduct the 2022 Monterey County Point-in-Time Homeless Census and Survey. HUD's definition of homelessness for Point-in-Time counts was used. The definition includes any individual or family:

- Living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements; or
- With a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.

The 2022 Monterey County Point-in-Time Count was a communitywide effort conducted on January 27-28, 2022. The 2022 Monterey County Point-in-Time Homeless Census represents a complete enumeration of all sheltered and unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness at a specified date and time. It consisted of two primary components:

- **General Street Count:** An early morning count of unsheltered homeless individuals and families on January 27 and 28, 2022. Two days were needed due to the utilization of program-based outreach staff who were the primary enumerators used in lieu of lived experience guides who served as outreach experts in previous efforts. These outreach teams focused on those sleeping outdoors on the street; at bus and train stations; in parks, tents, and makeshift shelters; and in vehicles and abandoned properties.
- **General Shelter Count:** A nighttime count of homeless individuals and families staying at publicly and privately-operated shelters on January 27, 2022. This included those who occupied emergency shelters, transitional housing, and safe havens.

The Point-in-Time Census also included the following important supplemental components:

- **Targeted Street Count of Unaccompanied Children and Young Adults:** An afternoon count of unsheltered unaccompanied children under 18 and unaccompanied youth 18-24 years old on January 27, 2022. This is considered a best practice to better profile this age group who are more challenging to enumerate in the traditional PIT count process.
- **County Office of Education Student Information System (SIS) Unsheltered Homeless Report for K-12 Students:** SIS is a database managed by every school district in Monterey County. One of the measures recorded in this database is homelessness status.
- **Homeless Survey:** In the weeks following the street count, a survey was administered to 287 unsheltered and sheltered individuals experiencing homelessness to profile their experience and characteristics.

The 2022 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey resulted in a total count of 2,047 persons: 1,357 unsheltered homeless people on streets countywide (66%) and 690 sheltered homeless people in emergency shelters, transitional housing and domestic violence shelters (34%). About 7% (or 152 persons) of these homeless persons were found in the City of Seaside — a 16% decrease from the survey conducted in 2019. Approximately 41% of Seaside's homeless population (62%) was unsheltered.

The data results also included a demographic survey of 287 individuals. Of the 287 respondents, 3% were under the age of 25. About 36% were between the ages of 25 and 40 and 61% were 41 years or older, reflecting an aging trend since 2015, which has been notable throughout Monterey County in recent years. When asked if they identified as Hispanic or Latinx, half (50%) of homeless survey respondents indicated they did in 2022, a smaller percentage compared to the general population of Monterey County (59%) but an increase from 39% from 2019 survey respondents. In regard to race, 59% identified as White, 13% Black or African-American, 7% American Indian or Hawaiian Native, 4% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 3% Asian. The majority of survey respondents (55%) identified as male, 43% female, and 2% as gender non-conforming, questioning, or a gender not singularly female or male.

Of those surveyed in 2022, over one-third (38%) reported that the current episode of homelessness was their first-time experiencing homelessness, representing a decrease from 2019 but similar to 2015 and 2017. When asked about the duration of their current episode of homelessness, the vast majority (85%) of survey respondents reported they had been homeless for a year or longer, representing a substantial increase from 63% in 2019. Three percent had been homeless for less than 1 month, same as in 2019 (3%). Another 2% of respondents had been

homeless 7 days or less (also same as 2019). Approximately 87% of respondents were unemployed at the time of the survey.

Jurisdiction	Unsheltered*		Sheltered		Total		% of Total		% Change 2019-2020
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	
Carmel	6	1	0	0	6	1	0.2%	0.0%	-83.3%
Del Rey Oaks	0	2	0	0	-	2	0.0%	0.1%	--
Greenfield	14	2	0	0	14	2	0.6%	0.1%	-85.7%
King City	27	18	0	0	27	18	1.1%	0.9%	-33.3%
Marina	98	81	261	275	359	356	14.8%	17.4%	-0.8%
Monterey	167	74	37	27	204	101	8.4%	4.9%	-50.5%
Pacific Grove	14	29	0	0	14	29	0.6%	1.4%	107.1%
Salinas	876	777	206	288	1,082	1,065	44.7%	52.0%	-1.6%
Sand City	8	3	0	0	8	3	0.3%	0.1%	-62.5%
Seaside	126	90	56	62	182	152	7.5%	7.4%	-16.5%
Soledad	35	12	0	0	35	12	1.4%	0.6%	-65.7%
Unincorporated	338	268	32	38	370	306	15.3%	14.9%	-17.3%
Monterey County	1,830	1,357	592	690	2,422	2,047	100.0%	100.0%	-15.5%

Source: 2022 Monterey County Point-In-Time Homeless Census and Survey.

*The unsheltered population includes homeless people counted on the streets, in vehicles, in makeshift shelters (such as tents) and encampments.

Understanding the types of places where individuals experiencing homelessness are sleeping can help inform local outreach efforts. When questioned about usual sleeping arrangements, 62% of survey respondents reported currently living outdoors, either on the streets, in parks, or in encampment areas, a substantial increase compared to 40% in 2019. Only 5^ reported staying in a public shelter (emergency shelter, transitional housing facility or alternative shelter environment), a significant decrease from the 24% in 2019. Seventeen percent of survey respondents reported that they lived in vehicles (camper, car, van or RV). Seven percent of respondents reported they were sleeping in structures and indoor areas (such as foyers, hallways or other indoor areas) not meant for human habitation.

The primary cause of a person's inability to obtain or retain housing can be difficult to pinpoint, as it is often the result of multiple compounding causes. An inability to secure adequate housing can also lead to an inability to address or obtain other basic needs, such as healthcare and adequate nutrition. Fifty percent of survey respondents self-reported financial issues (such as job loss and eviction) as the primary cause of their homelessness, a significant increase in economic related causes from previous years. Over a third (34%) cited alcohol or drug use, 29% cited incarceration, and 23% cited mental health issues. Additionally, 13% of respondents indicated that the primary cause of homelessness was related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many individuals experiencing homelessness face significant barriers to obtaining permanent housing. These barriers can range from housing affordability and availability to accessing the economic and social supports (e.g., increased income, rental assistance, and case management). When asked what prevented them from obtaining housing, the most common response was "can't afford rent," reported by 71% of survey respondents, suggesting housing affordability and poverty issues as key obstacles. This was followed by 56% who reported a lack of job or not enough income, and 35% who said they had no money for moving costs. Survey respondents were asked if they have received a housing voucher of any kind in the last 12 months, 10% of all respondents revealed they had, although only 21% of those respondents reported that they were able to successfully use the housing voucher.

Resources

Generally, three types of facilities provide shelter for homeless individuals and families: emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing. In Seaside, two types of these facilities are available (described below). Services available in Seaside are presented in [Table App-27](#).

- **Emergency Shelter:** Provides overnight shelter and fulfills a client's basic needs (i.e., food, clothing, and medical care) either on-site or through off-site services.
- **Transitional Housing:** a residence that provides housing for up to 2 years. Residents of transitional housing are usually connected to rehabilitative services.

Table App-27: Homeless Service Providers in Seaside		
Shelters and Clients	Population Served	Beds and/or Services
Day/Resource Centers		
Monterey Peninsula Unified School District – Family Resource Center	Families and children	Provides support for homeless children and families within the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District including clothing, school supplies, and referral to other community resources to remove barriers to education.
Emergency Shelter		
Community Homeless Solutions-Central Coast Respite Center	Formerly hospitalized adults	A 6-bed shelter for homeless adults in need of respite care following stays in 3 participating hospitals. Access to meals, case management, and supportive services designed to help participants transition to permanent housing. By hospital referral only. The program also maintains a bridge housing program for guests coming out of respite care while lining up permanent housing options.
Community Human Services – Casa de Noche Buena	Women and families	A 20-35 bed year-round shelter. Capacity depends on the number of children in families. Provides case management, housing navigation, meals, laundry facilities, mail service, social recreation activities, and linkages to income, education, and employment
Safe Parking Program	Anyone in need	An overnight safe parking program for people living in their legally registered vehicles. The program opens at 7:00 p.m. nightly and closes each morning at 7:00 a.m.
Salvation Army – Frederiksen House	Families; women with children	Shelter available for up to 90 days in the program facility. The Salvation Army also provides case management, information & referral services.
Transitional Housing		
Salvation Army – Casa de Las Palmas	Families with children	Family transitional housing provides residential care for a period not to exceed 24 months Must be clean and sober. 9 units, 36 beds
Rental Support Services		
Catholic Charities	Anyone in need	Family supportive services program provides eviction prevention assistance, financial education, nutrition education, as well as assistance with Covered California and CalFresh application process. Rental assistance Available November – March.
Monterey County Department of Social Services - Community Benefits Branch	Monterey residents	Provides temporary public assistance benefits and services to assist eligible residents of Monterey County to meet basic needs. Programs include Temporary Cash Assistance for Needy Families (cash aid), General Assistance, Medi-Cal, CalFresh, and CalWORKs. Eligibility for these public benefits is based upon income and resource levels.
Health and Wellness		
Sun Street Centers - Outpatient Counseling	Men, women, and teens	Provides counseling services for men, women, teens. Group and individual sessions are provided for people struggling with alcohol or drug abuse. Bi-lingual services are available. Counseling for couples and families is also available.

Table App-27: Homeless Service Providers in Seaside

Shelters and Clients	Population Served	Beds and/or Services
Community Human Services - Genesis House	Men, women, and perinatal women	A 36-bed state-licensed residential drug treatment program for men, women, and perinatal women seeking recovery from substance abuse. Children ages 0-5 may live with their mothers in treatment. Medi-Cal accepted.

Source: Monterey County Homeless Services Resource Guide, January 2023.

For more details see:

<https://www.salinascityesd.org/cms/lib/CA50010838/Centricity/Domain/149/Homeless%20Services%20Resource%20Guide%20ENG%202023.pdf>

Housing navigation services are available to individuals experiencing housing instability or homelessness, often in conjunction with case management. Organizations offering housing navigation include:

- Community Health Engagement (831)770-1700
- Housing Resource Center (831) 424-9186
- Central Coast Center for Independent Living (831) 757-2968

The Housing Authority of Monterey County (HACM) also has an HCV program specifically for homeless/housing unstable residents called the Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV). HACM has dedicated Housing Navigator staff.

6. Farmworkers

Farmworkers are a special needs group due to the lower wages associated with their occupations. Many farmworkers also face language barriers and have difficulty finding affordable housing. There is little consensus among the available data on the number of farmworkers working or living in Monterey County. Data collected from the Census has found that Seaside's small population of farmworkers has steadily declined over time. The 1990 Census reported that 594 residents of Seaside were employed in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. By 2000, the number of residents employed in these occupations declined 46% to only 320. According to the 2016-2020 ACS survey, only 135 residents were employed in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Based on the proximity of Seaside to commercial fishing companies operating in the Monterey Bay, a safe assumption is that a significant proportion of the City's farmworkers are fishermen.

The most recent USDA Agricultural Census (2017) estimates that there were 26,929 workers (hired labor) and 1,028 unpaid workers in Monterey County. Of the 26,929 hired laborers, more than half (14,806 workers, 55%) were employed for 150 days or more while the other 45% (12,123) workers were hired for fewer than 150 days and are likely seasonal workers. The USDA Census does not provide data at a City level.

Resources

Due to the limited number of farmworkers in Seaside and the likelihood that most of the agricultural population is employed in the fishing industry, the City's affordable housing programs generally address the needs of farm laborers in Seaside.

7. Military Personnel

Lower incomes and an uncertain length of residency affect the housing needs of military personnel. The City of Seaside was home to the former U.S. Army base Fort Ord, which was deactivated in 1993. In 1990, there were 8,655 people employed in the Armed Forces in Seaside. With the base closure, this figure dropped to 1,446 military personnel in 2000, roughly 6% of the population over 16 years of age. This number dropped even further – to 2.1% (699 military personnel) – by the 2016-2020 ACS.

Resources

The Army contracted with a private development team to replace and/or renovate all of the housing units reserved for military personnel at Ford Ord. This was part of the Army's Residential Communities Initiative (RCI) program and the overall plan was to demolish the original 1,588 military housing units within Seaside city limits and replace them with 1,384 new homes. Thus far, this has resulted in approximately 300 replacement military residential units.⁸

8. College Students

When Congress decided on the closure of Fort Ord, the local community proposed the base be converted into a university. In June 1994, a plan was approved ultimately leading to the establishment of California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB), parts of which are located within north Seaside.

The region's college student population is another significant factor affecting housing demand. Full time equivalent enrollment (FTE) at CSUMB reached 6,373 in the Fall 2022 term.⁹ According to CSUMB, as of 2022, 46% lived in campus apartments or residence halls, and approximately 54% were living off campus, in Seaside and other nearby communities. A large presence of college students puts pressure on the local rental housing market due to their transient housing needs.

Over 1,300 acres of land and a large existing inventory of buildings, many of them residential, have allowed CSUMB to adopt a strong residential campus policy. The campus currently has the capacity to accommodate 3,980 beds for students on the Main and East Campuses and 754 units for faculty and staff in a variety of single-family, multi-family, and dormitory-type units. The campus currently offers co-ed dorms, apartments for single and married students, and suites, as well as special needs housing for disabled students and international students.

In 2016, CSUMB initiated a process to update the 2007 campus master plan. The new 2016 CSUMB Campus Master Plan envisions the future of the university campus as it grows over the next 15 years. To accommodate an expanding California population, CSUMB is planning to move forward with an established growth target of 12,700 FTE students, nearly doubling the size of their current community. This growth not only means an increase in students, but the facilities that support them, including academic buildings, residence halls, recreation facilities, student services, and faculty offices. The Master Plan outlines the space and facility needs for the university's functions – including the needs to support planned growth to 12,700 FTE, with housing for 60% of students (a total of 7,260 beds) and 65% of faculty and staff (a total of 970 units). New residential units are planned to help meet the new capacity needs.¹⁰ In 2017 the campus posted a Draft Campus Master Plan and accepted public comment. The most current plan is the Draft Master Plan Guidelines 2022 document, which includes minor edits to the 2017 Master Plan.

Resources

CSUMB offers a variety of housing options for its students, including eight residence halls, suites, and apartment-style housing, including housing for students with families in its East Campus Apartments. Additionally, to accommodate an increasing need for student housing, CSUMB's Promontory Apartments were opened in the fall of 2015 and offer upper-division students 176 two- to four-bedroom units of single occupancy and double occupancy rooms (up to 723 new student beds).

8 <http://www.fora.org/Projects.html>, Fort Ord Reuse Authority. Accessed January 18, 2016.

9 CSUMB University Fact Book, "Enrollment Overview". <https://csumb.edu/iar/enrollment/>, accessed December 13, 2022.

10 Master Plan Guidelines 2022. <https://csumb.edu/facilities/planning/2022-master-plan-guidelines/>.

9. Extremely Low Income Households

Extremely low income (ELI) households, defined as those earning below 30% of the median family income, face housing problems mostly related to cost burdens. This subset earns income that is nearly equivalent to the federal poverty line. According to the 2015-2019 CHAS, Seaside has approximately 1,425 households with incomes at or below 30% of the household area median income. [Table App-28](#) shows the distribution of ELI households by household type and tenure. About 77% of ELI households are renters and 23% are owner-households. About 50% of all the ELI owner households are elderly households. Elderly households also make up a large share of the ELI renter population – about 24%. Further, more than one third (37%) of all elderly households are considered ELI.

Housing the extremely-low income population can be especially challenging. [Table App-28](#) also shows the incidence of housing problems for ELI households by household type and tenure. The vast majority of extremely low income households face a high incidence of housing problems, defined as a cost burden greater than 30% of income, overcrowding, and/or residing in a unit without complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. About 81% of ELI households were experiencing at least one housing problem according to the 2015-2019 CHAS data. ELI renter households were more likely to experience at least one housing problem at 87%, compared to 59% of ELI owner households. Renter ELI households experience cost burdens at higher rates than owner households (87% of renters compared to 72% of owner households). A substantial finding in this analysis is that 100% of large renter households and large owner households experience at least one housing problem.

Table App-28: Extremely Low-Income Household Problems by HH Type

Household by Type, Income & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total Households
	Elderly	Small Fam	Large Fam	Total Renters	Elderly	Small Fam	Large Fam	Total Owners	
Ext. Low Income (0-30% AMI)	260	460	60	1,100	150	65	15	325	1,425
% of all households	36.6%	15.5%	7.0%	17.4%	8.4%	4.1%	3.3%	7.6%	13.4%
with any housing problems	82.7%	83.7%	100.0%	87.3%	56.7%	84.6%	100.0%	58.5%	80.7%
with cost burden >30%	82.7%	82.6%	100.0%	86.8%	93.3%	69.2%	100.0%	72.3%	83.5%
with cost burden >50%	78.8%	73.9%	100.0%	80.5%	56.7%	69.2%	0.0%	50.8%	73.7%

Note: HUD CHAS (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) data is based on tabulations from the American Community Survey (ACS) and has a smaller sample size than the Decennial Census. Due to the smaller sample size, the data presented may have significant margins of error, particularly for smaller geographies. The intent of the data is to show general proportions of household need, not exact numbers
Source: HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), 2015-2019.

H. Publicly Assisted Rental Housing

1. Tenant-Based Housing Choice Vouchers

The Housing Choice Voucher program is the federal government's major program for assisting extremely low and very low income households, the elderly, and the disabled with finding decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. Because the rental assistance is provided on behalf of the family or individual, participants are able to find and lease privately owned housing, including single-family homes, townhouses, and apartments from landlords who accept vouchers. The Housing Authority of the County of Monterey (HACM) coordinates and administers Section 8 rental assistance on behalf of the City of Seaside.

2. Project-Based Rental Housing Assistance

Housing units developed with public subsidies are an important source of affordable housing to lower income households. Preserving the long-term affordability of such housing units is usually

the most cost-effective means to providing decent and affordable housing to the lower income households in a community. Recognizing this important resource, State Housing Element law requires that a jurisdiction examine the potential loss of publicly subsidized multi-family rental housing for lower income households due to expiration of deed restrictions, affordability covenants, and/or subsidy contracts. This section evaluates the publicly assisted multi-family rental housing in Seaside that is at risk of converting to market-rate housing and the cost to preserve or replace the at-risk units. Resources and programs for preservation or replacement are discussed in later sections.

Table App-29 is an inventory of publicly assisted rental housing projects in Seaside. A total of 447 assisted units are provided in five developments, utilizing a variety of federal and local programs. These programs include HUD Section 8 and Section 202 Programs, as well as the City's own Inclusionary Housing and Density Bonus provisions.

Table App-29: Inventory of Assisted Rental Housing				
Development Name	Total Units	Household Type	Funding Source	Expiration of Affordability
Hannon Assembled Apartments	133	Family	LIHTC	12/17/2019
			Section 8 (85 units)	2/28/2039
Del Monte Manor	192	Family	Section 8 (98 units)	12/31/2041
5200 Coe Avenue	36	Family	Inclusionary Housing Requirement	9/2063
Villa Del Monte	80	Senior	Section 202	9/1/2019
1491 Contra Costa Street	6	Formerly Homeless	Inclusionary Housing and Density Bonus	Perpetuity
Total	447			

Sources: City of Seaside; HUD Multifamily Housing databases (www.huduser.org), 2017.

3. Units at Risk of Converting to Market Rate

State law requires that the City identify, analyze, and propose programs to preserve existing multi-family rental units that are eligible to convert to non-low-income housing uses due to termination of subsidy contract, mortgage prepayment, or expiring use restrictions during a 10-year period commencing on the statutory deadline of the Housing Element update. Thus, this at-risk housing analysis covers from 2023 through 2033. During this 10-year analysis period, no project is at potential risk of converting to market-rate housing.

Villa Del Monte is a nonprofit-owned development for seniors, with its Section 202 loan matured in 2019. With the loan being paid off already, the financial stability of this project is greatly enhanced. Furthermore, because of its nonprofit ownership with a mission to provide affordable housing, this project is identified by the California Housing Partnership as at no risk of converting to market-rate housing.

Hannon Assembled Apartments has an eligible expiration date of 2019. As the project has a long-term Section 8 contract, this project will remain affordable past the planning period of this Housing Element. **The remaining units under the Tax Credit program will also remain affordable so that all 133 units in the Hannon Apartments project are expected to remain affordable during the Sixth Cycle planning period.**

Del Monte Manor, the City's largest affordable housing complex, will be receiving \$20 million of upgrades. The City provided Del Monte Manor with a bridge loan for this effort. With the additional funding for improvements, the long-term use of this development as affordable housing is guaranteed.

I. Estimates of Existing Housing Need

The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) developed by the Census for HUD provides detailed information on housing needs by income level for different types of households in Seaside. The latest detailed CHAS data, based on the 2015-2019 ACS, is displayed in [Table App-30](#). Housing issues 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 burden, including utilities, exceeding 30% of gross income; or
- Severe housing cost burden, including utilities, exceeding 50% of gross income.

The types of housing problems experienced by Seaside households varied according to household income, type and tenure. Major problems identified include:

- In Seaside, renter-households have higher rates of housing problems than owner households (73% versus 32%).
- All (100%) extremely low income large family renter and owner households have housing problems.
- The majority (82%) of elderly renters had at least one housing problem.

Table App-30: Estimating Housing Needs

Household by Type, Income & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total Households
	Elderly	Small Families	Large Families	Total Renters	Elderly	Small Families	Large Families	Total Owners	
Ext. Low Income (0-30% AMI)	260	460	60	1,100	150	65	15	325	1,425
with any housing problems	82.7%	83.7%	100.0%	87.3%	56.7%	84.6%	100.0%	58.5%	80.7%
with cost burden > 30%	82.7%	82.6%	100.0%	86.8%	93.3%	69.2%	100.0%	72.3%	83.5%
with cost burden > 50%	78.8%	73.9%	100.0%	80.5%	56.7%	69.2%	0.0%	50.8%	73.7%
Very Low Income (31-50% AMI)	155	495	260	1,250	305	70	15	485	1,735
with any housing problems	96.8%	97.0%	100.0%	98.4%	31.1%	78.6%	300.0%	49.5%	84.7%
with cost burden > 30%	96.8%	96.0%	100.0%	98.0%	31.1%	64.3%	200.0%	44.3%	83.0%
with cost burden > 50%	41.9%	61.6%	71.2%	58.0%	21.3%	64.3%	100.0%	35.1%	51.6%
Low Income (51-80% AMI)	190	570	290	1,395	410	245	65	745	2,140
with any housing problems	76.3%	76.3%	91.4%	83.5%	43.9%	49.0%	76.9%	49.0%	71.5%
with cost burden > 30%	73.7%	67.5%	70.7%	72.4%	43.9%	49.0%	61.5%	47.7%	63.8%
with cost burden > 50%	34.2%	20.2%	8.6%	22.2%	13.4%	18.4%	0.0%	15.4%	19.9%
Moderate/Above Moderate Income (81% + AMI)	105	1,440	250	2,475	920	1,215	355	2,725	5,200
with any housing problems	66.7%	52.4%	84.0%	51.7%	12.5%	21.4%	53.5%	21.8%	36.1%
with cost burden > 30%	57.1%	38.2%	28.0%	33.1%	13.0%	18.5%	21.1%	16.5%	24.4%
with cost burden > 50%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	2.0%	1.6%	2.1%	0.0%	1.5%	1.7%
Total Households	710	2,965	860	6,325	1,785	1,595	450	4,275	10,600
with any housing problems	81.7%	69.3%	92.4%	73.3%	26.6%	30.7%	66.7%	32.5%	56.8%
with cost burden > 30%	79.6%	60.4%	69.2%	63.4%	30.0%	27.3%	35.6%	29.3%	49.7%
with cost burden > 50%	47.2%	27.2%	31.4%	31.1%	12.3%	10.0%	3.3%	11.5%	23.2%

Source: HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), 2015-2019.

Note: HUD CHAS (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) data is based on tabulations from the American Community Survey (ACS) and has a smaller sample size than the Decennial Census. Due to the smaller sample size, the data presented may have significant margins of error, particularly for smaller geographies. The intent of the data is to show general proportions of household need, not exact numbers.

Section 3: Housing Constraints

Various nongovernmental factors, governmental regulations, and environmental issues pose constraints to the provision of adequate and affordable housing. These constraints may result in housing that is not affordable to lower and moderate income households, or may render residential construction market prices economically infeasible for developers. This section analyzes these potential constraints.

A. Nongovernmental Constraints

Nongovernmental constraints refer to economic and market factors that impact the maintenance, development, and improvement of affordable housing. Although every community is impacted to varying degrees by market constraints, the City of Seaside has instituted policies and programs to offset the impact of market forces, and conserve and expand the availability of safe, decent, and affordable housing opportunities.

1. Market Constraints

Several local and regional constraints hinder the ability to accommodate the demand for housing in Seaside. The City is located near both scenic Monterey Bay and the Silicon Valley, and with the City of Marina, Seaside is home to California State University at Monterey Bay. The attractive location and comparatively less expensive homes than in the region contribute to a high demand for Seaside housing.

Construction Labor Shortage and Construction Costs

Construction costs differ according to type of housing development, with multi-family housing being generally less expensive to construct than single-family homes. However, variations within each construction type exist depending on the size of the unit, and the number and quality of amenities provided. Construction costs can be broken down into two primary categories: materials and labor. A major component of the cost of housing is the cost of building materials, such as wood and wood-based products, cement, asphalt, roofing materials, and pipe. The availability and demand for such materials affect prices for these goods. Another key component of construction costs is labor. California is 200,000 construction workers short to meet Governor Newsom's housing goals. This number comes from a study for Smart Cities Preval. The study finds that California has lost about 200,000 construction workers since 2006. Many lost their job during the recession and found work in other industries. USC housing economist Gary Painter also says that California has "a shortage of construction workers at the price people want to pay." However, the dilemma is that higher pay for construction workers would increase the overall construction costs for housing. In some cases, developers are "importing" workers from out of state for the construction work and pay for their temporary housing during the construction periods.

One indicator of construction costs is Building Valuation Data compiled by the International Code Council (ICC). The unit costs compiled by the ICC include structural, electrical, plumbing, and mechanical work, in addition to interior finish and normal site preparation. The data are national and do not take into account regional differences, nor include the price of the land upon which the building is built. According to the latest Building Valuation Data released in August 2022,¹¹ the national average for development costs per square foot for apartments and single-family homes in 2021 are as follows:

11 <https://www.iccsafe.org/wp-content/uploads/BVD-BSJ-AUG2022.pdf>

- Type I or II, R-2 Residential Multifamily: \$200.50 to \$227.64 per square foot
- Type V Wood Frame, R-2 Residential Multifamily: \$153.00 to \$158.99 per square foot
- Type V Wood Frame, R-3 Residential One and Two Family Dwelling: \$166.08 to \$176.52 per square foot
- R-4 Residential Care/Assisted Living Facilities generally range between \$193.49 to \$269.11 per square foot

In general, construction costs can be lowered by increasing the number of units in a development, until the scale of the project requires a different construction type that commands a higher per square foot cost.

The cost of raw land typically accounts for a large share of total housing production costs as well as the necessary improvements that must be made to a particular site. **While there is not much land for sale, a 0.17-acre lot in Seaside was recently advertised for sale for \$275,000 on Realtor.com.¹² This means the price of land is about \$1.4 million per acre.** However, in recent years increase in material and labor costs have dramatically increased the per unit costs. During the Fifth Cycle Housing element, development pro formas for several affordable housing projects in the region indicated the cost of developing an affordable unit averaged between \$280,000 and \$300,000, including the cost of land. By contrast, the most recent affordable housing project in the area, a 65-unit project in East Garrison located between Marina and Salinas, is costing nonprofit developer CHISPA \$700,569 per unit. This increase has been recent, given that in 2019, a 47-unit Junsay Oaks senior apartment complex completed by CHISPA in Marina cost about \$361,700 per unit.¹³

Construction Financing

Construction loans are rarely available for over 75% of the future project value for multi-family developments. This means that developers must usually supply at least 25% of the project value upfront, and perhaps more if the total cost is more than 75% of the estimated value of the project.

The financing of a residential project, particularly affordable housing is quite complex. The level of subsidies required for affordable projects typically necessitate the pooling of multiple funding sources. Some State housing programs require site control as a prerequisite for applying for funding. However, site control is the most challenging aspect of affordable housing development when nonprofit developers have limited resources to compete for the land available on the market.

As described later in this document, the City supports the production of affordable housing by allocating water credits to developments affordable to lower income households. Other incentives include the State Density Bonus law and mixed-use, land use designations that offer higher allowable densities.

Timing and Density

Non-governmental market constraints can also include timing between project approval and requests for building permits. In most cases, this may be contingent upon the developer's inability to respond to requests for corrections to construction documents, to secure financing for construction or construction crew. In Seaside, the most typical housing development activities are ADUs, which often proceed to construction within one month of entitlement.

City has experienced limited housing development in the past few years. The recent Seaside Market and Ascent projects both achieved 90% or above of the allowable maximum density.

¹² https://www.realtor.com/realestateandhomes-detail/Judson-St_Seaside_CA_93955_M98690-64750?from=srp-list-card

¹³ https://www.montereycountyweekly.com/opinion/mcnw_intro/why-affordable-housing-does-not-come-cheap/article_e0ebcc50-7d7d-11ec-943e-6b8f6ea90d60.html

Furthermore, the proprietor of the Parker Flats site, which obtained approval for a density of 34% below the maximum allowable limit, has indicated an interest in potentially reformulating the project which may achieve a higher density. Overall, due to the limited development applications, the City is able to process these projects in a timely manner complying with the Streamlining Act. For projects that have received entitlements they typically take 6 months to one year to pull building permits due to factors such as financing, labor shortage, and timing for the market.

Mortgage Financing

The 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 by the income, gender, and race of the applicants. This requirement applies to all loan applications for home purchases, improvements, and refinancing, whether financed at market rate or with government assistance.

Table App-31 summarizes the disposition of loan applications submitted to financial institutions in 2021 for home purchase, refinance, and home improvement loans in Seaside. Included is information on loan outcomes (i.e., the proportions of applications that were approved, were denied, or were incomplete or withdrawn by the applicant).

Loan Type	Total Applicants	Percent Approved	Percent Denied	Percent Other
Conventional Purchase	217	74.7%	4.6%	20.7%
Government-backed Purchase	46	58.7%	10.9%	30.4%
Home Improvement	46	45.7%	28.3%	26.1%
Refinance	1,179	64.6%	12.4%	23.0%
Total	1,488	65.3%	11.7%	23.0%

Notes:

This data is the sum of the loan applications for Tracts within Seaside city limits: Census Tracts 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, and 140.

"Approved" includes loans approved by the lenders whether or not accepted by the applicant.

"Other" includes loan applications that were either withdrawn or closed for incompleteness.

Source: FFIEC Home Mortgage Disclosure Act MSA/MD Aggregate Reports-- Disposition of loan applications, by location of property and type of loan, 2021.

Home Purchase Loans

In 2021, a total of 217 households applied for conventional loans to purchase homes in Seaside. The overall loan approval rate was 75% and 5% of applications were denied. Fewer applications (46 applications) were submitted for government-backed loans (e.g., FHA, VA) in Seaside. Among applications for government-backed home purchase loans in 2022, 59% were approved and 11% were denied.

Refinance Loans

Seaside residents filed 1,179 applications for home refinance loans in 2021 – the most of any loan type. This is likely because many homeowners with adjustable rate mortgages or unfavorable fixed rate mortgages chose to refinance their home loans after federal interest rates were lowered significantly and robust house price appreciation in 2021. According to Freddie Mac's Report on Trends in Mortgage Refinancing Activity in 2021,¹⁴ house prices rose 17.7% in 2021, compared to an 11.3% growth in 2020. Approximately 65% of these home refinance applications were approved, while about 12% were denied.

14 <https://www.freddiemac.com/research/insight/20220425-trends-mortgage-refinancing-activity>

Home Improvement Loans

Applications for home improvement loans had the lowest approval rates of any loan type. Only 46% of these applications were approved and 28% were denied by lending institutions in 2021. The large proportion of home improvement loan denials may be explained by the nature of these loans. Most applicants already maintain a mortgage loan and therefore have high debt-to-income ratio to qualify for additional financing.

Foreclosures

Foreclosure activities have been limited in Seaside in recent years. As of July 2019, five homes were listed as bank-owned or foreclosures on whereforeclosures.com. However, 27 properties were in pre-foreclosure sales. Nevertheless, this level of foreclosure activities was significantly below the level during housing recession (when 174 foreclosures were reported a 6-month period between June 2008 and January 2009).

2. Community Response to Intensification

In general, the Seaside community understands the need for additional housing. Out-of-town property owners seem very receptive to increases in density, as it allows them to build more units and collect more rent. Many if not most of the ADUs proposed in the City are being built on investment properties by property owners who do not reside on-site. Local opposition to ADUs is coming from the property owners who live on-site, as it presumes to affect their quality of life and enjoyment of their property. In many cases their home represents their primary asset and they do not have the resources to relocate to other properties within the community, especially if their property values are diminished by additional adjacent housing. Property owners cite lack of on-street parking and elimination of views as their primary concerns. There is a need for more housing in the community, and while the community understands this in the abstract, many still feel their quality of life is under attack. Another group that opposes intensification includes slow- or no-growth advocates (such as Landwatch). These organizations are monitoring the redevelopment of the former Fort Ord, another area with significant residential development potential.

B. Governmental Constraints

Local policies and regulations can impact the price of housing and, in particular, affordable housing. Local policies and regulations may include land use controls, site improvement requirements, fees and exactions, permit processing procedures, and other issues. This section discusses potential governmental constraints to housing investment as well as measures to mitigate potential impacts.

The City complies with the Government Transparency bill. Planning and development regulations, including the General Plan,¹⁵ Zoning Ordinance,¹⁶ fee schedules,¹⁷ and other information that facilitates the development and improvement of properties in the City is available online.

1. Land Use Controls

The Land Use Element of the Seaside General Plan sets forth policies for residential development. These land use policies, coupled with zoning regulations, establish the amount and distribution of land to be allocated for different uses. Housing supply and costs are affected by the amount of land designated for residential use, the density at which residential development is permitted, and the standards that govern the character of development. This Housing Element update is part of the comprehensive update to the General Plan, but is entirely consistent with the existing 2004 General Plan.

15 <https://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/269/Seaside-General-Plan>

16 <https://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/270/Seaside-Zoning-Code>

17 <https://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/196/Fees-Charges-PDF>

The proposed Land Use Element provides for the following land use designations allow for residential development:

- **Neighborhood Low:** Provides for the retention, maintenance, and development of existing single-family residential neighborhoods. Allowable density is up to eight units per acre (one unit per parcel, plus a second unit where allowed).
- **Neighborhood Medium:** Provides for the development of a wide range of low and moderate density living accommodations, including attached/detached single-family and house-form multi-family structures. Allowable density is 8 to 15 units per acre.
- **Neighborhood General:** Allows for a variety of residential building types that co-exist in close proximity to one another, including single-family, townhomes, walk-up apartments, and low-rise multi-family residential. Allowable density is 15 to 30 units per acre.
- **Neighborhood High:** Allows for multi-family residences at a range of densities and building types from townhomes to four-story, multi-unit buildings. Allowable density is up to 45 units per acre.
- **Employment:** Provides area for a range of employment uses to expand and diversify the City's economy. Allows live/work units. Allowable Floor Area Ratio (FAR) is 0.65 to 2.5.
- **Mixed Use Low:** Provides for areas with a wide variety of existing residential and commercial uses. Provides for additional housing and expansion of neighborhood-serving retail and commercial uses. Allowable uses include mixed retail/residential, mixed office/residential, and standalone live/work and moderate density residential. Allowable FAR is 2.5.
- **Mixed Use High:** Supports new lively, thriving areas in the City by accommodating multi-story, mixed-use buildings at higher intensity and/or a diverse mix of uses. Provides for vertical and horizontal mixed-use development. Allowable uses include mixed retail/residential, mixed office/residential, and standalone high density residential in certain areas. Allowable FAR is 3.0.
- **West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan:** Implements the West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan. Provides for mixed use and standalone high density residential development up to 60 units per acre.
- ~~**Future Seaside East Specific Plan (SP):** To establish neighborhood character intensities and uses in Surplus II, 26 Acre area and Seaside East.~~
- **Recreational Commercial:** Provides for outdoor recreational facilities. Allowable uses include a limited amount of residential. Allowable FAR is 0.2.
- **Military:** Includes lands retained by the U.S. Armed Forces for on-going military-related activities within the former Fort Ord Boundary. Allowable uses include military housing.

Until the new General Plan 2040 is adopted, the City will continue to provide for housing under its existing General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. The City will conduct a comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance to implement the new General Plan 2040 when adopted. In the interim, the new General Plan land use designations can be implemented through the existing zoning districts in the current Zoning Ordinance. [Table App-32](#) summarizes the land use designations and zoning districts that either allow residential development as a permitted use or through consideration of a discretionary process, via a Use Permit (UP).

Table App-32: Land Use Designations and Zoning Implementation

Proposed General Plan Land Use Designation	Existing General Plan (2004) Land Use Designation	Corresponding Existing Zone District(s)
Neighborhood Low	Low Density Single Family Residential	Single-Family Residential (RS-8)
Neighborhood Medium	Medium Density Single Family Residential	Single-Family Residential (RS-12)
Neighborhood General	Medium Density Residential	Medium Density Residential (RM)
Neighborhood High	High Density Residential	High Density Residential (RH)
Mixed Use Low	Mixed Use	Commercial Mixed-Use (CMX)
Mixed Use High		Community Commercial (CC)
Employment		Regional Commercial (CRG) Heavy Commercial (CH)
Recreational Commercial	N/A	Fort Ord Visitor-Serving Commercial District (V-FO)
Military	Military	Military (M)

Source: Seaside Zoning Ordinance, October 2022.

*In the V-FO zone district, property development standards for residential uses shall be those applicable in the RS-8 (Single-Family Residential) zoning district.

2. West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan

The West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan was adopted in 2010 to revitalize the City of Seaside's West Broadway Avenue. The Specific Plan Area is located in the southwest portion of the City, immediately south of the Seaside Auto Mall. Roberts Lake and Laguna Grande are to the southwest, while the Monterey Bay Coastal Recreation Trail and Highway 1 separate the Plan Area from the Bay.

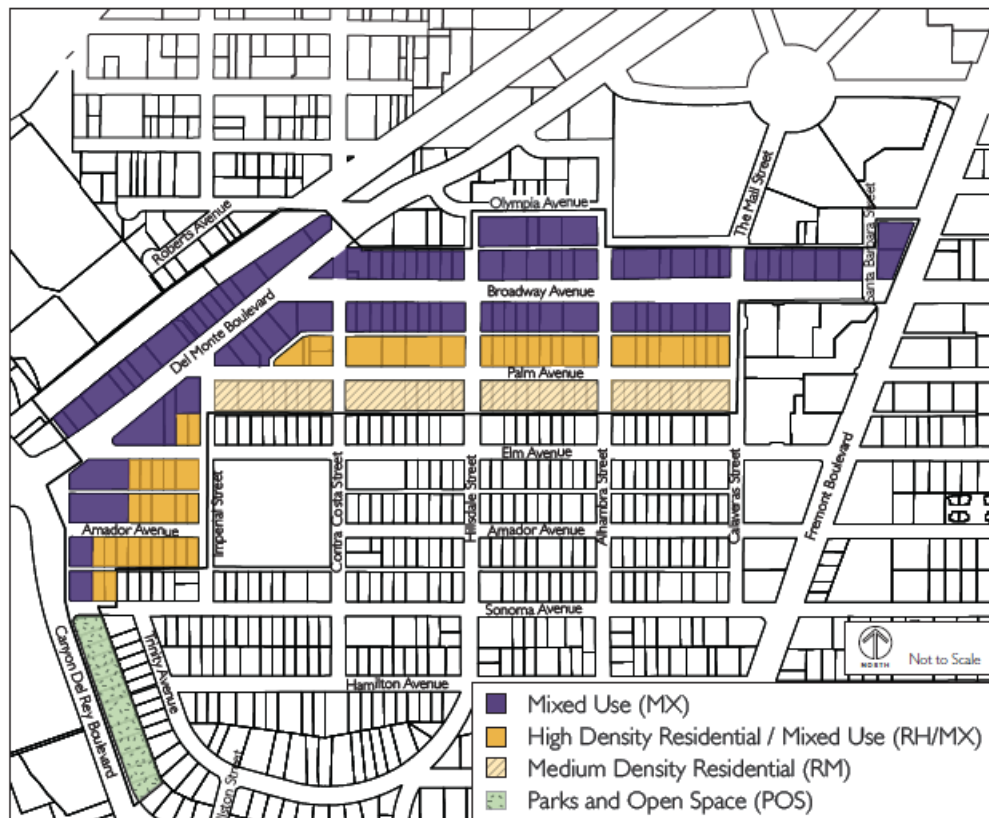
The development standards for the West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan are established to encourage redevelopment of existing properties into more urbanized, high-intensity uses between three and five stories, with hotels going up to eight stories. The reduced parking requirements for development in the West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan intend to minimize the impact of parking and re-enforce the intended transit and pedestrian-oriented character.

Overall, the Specific Plan anticipates accommodating 213 mixed-use residential units and 199 multi-family units in various areas:

- Mixed Use (MX): 30-60 units per acre
- High Density Residential (RH): 20-30 units per acre
- Medium Density Residential (RM): 10-20 units per acre

For all residential and mixed-use development, the parking requirements are 1.5 spaces per unit with two or more bedrooms, and one space per studio or one-bedroom unit.

Figure App-5: West Broadway Urban Village SP – Land Use Designations



3. Inclusionary Housing Program

Inclusionary housing describes a local government requirement that a specified percentage of new housing units be reserved for, and affordable to, lower and moderate income households. The goal of inclusionary housing programs is to increase the supply of affordable housing commensurate with new market-rate development in a jurisdiction. This can result in improved regional jobs-housing balances and foster greater economic and racial integration within a community. The policy is most effective in areas experiencing a strong demand for housing. The City of Seaside has adopted an Inclusionary Housing Program (IHP) in its Zoning Ordinance (Section 17.32.020) to expand affordable housing options in Seaside. Each residential development, of three or more units, including condominium conversions, is required to provide at least 20% of their total units affordable to moderate, low or very low income households. The number of inclusionary units required is determined at the tentative or parcel map stage or at the issuance of a building permit, if a processing map is not required. At least one third of the required inclusionary units must be restricted to low income households. An additional one third of inclusionary units must be restricted for very low income households and the remaining third can be moderate income. To encourage the development of low and very low income housing the City Council has the authority to permit the following equivalents:

1. Each very low income unit is equivalent to two moderate-income units
2. Each low income unit is equivalent to 1.5 moderate income units.

Inclusionary units can be for sale or rental. For sale inclusionary units must be priced at an affordable price with renewed restrictions upon each change of ownership up to the 40-year affordability period. The maximum sale price for the resale of an inclusionary housing unit must be the lower of either the fair market value or the seller's lawful purchase price increased by the lesser of the rate of increase of area median income during the seller's ownership or the rate at which the consumer price index increased during the seller's ownership. Sellers are able to recover the market value of capital improvements made to the property.

The inclusionary housing policy is not a constraint to housing development because it includes reasonable exemptions and fosters the creation of affordable housing. Affordable housing developments with units that are very low, low, and moderate income restricted are exempt from the ordinance, as is housing constructed by a government agency and second/accessory dwelling units. The City of Seaside offers three alternatives to developers to satisfy inclusionary housing requirements:

1. Off Site Construction: Units can be constructed off site if the inclusionary units will be located in an area that the Council finds is in greater need of affordable housing.
2. Land Dedication: In lieu of building inclusionary units, a developer can choose to dedicate land to the City suitable for the construction of inclusionary units that the Council determines to be of equivalent or greater value than is produced by applying the inclusionary obligation.
3. Combination: The Council may accept any combination of on-site construction, off-site construction, in-lieu fees and land dedication that at least equal the cost of providing inclusionary units on-site construction. The value of a proposed land dedication will be determined by a City appointed appraiser.

The Council can approve, conditionally approve, or reject any alternative proposed by a developer. Any approval or conditional approval must be based on the finding that affordable housing creation would be better served by a proposed alternative. When making a finding, the Council must consider the following:

1. Whether implementation of an alternative would overly concentrate inclusionary units within any specific area and, if so, must reject the alternative unless the undesirable concentration of inclusionary units is offset by other identified benefits that flow from implementation of the alternative is issue; and
2. The extent to which other factors affect the feasibility of prompt construction of the inclusionary units on the property, such as costs and delays, the need for an appraisal, site design, zoning, infrastructure, clear title, grading and environmental review.

A developer can also apply for an adjustment or waiver of inclusionary housing requirements which the Council determines. To receive an adjustment or waiver, the developer must make a showing when they are applying for a first approval for the residential development and/or as part of any appeal that the City provides as part of the process for the first approval. In determining whether a developer is eligible for an adjustment the Council assumes the following:

1. That the developer is subject to the inclusionary housing requirement or in-lieu fee;
2. The extent to which the developer will benefit from inclusionary incentives;
3. That the developer will be obligated to provide the most economical inclusionary units feasible in terms of construction, design, location and tenure; and
4. That the developer is likely to obtain other housing subsidies where such funds are reasonably available.

The Inclusionary Housing Policy does not constrain housing development in the City and is consistent with State law (AB 1505) that authorizes inclusionary policies of up to 15% for lower income households. During the past few years, the City achieved several affordable housing units through its Inclusionary Housing Policy and Density Bonus provisions:

- **Ascent:** Nine multi-family buildings and one mixed-use building for a total of 106 residential units and 4,079 square feet of commercial floor area. Sixteen (16) rental housing units are restricted to occupancy by low-income households for a period of 55 years.
- **Campus Town:** 1,485 units consisting of single-family dwellings and townhouses, condominium units, apartments and associated improvements on 85 acres of the former

Fort Ord military base. The Project includes 225 affordable housing units (350 equivalent inclusionary units, or 23%).

4. Residential Development Standards

Seaside regulates the type, location, density, and scale of residential development primarily through the Zoning Ordinance. Zoning regulations are designed to protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of residents, implement the policies of the City's General Plan, and preserve the character and integrity of neighborhoods. [Table App-33](#) summarizes the current and most pertinent residential development standards in Seaside. Upon completion of the General Plan update, the City will embark on a comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, with appropriate development standards to implement the new General Plan land use policy. [The CH zone functions primarily as the City's industrial zone \(uses similar to industrial uses\). Only live/work housing is allowed in CH zoning district.](#) In addition, per SB 330, the City will develop objective design standards that will provide a preliminary application process for residential development.

Table App-33: Residential Development Standards

Standard	RS-8	RS-12	RM	RH	V-FO*	CRG	CMX, CC	CH
Min. Lot Size	5,500 sf	3,750 sf	3,750 sf	3,750 sf	5,500 sf	20,000 sf	4,000 sf	12,000 sf
Min. Lot Width	40'		50'	50'	40'	100'	40'	100'
Max. Density	8 dua/1 du per parcel, plus second unit where allowed by Section 17.52.230.		15 dua/3 du per site	25 dua	10 dua	Mixed-use; up to 25 du/ac (max height)	Mixed use; up to 1 du for each 1,742 s.f. of site area	Live/work units only; no density limit as long as within FAR
						25 du/ac; Live/work no density limit as long as within FAR	25 du/ac; Live/work no density limit as long as within FAR	
Setbacks								
Front	15'	15'	15'	15'	15'	0'	0'	10'
Side - Interior	5' minimum, 10' combined; 10' (common wall or zero lot line)	Single Dwellings: 5' (<24' tall); 15' combined with 5' on one side (>24' tall); 10' (common wall or zero lot line) Other Buildings: 5' (<24' tall), 30' combined, with 12' on one side (>24' tall)	Single Dwellings: 5' (<24' tall); 15' combined with 5' on one side (>24' tall); 10' (common wall or zero lot line) Other Buildings: 5' (<24' tall); 30' combined, with 12' on one side (>24' tall)	5' minimum, 10' combined; 10' (common wall or zero lot line)	30 ft total, 18 ft minimum on one side and 12 ft minimum on the other.	0'	0'	0'
Side – Street	10'	10'	10' (single dwellings) 15' (other buildings)	10'	0'	0'	0'	0'
Rear	15' Attached garage 13'	15' Attached garage 13'	15' (<24' tall) 20' (>24' tall)	15'	0'	0'	0'	0'
Max. FAR	0.45 ⁽¹⁾	0.45 ⁽¹⁾	0.45 ⁽¹⁾	0.45 ⁽¹⁾	3.0 for hotels; 1.0 for other uses	2.0 ⁽²⁾	0.50	
Max. Lot Coverage ⁽³⁾	65%	65%	60%	65%	90%	N/A	90%	

Table App-33: Residential Development Standards

Standard	RS-8	RS-12	RM	RH	V-FO*	CRG	CMX, CC	CH
Min. Open Space	None		Single-family: None Multi-family, 2-3 du: 200 sf common plus 150 sf/du private	Single-family: None Multi-family, 2-4 du: 200 sf common plus 150 sf/du private; 5-10 du: 500 sf common plus 150 sf/du private	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Max. Height	24'^(4)(5)		24'^(4)(6) 36'^(7)	24'^(4)(6) 48'^(7)	24'^(4)(5)	Lesser of 6 stories or 72 ft	4 stories or 48'	Lesser of 3 stories or 36 ft

Source: Seaside Zoning Ordinance, 2022.

dua = dwelling units per acre; *property development standards for residential uses in VF-O shall be those applicable in the RS-8 (Single-Family Residential) zoning district.

Notes:

1. Exclude garages up to 440 sf from FAR calculations.
2. FAR for CC district is 2.0 in Broadway Corridor; 0.50 elsewhere in CC district.
3. Buildings and pavement.
4. Architectural Review approval required for structures over 18' tall.
5. Maximum 30' height if height is compatible with lot size and surrounding properties, consistent with building size, and allows for exceptional architectural design.
6. Single-Family, Duplex, and Triplex units
7. Multi-family (4+) units

Lot Standards

The minimum lot sizes for residential lots in Seaside range from 3,750 square feet to 5,500 square feet. The RS-12, RM, and RH zones allow small lots of 3,750 square feet for single-family as well as high density residential units. The commercial mixed-use zones (CMX and CC) allow a minimum lot size of 4,000 square feet, while the RS and V-FO zones both have minimum lot sizes of 5,500 square feet. The CH and CRG zones require a minimum lot size of 12,000 sf and 20,000 sf, respectively. Lot widths are 40 feet in the RS, commercial zones, and V-FO, and are 50 feet in the medium and high density residential zones, and 100 feet in the CRG and CH zones. These minimum lot size standards are typical and cover the majority of the City and do not constrain residential development.

Floor-to-Area Ratio (FAR)

Seaside allows a maximum FAR of 0.45 in RS-8, RS-12, RM, RH, and V-FO zoning districts. This FAR maximum may be a constraint to achieving maximum density of 15 units per acre and 25 units per acre, respectively. The development standards under the Zoning Ordinance update will focus on density in residential zones, removing FAR requirements. FAR requirements will only be applied for Mixed-Use Low and Mixed-Use High under the comprehensive Zoning Ordinance Update. The City will ensure appropriate FARs are established to facilitate the development of multi-family and mixed-use development in mixed use zones, accommodating the maximum allowable densities.

Lot Coverage

The Zoning Ordinance establishes a maximum lot coverage of 65% for the RS, RM, and V-FO zones and 60% for the RH zone. Commercial zones where residential uses are allowed set a maximum lot coverage of 90% for residential and residential mixed-use developments. The City's lot coverage standards are typical and allow developments to achieve the maximum allowable density.

Yard Setbacks

Commercial mixed-use zones in Seaside have no setback requirements, except in the CH (10-foot front setback) and CRG (30-foot total side setback combined total) zones. All residential zones and the V-FO zone have a 15-foot front setback, 10- to 15-foot combined side setbacks, and 15- to 20-foot rear setbacks. These setbacks are intended to create a safe and visually cohesive aesthetic to residential development throughout the City.

Height Limits

Seaside allows building heights up to 24 feet in low density residential zones and in the V-FO zone, accommodating up to two stories with review approval. Multi-family housing can be as high as 36 and 48 feet in the medium and high density residential zones, respectively. Commercial zones where residential uses are permitted can accommodate buildings up to 72 feet (lesser of six stories). These height limits can accommodate three- to four-story buildings, allowing the achievement of maximum permitted densities.

Parking Standards

In addition to the development standards identified above, Seaside requires a certain number of parking spaces to be provided for each new residential unit. The requirements are identified in [Table App-34](#). Typically, the cost associated with parking construction (particularly covered parking) can be viewed as a constraint to affordable housing development, particularly for multi-family housing. Seaside's parking requirements are designed to accommodate vehicle ownership rates associated with different residential uses. The City also offers reduced parking

Under AB 2097, cities cannot impose a minimum automobile parking requirement on most development projects located within a half-mile radius of a major transit stop. Most of the City is located within ½ mile from major transit stops (Figure App-6) and can be eligible for the parking reductions of AB 2097. In addition, requirements for attached single-family units (condos and townhomes) at two spaces within a garage plus one space for guest parking may be a constraint for this type of housing. The City will review parking requirements for garage/covered parking for all unit types, including multi-family and condominiums, as a potential constraint on development as part of the comprehensive Zoning Ordinance Update (Program 16).

High Quality Transit Stop Areas

1/2 Mile from High Quality Transit Area

Seaside Existing GULU

- Neighborhood Low
- Neighborhood Medium
- Neighborhood General
- Neighborhood High
- Mixed-Use Low
- Mixed-Use High
- Employment
- Future Seaside East Specific Plan
- Campus Town Specific Plan
- West Broadway Specific Plan
- Public/Institutional
- Military
- Parks and Open Space
- Recreational
- Commercial

Map labels include: Sand City, Del Monte Heights, Seaside, Del Rey Oaks, Retreat, Del Monte, Ramona Ave, Casanova Ave, Blumas Ave, Kimball Ave, Roush Ave, Hilby Ave, Main Ave, Seaside Ave, Elgin Ave, Olympic Ave, Washington St, Lincoln St, Broadway Ave, La Bolla Ave, Old Grove Ave, Military Ave, Sand Dunes Dr, Cabrillo Hwy, Monte Vista Dr, Santa Rosa Ave, Eucalyptus, 426 ft, and esri.

0.4mi

City of Seaside
2023-2031 Housing Element

Packet Page 257

In addition, the City's parking standards are outdated with respect to a number of special residential uses that are regulated by State law:

- Emergency/transitional shelters: Table 3-8 of the Zoning Ordinance states that parking requirements for emergency/transitional shelters are "determined by use permit." SB 2 (2007) requires emergency shelters to be permitted by right (without discretionary review or use permit) in designated zone(s). AB 139 (2021) requires local jurisdictions to amend its zoning provisions for emergency shelters, establishing parking requirements based on staffing level only. Although Zoning Ordinance Section 17.52.100 specifies that emergency shelters are permitted by right in the CC zone and Census Tract 137 and in those areas shall provide one space per staff member. The Zoning Ordinance update will clarify that parking requirements for by-right shelters are based on staff level, and not subject to a use permit.

Furthermore, Government Code (§65582) defines "transitional housing" as buildings configured as rental housing 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. State law requires transitional housing meeting state definition to be considered as a residential use subject to the same requirements as other residential uses in the same zone. Therefore, transitional housing should not be listed in the same category as emergency shelters in Zoning Ordinance Table 3-8.

- Pursuant to the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Service Act, residential care facilities serving six or fewer residents may not be subject to stricter zoning standards than other residential uses; therefore, the parking requirements in Zoning Ordinance Table 3-8 for residential care facilities should be modified to clarify this requirement.

A program has been included in the Housing Element to amend Table 3-8 of the Zoning Ordinance to ensure compliance with various state requirements as listed above.

Table App-34: Parking Standards	
Unit Type	Parking Spaces Required
Single-Family Detached (new construction)	2 spaces within a garage/carport
Single dwelling or townhouse, attached (new construction)	2 spaces within a garage for each unit, plus 1 covered or uncovered space for each unit for guest parking
Single-family dwelling, narrow lot (less than 50 ft)	2 spaces, at least one within a garage
Single-family dwelling with additions, attached or detached* (existing)	0-1,200 s.f.: no additional parking requirement
	1,201- 1,800 s.f.: 2 spaces, at least one covered
	1,801+ s.f.: 2 covered spaces
Duplex, Triplex, Fourplex	1 covered space per dwelling unit, plus 1 space for each 2 units for guest parking
Emergency/Transitional Shelter	Determined by Use Permit
Live-Work Unit	2 spaces for each unit, one covered space for the living space and one space for the work space for use by customers or guests
Multiple-Family (except condominiums)	1 covered space per dwelling unit, plus 1 space for each 2 units for guest parking (units up to 1,800 sf)
	2 covered spaces for each unit, plus 1 covered or uncovered space for each 2 units for guest parking (units greater than 1,800 sf)
Condominiums	2 covered spaces per unit, plus 1 space per unit for guest parking
Mobile Homes	Outside mobile home park: 1 space per home; Within mobile home park: 2 covered spaces per home (tandem parking allowed in an attached carport) plus 1 guest space per 4 homes Recreational vehicle parking shall be provided at the rate of 1 covered or uncovered space for every 5 units

Table App-34: Parking Standards

Unit Type	Parking Spaces Required
Senior Housing	1 covered space for each unit, plus 1 covered or uncovered guest parking space for each 10 units
Residential Care Facility	1 covered space for each 2 residential units, plus 1 covered or uncovered space for each 4 units for guests and employees
Residential Second Unit	1 covered or uncovered space

*An existing garage shall not be converted unless the replacement parking is provided within a garage.

Source: City of Seaside Zoning Ordinance, Section 17.34.040, Table 3-8 Parking Requirements by Land Use July 2022.

5. Flexibility from Development Standards

Seaside provides several mechanisms to maintain flexibility in development standards. This flexibility is an important means to address limitations inherent at a specific site (e.g., topographic, geographic, physical, or otherwise), as well as provide a means to address other important goals and objectives of the City Council, such as providing affordable housing for all income groups.

6. Cumulative Analysis of Land Use Controls - Seaside Market Example

The City recently approved a mixed-use project on four parcels in the West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan, zoned both Mixed Use and High Density Residential/Mixed Use. The site is currently developed with the former Seaside Market grocery store, which has been nonoperational for a number of years. The proposed project is a five-story mixed use building with

- 8,900 sf of commercial tenant space on the ground floor for up to 12 commercial tenants;
- a total of 32 residential units totaling 17,100 sf;
- a landscaped parking area; and
- the following rooftop amenities: a tasting room featuring a 1,575 sf rooftop deck and 1,450 sf modular unit, a public rooftop deck of 3,150 sf, and a 1,180 sf indoor resident lounge.

The structure's height ranges from 15-22 ft on the single-story portion to 48-64 ft on the five-story portion. A condition of approval has been added to the project. Prior to issuance of a Building Permit, the applicant (or another interested party) shall obtain approval from the City of Seaside to consolidate the four existing parcels on the property, and shall submit a request for the consolidation of said parcels to the County of Monterey.

The proposed project complies with the Mixed Use zone (and High Density Residential/Mixed Use zone (development standards for a Mixed-Use Development, as summarized below.

	WBSP Section	Regulation	Compliant Proposal
Ground floor level uses	7.B.1.1	Ground floor level retail sales and service uses or eating and drinking establishments are required for all parcels that front onto Broadway Avenue, Del Monte Boulevard, and Olympia Avenue.	The commercial tenant spaces are intended to be occupied/leased to retail and service uses.
Permitted Upper Floor Uses	7.B.1.4	Permitted upper floor uses on primary streets are intended to provide residential and small office uses above the ground floor including: B.1.4.1 Multi-family residential.	Multi-family residential and commercial rooftop, which is open to the public and has exclusive amenities for the residents.
Floor Area Ratio	7.B.4.1.1	For all commercial and mixed-use development with a residential component: 3.0 FAR.	Site area: 25,352 sf Proposed development: 29,630 sf
Density	7.B.4.2.1	Mixed-use development: 30 to 60 du/acre	Proposed FAR: 1.17 Proposed units: 32 Site area: .582 acre 55 du/acre
Setbacks	7.B.6.1-.3	B.6.1 Setbacks on Del Monte Boulevard, Canyon Del Rey Boulevard and the First Block of Side Streets, B.6.1.1 Front Setbacks: 0 feet minimum, 10 feet maximum; and B.6.1.2 Side Setbacks: 0 feet minimum and 5 feet maximum B.6.2 Setbacks on All Other Streets, B.6.2.3 Rear Setbacks: no rear setback.	All setbacks proposed at 0 (zero) feet.

Open Space	7.B.7	Mixed-use developments are required to provide publicly-accessible open space in the form of plazas, paseos and other greenspace.	The enclosed paseo, plaza, and 3,150 sf rooftop deck are accessible to the public.
Connectivity	B.7.3.1	All public open spaces shall be accessible to the public during daylight hours and in the evening when businesses are open, and shall be designed to connect with public rights-of-way and adjacent public open spaces in the vicinity.	Condition of Approval: Access to the paseo feature from the site's interior and Del Monte Boulevard shall remain open to the public during commercial business hours.
Bicycle Parking	7.8.5.1-.3	B.8.5.1: Bicycle parking at 10 percent of vehicle requirements for all uses B.8.5.2 For mixed-use development, secure bicycle parking shall be provided at each entrance, and include a shelter, as feasible. B.8.5.3 Bicycle parking shall be installed at highly visible locations that are close to the main entrance of a destination.	Three racks, accommodating 5 stalls each, for a total of 15 bicycle parking spaces distributed evenly throughout the project.

Cumulatively, the project was able to meet most City development standards and achieve the maximum allowable density. The project only had an issue in meeting the open space requirement and had to use Density Bonus open space reductions incentives. The project qualified for Density Bonus incentives pursuant to Zoning Ordinance Section 17.33.040.B.1, as over five percent of the total number of units (2 units out of 32 total) will be affordable to very low income households. As a development incentive, the requirements of Chapter 7, B.5.1.2 and B.5.2.1, of the fourth and fifth stories required to be stepped back from the third-story street walls at 10 feet minimum and the minimum two-story requirement of the single-story portion of the proposal shall not be applicable.

The City will review development standards to implement the General Plan update to ensure maximum density can be achieved as part of the comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update.

Planned Development Permit

The Planned Development Permit is intended to provide for flexibility in the application of Zoning Ordinance standards to proposed development under limited and unique circumstances. The purpose is to allow consideration of innovation in site planning and other aspects of project design, and more effective design responses to site features, uses on adjoining properties, and environmental impacts than the Zoning Ordinance standards would produce without adjustment.

Density Bonus Ordinance

A density bonus over the otherwise maximum allowable residential density under the applicable zoning district is available to developers who provide affordable housing as part of their projects. State law also entitles developers of eligible affordable and senior housing to at least one regulatory concession or incentive. Density bonuses, together with the incentives and/or concessions, result in a lower average cost of land per dwelling unit thereby making the provision of affordable housing more feasible.

The City's Density Bonus Ordinance was last updated in 2013. Since then, several changes have been made to the State Density Bonus law. These include:

- **AB 2222:** Eliminates density bonuses and other incentives previously available unless the developer agrees to replace pre-existing affordable units on a one-for-one basis. Increases the required affordability period from 30 years to 55 years for all density bonus units. Furthermore, if the units that qualified an applicant for a density bonus are affordable ownership units, as opposed to rental units, they must be subject to an equity sharing model rather than a resale restriction.
- **AB 2501:** Makes changes to: the timeline for processing application for a density bonus; electing to accept no density increase; and determining the value of concessions and incentives.
- **AB 2556:** Clarifies the replacement requirements as established by AB 2222.
- **AB 2442:** Requires a density bonus be granted for a housing development if applicant agrees to construct housing for transitional foster youth, disabled veterans, or homeless person.
- **AB 1934:** Provides a density bonus to a commercial development if the developer enters into an agreement for partnered housing either as a joint project or two separate projects encompassing affordable housing.
- **AB 1763:** Density bonus and increased incentives for 100% affordable housing projects for lower income households.
- **AB 1227:** Density bonus for student housing development for students enrolled at a full-time college, and to establish prioritization for students experiencing homelessness.
- **AB 2345:** Revised the requirements for receiving concessions and incentives, and the maximum density bonus provided from 35% to 50%.

The City of Seaside will update its density bonus ordinance to comply with these new provisions as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance to implement the new General Plan.

Mixed-Use Districts

The City permits multi-family housing and mixed-use projects with a residential component in the CMX, CC, and CRG, CH zones, with the approval of a Use Permit. These districts permit residential development in conjunction with certain office and/or commercial uses within potential pedestrian- and transit-oriented activity centers. Seaside's mixed-use districts have been used successfully to combine apartments with retail and offices along major thoroughfares. This development trend is a return to the mixed land use pattern of older downtown areas.

Design Flexibility of Substandard Lots

This option provides relief from established zoning requirements for single family units on substandard lots. The standards allow exceptions to setback requirements in exchange for architectural design features to enhance the development and maximize use of remaining open space on the property. This provision of the Zoning Ordinance has been used on several occasions to foster development on lots which otherwise could not be developed.

In summary, the City of Seaside provides design flexibility in its Zoning Ordinance to facilitate and encourage infill development and housing opportunities in single-family, multi-family, and commercial zones. These incentives can be used to mitigate any potential impact of residential development standards on the cost and affordability of housing. As later illustrated in the three conceptual site plans, development standards in the City can facilitate a variety of housing types and densities, including family apartments, senior apartments, and townhomes/condominiums.

7. Coastal Zone

Pursuant to state law, a jurisdiction must maintain records of affordable housing in the Coastal Zone. Specifically, demolition of housing units previously occupied by low and moderate income households must be replaced. However, several exceptions apply:

- The conversion or demolition of a residential structure that contains fewer than three dwelling units, or, in the event that a proposed conversion or demolition involves more than one residential structure, the conversion or demolition of 10 or fewer dwelling units.
- The conversion or demolition of a residential structure for purposes of a nonresidential use which is either "coastal dependent" or "coastal related" uses such as visitor-serving commercial or recreational facilities, coastal-dependent industry, or boating or harbor facilities.
- The conversion or demolition of a residential structure located within the jurisdiction that has less than 50 acres of vacant, privately owned land available for residential use within the coastal zone or three miles from the coastal zone.
- The conversion or demolition of a residential structure located within the jurisdiction, where a procedure has been established to allow an applicant for conversion or demolition to pay an in-lieu fee for affordable housing development.

Although a portion of Seaside is located in the Coastal Zone, privately held vacant lands designated for residential uses do not total more than 50 acres. Furthermore, most demolition activities that had occurred involved structures of fewer than three units. Therefore, the City has not incurred any replacement housing requirements.

Limited housing development has occurred in the City between 2015 and 2022 due to a variety of factors, such as rising material and labor costs as well as the COVID-19 pandemic. However, water availability continues to be the single largest barrier to housing development. Nevertheless, the City has an inclusionary housing policy of 20% that is applicable citywide, including in the Coastal Zone. The City has no specific records for housing construction and demolition activities in the Coastal Zone.

The Del Monte Subarea encompasses roughly nine acres of urban area along Del Monte Boulevard from its intersection with Canyon Del Rey (Highway 218) to its intersection with West Broadway Avenue to the northeast. Roberts Lake and Laguna Grande Subareas are to the southwest, and the Beach Subarea is to the northeast on the opposite side of Highway 1 and the Monterey Bay Coastal Recreational Trail.

The Del Monte Subarea includes the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way, which is to become the future location of a multimodal transit hub. The West Broadway Urban Village (WBUV) Specific Plan, including the Del Monte Subarea, was adopted in 2010. The goal of the Specific Plan is to revitalize and enhance the Del Monte Boulevard and West Broadway Avenue urban area through creation of a pedestrian-friendly Urban Village. The Specific Plan envisions the area between the railroad right-of-way and Del Monte Boulevard to be an active mixed-use

commercial corridor that promotes connectivity and provides supporting uses to the future multimodal transit station and the existing and planned hotels on Canyon Del Rey Boulevard. The Del Monte Subarea current land uses include commercial and light industrial uses.

Projects proposed within the Coastal Zone are required to obtain a coastal permit, either a Coastal Administrative Permit (CAP) or a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) approval from the California Coastal Commission in addition to a planning permit. When required, a Coastal Development Permit application shall be submitted to the Coastal Commission after the required City planning permit has been approved.

8. Provisions for a Variety of Housing Types

Housing Element law specifies that jurisdictions must identify sites to be made available through appropriate zoning and implement development standards to encourage and facilitate the development of housing for all economic segments of the community. This includes single-family homes, multi-family housing, accessory dwelling units, manufactured housing, mobile homes, transitional and supportive housing, farm worker housing, and emergency shelters.

Seaside provides for a wide range of housing types throughout the community. [Table App-35](#) summarizes the housing types permitted in each of the City's primary residential zones. Each residential use is designated by a letter denoting whether the use is permitted by right (P), requires a Minor Use Permit (MUP), Use Permit (UP), or is not permitted (-).

Housing Type	RS	RM	RH	CMX	CC	CRG	CH	V-FO*	M
Single-Family, Detached	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	-
Single-Family, Detached (affordable)	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	-
Single-Family, Attached	UP	UP	UP	-	-	-	-	UP	-
Single-Family, Attached (affordable)	UP	UP	-	-	-	-	-	UP	-
Condominium/Common interest residential subdivision	UP	UP	UP	-	-	-	-	UP	-
Multifamily, 2 or 3 units	-	P	P	UP	-	-	-	-	-
Multifamily, 4+ units	-	-	P	UP	-	-	-	-	-
Mixed Use project with a residential component	-	-	-	MUP	UP	UP	-	-	-
Organizational house (e.g., sorority, monastery)	-	UP	UP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential Care Facility (6 or fewer)	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	-
Residential Care Facility (7 or more)	UP	UP	UP	-	UP	-	-	UP	-
Accessory Dwelling Units	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	-
Live-Work Units	-	-	-	UP	UP	-	UP	-	-
Mobile Home Parks	UP	UP	UP	-	-	-	-	UP	-
Emergency/Transitional Shelter	UP	UP	UP	UP	P	-	-	UP	-
Military Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P

*Property development standards for residential uses in VF-O shall be those applicable in the RS-8 (Single-Family Residential) zoning district.

Source: City of Seaside Zoning Ordinance, October 2022.

Single-family Units

Single-family homes are permitted in the RS, RM and RH zones. The RS (Single-Family Residential) zone is applied to areas of the City that are appropriate for neighborhoods of detached single-family dwellings, surrounding the more densely developed core of the City. The RM (Medium Density Residential) Zone is applied to areas of the City that are appropriate for neighborhoods with a variety of housing types including attached and detached single-family dwellings, duplexes and triplexes and some condominiums. The RH zone (High Density Residential) is applied to areas of the City that are appropriate for a mixture of multi-family housing, including apartments, townhomes and condominiums and personal offices, convalescent homes and care facilities.

The Seaside Zoning Ordinance defines single-family dwelling as a building designed for and/or occupied exclusively by one family. Single-family dwellings include, among more common types,

factory built, modular housing units, constructed in compliance with the Uniform Building Code (UBC), and mobile homes/manufactured housing units that comply with the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, when placed on a permanent foundation system. Attached single-family dwellings include condominiums and rowhouses. Attached single-family dwellings are permitted with a Use Permit in the RS, RM, and RH zones. Affordable attached single-family dwellings also require a Use Permit, but are only permitted in the RS and RM zones. Specifying that affordable attached single-family homes are not permitted in the RH zone while market-rate units are permitted via a Use Permit in all residential zones may be interpreted as a potential constraint to affordable housing development. As part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, the City will revise the Zoning Ordinance to prohibit single-family housing (market-rate or affordable) in RH zones to preserve the capacity designated for multi-family housing.

Multi-Family Units

Multi-family units are dwellings that are part of a structure containing one or more other dwelling units, or a non-residential use. An example of the latter is a mixed-use project where, for example, one or more dwelling units are part of a structure that also contains one or more commercial uses (e.g., retail, office). Multi-family dwellings include duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes (buildings under one ownership with two, three or four dwelling units, respectively, in the same structure); apartments (five or more units under one ownership in a single building); and townhouse development (three or more attached dwellings where no unit is located over another unit), and other building types containing multiple dwelling units (for example, courtyard housing, rowhouses, stacked flats). The Zoning Ordinance definition of multi-family housing does not include condominium units.

According to the Department of Finance, as of January 2022, multi-family housing units, plus condominium units, constituted approximately 21% of Seaside's housing stock. The Zoning Ordinance provides for multi-family developments by-right in the RM and RH zones at 15 and 25 units per acre, respectively. The CMX zone allows 100% nonresidential uses but standalone multi-family residential uses are also allowed in this zone with a conditional use permit. This is not considered a constraint given the current and projected development trends - The City has only received applications for mixed-use projects in the past five years. Parker Flats, the Ascent, and Seaside Market are all mixed-use projects. The Ascent, a 105-unit project with 4,000 square feet of retail space, is located in the CMX zone. There is little interest in developing 100% nonresidential uses.

Single Room Occupancy Units

State law mandates local jurisdictions address the provision of housing options for extremely low income households, including Single Room Occupancy units (SRO). SRO units are one-room units intended for occupancy by a single individual. It is 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. Currently, the Zoning Ordinance does not expressly address SROs. The Zoning Ordinance will be amended to facilitate and encourage the provision of SROs.

SROs will be conditionally permitted in the Commercial Mixed Use (CMX) zone. Criteria that would be used to review Use Permit (UP) applications for SROs pertain to performance standards and will not be specific to the proposed use. Potential conditions for approval of these facilities may include hours of operation, security, loading requirements, and management. Conditions would be similar to those for other similar uses in the same zones and would not serve to constrain the development of such facilities. The required findings for approval of a Use Permit are stated in Section 17.62.070 of the Zone Code (described later). The Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update including the SRO provision will be undertaken after adoption of General Plan

Update. The Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update is expected to be adopted in December 2023 or soon after.

Condominium/Common-Interest Residential Subdivision

As defined by Civil Code Section 1715, a development where undivided interest in common in a portion of real property is coupled with a separate interest in space called a unit, the boundaries of which are described on a recorded final map or parcel map. Seaside allows Residential condominium and common-interest residential subdivision development in the three residential zones (RS, RM, and RH) with a use permit.

Mixed-Use

Mixed-use projects combine both commercial and residential uses, where the residential component is typically located above the commercial use. Mixed-use development is conditionally permitted in the CMX, CC, CRG, and CH zones. Mixed-use projects require approval of a Minor Use Permit by the Zoning Administrator or Planning Commission in the CMX district, whereas these developments require approval of a Use Permit by the Planning Commission in the CC, CH and CRG zones.

Residential Care Facilities

Residential care facilities include a single-dwelling or multi-unit facility licensed or supervised by a Federal, State, or local health/welfare agency, which provides 24-hour nonmedical care of unrelated persons who are disabled and in need of personal services, supervision, or assistance essential for sustaining the activities of daily living or for the protection of the individual in a family-like environment.

State law requires that residential care facilities that serve six or fewer residents be considered a residential use and be subject to the same standards as similar residential uses in the same zone. Small residential care facilities of six or fewer are permitted by right in the RS, RM and RH zones and large residential care facilities (of more than six) are permitted via a Use Permit in the RS, RM, RH, and CC zones. In order to obtain a Use Permit the all of following must be found by the Planning Commission (Section 17.62.070 of the Zoning Ordinance):

1. The proposed use is allowed within the applicable zone and complies with all other applicable provisions of this Zoning Ordinance and the Municipal Code;
2. The proposed use is consistent with the General Plan and any applicable specific plan;
3. The design, location, size, and operating characteristics of the proposed activity are compatible with the existing and planned future land uses in the vicinity;
4. The site is physically suitable for the type, density and intensity of use being proposed, including access, utilities, and the absence of physical constraints; and
5. Granting the permit would not be detrimental to the public interest, health, safety, convenience, or welfare, or materially injurious to persons, property, or improvements in the vicinity and zone district in which the property is located.

The Commission can also impose reasonable conditions to ensure that the applicant will comply with all findings. The City's housing plan includes a program to amend finding number five for licensed large residential care facilities, which may be considered subjective, to ensure it is not a constraint. As noted in the parking requirements discussion in Section 4, the existing parking requirements for residential care facilities in the Zoning Ordinance are stricter than what is required of other similar residential uses; therefore, the Housing Element includes a program to modify these requirements.

The City's Zoning Ordinance is silent on residential care facilities/group homes that do not require state licensing and therefore does not regulate these uses that are not governed by State laws. The City will amend the Zoning Code to specify that residential care facilities/group homes that do not provide licensable services are permitted as regular residential uses, subject only to the generally applicable, nondiscriminatory health, safety, and zoning laws that apply to all single-family residences.

Accessory Dwelling Units

As defined by the Seaside Zoning Ordinance, an Accessory Dwelling Unit or ADU means an attached or detached residential dwelling unit located on a parcel with a proposed for existing primary residence that provides a complete, independent living facility containing separate kitchen, bath, sleeping, or living facilities.

The City adopted a comprehensive update of its ADU provisions in April 2022 and again in March 2023 to ensure compliance with changes to Government Code Sections §65852.2 and §65852.22. ADUs are permitted on parcels with a proposed or existing residential use in any zone that allows residential uses. The Building Division of the Community Development Department issues a building permit for an ADU if all building permit submittal requirements are met, and if it conforms to the development standards contained in Section 17.52.230 of the Zoning Ordinance. The City of Seaside actively promotes ADUs as a means of creating more affordable units in the community, allowing seniors to age-in-place, and providing homeowners with extra rental income. To that end, the City's website contains a complete "ADU Guide" which lays out the step-by-step process for obtaining building permits through the City.¹⁸ The City Council also allocated 5 acre-feet of water to enable the construction of additional ADUs – to date more than 140 applications have been submitted under those rules.

Additionally, the City contracted with an architectural firm to create Pre-Approved ADU Plans that have been reviewed and stamped by the City's Chief Building Official. Residents may utilize these plans free of charge and only need to submit an accompanying specific site plan for review prior to approval.

Manufactured Housing

Pursuant to State law, manufactured housing placed on a permanent foundation is permitted in all residential zones. Such housing is subject to the same development standards, design review criteria, and processing as stick-built housing as set forth by the zoning district. Manufactured housing is included in the City's definition of single-family dwellings and is permitted in all residential districts, as long as all development standards of section 17.52.170 are met. These include design, aesthetic and construction standards.

Emergency Shelters

Prior to February 2018, the City only conditionally permitted emergency shelters in limited residential zones as follows:

- Category 1 shelters are for families and/or single women with children in the RS-8 and R-S12 zones.
- Category 2 shelters are for single men and single women in the RM zone.

The Housing Element includes a program to amend the Zoning Ordinance to eliminate these categories so that shelters for any housing type are conditionally permitted in RS-8, R-12, and RM zones.

To expand opportunities for homeless shelters, in February 2018, the City amended the Zoning Ordinance to provide for the Category 3 shelters to permit emergency shelters by right without discretionary review in the Community Commercial (CC) zone, as well as within Census Tract 137. Category 3 shelters have the following standards:

18 ADU Guide: <https://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/740/ADU-Guide>

- Maximum beds per shelter: 50
- Separation requirement: 300 feet
- Parking: one space per staff member and four bicycle spaces

The CC zone is located along the City's major transportation corridor – Fremont Boulevard, which provides access to public transit and services. Mixed use residential development and live work housing are conditionally permitted in the CC zone. Census Tract 137 covers the area along Fremont Boulevard and Broadway Avenue, where the Monterey County Social Services is located. Census Tract 137 covers CMX, CC, and RH properties. Based on the general guidance of new State law AB 2339, an average of 200 square feet of space is recommended per person. With an unsheltered population of 90 and maximum shelter limit of 50 beds, two shelters of up to 10,000 square feet each would be needed to accommodate the City's unsheltered population. As of 2023, at least 1.9 acres of vacant and underutilized sites are available in the CC zone, adequate to accommodate the City's unsheltered homeless population of 90 persons as of January 2022. Within Census Tract 137, a range of underutilized commercial and residential properties offer potential for adaptive reuse or new construction of emergency shelters. **In addition, there are no known hazard sites in CC sites. The Superfund National Priority Hazardous Waste Site only identified Fort Ord as a hazardous waste site within the City. As described in the Safety Element, the City cooperates with the federal government to obtain Superfund monies and implement Superfund clean-up activities. Clean-up of these sites is the responsibility of the federal government.**

In May 2019, the Leadership Council of the Coalition of Homeless Service Providers voted to award \$1.3 million to a partnership between nonprofits Community Human Services and Gathering for Women to refurbish the former County health clinic in Seaside with State funds through the Homeless Emergency Aid Program. The facility has the capacity of 30 to 50 women with children. This shelter is located in Census Tract 137 and is made possible also by the City's new Category 3 shelter provisions.

In addition to more traditional emergency shelters, the recently passed AB 101 requires cities to allow a Low Barrier Navigation Center (LBNC) development by right in areas zoned for mixed uses and nonresidential zones permitting multi-family uses if it meets specified requirements. A "Low Barrier Navigation Center" is defined as "a Housing First, low-barrier, service-enriched shelter focused on moving people into permanent housing that provides temporary living facilities while case managers connect individuals experiencing homelessness to income, public benefits, health services, shelter, and housing." Low Barrier Navigation Centers may include options such as allowing pets, permitting partners to share living space, and providing storage for residents' possessions. The Zoning Ordinance will be amended to comply with AB 101.

Transitional Housing

State law (SB 2) requires local jurisdictions to specifically address the provisions for transitional housing. California Government Code defines "transitional housing" as "buildings configured as rental housing developments, but operated under program requirements that require the termination of assistance and recirculation 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 assistance" (California Government Code Section 65582(h)).

Pursuant to SB 2, transitional housing constitutes a residential use and therefore local governments cannot treat it differently from other types of residential uses (e.g., requiring a use permit when other residential uses of similar function do not require a use permit). As part of the comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update, the City will amend the Ordinance to define transitional housing pursuant to California Government Code Section 65582(h) and to permit transitional housing in all zones where residential uses are permitted, subject to the same development standards and permitting processes as the same type of housing in the same zone and in compliance with the occupancy limitations of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.

Supportive Housing

State law (SB 2) also requires local jurisdictions to address the provisions for supportive housing. California Government Code (Section 65582) defines “supportive housing” as “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.” The target population, according to the Government Code Section, means “persons with low incomes who have one or more disabilities, including mental illness, HIV or AIDS, substance abuse, or other chronic health condition, or individuals eligible for services provided pursuant to the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Act (Division 4.5, commencing with Section 4500, of the Welfare and Institutions Code) and may include, among other populations, adults, emancipated minors, families with children, elderly persons, young adults aging out of the foster care system, individuals existing from institutional settings, veterans, and homeless people.”

Pursuant to SB 2, supportive housing constitutes a residential use and therefore local governments cannot treat it differently from other types of residential uses (e.g., requiring a use permit when other residential uses of similar function do not require a use permit). As part of the comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update, the City will amend the ordinance to define supportive housing pursuant to California Government Code Sections 65582(f) and (g), and to permit supportive housing in all zones where residential uses are permitted, subject to the same development standards and permitting processes as the same type of housing in the same zone. The recently passed AB 2162 further requires supportive housing projects of 50 units or fewer to be permitted by right in zones where multi-family and mixed-use developments are permitted, when the development meets certain conditions. The bill also prohibits minimum parking requirements for supportive housing within ½ mile of a public transit stop. This Housing Element includes a program to amend the Zoning Ordinance to comply with AB 2162.

Farmworker and Employee Housing

The California Employee Housing Act requires that housing for six or fewer employees be treated as a regular residential use. The Employee Housing Act further defines housing for agricultural workers consisting of 36 beds or 12 units be treated as an agricultural use and permitted where agricultural uses are permitted.

The City of Seaside Zoning Ordinance does not include any provisions for farmworker or employee housing. The City has no agricultural zoning and is therefore not required to specifically provide for farmworker housing. However, the City is still subject to the employee housing requirements of the Employee Housing Act. As part of the comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update, the City will include provisions for housing for six or fewer employees.

9. Housing for Persons with Disabilities

Housing options for persons with disabilities are often limited. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) came into effect in 1990. Multi-family housing built prior to 1990 does not typically include accessible units on the ground floor. Few rental housing units in Seaside are accessible and ADA does not cover single-family homes. Rehabilitation to accommodate the accessibility needs of disabled residents is needed, particularly to the older housing stock. Therefore, it is important that City's codes, policies and regulations are free of undue constraints to encourage rehabilitation of the existing housing stock and to comply with ADA requirements.

Land Use Controls

Small family homes, foster family homes, and adult day care, and adult residential facilities providing care to six or fewer adults are permitted by right in the RS, RM, and RH zones. Residential care facilities for seven or more people and adult day cares are also permitted with a Use Permit in the RS, RM, RH, and CC zones. The City has not adopted any spacing or concentration requirements for residential care facilities.

According to the State Department of Social Services, as of October 2022, several licensed residential care facilities are located in Seaside:

- Adult Residential Care: One facility totaling 22 beds
- Residential Care for the Elderly: Three facilities with 61 beds

This Housing Element update includes a program to amend the Zoning Ordinance to address provisions for emergency shelters, transitional housing, supportive housing, and SRO units. The City will not adopt a spacing or concentration requirement for these facilities. These amendments will expand housing opportunities for persons with disabilities.

Approval Procedures

Small residential care facilities are permitted by right in residential zones and large residential care facilities are permitted via a Use Permit in the RS, RM, RH, and CC zones. For approval of Use Permit, the Planning Commission must determine that the development standards of the building are suitable to the zone and that the use is not detrimental to the community, as discussed above. The procedures do not apply to the status as “disabled” housing and apply to similar housing that is not intended for persons with disabilities. Approval procedures for small residential care facilities are no different from traditional residential uses, such as single- or multi-family. As part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, provisions for transitional and supportive housing will be amended to reflect approval through the same processes as other similar housing types in the same zone.

Definition of Family

Local governments sometimes restrict access to housing for households failing to qualify as “family” by the definition specified in a city’s Zoning Ordinance. Specifically, a restrictive definition of “family” that limits the number of and differentiates between related and unrelated individuals living together may illegally limit the development and siting of group homes for persons with disabilities but not for housing families that are similarly sized or situated.¹⁹ Seaside’s Zoning Ordinance does not define family and, hence, does not restrict access.

Reasonable Accommodations (RA) Procedure

Both the Federal Fair Housing Act and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act direct local governments to make reasonable accommodations (i.e., modifications or exceptions) in their zoning laws and other land use regulations when such accommodations may be necessary to afford disabled persons an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. For example, it may be a reasonable accommodation to waive a setback requirement so that a paved path of travel can be provided to residents who have mobility impairments. Another example would be to waive the maximum lot coverage requirement to allow a disabled person to create a bedroom on the ground floor.

The City of Seaside currently includes a reasonable accommodation for disabled persons as a cause for a Minor Use Permit (17.62.070.g and 17.62.080.f.3). The procedure requires applications to include the current use of the property in question, a description of the accommodation required and the basis for the claim that the applicant is considered disabled, a detailed explanation of why the accommodation is reasonable and necessary to afford the applicant an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling in the City.

19 California courts (City of Santa Barbara v. Adamson, 1980 and City of Chula Vista v. Pagard, 1981, etc.) have ruled an ordinance as invalid if it defines a “family” as (a) an individual; (b) two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption; or (c) a group of not more than a specific number of unrelated persons as a single housekeeping unit. These cases have explained that defining a family in a manner that distinguishes between blood-related and non-blood related individuals does not serve any legitimate or useful objective or purpose recognized under the zoning and land use planning powers of a municipality and therefore violated rights of privacy under the California Constitution.

The City of Seaside currently processes requests for reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities persons via a Minor Use Permit. The review authority may approve or deny an application for Minor Use Permit approval for a modification to development standards for a residential project after first making the following findings:

- An individual protected under the Americans with Disabilities Act has a special need that would only be served by the requested modification to development standards for the proposed project.
- The design, location, size, and operating characteristics of the proposed modification are compatible with the existing and planned future land uses in the vicinity; and
- Alternative accommodations which may provide an equivalent level of benefit but would not require modifications to the development standards of the Zoning Ordinance, are infeasible for the proposed project.

These findings are typical to ensure that the RA requests are consistent with the need and General Plan and zoning requirements.

This procedure of requiring a Minor Use Permit is considered potentially constraining to housing for persons with disabilities, since the public hearing process before the Zoning Administrator means added time and costs for the disabled applicants. As part of the comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update, the City will amend the reasonable accommodation procedure to provide flexibility in the application of planning and development regulations for residents with disabilities via an administrative procedure.

Building Codes

The City adopted the 2022 California Building Code and enforces Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations that regulates the access and adaptability of buildings to accommodate persons with disabilities. Government Code §12955.1 requires that 10% of the total dwelling units in multi-family buildings without elevators consisting of three or more rental units or four or more condominium units are subject to the following building standards for persons with disabilities:

- The primary entry to the dwelling unit shall be on an accessible route unless exempted by site impracticality tests.
- At least one powder room or bathroom shall be located on the primary entry level served by an accessible route.
- All rooms or spaces located on the primary entry level shall be served by an accessible route. Rooms and spaces located on the primary entry level and subject to this chapter may include but are not limited to kitchens, powder rooms, bathrooms, living rooms, bedrooms, or hallways.
- Common use areas shall be accessible.
- If common tenant parking is provided, accessible parking spaces are required.

No unique Building Code restrictions are in place that would constrain the development of housing for persons with disabilities. Compliance with provisions of the City's Municipal Code, California Code of Regulations, California Building Standards Code, and federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is assessed and enforced by the Building and Safety Department as a part of the building permit submittal.

Conclusion

The Zoning Ordinance will be updated comprehensively 2024 following adoption of the new General Plan. The Zoning Ordinance update will address emergency shelters, transitional housing and supportive housing. The City will also amend the Zoning Ordinance to process reasonable accommodation requests via an administrative procedure. With these revisions, no policy or regulation of the City of Seaside serves to constrain housing for persons with disabilities.

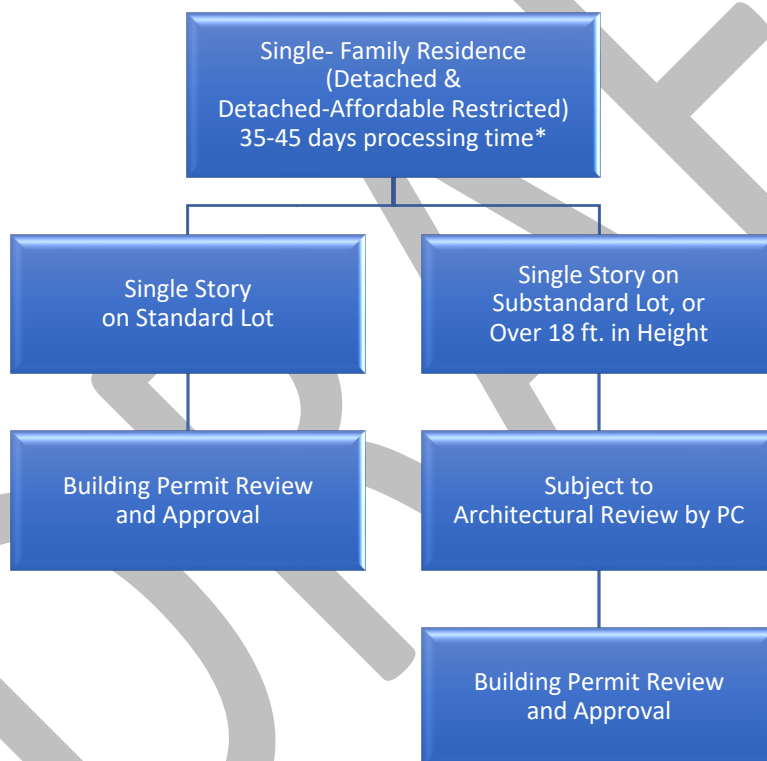
10. Development Permit Procedures and Processing Times

The evaluation and review process required by local jurisdictions often contributes to the cost of housing in that holding costs incurred by developers are ultimately manifested in the unit's selling price. Seaside's development approval process is designed to further housing development. Together, the following figures and [Table App-36](#) and [Table App-37](#) show the type of approvals required for the most common types of residential development as well as the reviewing bodies.

Single-family detached units, both market rate and affordable, are permitted by right in residential zones and require an architectural review only if the buildings are taller than 18 feet or meet any of the requirements listed in the discussion of the architectural review process below.

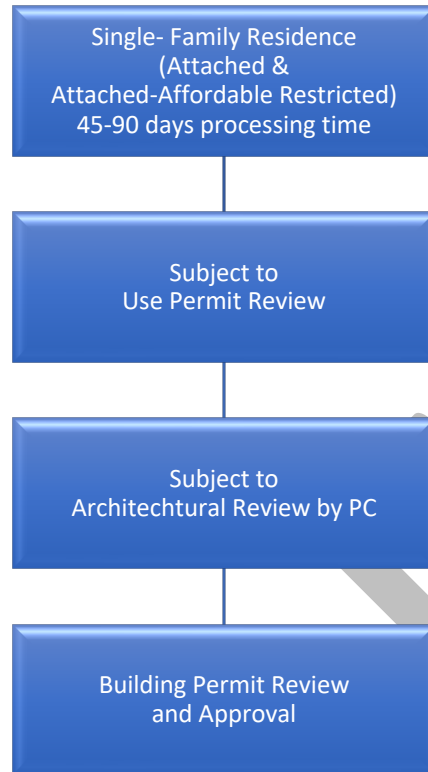
Single-family attached housing requires a Use Permit, however, and affordable single-family attached housing is not permitted in the RH zone. The City will amend the Zoning Ordinance to prohibit single-family homes (detached or attached; market-rate or affordable) in RH zone as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance. Prohibiting single-family homes in RH zone helps preserve the development capacity designated for multi-family housing.

Figure App-7: Permitting Process for Single-Family Detached Housing



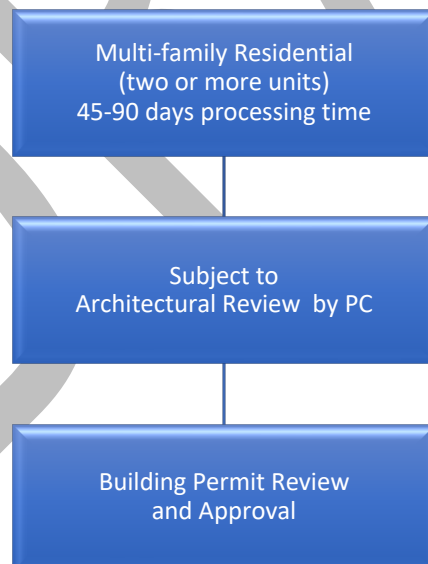
*35- to 45-day processing time for those not requiring architectural review. For those that do, probably closer to 2-3 months.

Figure App-8: Permitting Process for Single-Family Attached Housing



Small multi-family housing, of two or three units, is permitted by right in the RM and RH zones with architectural review depending on the specifications of the project. Large multi-family development of four or more units requires the same approvals but is only permitted in the RH zone.

Figure App-9: Permitting Process for Multi-Family Housing



35- to 45-day processing time for those not requiring architectural review. For those that do, probably closer to 2 to 3 months.

The permitting processes shown in [Figure App-7](#), [Figure App-8](#), and [Figure App-9](#) are dependent on the zone the housing is located in, especially in the case of multi-family housing. [The City complies with The Streamlining Act to provide review of development applications](#)

Table App-36: Approval Required			
Housing Type	RS	RM	RH
Single-Family, Detached	- Permitted by right - Architectural review required on all new construction, additions to existing structures that result in a height of greater than 18 feet, and all new second-story elements including decks, roofs, projections, etc., on a substandard lot or includes public financing.		
Single-Family, Detached (affordable)	- Permitted by right - Architectural review required on all new construction, additions to existing structures that result in a height of greater than 18 feet, all new second-story elements including decks, roofs, projections, etc., on a substandard lot or includes public financing.		
Single-Family, Attached	- Use Permit is required - Architectural review required on all new construction, additions to existing structures that result in a height of greater than 18 feet, and all new second-story elements including decks, roofs, projections, etc., on a substandard lot, or includes public financing.		
Single-Family, Attached (affordable)	- Use Permit is required - Architectural review required on all new construction, additions to existing structures that result in a height of greater than 18 feet, and all new second-story elements including decks, roofs, projections, etc., on a substandard lot or includes public financing.	Not permitted	
Multi-family, 2 or 3 units	Not permitted	- Permitted by right. - Architectural review is required on all new construction and additions of 50% or greater to existing structures.	
Multi-family, 4+ units	Not permitted	- Permitted by right. - Architectural review is required on all new construction and additions of 50% or greater to existing structures.	

Source: City of Seaside Zoning Ordinance, 2022.

The Planning Department has established a time table for processing applications consistent with California's Permit Streamlining Act.

Table App-37: Permit Process				
Permit Type	Approval Body	Appeal Body	Public Hearing	Estimated Processing Time
Use Permit	PC	CC	Yes	60-90 days
Minor Use Permit	ZA	PC/CC	Yes	60 days
Variance	PC	CC	Yes	60-90 days
Minor Variance	ZA	PC/CC	Yes	60 days
Architectural Review	PC	CC	Yes	60-90 days
Planned Development	PC	CC	Yes	60-90 days

CC = City Council
PC = Planning Commission
ZA = Zoning Administrator

As shown in Table App-37, all permit types, including Use Permits, Minor Use Permits, Variances, Design review include a public hearing posing a potential constraint on development. However, as part of the comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update, the City will establish objective design standards which will move many projects to a ministerial approval process and will no longer require public hearings.

For projects exempt from CEQA, a typical single-family development can be processed between 45 and 60 days when an application is deemed complete. A typical multi-family project can be processed within 60 days from the date the application is deemed complete. Review is limited to architectural and site design standards. The City works to expedite project review and approval.

Furthermore, to comply with SB 35 (Affordable Housing Streamlined Approval), the City will establish a ministerial review process for qualifying multi-family residential projects.

Use Permits

The Seaside Zoning Ordinance specifies that the purpose of a use permit is to ensure the proper integration of uses which, because of their special nature, may be suitable only in certain locations; and provided such uses are arranged or operated in a particular manner.

The Use Permit and Minor Use Permit are for the discretionary review of uses and activities that may be appropriate in an applicable zone, but whose effects on a site and surroundings cannot be determined before being proposed for a specific site. Minor Use Permit approval may be considered only for a project that is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A Use Permit is reviewed by the Planning Commission, whereas a Minor Use Permit is reviewed by the Zoning Administrator. Findings and decisions are based on the following criteria (Zoning Ordinance Section 17.62.070):

- The proposed use is allowed within the applicable zone and complies with all other applicable provisions of the Zoning Ordinance and the Municipal Code;
- The proposed use is consistent with the General Plan and any applicable specific plan;
- The design, location, size, and operating characteristics of the proposed activity are compatible with the existing and planned future land uses in the vicinity;
- The site is physically suitable for the type, density and intensity of use being proposed, including access, utilities, and the absence of physical constraints; and
- Granting the permit would not be detrimental to the public interest, health, safety, convenience, or welfare, or materially injurious to persons, property, or improvements in the vicinity and zone district in which the property is located.

A Use Permit is typically processed within 2 to 3 months for approval by the Planning Commission and ten weeks if City Council approval is also requested on appeal. For the Minor Use Permit, a public hearing before the Zoning Administrator is required. A Minor Use Permit likely would take around 8 weeks. However, these processing times do not add substantial time or cost to the processing of a project and are not considered a constraint to development.

Findings of approval related to public interest and convenience impact approval certainty and can extend project timing and add to the cost of projects. While currently use permit process may be a constraint to development, as part of the comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update, the City will establish objective design standards for residential development. Projects that meet standards will be approved ministerially.

Variances

Variance and Minor Variances allow alterations of development standards as they apply to particular uses when practical difficulties and unique physical hardships on the property unduly prevent the proposed development from occurring if the strict interpretation and enforcement of zoning codes is applied. A variance may be granted, or variances may be required in particular cases for building setbacks, height, bulk and density, parking, landscaping, walls and fencing and business operation. Variances may not be granted for land uses, residential density, specific prohibitions (such as prohibited signs and procedural requirements), or other economic considerations.

A Variance is reviewed by the Planning Commission and a Minor Variance is reviewed by the Zoning Administrator. A Minor Variance provides relief from the Zoning Ordinance for the following requirements up to a maximum reduction of 10%:

- Distance between structures;
- Parcel dimensions (not area);
- Setbacks;
- Structure height; or
- On-site parking, loading, and landscaping.

A public hearing is required for a Variance and a Minor Variance. A Variance can take approximately two to three months to process while a Minor Variance usually takes about 8 weeks. Findings and decisions are based on:

- There are special circumstances applicable to the property, including size, shape, topography, location, or surroundings, so that the strict application of the Zoning Ordinance deprives the property of privileges enjoyed by other property in the vicinity and within the same zone;
- The approval of the Variance or Minor Variance includes conditions of approval as necessary to ensure that the adjustment granted does not constitute a grant of special privileges inconsistent with the limitations upon other properties in the vicinity and within the same zone; and
- The Variance or Minor Variance is consistent with the General Plan, and any applicable specific plan.

Architectural Review

Architectural review is intended to improve the aesthetic appearance of open spaces and structures, especially those visible from the public rights-of-way, and to establish design standards and policies promoting and enhancing good design. Architectural review is required for the following residential projects:

- Nonresidential, multi-family residential, and mixed-use projects: all new construction and additions of 50% or greater to existing structures
- Single-family residential projects: all new construction, additions to existing structures that result in a height of greater than 18 feet, and all new second-story elements including decks, roofs, projections, etc.
- Landscape and irrigation plans for new construction of multi-family residential, commercial, and other nonresidential development
- Residential subdivisions resulting in two or more dwellings

Historically, architectural review has been conducted by the Board of Architectural Review (BAR). In 2020, the BAR was eliminated and merged with the Planning Commission. Per Ord. 1094, “The Planning Commission will also act as the Board of Architectural Review, as it pertains to all references in Chapter 17.70.070 of the Seaside Municipal Code.” References to the BAR below refer to the Planning Commission acting as the BAR. The PC considers all aspects of architecture, landscape and lighting and may impose conditions of approval. The process ensures that the architectural review is focused on the aesthetics of the project. Specifically, the Zoning Ordinance identifies three aspects of review:

- Architectural considerations
- Landscape considerations
- Light considerations

In making its decisions, the PC can impose conditions it deems reasonable and necessary to protect the best interests of the surrounding areas, as well as to further the public health, safety and general welfare of the community. The PC can adopt, by resolution, subject to ratification by the Planning Commission, measures to streamline the review and approval of minor changes. The City of Seaside provides the Single-Family Residential Design Guidelines on its website. The purpose of the document is to assist staff, the public and decision-makers through the architectural review process by clearly defining the City’s expectations for design quality, use of materials and architectural imagery. These Design Guidelines are also used by the PC in the case of formal architectural review as their guidelines for approving a single-family project. The guidelines are designed to reinforce policies set out in the General Plan including improving the

physical appearance of residential neighborhoods and protecting the character of single-family neighborhoods by restricting out-of-scale buildings, incompatible uses and designs, blocked views and/or access to sunlight and excessive through traffic. The Design Guidelines are summarized below:

1. Site Planning
 - a. Front Yard Coverage, Landscape and Hardscape
 - Enhance neighborhood character by enhancing the minimized paved surfaces in front yards and maintain landscaped areas.
 - Encourage drought-tolerant and low water usage plants artfully installed.
 - b. Garage Placement
 - Street frontages dominated by front-loaded garages are detrimental to the sense of a people-friendly and pedestrian-oriented neighborhood.
 - Side-accessed, alley-accessed and detached rear garages are encouraged to diminish the visual impact of the garage along street frontages.
 - c. Driveways
 - Provide adequate space between driveways (at least 18 inches) and minimize visual impact.
 - One curb cut per residential lot and encourage the use of alternative materials.
 - d. Walls, Fences and Screening
 - Walls and fences should be designed in such a manner as to create an attractive appearance to the street and to compliment the style and character of the homes and the neighborhood.
 - Solid walls over 36 inches in height are strongly discouraged.
2. Mass and Scale
 - Physical size and mass of building should be proportional to lot size.
 - Overall design should be compatible with scale and mass of surrounding properties.
 - Architectural elements should be designed to eliminate box-like appearances.
 - Scale and mass of new infill development should be reduced by stepping down building height toward street and adjacent smaller structures.
 - a. Building Heights and Second Story Decks
 - Entries and massing of stories should be proportion to building façade.
 - b. Second Story Setbacks
 - The second story setback should average five feet more than the first floor setback
3. Architectural Features – designed to encourage high quality design to enhance the character of residential neighborhoods.
 - a. General – so specific style is required but the focus is on compatibility with surrounding homes and styles.
 - Building should be consistently one style rather than a mix of styles.
 - b. Front Porches and Entries
 - Front porches, back porches and/or decks that permit casual observation of alleys and streets, are encouraged.
 - c. Roof Articulation
 - The use of traditional roof forms such as gables, hips and dormers are encouraged.
 - Avoid box-like appearance through variation in the roofline and building elevations.
 - d. Materials
 - Consistent and harmonious use of high quality, durable materials is encouraged.
 - Piecemeal embellishment and frequent changes in material is discouraged.

While the architectural review is required for all new construction, it has not been a constraint to development. The architectural review is focused on design and not development standards.

The City does not have specific multi-family design guidelines and generally applies the single-family design guidelines to multi-family development. These guidelines encourage the use of design, materials, or placement that are compatible with the surrounding neighborhood. They do not necessarily result in increases in construction costs. Since the guidelines are only generally applied to multi-family development, they do not constrain the development of affordable housing. However, pursuant SB 330, the City will adopt objective design standards. An “objective design standard” is “a design standard that involve[s] no personal or subjective judgment by a public official and is uniformly verifiable by reference to an external and uniform benchmark or criterion available and knowable by both the development applicant or proponent and the public official before submittal of an application.” (Government Code section 66300(a)(7)). The City will develop design guidelines to provide objective review criteria for site planning, mass and scale, and architectural features. **The draft EIR for the General Plan was released October 2023 and adoption of the General Plan is expected mid-2024.**

Planned Development Permit

A Planned Development permit is intended to provide for flexibility in the application of Zoning Ordinance standards to proposed developments under limited and unique circumstances. A Planned Development permit allows for innovation in site planning and other aspects of project design. The City expects each planned development project to be of obvious, significantly higher quality than would be achieved through conventional design practices and standards. Planned Development permits are only accepted for sites larger than one acre, and the project must also be approved before the grading or building permits are issued.

A Planned Development must meet certain standards:

- **Infrastructure Requirements:** Proposal shall not be approved unless adequate sewer and water lines and streets already service the site, or the developer proposes to install the facilities at the developer's expense.
- **Street Design:** The street system in a Planned Development shall conform to the existing topography rather than cut through it, to minimize cut-and-fill grading activities. A planned development of five or more acres shall be designed and constructed with direct access to at least one major thoroughfare.
- **Preservation of Community Assets and Landmarks:** Historic places, groves, scenic points, trees, waterways, and other community assets and landmarks within the project site shall be preserved to the greatest extent possible.
- **Open Space:** A residential Planned Development project of 3 acres or more shall be designed to either provide a minimum of 10% of the total area in one centrally located usable open space area, or dedicate 10% of the total area of the site to the City.
- **Screening Buffer:** A Planned Development project proposed to be of higher density or different character than an existing abutting single-family residential neighborhood shall be designed and constructed to provide an appropriate screening buffer between the proposed development and the abutting residential neighborhood.

The timeframe for processing a Planned Development varies depending on the complexity and level of CEQA review required.

11. Planning and Development Fees

Planning Fees

Housing construction imposes certain short- and long-term costs upon local government, such as the cost of providing planning services and inspections. In addition, long-term costs related to the maintenance and improvement of the community's infrastructure, facilities, parks, and streets are also imposed. Proposition 13 has severely constrained the amount of property tax revenue that a city in California receives. As a result, Seaside charges various planning and

development fees to recoup costs and ensure that essential services and infrastructure are available when needed. Seaside is sensitive to the issue that excessive fees may hinder development and strives to encourage responsible and affordable development. In 2022, the City Council adopted a new fee schedule, which reflects minor upward adjustments for most fees except for conditional use permits, minor use permits, and design/architectural reviews from the 2018 fee schedule. Planning fees for the City of Seaside and neighboring jurisdictions are summarized in [Table App-38](#). As shown, fees charged by Seaside for FY 2022-2023 are generally lower than comparable sized communities such as Monterey and Santa Cruz.

Table App-38: Comparison of Planning Fees						
	Seaside	Carmel	Marina ¹	Monterey	Pacific Grove	Santa Cruz
Single-Family Residence						
Conditional Use Permit	\$800	\$2,620	\$5,350	n/a \$4,000 deposit	\$1,991	\$2,598
Minor Use Permit	\$700	N/A	n/a	\$2,278.50	\$1,287	n/a
Design/Architectural Review	\$1,200	\$430 to \$780 (Track 1, minor-major) or \$2,265-\$5,175 (Track 2, minor-major)	\$340 to 7,775	\$1,236.50	\$3,318	\$349 + 3.49 per \$1000 valuation
Variance	\$3,034	\$2,145	\$4,745	\$1,804	\$2,771	\$3,240
Minor Variance	\$3,034	n/a	n/a	\$964	n/a	n/a
Multi-family Residential						
Conditional Use Permit	\$1,000	\$2,620	\$1,690	\$4,000 deposit	\$3,248	\$1,678
Minor Use Permit	\$700	N/A	n/a	\$2,278.50	\$1,287	n/a
Design/Architectural Review	\$1,200	\$430 to \$780 (Track 1, minor-major) or \$2,265-\$5,175 (Track 2, minor-major)	\$340 to 7,775	\$1,236.50	\$3,318	\$349 + 3.49 per \$1000 valuation
Variance	\$4,505	\$2,145	\$4,745	\$1,804	\$2,771	\$3,240
Minor Variance	\$3,034	n/a	n/a	\$964	n/a	n/a
Planned Unit Developments	\$8,825	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$8,711
Tentative Map (up to 4 lots)	\$5,889	\$4,000	\$3,845	\$6,000 deposit*	Min \$2495 (+\$302 per lot)	\$8,918
Tentative Map (4 or more lots)	\$8,714	\$4,000	\$7924 (5-20 lots) add. charges	\$6,000 deposit*	Min \$2495 (+\$302 per lot)	\$17,903
Lot Line Adjustment	\$1,724	\$520	\$2,870	\$4,056	\$2,058	\$1,188

Source: City of Seaside, Master Fee Schedule effective September 15, 2022. City of Carmel, Master Fee Schedule effective July 3, 2022; City of Marina, Fee Schedule as of July 15, 2018; City of Monterey, Master Fee Schedule, Fiscal Year 2023; City of Pacific Grove, Master Fee Schedule Fiscal Year 2022; City of Santa Cruz Master Fee Schedule Effective July 1, 2022.
[there's an asterisk and a footnote in the table that are not explained in the notes]

Development Fees

As of this writing, the City of Seaside does not charge any development impact fees on new residential development. While the school district, the water management district, the regional sewage collection and treatment agency, and the regional transportation agency charge fees for new development, the City has no discretionary review authority over these fees or these agencies. [Table App-39](#) summarizes the development fees charged by other agencies. As shown, reduced water and sewer fees are available for affordable housing units.

The Transportation Agency for Monterey County (TAMC) has established a Regional Development Impact Fee (RDIF) program in Monterey County, helping to streamline the process for analyzing and mitigating transportation impacts. The Regional Fee program has been approved by the requisite number of city councils and the County Board of Supervisors and went into effect August 27, 2008. The fee revenues collected through RDIF compensate for future developments' impact on Monterey County roadways and to program regionally significant capital improvements. In 2018, TAMC conducted a Regional Development Impact Fee Nexus Study Update which analyzed fees based on the following benefit zones in Monterey County: North County, Greater Salinas, Peninsula/South Coast, and South County. For residential development in the City of Seaside, as part of "Zone 3: Peninsula/South Coast," these fees average \$3,528 per unit, with lower multi-family fees per unit compared to single-family development.²⁰ New development within the jurisdiction of the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA) (which includes lands located in the cities of Seaside and Marina, and unincorporated Monterey County) is assessed impact fees established and collected by the Reuse Authority.

Although the cost of impact fees may constrain residential development, these fees are necessary for public entities to recoup the cost of service delivery and these fees are imposed by other agencies not within the City's control. Furthermore, other jurisdictions served by these agencies are also charged comparable fees.

Table App-39: Planning and Development Fees Collected by Other Agencies				
		Single-Family Project ¹	Multi-family Project ²	Affordable Project ³
Water	Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD)	\$6,194 (\$210 + \$273/fixture unit)	\$108,318 (\$210 + \$273/fixture unit)	\$1,166 (\$210 + \$137/fixture unit)
	California American Water Company (Cal-Am)	\$5,000	Actual cost	\$3,000
	Marina Coast Water District (MCWD)	\$4,526	\$81,468	\$4,526
Sewer	Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA)	\$3,506	\$63,099	\$1,800
	Seaside County Sanitation District (SCSD)	\$1,753	\$31,554	\$900
	Marina Coast Water District (MCWD)	\$2,333	\$41,994	\$1,000
School	Monterey Peninsula Unified School District (MPUSD)	\$8,160 (\$4.08/sq. ft.)	\$4,896 (\$4.08/sq. ft.)	\$6,720 (\$3.36/sq. ft.)
Transportation	Transportation Agency for Monterey County (TAMC) ⁴	\$4,484.75	\$56,685.03	\$2,746.15
Housing	FORA	\$23,279	\$23,279	\$23,279

Assumptions:

1. Single-family development based on 2,000 square feet
2. Multi-family development based on 1,200 square feet at 18 units
3. Affordable unit project is assumed to be multi-family low income
4. Affordable cost per edu, 400 square feet garage per unit is used for Building Permit Fees Estimation; to meet Affordable Standards for sewer, units must have maximum 7 fixture units (1 bathroom, no dishwasher or clothes washer). Traditional residential has 22 fixture units (2 bathrooms, dishwasher, clothes washer)
5. TAMC fees (<http://www.tamcmonterey.org/programs/dev-impact-fees/>) shown are for single-family unit, for 18 apartment units, and for a moderate-income condominium unit using the Regional Fee implementation worksheet (excel)

20 Final 2018 TAMC RDIF Nexus Study Update.

https://www.tamcmonterey.org/files/40892d42f/Final_2018_TAMC_RDIF_Nexus_Study_Update_10182018.pdf

Conclusion

For a typical single-family home (1,000 square feet home and 200 square feet garage), the total fees are estimated at \$23,433 as follow:

- Plan Check Fees: \$5,334.15
- Permit Fees: \$6,820.32
- Impact Fees (collected by outside agencies): \$11,278.56

For a typical multi-family housing project (six units at ground level and 12 carports), the total fees are estimated at \$79,751.09 (or \$11,791.85 per unit) as follow:

- Plan Check Fees: \$5,872.45
- Permit Fees: \$8,414.08
- Impact Fees (collected by outside agencies): \$56,464.56

Fees for a single-family residence or for a multi-family unit constitute no more than 10% of the building valuation (excluding land cost). In Seaside and neighboring cities, fees for single-family units are higher than those for multi-family units. Seaside's total fee estimates per single-family unit (\$23,433) are lower than those reported in Marina (\$30,000) and Pacific Grove (\$69,000). Despite the seemingly high fees in Pacific Grove, the City of Pacific Grove reported that their fees for single-family units account for less than 10 percent of the total construction costs, similar to Seaside rates. Marina and Del Rey Oaks also reported that the total fees accounted for less than 10 percent of total construction costs.

Table App-40: Total Fees per Unit- Neighboring Jurisdictions		
City	Multi-Family	Single-Family
Seaside	\$11,791 (<10%)	\$23,433 (<10%)
Marina	\$14,000-\$24,000	\$30,000 (~10%)
Pacific Grove	21,235 (3%)	\$69,928 (7%)
Del Rey Oaks	<10%	<10%
Monterey City	Did not provide total fee estimates	Did not provide total fee estimates
Sand City	Did not provide total fee estimates	Did not provide total fee estimates
† % of total construction costs		
Note: Amounts refer to per unit cost		
Source: Seaside 2023-2031 Draft Housing Element Technical Appendix (July 2023); Pacific Grove 2023-2031 Draft Housing Element Update (September 2023); Del Rey Oaks 2023-2031 Draft Housing Element (May 2023); City of Monterey 2023-2031 Draft Housing Element Appendix C (September 2023); Sand City 2023-2031 Draft Housing Element (May 2023)		

Overall planning and processing fees charged by the City and impact fees charged by other public/quasi-public agencies amount may serve to constrain affordable housing development. Therefore, the City offers incentives such as financial assistance, regulatory concessions, and technical assistance to help facilitate affordable housing development in the community. The City's Housing Plan includes a program to perform a comprehensive review fees during planning period and make amendments as necessary.

12. On- and Off-Site Improvements

Another factor adding to the cost of new construction is the provision of adequate infrastructure to support municipal services for new residential development. In many cases, these improvements are dedicated to the City, which is then responsible for their maintenance. The cost of these facilities is borne by developers, added to the cost of new housing units, and eventually passed in various degrees to the homebuyer or property owner. Because areas where new development and redevelopment will occur are largely developed with infrastructure in place, the City does not assess major infrastructure buy-in fees.

On- and off-site infrastructure improvements/requirements are assessed based on the merits of each project during discretionary project review, and for larger projects may be determined through the environmental review process. Typically, the following are required for new construction and new subdivisions:

- Install city standard sidewalk, curb and gutter.
- Install reclaimed water system for landscaping irrigation.
- Install storm water retention system for all impervious surfaces.

Fees associated would be billed as actual time spent by staff.

For new homes within existing neighborhood, the following are typically required:

- Install storm water retention system.
- Repair sidewalk, curb and gutter if damaged or unsafe. If repair is necessary, the applicable fee for curb/gutter or sidewalk encroachment permit would apply.

13. Building Codes and Enforcement

Building and safety codes, while adopted to preserve public health and safety ensure the construction of safe and decent housing, have the potential to increase construction costs and impact the affordability of housing. These include the following building codes, accessibility standards, and other related ordinances.

California Building Code

Seaside has adopted the California Building Code (CBC), which includes the International Building Code. No local amendments have been made to the CBC. Enforcement of applicable building codes requires inspections at various stages of construction to ensure code compliance. The California Building Code prescribes minimum insulation requirements to reduce noise and promote energy efficiency.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

The City's building code requires new residential construction to comply with ADA requirements. State law requires buildings consisting of three or more units to incorporate design features, including: 1) adaptive design features for the interior of the unit; 2) accessible public and common use portions; and 3) sufficiently wider doors to allow wheelchair access. These codes apply to all jurisdictions and are enforced by federal and state agencies.

The City of Seaside currently processes requests for Reasonable Accommodation (RA) for persons with disabilities persons via a Minor Use Permit. This procedure is considered potentially constraining to housing for persons with disabilities as the public hearing process before the Zoning Administrator adds time and costs to applicants with disabilities. This Housing Element includes a program for the City to amend the reasonable accommodation procedure to provide flexibility in the planning application and development regulations for residents with disabilities via an administrative procedure.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

As the permit holder of a Municipal Storm Water Permit, the City must implement an Urban Runoff Management Program to reduce the discharge of pollutants into the storm sewer system. Prior to issuance of a building permit or any discretionary land use approval or permit, the applicant must submit a storm water mitigation plan and implement Best Management Practices in accordance with state and local regulations.

Code Enforcement

The City's compliance/inspection staff is responsible for enforcing local and state property maintenance codes. Building inspections are made daily and are typically available the day

following request by the contractor. Additional fees to cover inspection costs are charged to the requesting party. Inspections of unsafe buildings are made on a complaint or referral basis.

C. Environmental/Infrastructure Constraints

Overcoming environmental and infrastructure constraints can add significantly to the cost of developing housing. In Seaside, the primary environmental constraints are lack of an adequate water supply, inadequate water, sewer, and storm drainage collector lines in some areas, inadequate road widths in other areas, environmental hazards located on the former Fort Ord, and significant biological resources located in the eastern portion of the community and protected by the Habitat Management Plan (HMP). The citywide environmental constraints are described below. The sites identified for potential near-term development are all located within Seaside Proper or in approved specific plans. There are no known environmental constraints that cannot be mitigated.

1. Protected Habitat

Federal and State regulations require environmental review of proposed discretionary projects (e.g., subdivision maps, use permits). Costs, resulting from fees charged by local government and private consultants needed to complete the environmental analyses and from delays caused by mandated public review period, also add to the cost of housing. However, the presence of these regulations helps preserve the environment and ensure environmental quality for Seaside residents.

2. Tree Ordinance

The Tree Ordinance prohibits the removal of any tree on private property in the City without a permit. The ordinance also contains a list of trees which may not be planted without a permit (including Coast Redwood, Blue Gum Eucalyptus, Willows, Cottonwood, and Poplar).

3. Hazardous and Toxic Sites

Large portions of the former Fort Ord base contain hazardous and toxic waste sites, as well as unexploded ordnance. These areas of Seaside are identified as a Superfund National Priority Hazardous Waste Site. No housing is currently proposed in these areas. As described in the Safety Element, the City cooperates with the federal government to obtain Superfund monies and implement Superfund clean-up activities. Clean-up of these sites is the responsibility of the federal government.

4. Infrastructure

Development on existing undeveloped land or redeveloped to higher residential densities would not require the provision of new infrastructure systems, but the development may create a need for upgrades to existing storm drain lines, water lines, sewer lines, streets, and other infrastructure. These upgrades will add to development costs, which could reduce the construction feasibility of units affordable to lower income households without subsidy. The upgrade of the local water distribution and other infrastructure serving Seaside is ongoing as part of the City's Capital Improvements Program (CIP).

5. Water Supply

The Monterey Peninsula has long faced water supply challenges which have hindered new residential development opportunities. Challenges facing the Peninsula include the lack of permanent diversion rights from the Carmel River, with a cease-and-desist order (amended in July 2016) requiring termination of illegal diversions by the end of 2021, and pumping reduction requirements of the Seaside Basin Adjudication.

The City of Seaside receives its primary potable water supply from the Seaside Basin, the Carmel River, and Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin. Historic use of the region's groundwater resources has exceeded safe yield and resulted in lowering of water levels and in saltwater intrusion. Constrained water supply will continue to be a significant factor in growth locally and regionally. The Seaside Municipal Water System, California-American Water Company (Cal-Am), and the Marina Coast Water District (MCWD) provide water services to the City. The Seaside Municipal System is operated and maintained by the City. The system serves the northeast portion of the City and is bounded by La Salle Avenue to the north, Hilby Avenue to the south, Soto Street to the west and General Jim Moore Boulevard to the east. The rest of the City is served by Cal-Am, a privately owned and operated company. Cal-Am serves their customers with water drawn from Carmel River surface water, alluvial ground water in the Carmel Valley, and from the Seaside coastal ground water basin. MCWD serves Fort Ord lands within the City limits. The Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD) has authority over the creation or expansion of all water districts and allocates supplies to cities within its jurisdiction. MPWMD has established criteria by which water credits are allocated for new development. Residential water credits are based on the number of plumbing fixtures. To build a subordinate unit on an existing lot, the number of plumbing fixtures must be maintained for both the main and subordinate units, making the addition of a full functioning unit difficult. To build housing in commercial zones, the existing commercial use must be reduced in size to provide water credits for the units.

Seaside has allocated the entirety of its remaining water balance, some of which is appropriated for proposed economic development projects, which include mixed-use projects. The City's development strategy is to focus on mixed-use developments to promote balanced jobs and housing growth. Additionally, in 2020 the City allocated 5 acre-feet of water to support the development of ADUs in Seaside – over 140 pending and completed projects have moved forward utilizing this water allocation

Although water scarcity and the provision of an alternative water supply is ultimately beyond the control of the City, Seaside supports regional efforts to create new water supply projects and the use of recycled water. In July 2016, the State Water Resources Control Board revised the schedule for California American Water Company (Cal-Am) to cease-and-desist illegal diversions of water from the Carmel River. The deadline was extended by five years from the end of 2016 to the end of 2021, to allow time for completion of various regional projects. The projects include two new water supply projects, the Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project (MPWSP) and the Pure Water Monterey Project (Pure Water) will provide water to Monterey Peninsula communities. MPWSP is a proposed desalination project with a capacity of up to 9.6 million gallons per day. Pure Water would deliver purified recycled water for groundwater replenishment, domestic delivery to Monterey Peninsula urban water customers and treated water for Salinas Valley irrigation. The Monterey Peninsula Regional Water Authority and the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District are jointly developing Pure Water. Additionally, Cal-Am anticipates that a second pipeline for an existing groundwater storage project, the Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project, will allow for additional lawful diversions from the Carmel River in wet years. Under the requested changes to Cal-Am's compliance schedule, Cal-Am would not be penalized for continued Carmel River diversions up to 7,990 afa so long as permitting and construction milestones for the water supply and diversion projects are met.

The City has recently been attempting to take action in order to increase its supply of available water. In 2022 the City entered into an agreement to utilize non-potable water to water the Black Horse and Bayonet Golf Course in northern Seaside. The City has also purchased a property located at 1271 Canyon Del Rey which contains a well that produces non-potable water. The non-potable water can then be used to offset water usage that does not require a potable source (such as landscape areas), freeing up potable water for development (including residential development). At this point the amount of water which can be saved is unknown; further, additional infrastructure must be built to support this transfer. It is unlikely that the

water will be available to support development until 2025 at the earliest. In the meantime, the lack of regional water supply during the short term, and perhaps longer, will continue to constrain the production of housing in Seaside proper.

The City also continues to require new public and private development and redevelopment projects to install and utilize water conservation measures per Section 13.18.010 of the Seaside Municipal Code. Section 13.18.010 requires:

- The installation of low water-use plumbing fixtures, and low water-use landscape materials in new construction;
- The installation of low water-use plumbing fixtures in existing hotels and motels; and
- The retrofitting of plumbing fixtures in all existing residential buildings at the time of change of ownership or physical expansion, or in the cases of commercial property, at the time of change of ownership, or change or expansion of use.

Senate Bill 1087 (enacted 2006) requires that water providers develop written policies that grant priority to proposed development that includes housing affordable to lower-income households. The legislation also prohibits water providers from denying or conditioning the approval of development that includes housing affordable to lower income households, unless specific written findings are made. The City will provide a copy of the adopted 2023-2031 Housing Element to the water service providers within 30 days of adoption. The City will also continue to coordinate with the water service providers to ensure affordable housing developments receive priority water service provision.

6. Sanitary Sewer

Outside of the boundaries of the former Fort Ord, sanitary sewer service is provided by the Seaside County Sanitation District, a Monterey County Special District, which serves the cities of Seaside, Del Rey Oaks and Sand City. Within the boundaries of the former Fort Ord, sanitary sewer service is provided by the Marina Coast Water District. Wastewater discharged to the either District's sanitary sewer system is ultimately pumped to the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant located north of Marina. Monterey One Water, formerly known as the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency, operates the treatment plant. Monterey One Water (M1W) provides wastewater treatment, disposal, and reclamation services for the cities of Seaside, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Del Rey Oaks, Sand City, Marina, and Salinas; Castroville, Moss Landing, and Boronda Community Service Districts; and the former Fort Ord military base. M1W's Sewer System Management Plan (2019) includes a capacity analysis of the treatment plan to ensure capacity for future growth and demand based upon regional population growth estimates through 2040. The plan states that due to significant conservation efforts, flows have decreased in recent years and no capacity issues are anticipated in future years. The plan also indicates that M1W's annual capital improvement master plan addresses identified maintenance needs and deficiencies to ensure ongoing capacity. Therefore, the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant has capacity to meet the wastewater treatment demands that would be generated from the development and growth envisioned for the General Plan Area in the 2040 General Plan in the long term and certainly adequate capacity to accommodate the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) in the short term. Expansion or construction of a new wastewater treatment facility to meet the demands of the 2040 General Plan would not be required.

7. Energy Conservation

Housing Element statutes require an analysis of opportunities for energy conservation with respect to residential development. The energy conservation section of the element must inventory and analyze the opportunities to encourage the incorporation of energy saving features, energy saving materials, and energy efficient systems and design for residential development. Planning to maximize energy efficiency and the incorporation of energy conservation and green building features can contribute to reduced housing costs for homeowners and renters. In

addition to promoting sustainable community design and reduced dependence on vehicles. Such planning and development standards can also significantly contribute to reducing greenhouse gases.

The City promotes energy conservation by implementing State Title 24 energy performance requirements through building codes. The City also implements energy conservation measures in public buildings by promoting energy efficient buildings and site design for all new public buildings during the site development permit process and installing energy saving devices in new public buildings and retrofitting existing public buildings.

The City also supports building design that incorporates the principles of Sustainable Development, Transit Oriented Development and Environmentally Friendly Building Design, including using "green" building material and energy conservation measures of the "Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification program.

The City's Sixth Cycle Housing Element includes a resource conservation policy to "offer incentives to promote the use of energy-efficient and water-conserving features and materials for residential rehabilitation projects" as well as a sustainability policy to "promote sustainability through the use of green building techniques and materials for new construction and substantial rehabilitation of residential development." The City of Seaside has joined the Central Coast Community Energy (3CE). 3CE is a community-owned public agency that sources competitively priced electricity from clean and renewable energy resources. Revenue generated by 3CE stays local and helps keep electricity rates affordable for customers, while also funding innovative energy programs designed to lower greenhouse gas emissions and stimulate economic development. 3CE serves more than 400,000 customers throughout the Central Coast, including residential, commercial and agricultural customers in communities located within Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz counties. 3CE promotes electrification, incentives for Building Reach Codes, and low interest loans for generators. 3CE offers rebates for all electrification upgrades, with even bigger incentives for income-qualified customers and small businesses.

As part of Program 5 of the Sixth Cycle Housing Element, the City will review proposed developments for solar access, site design techniques, and use of landscaping that can increase energy efficiency and reduce lifetime energy costs without significantly increasing housing production costs. The City will also provide and annually update information on energy conservation and financial incentives (e.g., tax credit, utility rebates, etc.) on the City's website.

Section 4: Housing Resources

This section analyzes the resources available for the development, rehabilitation, and preservation of housing in Seaside. This includes an evaluation of the availability of land for potential future residential development; the City's ability to satisfy its share of the region's future housing needs, and the financial and administrative resources available to assist in implementing the City's housing programs.

A. Future Housing Needs

State law requires communities to demonstrate that they encourage and facilitate housing production commensurate with their fair share of the region's future growth from 2023-2031. The City's fair share is assigned by the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) and outlined in their Regional Housing Needs Allocation Plan (RHNP). Therefore, an important component of the Housing Element is the identification of suitable sites to accommodate housing that is affordable in accordance with the RHNP.

1. Regional Housing Needs Allocation

AMBAG has assigned a portion of the region's future need for housing to each community within the counties of Santa Cruz and Monterey as part of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation Plan (RHNP). Seaside's Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) for the 6th Cycle planning period from June 30, 2023 to December 15, 2031 is 616 housing units ([Table App-40](#)).

Table App-40: Regional Housing Needs Share for Seaside		
Income Category	Income Threshold	Number of Units
Extremely Low/Very Low	50% or less of the AMI	86
Low	51% to 80% of the AMI	55
Moderate	81% to 120% of the AMI	156
Above Moderate	Over 120% of the AMI	319
Total		616

Source: AMBAG, October 2022.

The City has a RHNA allocation of 86 very low income units. Pursuant to new state law (AB 2634), the City must project the number of extremely low income (30% or less of AMI) housing needs based on Census income distribution or assume 50% of the very low income units as extremely low. According to the CHAS data developed by HUD using 2015-2019 ACS data, the City had 3,160 households with incomes at or below 50% AMI, 1,425 (45%) extremely low and 1,735 (55%) very low income as shown in [Table App-30](#). Therefore, the City's RHNA of 95 very low income units may be split into 39 extremely low and 47 very low income units. However, for purposes of identifying adequate sites for the RHNA, State law does not mandate the separate accounting for the extremely low income category.

2. Credits toward RHNA

Jurisdictions may count toward their RHNA units that have received building permits, planning approvals, and other discretionary approvals that will be constructed during the 2023-2031 RHNA period (June 30, 2023 to December 15, 2031). Jurisdictions may also credit anticipated ADU units towards its RHNA. [Table App-41](#) summarizes the number of units expected to be produced after June 30, 2023 that can be credited toward the City's RHNA. For the Housing Element planning period, the City has a remaining RHNA of **66** lower income units and **nine** moderate income units.

Table App-41: Summary of Credits toward RHNA

	Income Categories				
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
RHNA	86	55	156	319	616
Potential ADU (based on trends)	--	--	112	--	112
Projects	36	39	35	1,346	1,456
Total Credits	36	39	147	1,346	1,568
Remaining Need	50	16	9	0	75
Combined Remaining Need		66	9	0	75

a. Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)

Pursuant to State law, the City may credit potential ADUs to the RHNA requirements by using the trends in ADU construction to estimate new production. Between 2018 and 2022, 69 ADU units were built in the City for an average of 14 ADUs per year (Table App-42). Assuming that 14 ADU units will be built per year, the City has assumed a total of 112 ADUs will be built between June of 2023 and December of 2031. This is a conservative estimate considering that as of December 1, 2022, 17 ADUs had been built in 2022 and an additional 56 had been approved, issued permits, or in construction but had not been completed. In addition, the City of Seaside actively promotes ADUs as a means of expanding housing opportunities and providing homeowners with extra rental income. To that end, the City's website contains a complete "ADU Guide" which lays out the step-by-step process for obtaining building permits through the City. The City has also contracted with an architectural firm to create Pre-Approved ADU Plans that have been reviewed and stamped by the City's Chief Building Official. Residents may utilize these plans free of charge and only need to submit an accompanying specific site plan for review prior to approval. In 2022, the City also began the process of implementing its \$1,000,000 CalHome ADU Loan Program grant.

Table App-42: ADU Trends (2018-2022)

Year	ADUs Built	Approved/Permitted/In Construction
2018	3	0
2019	7	0
2020	14	0
2021	28	5
2022	17	51
Total	69	56
Average	14	--

To determine the affordability of ADUs, the City conducted survey of online rentals posted on Zillow in Seaside and other surrounding cities and compared the sizes of rental units with the sizes of ADUs built in Seaside. The average size of ADUs constructed in Seaside between 2018 and 2022 is 547 square feet. Table App-43 shows the average size and market rents of studios, one-bedroom, and two-bedroom units in Seaside, Marina, and Salinas. ADUs constructed in Seaside are closest in size to one-bedroom units posted on Zillow in Seaside (523 square feet) and surrounding cities. Based on an average rental price of \$1,995 for one-bedroom units in Seaside, ADUs of similar size would only be affordable to moderate income households (Table App-18). As a result, the City is assuming all potential 112 ADUs as affordable to moderate income households.

Table App-43: Size and Cost of Studio, 1-BR, and 2-BR Rentals – Seaside and Surrounding Areas

City	Average of Size (sq/ft)			Average of Cost		
	Studio	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	Studio	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom
Seaside	N/A	523	925	\$1,518	\$1,995	\$3,061
Marina	N/A	596	1549	N/A	\$2,107	\$2,534
Salinas	420	667	950	\$1,654	\$1,991	\$2,614
Combined	420	646	938	\$1,635	\$2,004	\$2,649

Zillow, October 2022.

b. Approved Projects

Residential developments approved and permitted, but not yet built (“pipeline projects”) can be credited towards the City’s RHNA for the 6th cycle Housing Element provided the City can demonstrate the units can be built by the end of the 6th cycle’s planning period. Similarly, units within completed projects which have received a certificate of occupancy after June 30, 2023 can also be credited towards the RHNA. The City currently has two active projects, one of which is associated with the buildout of previously approved development plans.

c. Enclave at Cypress Grove (Phase 2 and 3)

The Seaside Estates Subdivision (known as the Enclaves at Cypress Grove) was approved by City Council on July 20, 2005 as a 125-parcel residential project for the construction of detached single-family residential home sites in conjunction with the Seaside Resort Development. The residential lots have an average lot size of 11,500 square feet for a total of 46.77 acres. The Seaside Resort Development also included the approval of a 330-unit hotel and 170 Timeshare units. The entire development will be constructed around the two existing 18 hole golf courses (Bayonet and Blackhorse). A total of 46 units from Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the Enclave development are not expected to be finalized until after June 30, 2023. As of October 2023, of the 16 units of Phase 2 that have been permitted, all units in Phase 2A have been finalized and five more units from Phase 2B are expected to be finalized soon. The 30 units in Phase 3 have been entitled and/or permitted homes will final and close escrow after 7/1/23. As of October 2023, nine foundations of Phase 3 units have been approved and foundations for three more units have been poured. There are no barriers or constraints that would impede Phase 2 and Phase 3 units from being completed within the planning period.

d. Campus Town Specific Plan

The Campus Town site comprises about two neighboring tracts called the “Surplus II site” south of Gigling Road and the “26 Acres” site south of Lightfighter Drive. The following parcels make up the Specific Plan area:

031-151-013 (Portion)	031-151-040
031-151-018	031-151-041
031-151-024	031-151-042
031-151-029	031-151-043
031-151-031	031-151-044
031-151-032	031-151-054
031-151-036 (Portion)	031-151-055
031-151-037	031-151-056
031-151-038	031-261-003
031-151-039	031-261-004

This planning area consists of 120 acres of vacant and underutilized properties just south of California State University Monterey Bay on the former Fort Ord. Most of the existing buildings were originally a part of the Fort Ord base and will be demolished by FORA. As of July 2019,

FORA had removed most of the buildings in the Specific Plan Area that had been identified for demolition, with the exception of eight buildings.

In May 2017, the City issued a Request for Proposal to develop a specific plan for this area, envisioned to provide arts, entertainment, retail, recreation, and housing opportunities to students, faculty, and to the region at-large. The Campus Town Specific Plan was approved by the City Council in March 2020.

Overall, the Specific Plan provides for a maximum 1,485 housing units to be developed,²¹ including 648 apartments, 228 townhomes, and 609 single-family homes ([Figure App-10](#)). Campus Town is required to provide 20% affordable housing. The developer, KB-Bakewell, opted to provide deeper affordability for 15% affordable units. The City Inclusionary Housing Ordinance allows the equivalent inclusionary units at the following ratios: very low income units – 2:1; low income units – 1.5:1; and moderate income units – 1:1. At buildout, the inclusionary housing plan for Campus Town offers 225 affordable units (15.2% – 74 very low, 78 low, and 73 moderate income units), equivalent to 350 affordable units (23.6% – 148 very low, 129 low, and 73 moderate income units).

21 While there is a maximum capacity for 1,485 units within the Campus Town Specific Plan Area, 45 inclusionary units are expected to be built offsite. Thus, the total number of units expected from the Campus Town Project are 1,530.

Figure App-10: Campus Town Phasing and Timing

Phase	Location	Housing Type	Rent/ Sale/ Fee	Total Units	Inc Units	Inc Level	X	EIUs ¹	Timing	Notes
Phase 1	OFFSITE	Apts	Rent	0	21	VLOW	2	42	w/in next 8 yrs	Victory Temple Site; Discussions in Process Discussions in process with the City Located on Phase 1A per Final Map Note
Phase 1	OFFSITE	Apts /Condo	For Sale	0	24	LOW	2	48	w/in next 8 yrs	
Phase 1	ONSITE	THs	For Sale	117	4	MOD	1	4	w/in next 8 yrs	
Phase 1	ONSITE	SFDs-Alley	For Sale	126	0	MOD	1	0	w/in next 8 yrs	
PHASE 1A Total				243	49					
Phase 1	ONSITE	Apts	Rent	100	33	VLOW	2	66	Post 8 yrs	Burger King & Existing Fire Station Site - Future Phase
Phase 1	ONSITE	Apts	Rent		34	LOW	1.5	51	Post 8 yrs	
Phase 1	ONSITE	Apts	Rent		33	MID	1	33	Post 8 yrs	
Phase 1	ONSITE	THs	For Sale	111	10	MOD	1	10	w/in next 8 yrs	Note: Area not included in Phase 1 FM
Phase 1	ONSITE	SFDs-Alley	For Sale	483	6	MOD	1	6	w/in next 8 yrs	
PHASE 1B Total				694	116					
Phase 2	ONSITE	Apts	Rent	548	20	VLOW	2	40	528 of 548 units expected within 8 years.	20 units are expected post-8 yrs because they are located between 6th and 7 th Ave, where substantial demolition efforts to remove existing barracks are expected. ²
Phase 2	ONSITE	Apts	Rent		20	LOW	1.5	30		
Phase 2	ONSITE	Apts	Rent		20	MOD	1	20		
Phase 2 Total				548	60					
				1,485	225	15.2%	1.56	350		

Source: Campus Town Specific Plan Phasing Schedule, February 6, 2020

Notes. 1. Equivalent Inclusionary Units. 2. Income breakdown of those 20 units post- 8 year units unknown so the City assumed 5 units from each income level (VLow, Low, Mod, Above Mod).

Figure App-11: Campus Town Specific Plan

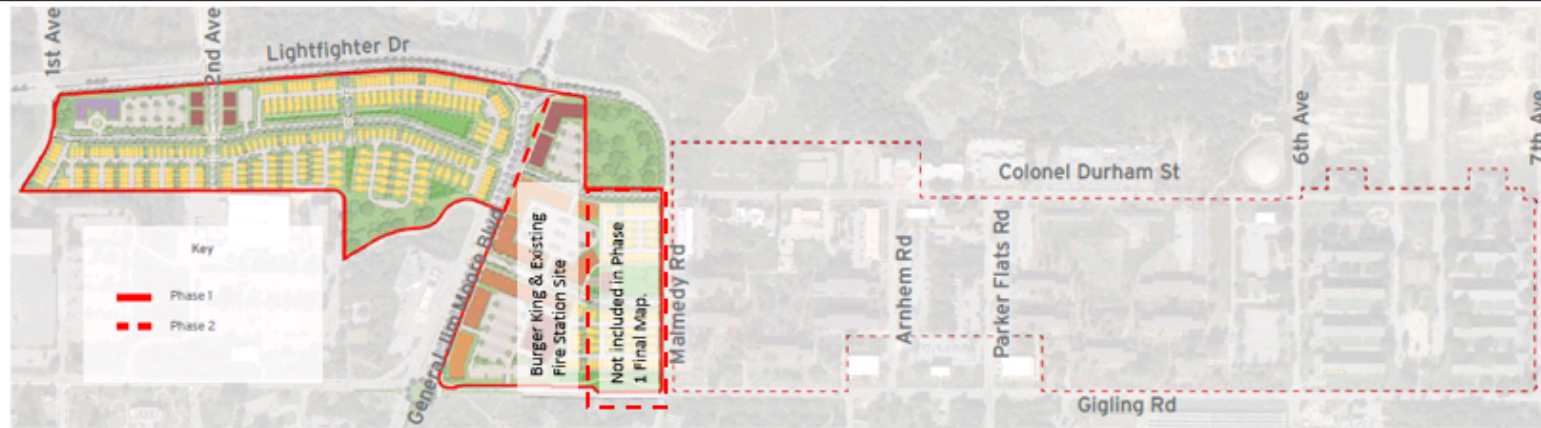


Figure 6.1 - Conceptual Phase 1 Buildout Plan

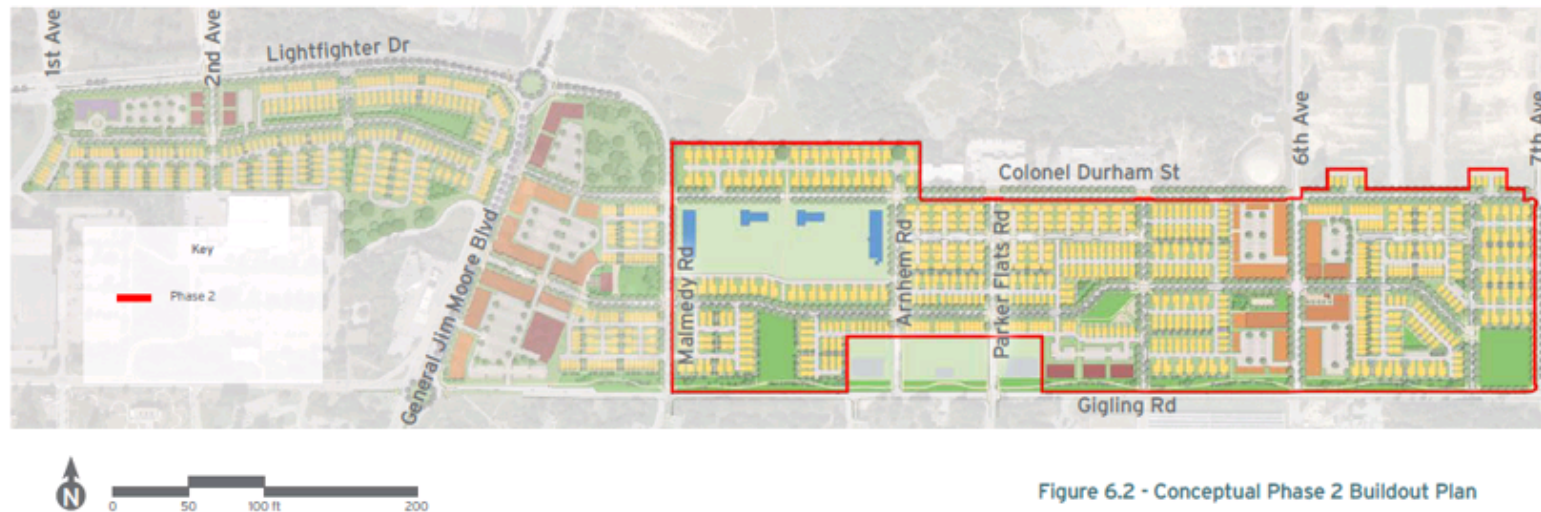


Figure 6.2 - Conceptual Phase 2 Buildout Plan

CAMPUS TOWN Specific Plan



199

Figure App-10 also shows the phasing and timing for the Campus Town Specific Plan Area. The phasing and timing information was obtained from the developer in April 2023. Of the total 1,485 proposed units in the Campus Town Specific Plan, 1,365 are expected to be built within the 6th Cycle Planning Period (next eight years). Only 120 units – 100 units in the Burger King and Existing Fire Station Site of Phase 1 and 20 units between 6th and 7th Avenues in Phase 2) are expected to be built after the next eight years. With the addition of 45 offsite inclusionary units, 1,410 units are expected to result from the Campus Town Project within the planning period (Table App-44).

Table App-44: Campus Town Units Expected by Income Level						
	VL	L	Mod	AM	Total	
Phase 1A	21	24	4	239	288	243 onsite units plus 45 offsite inclusionary units
Phase 1B	0	0	16	578	594	excluding 100 units in Burger King & Existing Fire Station Site
Phase 2	15	15	15	483	528	excluding 20 units in 6 th and 7 th Ave
Total	36	39	35	1,300	1,410	
Source: Kimley-Horn (2023), KB Bakewell Seaside Venture II, LLC (developer)						

e. Remaining Need

Based on the City's potential ADUs and approved projects (Enclave and Campus Town), the City has a total of 1,568 credit units. Since most of these units (1,346) are above moderate, the City still has a remaining need of 66 lower income units and nine (9) moderate units.

Table App-45: Summary of Credits toward RHNA					
	Income Categories				
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
RHNA	86	55	156	319	616
Potential ADU (based on trends)	0	0	112	0	112
Projects	36	39	35	1,346	1,456
Enclave- Phase 2	0	0	0	16	16
Enclave- Phase 3	0	0	0	30	30
Campus Town	36	39	35	1,300	1,410
Total Credits	36	39	147	1,346	1,568
Remaining Need	50	16	9	0	75
Combined Remaining Need	66		9	0	75

B. Inventory of Sites

This section assesses available land for near-term residential development to accommodate the remaining RHNA for this Housing Element planning period. The inventory was compiled based on a careful review of the existing and proposed Community and Land Use Element of the General Plan, Zoning Ordinance, Specific Plans, and other reports such as the Long-Range Property Management Plan, as well as field and aerial photo observations. As the General Plan is not yet adopted, the sites inventory provides estimates of development capacity based on both the existing and proposed General Plan.

1. Vacant and Underutilized Sites Inventory Selection

Residential growth in Seaside could occur on a variety of residential and mixed-use acreage throughout the community. Since the City completed its Mid-Term Housing Element Update

recently (2020), the City focused its efforts on re-evaluating the suitability of 5th Cycle element sites based on HCD's 6th Cycle Element requirements.

To evaluate potential land resources for residential development, a parcel-specific site analysis was performed using a Geographic Information System (GIS) data, field observations, aerial photos, and building records. The vacant and underutilized land survey was conducted by reviewing individual parcels, the current development and density on those parcels, and potential units based on maximum and average densities. A vacant parcel is one that has no development on site. An underutilized parcel is one that has built structures that are currently vacant, is a parking lot, or where the structure on the site does not maximize its potential, such as taking advantage of a land use designation or location to benefit both the property/business owner and the community. Many businesses are marginally operating and have not gone through major upgrades, and retrofitting/renovating for modern uses would not be cost-effective.

Various sources of information were used to help identify vacant and underutilized sites:

- **West Broadway Specific Plan Existing Conditions Report:** The West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan (WBSP) was created to revitalize and enhance the economic, social, cultural, and recreational fabric of the City of Seaside's West Broadway Avenue. The Specific Plan describes and illustrates a vision for the area and provides a framework for creating an Urban Village around West Broadway Avenue as the City's downtown commercial core. In developing the Specific Plan, the City reviewed the existing conditions of properties within the Specific Plan area. Underutilized sites with potential for redevelopment were identified during this process. The Specific Plan noted vacant and underutilized properties throughout the entire Specific Plan area. They range in size and location, with some at significant and strategic locations. More details on the WBSP are provided in the next section.
- **Long Range Property Management Plan:** Several properties owned by the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency were identified in the LRPMP as appropriate for residential/mixed use development and to be sold to private developers.
- **Field Surveys and Aerial Photos:** Sites were also identified as a result of field surveys and review of aerial photos.
- **Building and Assessor Records:** Building and Assessor records were reviewed to confirm recent activities on site.
- **AFFH Conditions:** AB 686 now requires that a jurisdiction identify sites throughout the community in a manner that is consistent with its duty to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH) and the findings of its assessment of fair housing (see Section 7). In the context of AFFH, the site identification requirement involves 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. The analysis found that the Olympia and Terrace neighborhoods (Census Tract 137) had the highest concentrations of minorities, low and moderate income persons, limited access to opportunities, and that Terrace had the highest need for substantial repair and property maintenance. The Cabrillo neighborhood was also found to have low economic scores and is known to have some of the oldest housing in the City (developed around 1930s and 1940s). Northernmost parts of Cabrillo overlap within the West Broadway Specific Plan, making sites within this area suitable for development as they have been identified as having the potential to create strong linkages between activity centers within the City of Seaside and throughout the Monterey Peninsula, to help create a vibrant revitalized downtown that will provide economic growth and stability, and to and provide diverse housing opportunities for all income levels through the Specific Plan process.

The resulting sites inventory is made up of 30 sites. A majority of these sites (20 of 30) are vacant. However, for lower income RHNA, only 40% of sites (two of five) are vacant. These two vacant sites only accommodate about 12% of the City's lower income RHNA. Per State law, if the inventory identifies non-vacant sites to address more than 50% of the regional

housing need allocation, analysis is required to demonstrate the viability of sites for redevelopment with housing during the planning period.

The City identified three different types of non-vacant sites: Commercial sites, residential sites, and church sites.

- **Commercial Sites:** Three main criteria were employed to identify with underutilized potential: Improvement to land ratio (ILR), floor-to-area ratio (FAR), and existing use. The ILR assesses the relationship between the land's value and the structures erected upon it. In cases where the land's value significantly outweighs that of the buildings on it, it becomes advantageous for the owner to contemplate redevelopment with higher-rent or higher-sales-value uses. Similarly, a low FAR implies that the building square footage is minimal compared to the overall site size, suggesting potential for alternative redevelopment options. For example, a commercially zoned property featuring a low-rise shopping center with extensive surface parking areas may be categorized as underutilized. As detailed later, there is a recent project in the City (the Ascent) where a commercial structure with a beauty shop and barber shop and adjacent parking is being replaced with a new mixed-use development. In another recently approved projects (Seaside Marketplace), a grocery store and tattoo parlor are being demolished and replaced with another mixed-use project. ILR and FAR are only available for Seaside Market. In Seaside Market, the FAR for the parcel with a structure was 0.31 and the ILR ranged from 0.30 in the parking areas to 2.24 in the parcels with structured. These trends are similar to the ones cited by the City of Monterey. In their sixth cycle housing element draft (September 2023), they reported that the following characteristics are comparable to recent projects in the City and can be used as evidence of viability to redevelop: Sites with existing commercial use and parking lot uses, FAR 0.28, and location along corridors or intersections.

Based on local trends, Seaside determined that non-vacant commercial sites were suitable for redevelopment if:

- FAR <0.30
- ILR <0.5²²
- Current age of structure is over 30 years old
- Commercial use: personal services, retail
 - There are only two sites in the inventory with a current commercial use—one is a beauty shop and another is a restaurant. Both have adjacent parking lot that also adds to the underutilization of the total area.
- **Residential Sites:** The City also identified one residential site. This residential site was considered to be suitable for redevelopment if it met the FAR and ILR factors (ILR <0.5, FAR <0.30) to determine underutilization. In addition, a residential site was considered suitable for redevelopment if the number of potential units could at least be quadrupled. In the case of the residential site selected, there is a potential for replacing a single unit with at least 20 units.
- **Church Sites:** AB 1851, approved in 2020, encourages religious institutions to pursue housing development by allowing these institutions to eliminate up to 50% of their parking spaces for housing. Cities may not require churches to replace that parking. The City identified three church sites (five parcels) with vacant and underutilized land that could be suitable for moderate income housing. For church sites, underutilization was

²² A 1:1 improvement to land ratio is usually used to determine the potential of sites to be redeveloped.

determined based on FAR (FAR <0.3). Church sites with large parking areas or vacant areas are more likely to accommodate housing

a. West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan

Parcels in the West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan Area are designated for a range of residential densities. For example, the Mixed-use (MX) designation for parcels in the Specific Plan Area allows between 30 and 60 units per acre within a total FAR of 3.0, including high intensity residential, commercial, office, and civic uses. Residential High and Mixed Use (RH/MX) designation allows residential and mixed use developments using the Residential High development standards at a density of 25 units per acre. The Specific Plan area currently contains about 80 units but envisions close to 500 units at buildout along with approximately 317,000 square feet of nonresidential development, as shown in [Table App-46](#). As stated earlier, underutilized sites with potential for redevelopment were identified during this process. The Specific Plan noted vacant and underutilized properties throughout the entire Specific Plan area. The City reviewed the suitability of these vacant and underutilized properties to be included in the 6th Cycle sites inventory.

New Use	Phase I		Phase II		Phase III		Phase IV	
	Sq. Ft.	DU	Sq. Ft.	DU	Sq. Ft.	DU	Sq. Ft.	DU
Mixed-Use Residential	15,100	41	87,600	58	58,000	114	160,700	213
Mixed-Use Office	--	--	116,100	--	--	--	116,100	--
Library/Parking Project ¹	40,000	82	--	--	--	--	40,000	82
Transit Center ²	28,700	--	--	--	--	--	28,700	--
Gateway Hotel Project	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	50,000	--
Multi-family Housing	--	14	--	61	--	124	--	199
Total per Phase	133,800	137	203,700	119	58,000	238	395,500	494

Notes:

1. Square footage of the library/parking mixed-use project includes the library, retail and housing, but does not include the parking structure.

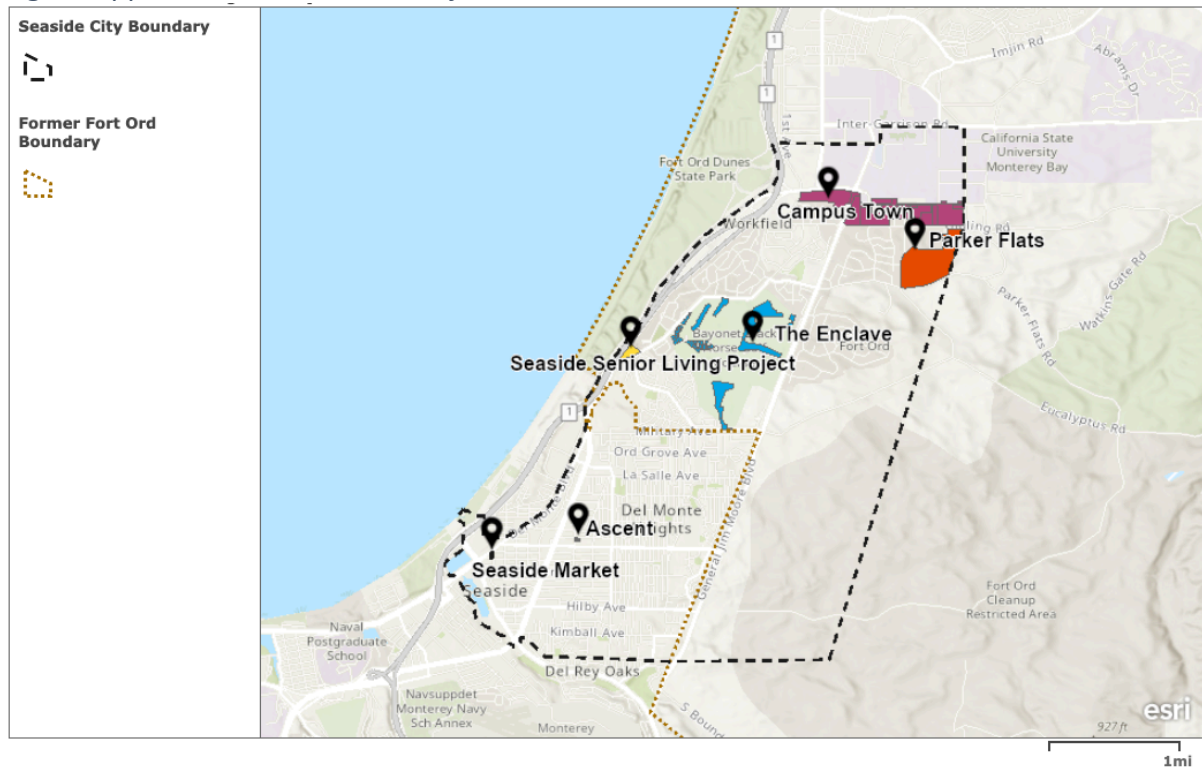
2. Square footage in the transit station project accounts for office above the ground floor.

Source: City of Seaside, West Urban Village Specific Plan, 2010

2. Development Trends

Most of the City's recent projects have been within former Fort Ord or Campus Town Specific Plan areas, such that trends and conditions from these projects are not applicable to the sites considered in the Sites Inventory. The Seaside Senior Living Project, Seaside Resort (which includes the Enclave homes), and Parker Flats are all projects within former Fort Ord. **There are only two recent projects with residential components in the past planning period in the City that fall within the City limits- the Ascent and Seaside Market.**

Figure App-12: Seaside Recent Projects



One of the City's only recent infill redevelopment project is the Ascent—a ten-building workforce rental housing consisting of 105 one-bedroom, two-bedroom, three-bedroom units and townhouses. Pursuant to the development agreement, the project set aside 14 units affordable to low income households. The project also included 4,000 square feet of retail space, a shared vehicular court and green space areas for residents. The Ascent Project used lot line adjustment to combine 13 parcels into six adjusted parcels with a total area of 2.85 acres. The project also used density bonus to increase its unit potential from a code-permitted 78 units to 105 units. The Ascent was Seaside's first multi-family project redevelopment in over 20 years which converted a one-story, 3,240 square foot commercial building occupied with a barber shop and beauty shop and a one-story, 5,760 square-foot vacant commercial building and its associated parking into a mixed-use space. This development realized the City priorities of growing upward, increasing affordable housing supply and becoming more transit and pedestrian-friendly and will accelerate the City's improvements for the Downtown district.

Figure App- 13: The Ascent



in addition, the Planning Commission recently approved Seaside Market, a 32-unit mixed-use project in the West Broadway Specific Plan.²³ The project will demolish a commercial space and adjacent parking in four parcels totaling 0.59 acres and convert it into a five-story mixed-use space with commercial on the ground floor. The project has set aside 20% of units to be affordable (two very low-, two low, and three moderate income). The project will also consolidate the four existing parcels on the property. The project achieved a density of 54 units per acre in a zone that allows for up to 60 units per acre- achieving 90 % of the maximum allowable density. Table App-47 shows detailed project characteristics for both the Ascent and Seaside Market.

Figure 14: Seaside Market

²³ The Seaside Market project is located in the site previously identified as Site D in the first draft of the Housing Element. The Site has been removed from the sites inventory. However, the conditions of the project support the assumptions made in the sites inventory for the development potential and consolidated potential of these sites due to common ownership.



ELM AVE PARCEL MAP

APN # 011-306-008-000 = .216 AC
 011-306-003-000 = .100 AC
 011-306-004-000 = .098 AC
 011-306-006-000 = .168 AC
 TOTAL = .582 AC



FOOTHILL PARTNERS
 REAL ESTATE AND URBAN ECONOMICS

Seaside Market

Seaside, CA

Table App-47: Recent Redevelopment Projects

	Zoning	Existing Use	Size (acres)	Units	Max Density	Density achieved	% Max Density	Lot Consl.	Description
Ascent	CMX	Commercial barber shop and beauty salon	2.85	105 141	1 du 1732 s 1-25 du/ac	30 du/ac	Over 100% used density bonus	Yes, 13 parcels into six of adjustment	Two existing buildings, one with beauty salon and barber shop, other vacant, demolished and replaced with a mixed-use development consisting of 9 multi-family buildings and one mixed-use building
Seaside Market	WBSP- SH-MX WBSP-MX	Commercial Grocery store and coffee shop	0.55	12 114 21 1 Mod	30 du/ac 60 du/ac	34 du/ac	90% of 60 du/ac	Yes, 4 parcels into 1 Common ownership	Former Seaside Market grocery store, which has been nonoperational for a number of years and tattoo shop replaced with a five-story mixed use building with 2,400 sf of commercial FAR: 0.31 (parcel with structure) LR: 0.30, 0.30, 1.34, 2.27

1. The land use designation of WBSP-SH-MX allows housing densities from 20 to 30 du/ac while a designation of WBSP-MX allows housing densities from 30 to 60 du/ac.

The City expects this recycling trend to continue into the next planning period. In the past three years, a total of two projects have been approved in zoning that allows for 100 percent non-residential uses as well as mixed-use. One of these projects was the mixed-use Seaside Market project and the other was a 100% non-residential project for the construction a New American Legion project. However, while this implies a 50% trend of sites that allow for both residential and non-residential uses, there is increasing interest in mixed-use development in the City. For example, the City approved the conversion of a commercially zoned storage space to residential use and has not received requests to in the opposite direction. In addition, all expressed inquiries with the City in the mixed-use zones have included a residential component. Furthermore, the General Plan update will provide significant increase in capacity to buffer losses should sites be developed without residential uses.

3. Estimating Development Potential

To estimate the level of development allowed, each vacant and underutilized parcel was reviewed for appropriateness for residential use. Recognizing the new State law requirements for assessing the City's continued ability to meet the RHNA (SB 166 and AB 1379), this sites inventory conservatively uses a density factor of 70% of the maximum allowable density. This density factor brings the estimating of realistic capacity to the lower end of the density range of the respective zones and is similar to the density factor used in Salinas based on typical developments in the City. These estimates are more conservative than the densities achieved recently in the City in the Ascent and Seaside Market. The Ascent Project was approved in 2020 and consisted of the construction of a proposed mixed-use development consisting of 10 buildings with 105 residential units in a 2.65-acre site. The project was located in the Commercial Mixed-Use zoning district, which allows for a maximum of 1 unit per 1,742 square feet (approximately 25 units per acre). The project exceeded the maximum allowed density with a 27-unit density bonus.

Seaside Market is a five-story mixed use project with 9,900 square feet of commercial area on the ground floor and a total of 32 residential units. The project is located on four parcels totaling 0.59 acre in the West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan, zoned both Mixed Use and High Density Residential/Mixed Use. The project has a realized density of 90% (54 du/ac) the maximum allowable density of 60 units per acre, a much higher yield than the 70% than was assumed in the calculations of potential density for the sites inventory.

As the proposed General Plan may be adopted after with the Housing Element, development potential on the vacant and underutilized sites is estimated based on both the existing and proposed General Plan. Table App-48 shows the densities used for the based on the proposed and existing land use designations. With the proposed General Plan, standalone residential uses would be permitted uses in the Mixed Use Low and Mixed Use High neighborhoods and therefore, enhancing the feasibility and capacity for residential development in these areas.

Proposed General Plan Land Use Designation	Proposed Density (units/acre)	Existing General Plan (2004) Land Use Designation	Existing Density (units/acre)
Neighborhood Low	8	Low Density Single Family Residential	8
Neighborhood Medium	15	Medium Density Single Family Residential	12
Neighborhood General	30	Medium Density Residential	15
Neighborhood High	45	High Density Residential	25
Mixed Use Low	45	Mixed Use	25
Mixed Use High	60	Community Commercial (CC)	25
WBSP	20-30	WBSP-RH/MX	20-30
WBSP	30-60	WBSP-MX	30-60

4. Lot Consolidation

The City recognizes that many existing parcels in the City are small and lot consolidation may be required to accommodate new affordable housing construction. While the City's sites inventory contains small parcels, these are expected to be consolidated to form sites that are larger than 0.5 acre. No individual small parcels are used to fulfill the City's lower income RHNA.

The City has an incentive program to encourage lot consolidation, providing redevelopment funds to affordable housing developers to assist in the acquisition of adjoining properties. The Ascent Project used lot line adjustment to combine 13 parcels into six adjusted parcels with a total area of 2.85 acres (see Figure App-15). The consolidated parcel sizes are as follows: 1) 0.52 acres, 2) 0.53 acres, 3) 0.53 acres, 4) 0.26 acres, 5) 0.33 acres, 6) 0.65 acres.

Figure App-15: Lot Consolidation in the Ascent Project



The Seaside Market project required the consolidation of four parcels into a single 2.85-acre property as a condition of approval. The parcels have common ownership. The site will be redeveloped from vacant commercial space and parking to a 32-unit mixed-use five-story building. Seven of the 32 units have been set-aside as affordable (two very low income, two low income, and three moderate income).

Sites must be at least 0.5 acres to be suitable for lower income sites. However, as shown in the examples above, sites can be consolidated with adjacent sites as part of a larger project. For the

Sixth Cycle sites inventory, the City only has one site where lot consolidation would be required (Site H) and one of the parcels in the site is at least 0.5 acres. In Site H, if lot consolidation does not occur due to differences of ownership, there would only be a loss of four lower income units and there would still be enough lower income units (83 units) to satisfy the City's remaining lower income RHNA of 60 units.

5. Sites to Accommodate Lower Income RHNA

Sites to accommodate lower income RHNA must meet density and size requirements to be deemed appropriate for lower income RHNA. Parcels must be zoned to allow sufficient density to accommodate the economies of scale needed to produce affordable housing. In 2004 state law was amended (AB 2348) to identify "default densities" that are considered suitable for lower-income housing. For suburban jurisdictions such as Seaside, the default density is "at least" 20 units per acre. "At least" means the density range allowed on the parcel by the zone has to include the default density. Mixed-Use, Community Commercial (CC), High Density Residential, and WBSP land use designations in the Existing General Plan and Mixed-Use Low, Mixed-Use High, Neighborhood General and West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan land use designations in the Proposed General Plan allow densities within the default density of 20 units per acre and can accommodate lower income units.

In addition to meeting allowing at least 20 units per acre, parcels also need to be appropriately sized (between 0.5 to 10 acres) to achieve financial feasibility of lower income units. The City identified five (5) parcels with capacity for 132 lower income units to meet the City's remaining lower income need of 66 units under the City's Existing General Plan. About 12% of the City's remaining lower income RHNA was accommodated in vacant sites and 88% are in non-vacant sites (Table App-49). Under the Proposed General Plan, these five (5) parcels have the capacity for 240 units, providing a 264% buffer for the remaining need of 66 lower income units.

	Parcels	Units	% Total Lower Income RHNA
Vacant	2	16	12.1%
Underutilized	3	116	87.9%
Total	5	132	100.0%

	Parcels	Units	% Total Lower Income RHNA
Vacant	2	26	10.8%
Underutilized	3	214	89.2%
Total	5	240	100.0%

a. Site H

Existing GP: Site H is made up of Site 18 and has a capacity for 8 units. The site is vacant. Site 18 alone meets the requirements to be considered a lower income housing site (is at least half an acre and has a density of at least 20 units per acre).

Proposed GP: Site H has capacity of 20 units under the Proposed General Plan.

Figure App-16: Site H – Lower Income Site



Site #	Acres	Existing GP LU	Existing Density	Den. Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol. ID.	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
18	0.51	Mixed Use	25	0.7	8	H	3	vacant	Terrace
				Total	8				

Site #	Acres	Proposed GP LUD	Proposed Density	Den. Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol. ID.	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
18	0.51	Mixed Use Low	45	0.7	16	H	3	vacant	Terrace
				Total	16				

b. Site K

Existing GP: Site K is made up of a single parcel (site 23) which is mostly undeveloped except for a single-family home that covers a portion of site. The homes are old and have not been improved for many years. With a Community Commercial designation, the site has the potential for 20 lower income units. Site 23 is located in a neighborhood (Rousch) that has access to parks and no education issues.

Proposed GP: Site K has a proposed Mixed-Use High land use designation with a potential capacity of 49 units.

Figure App-17: Site K – Lower Income Site



Site #	Acres	Existing GP LUD	Existing Density	Den. Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol. ID.	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
23	1.19	Community Commercial	25	0.7	20	K	27	SFH with unimproved lot	Rousch
				Total	20				

Site #	Acres	Proposed GP LUD	Proposed Density	Den. Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol. ID.	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
23	1.19	Mixed Use High	60	0.7	49	K	27	SFH with unimproved lot	Rousch
				Total	49				

c. Site N

Existing GP: Site N is a 0.5 acre portion of a 0.95 acre parcel located in the Ord Grove neighborhood. Site is currently vacant, except for a small structure in the northwest quadrant of the parcel (not included in the site). Site N has the capacity for 8 units under the existing General Plan.

Proposed GP: Site N has a proposed land use designation of Neighborhood General and a potential capacity for 10 units.



Site #	Acres	Existing GP LUD	Existing Density	Den. Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol. ID.	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
27	0.50	High Density Residential	25	0.7	8	L	28	Vacant	Ord Grove
				Total	8				

Site #	Acres	Proposed GP LUD	Proposed Density	Den. Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol. ID.	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
27	0.5	Neighborhood General	30	0.7	10	L	28	Vacant	Ord Grove
				Total	10				

d. Site O Greater Victory Temple Church

Existing GP: Site O is a portion of Greater Victory Temple Church's two-acre property located at the intersection of Yosemite Street and Broadway Avenue. Victory Temple Church has interest in building affordable housing units on its two-level parking lot. The Church has entered into an agreement with Campus Town to manage 27 off-site units to be built by developer KB Bakewell Seaside Venture II as part of the Campus Town Project. On April 2023, the parcel was rezoned from Medium High Density to High Density Residential. While the land use and zoning changes increased the number of potentially allowed units in the property is 50 units, the actual number of units that could be located in the site and that the church is interested in managing is 36 units due to a large portion of the property continuing to be used as a religious institution.²⁴

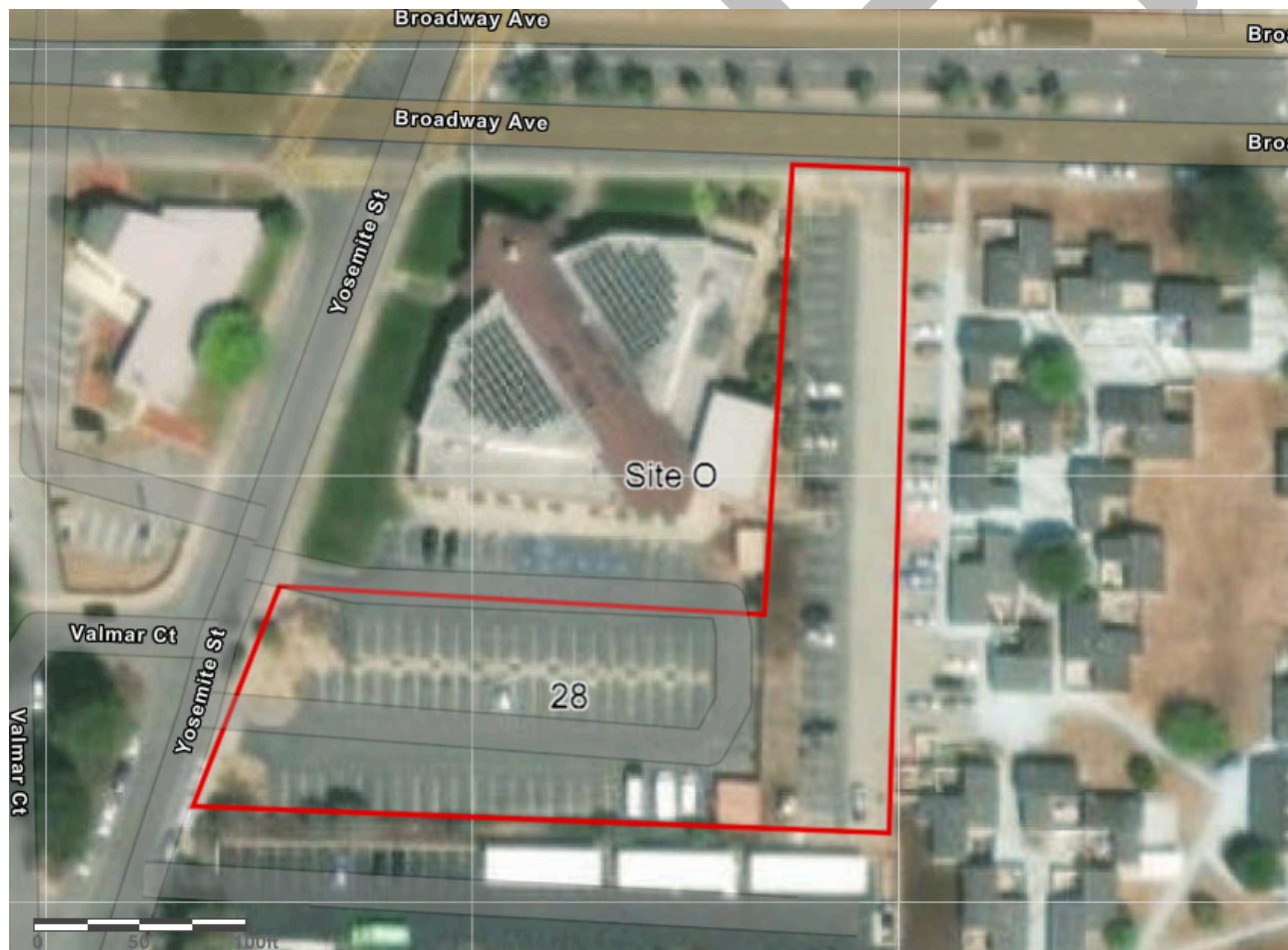
²⁴ Duan, Mary. (April 9, 2021). "A historic Black church looks to get into affordable housing as part of the Campus Town development." https://www.montereycountyweekly.com/news/local_news/a-historic-black-church-looks-to-get-into-affordable-housing-as-part-of-the-campus/article_c6ebca74-97e8-11eb-bb9d-1fed81bc92dc.html

Units built would not need to be subdivided into separate ownership lots, making the development of housing on the site feasible. In addition, this site is particularly suited for lower income units because:

- It is located at a major intersection, is well-served by mass transit, and is located less than a half-mile from the intersection of two significant bus routes;
- It is located across the street from the Seaside Community Seventh-Day Adventist Church, which meets on Saturdays and cooperates with Victory Mission with regards providing parking at the various sites;
- The remainder of the block is already zoned for High-Density and the proposed designation would enable the Property to be developed consistent with the existing development; and
- The site is not located adjacent to any single-family dwellings

Given the Church's interest to manage 36 units in the site, there is an additional capacity for nine lower income units (the remainder after subtracting the 27 campus town units).

Proposed GP: The estimated capacity is nine additional lower income units (above the 27 units that will be Campus Town's off-site requirement) under both existing and proposed General Plan land use designations. Total capacity on this site is 36 units based on the Church's expressed interest.



Note: Area within boundary is about one acre. However, area denotes generally where the affordable units can be located. Capacity estimates are based on the Church's interest. The 9-unit capacity indicated below represents the additional units to the 27 units that are already accounted for under the Campus Town off-site inclusionary housing requirement.

Site #	Acres	Existing GP LUD	Existing Density	Den. Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol. ID.	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
28	N/A	High Density Residential	25		9	0	29	Vacant	Highland
				Total	9				

Site #	Acres	Proposed GP LUD	Proposed Density	Den. Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol. ID.	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
28	N/A	Neighborhood High	45		9	0	29	Vacant	Highland
				Total	9				

Note: Units remain at 9 despite increased density in the Proposed GP because the church is interested in managing 36 units and it has already entered into contract to manage 27 off-site units from Campus Town.

e. Site P: Parker Flats Site

Site P is a 4.98-acre parcel located in the former Fort Ord. This site formerly had an approved project called “Parker Flats”— a 42-unit infill building remodel of former nurses’ barracks in a high density residential (RH) zoning district (APN: 031-150-011). The project would remodel two building structures. While the project has been approved, the owner has been in contact with the City expressing desire to apply for a different project in the future. Because the Parker Flats project is unlikely to move forward as the previously approved 42-unit project, the City is considering Parker Flats as a potential site.

Existing GP: The 4.98-acre site contains two buildings as well as some paved parking area. With the site’s current zoning (RH), the site has a capacity for 87 units. Given the allowable density, this site can facilitate lower income housing.

Proposed GP: Site P’s proposed General Plan designation is Neighborhood High which allows a maximum of 45 units per acre. The site has a capacity for 156 lower income units under the proposed General Plan.



Site #	Acres	Existing GP LUD	Existing Density	Den. Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol. ID.	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
34	4.98	High Density Residential	25	0.7	87	S	33	Former nurses barracks	Former Fort Ord
				Total	87				

Site #	Acres	Proposed GP LUD	Proposed Density	Den. Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol. ID.	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
34	4.98	Neighborhood High	45	0.7	156	S	33	Former nurses barracks	Former Fort Ord
				Total	156				

6. Sites to Accommodate Moderate Income RHNA

The City has a remaining need to accommodate six moderate income units. The City identified moderate income sites based on the output of the preliminary analysis to identify underutilized and vacant sites described earlier. Most underutilized sites identified were in or near the WBSP area or were more suitable for lower income units since they met the size and density requirements. The WBSP area is also within an area with a concentration of low and moderate income households. WBSP sites were selected as suitable for moderate income if they did not meet the lower income site requirements. However, to avoid a concentration of moderate income sites in one area, the City also identified vacant sites throughout the City, though they tend to be smaller in size. As stated earlier, the City recognizes that many existing parcels in the City are small and lot consolidation may be required. As a result, sites were considered appropriate for moderate income if they could be developed to fit at least two units alone or in conjunction with adjacent parcels. Most vacant adjacent parcels selected had the same ownership increasing the likelihood of lot consolidation.

City identified 25 sites with a combined capacity of 65 units to meet its remaining moderate income RHNA need under the existing General Plan and 85 moderate income units under the proposed General Plan. The majority of these units are located in vacant sites within the West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan area and the Mixed Use Low zones (under the proposed General Plan).

The site-by-site analysis below is grouped based on Proposed General Plan land use designations²⁵ but a discussion on capacity based on existing General Plan land use designations is included in each section.

Table App-51: Moderate Income Sites – Existing General Plan				
Existing GP Designation	Parcels	Units	% Moderate Income RHNA	Moderate Income Units in vacant sites
WBSP	7	29	42.0%	19
Mixed Use	1	1	7.2%	2
Community Commercial	2	6	8.7%	6
High Density Residential	1	3	4.3%	3
Medium Density Residential	6	6	8.7%	6
Low Density Residential	5	16	29.0%	3
Grand Total	25	65	100.0%	39

Table App-52: Moderate Income Sites – Proposed General Plan				
Proposed GP Designation	Parcels	Units	% Moderate Income RHNA	Moderate Income Units in vacant sites
WBSP	7	29	34.1%	11
Mixed Use Low	1	25	34.1%	25
Neighborhood General	6	16	18.8%	11
Neighborhood Medium	1	8	9.4%	0
Neighborhood Low	3	3	3.5%	3
Grand Total	25	85	100.0%	56

a. WBSP Sites

Existing GP: There are seven moderate income sites located within the West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan area. Site C is made up of vacant Sites 5-7 with a combined capacity for nine moderate income units. Sites 6 and 7 have the same owner. Site B is made up of vacant

²⁵ Grouping is done based on the Proposed General Plan since its use designations allow for larger groupings and simplified analysis.

Site 3 and underutilized Site 4 with a combined capacity of 14 units. Site 4 is currently being used as an auto body shop and parking for that body shop. **The parking lot is both adjacent to a vacant site to the south and adjacent to an existing use that is currently trending as being redeveloped (autoshop uses).** Site A is made up of underutilized Site 1 and vacant Site 2 with a combined capacity of six units. Site 1 currently has a beauty salon and a car tinting shop. Site 2 was identified to be sold and appropriate as transit-oriented development in Seaside's Long Range Property Management Plan. Combined, all WBSP sites have a capacity of 29 moderate income units.

As stated earlier, the WBSP is intended to help create a vibrant revitalized downtown that will provide economic growth and stability, and to and provide diverse housing opportunities for all income levels Sites within the WBSP are intended to incentivize investment in this area and improve local conditions.

Proposed GP: WBSP moderate income sites have the same capacity of 29 sites under the proposed General Plan because the densities are the same as in the existing General Plan.

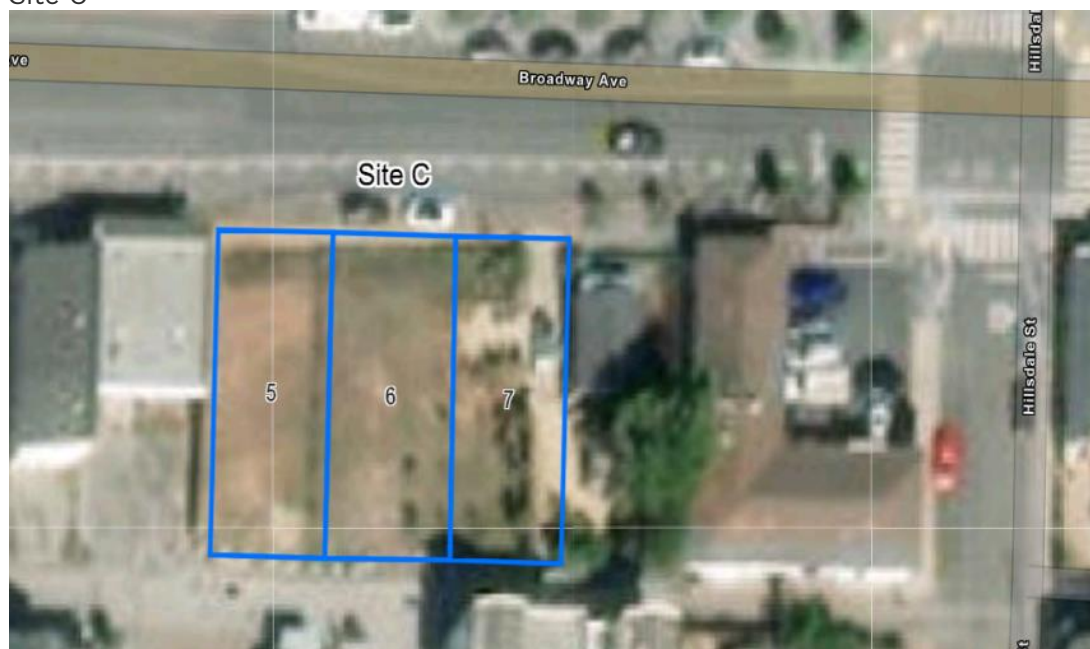
Figure App-18: Moderate Income Sites within West Broadway Specific Plan



Site A and Site B



Site C



Site #	Acres	Propose/ Existing GP LUD	Proposed/ Existing Density	discount	realistic cap.	Lot Consol. ID.	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
1	0.09	WBSP	60	0.7	3	A	24	beauty salon /tinting;	N/A
2	0.09	WBSP	60	0.7	3	A	18	Identified in the LRPMP to be sold and appropriate as transit-oriented development; <u>vacant and unpaved</u>	N/A
3	0.17	WBSP	60	0.7	7	B	22	Vacant <u>and unpaved</u> ; next to body shop parking	N/A
4	0.17	WBSP	60	0.7	7	B	23	Auto body shop <u>parking</u> Lot	N/A
5	0.09	WBSP	60	0.7	3	C	17	vacant	Cabrillo
6	0.09	WBSP	60	0.7	3	C	16	vacant	Cabrillo
7	0.08	WBSP	60	0.7	3	C	16	vacant	Cabrillo
Total					29				

b. Mixed-Use Low

Existing GP: The City identified sight sites with a mixed-use low designation under the proposed General Plan that have a variety of land use designations under the existing General Plan: Mixed Use, Community Commercial, and Medium Density Residential. These sites have the potential for a combined 13 moderate income units. Site F is made up of Sites 12 and 13 that are currently in use as a restaurant and parking lot. The parking lot is used by the restaurant and since the use of the restaurant is expected to be recycled, the parking lot could either be developed in conjunction with the restaurant site or could be redeveloped alone since the restaurant use is currently considered underutilized. Site G is located south of Site G and is made up of two adjacent vacant parcels (Site 14 and 15). Site 14 and 15 also have the same owner making development in these two parcels likely and with a capacity for 2 moderate income units. Site S is made up of Sites 16 and 17 and have the same owner, having the combined potential for two moderate income units. Site K is made up of sites 24 and 25 with a combined capacity for 6 moderate income. Sites 24 and 25 are located in Ord Grove, an area outside neighborhoods with a concentration of low and moderate income concentration and minority concentration but still close to transit.

Proposed GP: Sites with a mixed-use low designation have a combined capacity for 29 moderate income units under the proposed General Plan. With a mixed-use low designation these sites are expected to be redeveloped in conjunction with amenities.

Figure App-19: Mixed-Use Low Moderate Income Sites





Site #	Acres	Existing GP	Existing Density	discount	realistic capacity	Lot Consol. ID.	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
12	0.15	Mixed Use	25	0.7	2	F	5	Parking lot	Terrace
13	0.08	Mixed Use	25	0.7	1	F	6	restaurant	Terrace
14	0.15	Medium Density Residential	15	0.7	1	G	7	vacant	Terrace
15	0.15	Medium Density Residential	15	0.7	1	G	7	vacant	Terrace
16	0.05	Mixed Use	25	0.7	1	F	1	vacant	Terrace
17	0.05	Mixed Use	25	0.7	1	F	1	vacant	Terrace
24	0.22	Community Commercial	25	0.7	3	M	1	vacant	Ord Grove
25	0.18	Community Commercial	25	0.7	3	M	1	vacant	Ord Grove
Total					11				

Site #	Acres	Proposed GP	Proposed Density	discount	realistic capacity	Lot Consol. ID	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
12	0.15	Mixed Use Low	45	0.7	4	F	5	Parking lot	Terrace
13	0.08	Mixed Use Low	45	0.7	2	F	6	restaurant	Terrace
14	0.15	Mixed Use Low	45	0.7	4	G	7	vacant	Terrace
15	0.15	Mixed Use Low	45	0.7	4	G	7	vacant	Terrace
16	0.16	Mixed Use Low	45	0.7	1	G	1	vacant	Terrace
17	0.11	Mixed Use Low	45	0.7	1	G	1	vacant	Terrace
24	0.22	Mixed Use Low	45	0.7	6	M	1	vacant	Ord Grove
25	0.18	Mixed Use Low	45	0.7	5	M	1	vacant	Ord Grove
Total					21				

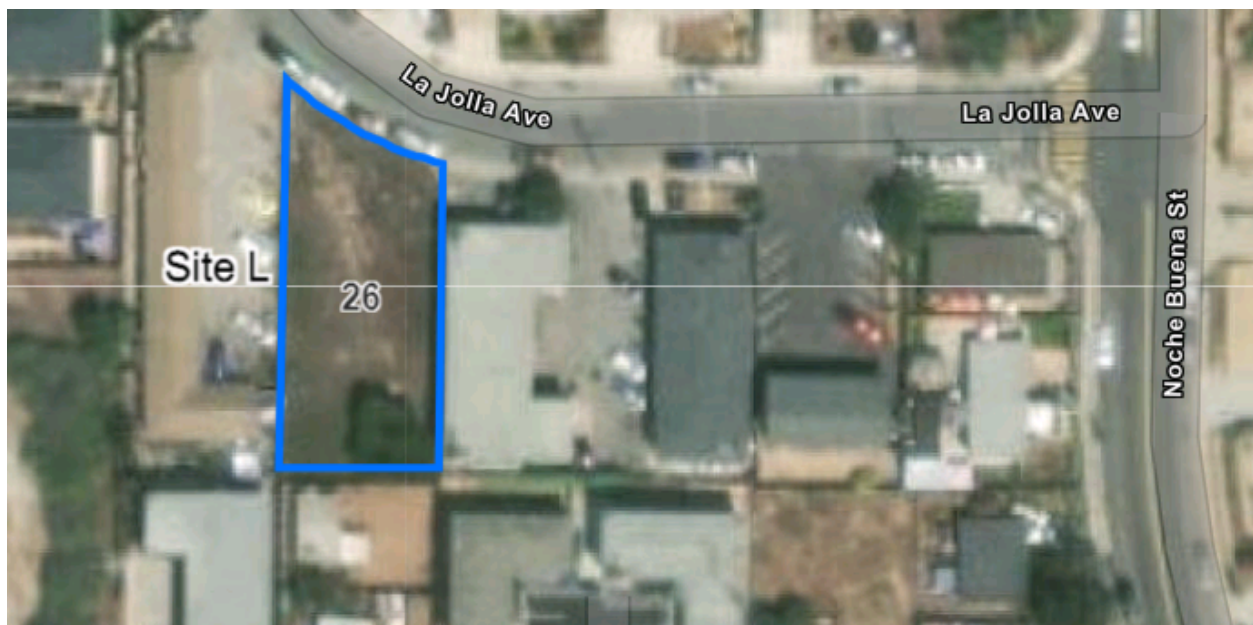
c. Neighborhood General Sites

Existing GP: Sites with a proposed Neighborhood General land use designation have Medium and High Density Residential designations under the existing General Plan. Densities for sites range from 15 units per acre in medium density residential sites and 25 units per acre in high density residential sites. These sites have a combined capacity of seven moderate income units.

Proposed GP: The City identified five sites with a proposed Neighborhood General land use designation with a combined capacity of 11 moderate income units. All Neighborhood General sites identified are vacant and located in Terrace or Ord Grove.

Figure App-20: Neighborhood General Sites





Site #	Acres	Existing GP IUD	Existing Density	discount	realistic capacity	Lot Consol. ID.	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
19	0.13	Medium Density Residential	15	0.7	1	I	11	vacant	Terrace
20	0.13	Medium Density Residential	15	0.7	1	I	11	vacant	Terrace
21	0.18	Medium Density Residential	15	0.7	1	J	10	vacant	Terrace
22	0.09	Medium Density Residential	15	0.7	1	J	10	vacant	Terrace
26	0.19	High Density Residential	25	0.7	3	L	9	vacant	Ord Grove
				Total	7				

Site #	Acres	Proposed GP LUD	Proposed Density	discount	realistic capacity	Lot Consol. ID.	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
19	0.13	Neighborhood General	30	0.7	2	I	11	vacant	Terrace
20	0.13	Neighborhood General	30	0.7	2	I	11	vacant	Terrace
21	0.18	Neighborhood General	30	0.7	3	J	10	vacant	Terrace
22	0.09	Neighborhood General	30	0.7	1	J	10	vacant	Terrace
26	0.19	Neighborhood General	30	0.7	3	L	9	vacant	Ord Grove
				Total	11				

Church Sites

AB 1851, approved in 2020, encourages religious institution to pursue housing development by allowing these institutions to eliminate up to 50% of their parking spaces for housing. Cities may not require churches to replace that parking. The City identified three church sites (five parcels) with vacant and underutilized land that could be suitable for moderate income housing. A program has been included in the Housing Plan to facilitate development in Faith-Based properties.

d. Site P: Lighthouse Baptist Church

Existing GP: Site P is a portion of Lighthouse Baptist Church at the intersection of Hilby Ave and Wheeler St in the Rousch neighborhood. About 0.93 acres of the 2.3 acre parcel were selected as the possible area for housing. This area is currently used as parking and does not entail the entire parking area available. This area is only used as an estimate and when developed, the area can be reconfigured. This parcel has a low density single family residential land use designation under the existing General Plan and is zoned for RS-8. Under SB 4, projects in faith-based properties located in an area zoned for residential use must be allowed a density deemed appropriate for lower income households per housing element law, or 20 units per acre in Seaside. Using 20 units per acre and with a 70% development adjustment, the site has the potential for 13 lower income units.

Proposed GP: The parcel's land use designation under the proposed General Plan is Neighborhood General, which allows for a maximum density of 30 units per acre. With a 70% adjustment, the site has an estimated capacity is 19 additional lower income under the proposed General Plan land use designations.



Site #	Acres	Existing GP LUD	Existing Density	Den. Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol. ID	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
AS	0.93	Low Density Residential	8	0.7	6	2	30	Parking	Roush
				Total	6				

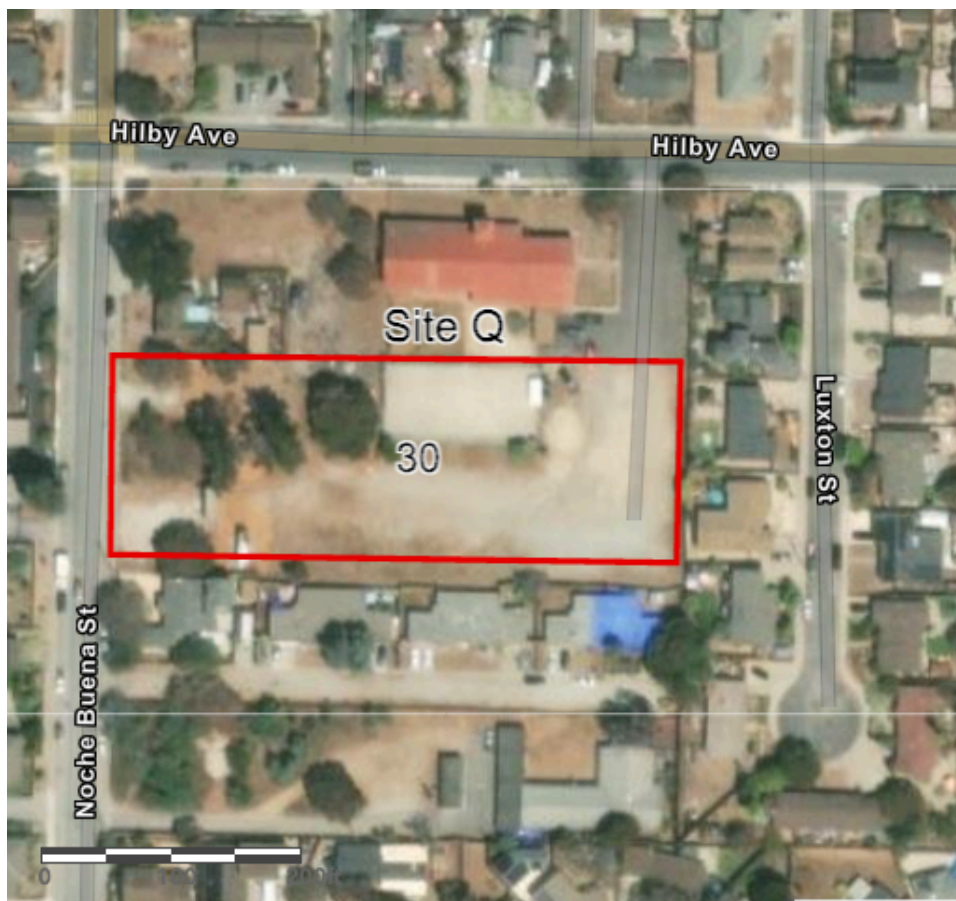
Site #	Acres	Proposed GP LUD	Proposed Density	Den. Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol. ID	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
AS	0.93	Neighborhood General	8	0.7	18	2	30	Parking	Roush
				Total	18				

* Per SB 4.

e. Site Q: Hilltop United Methodist Church

Existing GP: Site Q is a portion of Hilltop United Methodist Church at the intersection of Hilby Ave and Noche Buena St in the Kimball neighborhood. About 1.53 acres of the 3 acre parcel were selected as the possible area for housing. This area is currently mostly vacant and unimproved with the exception of a small basketball court in the middle. This area is only used as an estimate and when developed, the area can be reconfigured. This parcel has a low density single family residential land use designation under the existing General Plan and is zoned for RS-8. Under SB 4, projects in faith-based properties located in an area zoned for residential use must be allowed a density deemed appropriate for lower income households per housing element law, or 20 units per acre. Using 20 units per acre and with a 70% development adjustment, the site has the potential for 21 lower income units.

Proposed GP: The parcel's land use designation under the proposed General Plan is Neighborhood Medium, which allows for a maximum density of 15 units per acre. However, SB 4 allows the density to be 20 units per acre. With a 70% adjustment, the site has an estimated capacity is 21 lower income units under the proposed General Plan land use designations.



Site #	Acres	Existing GP LUP	Existing Density	Den Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol ID	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
31	1.53	Low Density SE Residential	5	17	1	1	31	Vacant part of parcel	Kimball
				Total	1				

Site #	Acres	Proposed GP LUP	Proposed Density	Den Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol ID	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
31	1.53	Neighborhood Medium	5	17	1	1	31	Vacant part of parcel	Kimball
				Total	1				

* Per SB 4, Proposed density for Neighborhood Medium is 15 units per acre. However, per SB 4, 100% affordable projects can have a density of 20 units per acre.

f. Site R: Grace Church Monterey Bay

Existing GP: Site Q is made up of Sites 31, 32, and 33, all of which are part of Grace Church of Monterey Bay located at the intersection of Santa Clara Ave and Waring St in the Ord Grove neighborhood. Sites are labeled based on a single APN. Site 31 comprised the entire 0.35 parcel which is vacant and undeveloped. Site 32 is made up of two areas, a vacant portion to the north and a paved parking area to the south which have a combined area of 0.78 acres. Site 33 is made up of the vacant 0.22 acre portion of a parcel that is undeveloped. These sites have a combined area of 1.35 acres. Given that the Church may elect to configure the land to be developed differently (i.e. only develop the land to the north or south of the existing building, or develop both), the City is conservatively assuming that only half of the area available (0.68 acres) will be

developed into lower income housing. These parcels has a low density single family residential land use designation under the existing General Plan and are zoned for RS-8. Under SB 4, projects in faith-based properties located in an area zoned for residential use must be allowed a density deemed appropriate for lower income households per housing element law, or 20 units per acre. Using 20 units per acre and with a 70% development adjustment, the site has the potential for at least eight lower income units.

Proposed GP: The parcel's land use designation under the proposed General Plan is Neighborhood Low, which allows for a maximum density of 8 units per acre. However, SB 4 allows the density to be 20 units per acre. With a 70% adjustment, the site has an estimated capacity is eight lower income units under the proposed General Plan land use designations.



Site #	Acres	Existing GP LUD	Existing Density	Dens. Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol. ID	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
31	0.35	Low Density SF Residential	8	0.7	3	3	10	Vacant	Ord Grove
32	0.75	Low Density SF Residential	8	0.7		3	32	Part of parcel - parking	Ord Grove
33	0.22	Low Density SF Residential	8	0.7		3	32	Part of parcel - vacant	Ord Grove
				Total	3				

Note: Total area available is 1.35 acres both north and south of the Church structure but only half the acreage is considered in the potential capacity to give church flexibility in the configuration of development.

Site #	Acres	Proposed GP LUD	Proposed Density	Dens. Discount	Potential Capacity	Lot Consol. ID	Owner ID	Existing Use	Neighborhood
31	0.35	Neighborhood Low	8	0.7	3	3	32	Vacant	Ord Grove

32	1073	Neighborhood	8	17	3	32	Part of parcel-	Ord Grove
		Low					parking	
33	1022	Neighborhood	8	17	3	32	Part of parcel-	Ord Grove
		Low					vacant	
				Total	3			

Note: Total area available is 1.35 acres both north and south of the Church structure but only half the acreage is considered in the potential capacity to give church flexibility in the configuration of development.

7. Adequacy of Sites Inventory

State law requires that adequate sites are available to accommodate the City's RHNA for the entire duration of the RHNA planning period. This analysis assesses the adequacy of the sites inventory based on two scenarios: the existing General Plan and the proposed General Plan. The proposed General Plan Land Use Element offers increased opportunities for higher density residential development.

Table App-53 shows the capacity in the 30 identified sites in the inventory under the existing General Plan conditions. Under the existing General Plan, the City meets its remaining need of 66 lower income units and nine moderate income units. Pursuant to SB 166, HCD recommends an additional buffer that will provide the City with the capacity to address potential net loss issues over the planning period. HCD recommends that each jurisdiction identify additional candidate sites to accommodate a RHNA buffer of 15% to 30%. The surplus under the existing general plan provides only an 100% buffer and under the proposed General Plan, the buffer is 264% (Table App-54).

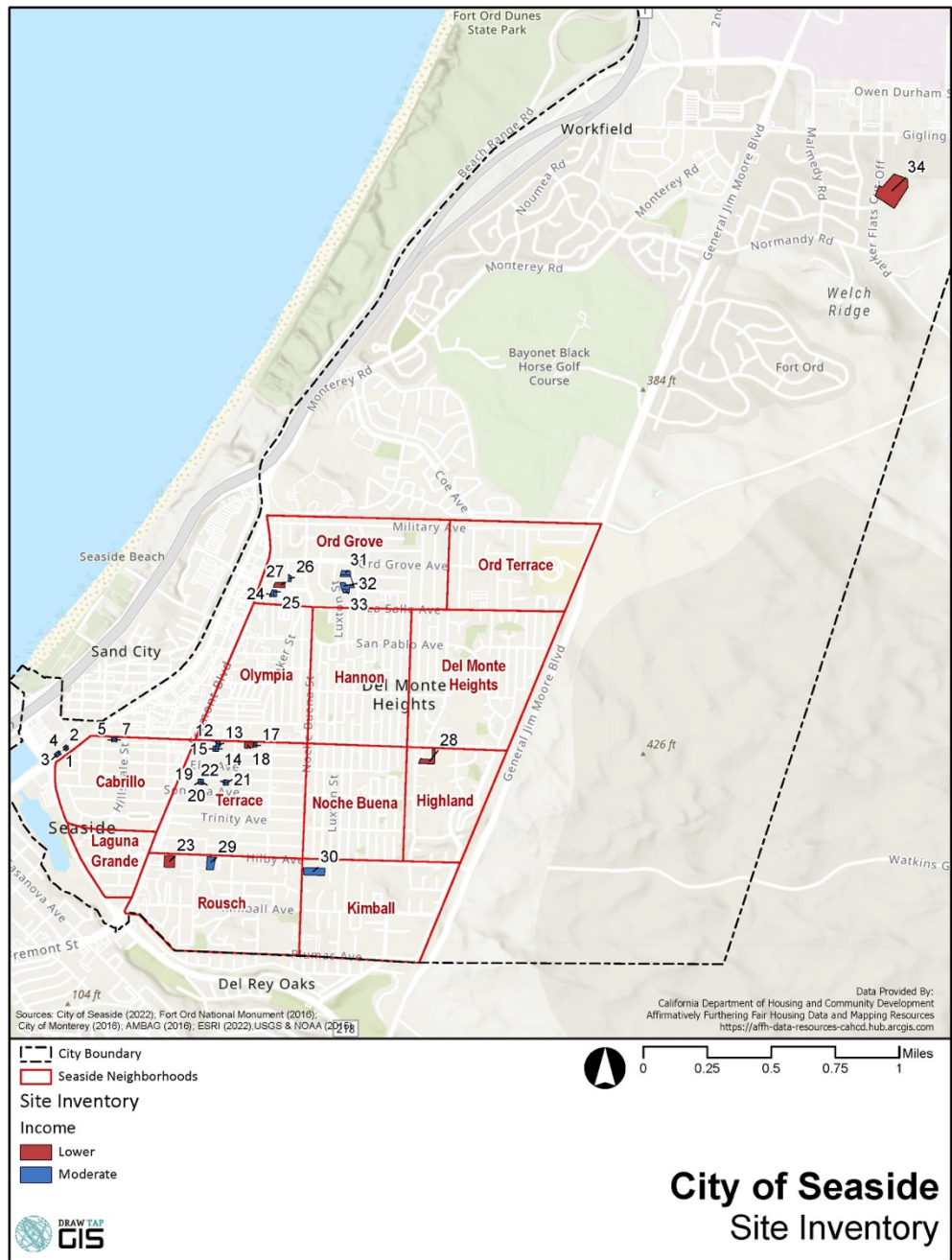
Table App-53: Sixth Cycle Sites Inventory – Existing General Plan

	Income Level				
	Extremely/ Very Low (0-50% AMI)	Low (51%-80%)	Moderate (81%-120%)	Above Moderate (121%+)	Total
RHNA	86	55	156	319	616
Total Credits	36	39	147	1,346	1,568
Potential ADUs	0	0	112	0	0
Projects	36	39	35	1,346	1,456
Remaining RHNA	66	9	9	0	75
6 th Cycle Sites					
WBSP	---	---	29	---	29
Mixed Use	---	---	---	---	13
Community Commercial	---	---	6	---	26
High Density Residential	104	---	3	---	107
Medium Density Residential	---	---	6	---	6
Low Density Residential	---	---	16	---	16
Grand Total	132	---	65	---	197
Shortfall/Surplus	+66	---	+56	---	+122
% of Remaining Need	+100%	---	+622%	---	+163%
Adequate Sites	Yes	---	Yes	---	Yes

Table App-54: Sixth Cycle Sites Inventory – Proposed General Plan

	Income Level				
	Extremely/ Very Low (0-50% AMI)	Low (51%-80%)	Moderate (81%-120%)	Above Moderate (121%+)	Total
RHNA	86	55	156	319	616
Total Credits	39	42	150	1,379	1,610
Potential ADUs	0	0	112	0	0
Projects	39	42	38	1,379	1,498
Remaining RHNA	60	---	6	0	66
6 th Cycle Sites					
WBSP	---	---	29	---	29
Mixed-Use High	---	---	---	---	43
Mixed-Use Low	---	---	29	---	43
Neighborhood General	10	---	16	---	40
Neighborhood High	165	---	---	---	---
Neighborhood Medium	---	---	8	---	30
Neighborhood Low	---	---	3	---	3
Grand Total	240	---	85	325	201
Shortfall/Surplus	+174	---	+76	---	+250
% of remaining Need	+264%	---	+844	---	333%
Adequate Sites	Yes	---	Yes	---	Yes

Figure App- 21: Sites Inventory Map



8. Availability of Water

Development in the Monterey Bay area has long been constrained by the lack of water and the City of Seaside is among one of the most constrained communities. A cease and desist order from the State Water Resources Control Board prohibits the installation of new water meters until July 2021. Therefore, while the City has rights to a certain amount of water in the next 5 years, the City does not currently have access to that water.

The City of Seaside is pursuing multiple strategies to make water available for development:

- **Private Water:** Some developers have access to private water for development. For example, the 105-unit project Ascent Project at Broadway and Terrace utilizes private water.
- **Diverting Potable Water used at the Bayonet and Black Horse Golf Course:** The City of Seaside owns the land but leased it out for the golf course. Currently the golf course is watered with potable water. The City is in the midst of a legal battle to take the potable water from the golf course for human consumption and redirect reclaimed stormwater for the golf course.
- **In-Lieu Storage and Recovery Program:** The City has proposed partnering with MCWD to develop an in-lieu storage and recovery program involving a portion of MCWD's 600 AF per year entitlement to advanced-treated recycled water from the Pure Water Monterey Project. MCWD has plans to increase the use of recycled water to offset potable water demand, up to 453 AFY by 2035 (MCWD 2016). Additional projects to replace potable water with recycled water for golf course uses (see below) is being considered by the City. The increased use of recycled water will offset the increased potable water demand anticipated by future projects.
- **Pure Water Monterey:** The City is participating in the Pure Water Monterey project, which will provide a clean, safe and sustainable source of water for Monterey County. It emphasizes advanced water recycling technology, replenishment of the groundwater supply and protection of the environment. Pure Water Monterey provides both purified potable water for domestic use, as well as a supply for irrigating agricultural areas in the Salinas Valley. This project, once implemented, will have the potential of removing the cease and desist order for Seaside.
- **California American Water Desalination Project:** CalAm Water is pursuing plan to construct a desalination plant that would provide water for the region.

Credited projects already have water allocations and there is enough water for the anticipated 112 ADUs. The City calculated that there is enough water based on the following items:

- 1) Seaside Municipal Water District (SMWD) does not have a cap on water availability. The SMWD serves about 800 connections. The service area extends from La Salle Avenue south to Hilby Avenue, and from Yosemite Street east to General Jim Moore Blvd. The service area covers about 14% of the City's developed area and three percent of the City's total area, including Fort Ord. Other portions of the City are served by California American Water (Cal Am) or by Marina Coast Water District.
- 2) The City has The City Council allocated 5.0 acre-feet of water for ADUs within the Cal Am Service Area. So far 1.413 acre-feet have been allocated for finalized ADU permits. This leaves 3.587 acre-feet remaining. On average, each ADU that requires water receives an allocation of 0.03 acre feet. Therefore, we have sufficient water for another 119 ADUs, not including any ADUs that are constructed within the Seaside Municipal Water District.

9. Availability of Infrastructure

The sites identified in this Housing Element are located within Seaside Proper or approved specific plan areas. Infrastructure is either existing or will be provided concurrently to serve the development potential anticipated. **All of the sites identified are expected to have to dry utilities (gas, electricity, internet). There is sufficient total dry utility capacity to accommodate the City's regional housing need for the planning period.**

10. Future Residential Development Potential

In addition to vacant and underutilized sites identified in the detailed sites inventory, the General Plan update also sets aside areas for future residential development.

~~Seaside East Future Growth Area~~

~~This Seaside East Area is comprised of 495 acres within the City of Seaside, on property that was formerly part of the Fort Ord Army base. The Area includes parcels along both sides of General Jim Moore Boulevard and Eucalyptus Road. The Former Fort Ord Base Reuse Plan identifies the Area as part of the Reuse Plan's Planned Residential Extension Districts and calls for a variety of uses. As part of the General Plan update, this Area is designated Future Growth Area, envisioning for a range of designations such as Employment, Habitat Management, and Neighborhood Low (at eight units per acre). While land use designations are not specified on the map at this time, the General Plan will include appropriate mix of residential development.~~

City-Owned Parcels

The City owns five adjacent parcels along Canyon Del Rey Boulevard, two adjacent parcels along Hilby Avenue, and one parcel on Wheeler St. Three out of five sites along Canyon Del Rey Boulevard are vacant sites, while the remaining two parcels each include a single family dwelling. Of those single family dwellings, one remains occupied as affordable rental housing. Likewise, both parcels on Hilby Avenue include single family dwellings, with only one remaining occupied as affordable rental housing. The Wheeler St. parcel includes a single family dwelling that is occupied as affordable rental housing.

The City recognizes the potential of these sites. Due to their small parcel size, however, the city-owned sites may not be feasible for many developers. To ensure success, in 2021 the City Council established the Seaside Housing Collaborative, an aligned housing non-profit charged with the design, creation, and management of housing that is affordable within Seaside. The Seaside Housing Collaborative began convening in 2023 and will explore development opportunities within the City, including upon its city-owned sites.

Additionally, in 2023, the City received a state Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) grant in the amount of \$823,633. Activities under this allocation cycle include exploring development of the Canyon Del Rey sites, acquisition of foreclosed or vacant homes, and constructing ADUs on city-owned sites. The City will continue evaluating funding and development opportunities for these city-owned parcels.

11. Parcel-by-Parcel Sites Inventory

[Table App-56](#) and [Table App-55](#) below shows the site characteristics by parcel for all sites selected for the Sixth Cycle Sites Inventory under the proposed General Plan and existing General Plan, respectively.

Table App-57 shows the criteria for site selection based on the narrative on Vacant and Underutilized Sites Inventory Selection.

For non-vacant sites, selection criteria is shown as follows:

1. FAR <0.3

2. ILR <0.5

3. Age of structure over 30 yrs old

4. Existing use similar to redeveloped use based on local trends (retail, beauty shop)

5. Number of units in site can at least be doubled

6. Church Site

7. Owner interest

Depending on the site type- the number of selection factors needed to be met varied.

- If sites are vacant or owner interest, no additional selection factors were needed to be included in the sites inventory.²⁶
- If sites have a current non-vacant commercial use, they must meet at least two selection factors such as FAR, ILR, age of structure, or have existing use similar to those being redeveloped.²⁷
- For residential and church sites: they must meet criteria 5- the number of units in the site must at least be doubled.²⁸

Parking lot sites are similar to vacant in that ILR, FAR, and age of structure characteristics do not apply. Instead, parking lot sites were selected if they were adjacent to other sites that met their respective criteria selection and if the commercial use of the site is expected to be redeveloped, the adjacent parking lot was also expected to be re-developed or no longer needed.

There are only four parking sites- two are parking lots associated with church sites and the other two are parking lots associated with a restaurant use and a body shop. Both uses have seen a trend of recycling.

²⁶ ILR, FAR, and age of structure characteristics do not apply for vacant sites. Owner interest demonstrates likelihood of redevelopment.

²⁷ The Sites inventory only includes two non-vacant commercial sites with current uses as a beauty shop and a restaurant. These uses are currently being recycled.

²⁸ Only vacant or parking portion of Church sites was used in determining site capacity.

Table App-55: Parcel-by-Parcel Site Characteristics- Existing General Plan

Site	APN	Acres	Existing GLPU	Zoning	Existing Den	Adj.	Pot. Cap	Lot ID	Own. ID	Infra/ Dry Utilities	Income	Neighborhood	Comments
1	11301006	0.09	WBSP	WBSP-MX	60	0.7	3	A	24	Y	Mod	N/A	<u>beauty salon</u>
2	11301007	0.09	WBSP	WBSP-MX	60	0.7	3	A	18	Y	Mod	N/A	<u>Identified in the LRPMP to be sold and appropriate as transit-oriented development; vacant and unpaved</u>
3	11301018	0.17	WBSP	WBSP-MX	60	0.7	7	B	22	Y	Mod	N/A	<u>Vacant and unpaved ; next to body shop parking</u>
4	11301020	0.17	WBSP	WBSP-MX	60	0.7	7	B	23	Y	Mod	N/A	<u>body shop Parking Lot; lot not paved</u>
5	11303004	0.09	WBSP	WBSP-MX	60	0.7	3	C	17	Y	Mod	Cabrillo	<u>vacant unimproved lot- next to SFH</u>
6	11303005	0.09	WBSP	WBSP-MX	60	0.7	3	C	16	Y	Mod	Cabrillo	<u>vacant unimproved lot- next to SFH</u>
7	11303006	0.08	WBSP	WBSP-MX	60	0.7	3	C	16	Y	Mod	Cabrillo	<u>vacant unimproved lot- next to SFH</u>
12	12182006	0.15	Mixed Use	CMX	25	0.7	2	F	5	Y	Mod	Terrace	<u>parking lot- paved</u>
13	12182007	0.08	Mixed Use	CMX	25	0.7	1	F	6	Y	Mod	Terrace	<u>restaurant</u>
14	12182017	0.15	Medium Density Residential	RM	15	0.7	1	G	7	Y	Mod	Terrace	<u>vacant</u>
15	12182018	0.15	Medium Density Residential	RM	15	0.7	1	G	7	Y	Mod	Terrace	<u>vacant</u>
16	12195004	0.06	Mixed Use	CMX	25	0.7	1	H	4	Y	Lower	Terrace	<u>vacant</u>
17	12195005	0.11	Mixed Use	CMX	25	0.7	1	H	4	Y	Lower	Terrace	<u>vacant</u>
18	12195059	0.51	Mixed Use	CMX	25	0.7	8	H	3	Y	Lower	Terrace	<u>vacant</u>
19	12272003	0.13	Medium Density Residential	RM	15	0.7	1	I	11	Y	Mod	Terrace	<u>vacant</u>
20	12272004	0.13	Medium Density Residential	RM	15	0.7	1	I	11	Y	Mod	Terrace	<u>vacant</u>
21	12272012	0.18	Medium Density Residential	RM	15	0.7	1	J	10	Y	Mod	Terrace	<u>vacant</u>
22	12272028	0.09	Medium Density Residential	RM	15	0.7	1	J	10	Y	Mod	Terrace	<u>vacant</u>
23	12371003	1.19	Community Commercial	CC	25	0.7	20	K	27	Y	lower	Rousch	<u>SFH with unimproved lot</u>
24	11095001	0.22	Community Commercial	CC	25	0.7	3	L	1	Y	Mod	Ord Grove	<u>vacant</u>
25	11095002	0.18	Community Commercial	CC	25	0.7	3	L	1	Y	Mod	Ord Grove	<u>vacant</u>
26	11091006	0.19	High Density Residential	RH	25	0.7	3	M	9	Y	Mod	Ord Grove	<u>vacant</u>
27	11091017	0.53	High Density Residential	RH	25	0.7	8	N	28	Y	Lower	Ord Grove	<u>vacant</u>
28 ³	12631003	N/A	High Density Residential	RH	25	0.7	9	O	29	Y	Lower	Highland	<u>Victory Temple Church/Campus town off-site</u>
29	12331001	0.09	Low Density Res	RLD	8	0.7	5	P	35	Y	Mod	Rousch	<u>Lighthouse Church- parking</u>

Table App-55: Parcel-by-Parcel Site Characteristics- Existing General Plan

Site	APN	Acres	Existing GLPU	Zoning	Existing Den	Adj.	Pot. Cap	Lot ID	Own. ID	Infra/ Dry Utilities	Income	Neighborhood	Comments
30	12392031	1.53	Low Density Res	RS-4	8	0.7	8	D	31	Y	Mod	Kimball	Hilhop Church-vacant with some improvements (basketball court)
31	11081020	0.16	Low Density Res	RS-4	8	0.7	1	R	32	Y	Mod	Ord Grove	Grace Church- vacant
32	11081003	0.39	Low Density Res	RS-4	8	0.7	1	R	32	Y	Mod	Ord Grove	Grace Church- parking
33	11081023	0.11	Low Density Res	RS-4	8	0.7	1	R	32	Y	Mod	Ord Grove	Grace Church- vacant land only (but has SFH in front)
34	31150011	4.98	High Density Res	R-H	25	0.7	87	P	33	Y	Lower	Fort Ord	Former nurses' barracks (two buildings) with paved parking surrounded by vacant land

Notes:

1. In estimating potential, fractional unit is rounded down to the nearest whole number, except that a legally created parcel is assumed to allow at least one unit.
2. All Sites except 27 and 28 were included in the 5th Cycle sites inventory. All Sites except 3,4, 23, 27, and 28 were also included in the 4th Cycle sites inventory.
3. Parcel has been rezoned to High Density Residential and has plans to provide up to 36 units in its property. Since 27 units are already committed to Campus Town, a remaining nine units are possible in this site.

Table App-56: Parcel-by-Parcel Site Characteristics- Proposed General Plan

Site	APN	Acres	Prop GPLU	Zoning	Prop Den	Adj.	Pot. Cap	Lot ID	Own. ID	Infra/ Dry Utilities	Income	Neighborhood	Comments
1	11301006	0.09	WBSP	WBSP	60	0.7	3	A	24	Y	Mod	N/A	beauty salon
2	11301007	0.09	WBSP	WBSP	60	0.7	3	A	18	Y	Mod	N/A	Identified in the LRPMP to be sold and appropriate as transit-oriented development; <u>vacant and unpaved</u>
3	11301018	0.17	WBSP	WBSP	60	0.7	7	B	22	Y	Mod	N/A	Vacant <u>and unpaved</u> ; next to body shop parking
4	11301020	0.17	WBSP	WBSP	60	0.7	7	B	23	Y	Mod	N/A	body shop Parking Lot; <u>lot not paved</u>
5	11303004	0.09	WBSP	WBSP	60	0.7	3	C	17	Y	Mod	Cabrillo	<u>vacant unimproved lot- next to SFH</u>
6	11303005	0.09	WBSP	WBSP	60	0.7	3	C	16	Y	Mod	Cabrillo	<u>vacant unimproved lot- next to SFH</u>
7	11303006	0.08	WBSP	WBSP	60	0.7	3	C	16	Y	Mod	Cabrillo	<u>vacant unimproved lot- next to SFH</u>
12	12182006	0.15	Mixed Use Low	T4	45	0.7	4	F	5	Y	Mod	Terrace	parking lot- <u>paved</u>
13	12182007	0.08	Mixed Use Low	T4	45	0.7	2	F	6	Y	Mod	Terrace	restaurant
14	12182017	0.15	Mixed Use Low	T4	45	0.7	4	G	7	Y	Mod	Terrace	vacant
15	12182018	0.15	Mixed Use Low	T4	45	0.7	4	G	7	Y	Mod	Terrace	vacant
16	12195004	0.06	Mixed Use Low	T4	45	0.7	1	H	4	Y	Lower	Terrace	vacant
17	12195005	0.11	Mixed Use Low	T4	45	0.7	3	H	4	Y	Lower	Terrace	vacant
18	12195059	0.51	Mixed Use Low	T4	45	0.7	16	H	3	Y	Lower	Terrace	vacant
19	12272003	0.13	Neighborhood General	T4	30	0.7	2	I	11	Y	Mod	Terrace	vacant

Table App-56: Parcel-by-Parcel Site Characteristics- Proposed General Plan

Site	APN	Acres	Prop GULU	Zoning	Prop Den	Adj.	Pot. Cap	Lot ID	Own. ID	Infra/ Dry Utilities	Income	Neighborhood	Comments
20	12272004	0.13	Neighborhood General	T4	30	0.7	2	I	11	Y	Mod	Terrace	vacant
21	12272012	0.18	Neighborhood General	T4	30	0.7	3	J	10	Y	Mod	Terrace	vacant
22	12272028	0.09	Neighborhood General	T4	30	0.7	1	J	10	Y	Mod	Terrace	vacant
23	12371003	1.19	Mixed Use High	T5	60	0.7	49	K	27	Y	lower	Rousch	SFH with unimproved lot
24	11095001	0.22	Mixed Use Low	T4	45	0.7	6	L	1	Y	Mod	Ord Grove	vacant
25	11095002	0.18	Mixed Use Low	T4	45	0.7	5	L	1	Y	Mod	Ord Grove	vacant
26	11091006	0.19	Neighborhood General	T4	30	0.7	3	M	9	Y	Mod	Ord Grove	vacant
27	11091017	0.50	Neighborhood General	T4	30	0.7	10	N	28	Y	Lower	Ord Grove	vacant
28	12631003	N/A	Neighborhood High	N/A	45	N/A	9 ³	O	29	Y	Lower	Highland	Victory Temple Church/Campus town off-site
29	12381001	0.93	Neighborhood General	N/A	8	0.7	5	P	30	Y	Mod	Rousch	Lighthouse Church- parking
30	12392031	1.53	Neigh Medium	N/A	8	0.7	8	Q	31	Y	Mod	Kimball	Hilbo Church-vacant with some improvements (basketball court)
31	11081020	0.16	Neigh Low	N/A	8	0.7	1	R	32	Y	Mod	Ord Grove	Grace Church- vacant
32	11081003	0.33	Neigh Low	N/A	8	0.7	1	R	32	Y	Mod	Ord Grove	Grace Church- parking
33	11081023	0.14	Neigh Low	N/A	8	0.7	1	R	32	Y	Mod	Ord Grove	Grace Church-vacant and only that has SFH in front
34	31150011	4.98	High Density Res	R-H	45	0.7	156	P	33	Y	Lower	Fort Ord	Former nurses' barracks (two buildings) with paved parking surrounded by vacant land

Notes:

1. In estimating potential, fractional unit is rounded down to the nearest whole number, except that a legally created parcel is assumed to allow at least one unit.
2. All Sites except 27 and 28 were included in the 5th Cycle sites inventory. All Sites except 3,4, 23, 27, and 28 were also included in the 4th Cycle sites inventory.
3. The number of potential units does not change since the Church plans to provide up to 36 units in its property. Since 27 units are already committed to Campus Town, a remaining nine units are possible in this site.

Table App-57: Parcel-by-Parcel Site Characteristics- Site Selection

Site	APN	Acres	Lot ID	Den. ID	Income	Site Type	FAR	ILS	Age	Existing Use	Criteria for sale	Comments
1	11301005	0.09	1	24	Mod	LI	0.23	0.3	1962	Comm	1,2,3,4	beauty sales
1	11301007	0.09	1	16	Mod	Y					Vacant	identified in the LRPMP to be sold and appropriate as transit-oriented development, vacant and unpaved
1	11301016	0.02	5	22	Mod	Y					Vacant	Vacant and unpaved, next to body shop parking
1	11301021	0.02	5	23	Mod	LI	N/A	N/A	N/A	Parking	Parking	body shop Parking Lot

Table App-17: Parcel-by-Parcel Site Characteristics- Site Selection

Site	APN	Acres	Lot ID	Own. ID	Income	Site Type	FAR	ILR	Age	Existing Use	Criteria for sel	Comments
1	1303004	0.09	3	17	Mod	UT					Vacant	vacant unimproved lot- next to SPH
1	1303005	0.09	3	16	Mod	UT					Vacant	vacant unimproved lot- next to SPH
1	1303006	0.09	3	16	Mod	UT					Vacant	vacant unimproved lot- next to SPH
12	12162006	0.15	1	1	Mod	UT	N/A	N/A	N/A	Parking	1,2,4	parking lot- paved, parking adjacent to restaurant (Site 13).
14	12162007	0.08	1	1	Mod	UT	0.21	0.00	N/A	Comm	1,2,4	Restaurant, structure at least 25 years old based on google earth imaging.
14	12162012	0.15	2	1	Mod	UT					Vacant	vacant
15	12162013	0.15	2	1	Mod	UT					Vacant	vacant
16	12165004	0.05	2	1	Lower	UT					Vacant	vacant
17	12165005	0.11	2	1	Lower	UT					Vacant	vacant
18	12165009	0.51	2	1	Lower	UT					Vacant	vacant
19	12172003	0.19	1	13	Mod	UT					Vacant	vacant
20	12172004	0.19	1	13	Mod	UT					Vacant	vacant
21	12172012	0.19	1	10	Mod	UT					Vacant	vacant
22	12172013	0.09	1	10	Mod	UT					Vacant	vacant
23	12172003	0.19	1	27	Lower	UT	0.06	0.42	N/A	SPH	1,2,4	SPH with unimproved lot (potential for at least 20 units)
24	11095001	0.12	1	1	Mod	UT					Vacant	vacant
25	11095002	0.19	1	1	Mod	UT					Vacant	vacant
26	11091005	0.19	1	9	Mod	UT					Vacant	vacant
27	11091012	0.53	1	28	Lower	UT					Vacant	vacant
28	12631003	N/A	0	23	Lower	UT	0.20	0.44	1980	Church	1	Victory Temple Church Campus (out off site)
29	12381001	0.33	0	10	Mod	UT	0.10	0.59	1955	Church	Parking 1,3,6	Lighthouse Church- parking
30	12392033	1.53	0	11	Mod	UT	0.08	0.94	1980	Church	1,3,6	Hilltop Church- vacant with some improvements (basketball court)
31	11081020	0.19	5	12	Mod	UT				Church	1,3,6	Grace Church- vacant
32	11081018	0.19	5	12	Mod	UT	0.08	4.40	1955	Church	Parking 1,3,6	Grace Church- parking
33	11081024	0.11	5	12	Mod	UT	0.08	4.40	1955	Church	1,3,6	Grace- vacant land only (but has SPH in front)
34	31150011	4.98	P	33	Lower	UT	0.07	N/A	N/A	Vacant building	1,3,7	Former nurses' barracks (two buildings) with paved parking surrounded by vacant land, Fort Ord constructed in 1940s

Table App-57: Parcel-by-Parcel Site Characteristics- Site Selection

Site	APN	Acres	Lot ID	Own. ID	Income	Site Type	FAR	ILR	Age	Existing Use	Criteria for sel	Met	Comments
------	-----	-------	--------	---------	--------	-----------	-----	-----	-----	--------------	------------------	-----	----------

DRAFT

C. Financial Resources

As a small community, and especially since the loss of Redevelopment Agencies statewide, the City has limited availability of funds for affordable housing activities. Key funding sources now include limited Community Development Block Grant funds and the City's Inclusionary Housing Program. Through these funding sources, the City has achieved affordable housing for lower and moderate income households.

1. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds

Through the CDBG program, HUD provides funds to local governments for a range of community development activities. The eligible activities include, but are not limited to, acquisition and/or disposition of real estate property, public facilities and improvements, relocation, rehabilitation and construction (under certain limitations) of housing, home ownership assistance, and also clearance activities. In addition, these funds can be used to acquire or subsidize at-risk units. The City of Seaside typically receives approximately \$350,000 annually from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

2. Inclusionary Housing In-Lieu Fund

Seaside's Inclusionary Housing Program (IHP) provides alternative means of compliance for the inclusionary housing requirements as provided in Section 17.32.060 of the City's Zoning Ordinance. The IHP requires developers of any residential development, to provide at least 20% of the total units as inclusionary units made available as affordable rental housing on-site, off-site, through land dedication, or through the payment of an in-lieu fee (or any combination of the above listed, that at least equal the cost of providing inclusionary units on-site).

The City collects an in-lieu fee for projects unable to provide on-site affordable units. In the past, the City has used in-lieu funds to assist non-profit developers by providing grants to purchase existing housing or to finance the construction of new affordable housing. As of 2023, approximately \$2.6 million was available in the in-lieu fund.

3. Permanent Local Housing Allocation

In 2017, Governor Brown signed a 15-bill housing package aimed at addressing the State's housing shortage and high housing costs. Specifically, it included the Building Homes and Jobs Act (SB 2, 2017), which establishes a \$75 recording fee on real estate documents to increase the supply of affordable homes in California. Because the number of real estate transactions recorded in each county will vary from year to year, the revenues collected will fluctuate.

The first year of SB 2 funds are available as planning grants to local jurisdictions. For the second year and onward, 70% of the funding will be allocated to local governments for affordable housing purposes and will be distributed using the same formula used to allocate Federal CDBG. This funding is known as the Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) and can be used to:

- Increase the supply of housing for households at or below 60% of AMI
- Increase assistance to affordable owner-occupied workforce housing
- Assist persons experiencing or at risk of homelessness
- Facilitate housing affordability, particularly for lower and moderate income households
- Promote projects and programs to meet the local government's unmet share of regional housing needs allocation

A Housing Element certified by the State HCD is a prerequisite for receiving PLHA funds.

4. Public Financing

The State Housing and Community Development Agency, and HUD, offer construction, rehabilitation, and permanent financing as low as 3% to qualified applicants such as housing

authorities or private not-for-profit developers. These funds are competed for based on participation of other funding sources and local need.

D. Partnership Resources

Described below are public and non-profit agencies that can serve as resources in the implementation of housing activities in Seaside. These agencies play an important role in meeting the housing needs of the City. In particular, they are critical in the production of affordable housing and the preservation of at-risk housing units in Seaside. There are additional nonprofit agencies that are developing a local track record; these agencies may also assist in this area during the life of this Housing Element.

Housing Authority of the County of Monterey (HACM)

HACM administers the Housing Choice Voucher program that covers also the City of Seaside. In addition, HACM actively pursues affordable housing development, especially farm labor housing, through its developer arm – Monterey County Housing Authority Development Corporation (MCHADC).

Community Housing Improvement Systems and Planning Association (CHISPA)

CHISPA is a Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) operating in the Central Coast area. As the largest private, nonprofit developer in Monterey County, CHISPA has completed more than 2,200 affordable single-family, multi-family, and senior housing units since its incorporation in 1980.

Mid-Peninsula Housing

Mid-Pen is also an active nonprofit affordable housing developers in the Silicon Valley and Monterey Bay area. Currently Mid-Pen is working a 90-unit affordable permanent supportive housing project in Salinas' Chinatown area. Through a groundbreaking collaboration between MidPen Housing and the Central California Alliance for Health, Moon Gate Plaza connects housing and health services for the highest utilizers of the healthcare system, with 20 supportive apartments set aside for that population. Another 20 apartments accepts referrals from Interim, Inc., a leading provider of mental health services and support. The other 50 apartments provide homes for the area's other low-income residents.

Interim, Inc.

This nonprofit organization provides supportive services and affordable housing for persons with mental disabilities. It provides a range of housing options throughout the County.

Habitat for Humanity

Habitat for Humanity is a community service organization that renovates and builds homes with the goal of eliminating poverty and providing decent shelter for all. Through volunteer labor and tax deductible donations of money and materials, Habitat for Humanity constructs or rehabilitates homes in partnership with the families that will become the owners of the properties. Rehabilitated or newly constructed homes are sold to the families for the cost of materials through a mortgage that does not include interest or profit. Habitat for Humanity, Monterey County is located in Monterey and actively works with jurisdictions to find and acquire appropriate properties for residential development and redevelopment.

Alliance on Aging of Monterey County

The Alliance on Aging offers a homeshare program that pairs senior home owners with a companion who is willing to assist with household chores such as cooking or driving in exchange for a place to live at a reduced rate. The stated mission of the program is to help seniors stay in their homes as long as possible, to prevent early institutionalization. At the same time, the program makes available affordable housing opportunities for companion seniors.

Monterey Bay Economic Partnership

Monterey Bay Economic Partnership (MBEP) is a regional nonprofit, membership organization consisting of public, private and civic entities located throughout the counties of Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz. Founded in 2015, its mission is to improve the economic health and quality of life in the region.

In 2016, MBEP launched its housing initiative to support an increase in the supply of all housing at all income levels in the Monterey Bay region. The initiative starts with a broad, regional coalition of individuals and organizations to advocate for the construction of all types of housing through our MBEP Action Center. To encourage development, MBEP joined forces with Housing Trust Silicon Valley to create the Monterey Bay Housing Trust: a local housing trust fund that provides a new loan pool to bring affordable housing projects throughout the region. In the Trust Fund's first year, MBEP raised \$12 million and funded three projects.

TerraCorp and Terrex Companies

TerraCorp Financial Inc. is a real estate services company located in Lafayette, California. In concert with its sister company Terrex Development Corporation, TerraCorp Financial provides full-service real estate development and management of multi-family and commercial properties in Northern California including affordable housing. In August 2019, the Seaside City Council provided an \$800,000 bridge loan for TerraCorp/Terrex with an understanding that they are pursuing LIHTC and providing \$20 million in improvements to Del Monte Manor, the City's largest affordable housing project. Improvements began in January 2020.

Section 5: Evaluation of Adopted Housing Element

To draft an effective housing plan for the 2023-2029 Housing Element, the City must evaluate the effectiveness and continued appropriateness of its existing housing programs and actions. This evaluation includes the following as required by Government Code (GC) §65588:

- The appropriateness of the housing goals, objectives, and policies in contributing to the attainment of the state housing goal;
- The effectiveness of the housing element in attainment of the community's housing goals and objectives;
- The progress of the City in implementation of the housing element ; and
- The effectiveness of goals, policies, and related actions to meet the community's special housing needs.

A. Accomplishments of Adopted Housing Element

This section presents a comparison of the objectives established for each housing program adopted under the 2019 Midterm Update [Table App-58](#) summarizes the City's accomplishments in the areas of:

- Providing Adequate Site;
- Housing Rehabilitation and Improvement;
- Housing Affordability;
- Preservation of Affordable Housing;
- Removing Constraints; and
- Fair Housing

The 5th Cycle Housing Element for the City of Seaside covers the planning period of December 15, 2015 through December 15, 2023. The City of Seaside originally prepared the 2015-2023 Housing Element as part of the comprehensive update to the City's General Plan. However, due to delays in the adoption of the new General Plan, the 5th Cycle Housing Element was revised to maintain consistency with both the existing and proposed General Plans and adopted December 2019. The City's 5th Cycle Element reviewed the accomplishments of the 4th Cycle Element from 2009 through to 2017, instead of through 2015. As such, even though the 5th Cycle covers 2015-2023, Fifth Cycle Element Programs have a 2019-2023 Implementation Timeline.

Due to the delayed adoption of the 2015-2023 Housing Element, the City of Seaside was subject to the requirement of preparing a midterm review of the adopted Element. The City's 2019 Midterm Review was adopted in April 2020 and reviewed the City's accomplishments up to March 2020. This section reviews and evaluates the City's progress in implementing the 2019-2023 Housing Element from 2019 to the end of FY 2022 (as of the writing of this housing element).

Effectiveness in Addressing Special Needs

With limited funding, the City addresses the housing needs of special needs populations by establishing incentives to build affordable housing as well as removing constraints to the development of lower income units. During the planning period, two projects, the Ascent and Campus Town, have taken advantage of the incentives from the lot consolidation program (Program 7), the affordable housing development program (Program 12), and inclusionary housing program (Program 14) concessions that will add 166 lower income units to the City's housing stock (14 low in Ascent, 74 very low and 78 low in Campus Town). The Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update in the General Plan is also expected to create more incentives and remove

current barriers to housing for special needs, including Housing for Extremely Low Income and Special Needs Households (Program 18).

The City has emerged as a leader in ADU policy and promotion, holding monthly meetings to discuss best practices and financing. As of the end of 2021, the City issued more than 42 ADU permits and 50 units were pending approval. An additional 52 housing permits were issued in 2022.

The City also aims to preserve existing affordable housing stock and provide assistance to lower income households through the Acquisition/Rehabilitation Program, Homebuyer Assistance Program, and Housing Choice Voucher Program. In 2021, the City created an affordable housing development non-profit called Seaside Housing Collaborative whose mission is to conceptualize, plan, entitle, construct, acquire, sell or lease affordable housing up to and including workforce housing within the City of Seaside. The City also has also partnered with AmeriNat, a professional loan servicing company, to support the City's First-Time Homebuyer Down payment Assistance and Home rehabilitation loan programs. This partnership increases the City's capacity to approve and service more loans to increase the stock of long-term affordable units and to conserve and maintain existing homes. On April 2023, HCD notified Seaside that their PLHA application was approved in the amount of \$823,633.

Much as is the case with affordable housing, the City of Seaside's limited resources prevent it from engaging in significant efforts to assist the homeless and chronically homeless, and to prevent homelessness, other than through its partnership with the Coalition and other agencies and organizations. However, the services the City selected to fund with its annual CDBG funds do address poverty and substance abuse, which are key issues for the homeless, chronically homeless, and prevention of homelessness. In particular, Legal Services for Seniors provides services to prevent the displacement of seniors from their homes by means of eviction and foreclosure.

Table App-58: Summary of Program Accomplishments

Program	Housing Element Goals and Objectives	Accomplishments/Continued Appropriateness
Goal: Maintenance and Preservation of Housing and Neighborhoods		
1. Code Enforcement/Neighborhood Improvement Commission (NIC): The City has developed a comprehensive code enforcement team of representatives from Planning, Public Works, Building, Police, Fire, and the County Health Departments to ensure safe and decent living environments for all Seaside residents.	- Continue to implement the Neighborhood Improvement Commission and focus code enforcement efforts in the target areas with concentrated issues of code violations. - Conduct periodic housing conditions surveys in targeted neighborhoods. - Promote the app, SeeClickFix that allows anyone to report problems to the City for resolution via their smartphone. - Pursue funding available at the state and federal levels to assist in code corrections and residential rehabilitation (see also Program 3). Ensure Code Enforcement Officers provide information on resources available for making code corrections.	Accomplishments: The City conducts general code compliance citywide through the Building and Code Enforcement Division of the Building Department. Code compliance in Seaside is complaint-based and City staff works with individuals to correct violations, which can include improvement of substandard housing conditions and blight, as well as neighborhood safety. Council approved a budget increase for 2019-2020 to allow additional code enforcement time on nights and weekends. The City uses the SeeClickFix platform, a public application that allows residents to report code compliance issues, safety issues, homeless concerns, etc., and track progress of their requests. The City distributes business cards with links to the app. Residents and businesses appreciate the SeeClickFix app. Between 2019 to 2022, 274 complaints were registered using the see click fix app. Neighborhood Improvement Commission continues to convene regularly, producing recommendations to City Council on ways to improve the appearance of the City and elicit voluntary cooperation to minimize vandalism. The Neighborhood Improvement Commission participates in public nuisance hearings as outlined in Section 17.36.110 of the Seaside Municipal Code. Over the past 24 months, the Commission has declared a total of (5) properties as public nuisances following a process with public administrative hearings. All properties were deemed to warrant abatement actions by the City due to their excessive accumulations of junk and debris. Continued Appropriateness: Code enforcement remains an important component of the City's housing strategy.
2. Abandoned Residential Property Registration: In 2011, the City adopted Ordinance No. 996 to establish an abandoned residential property registration program as a mechanism to protect residential neighborhoods from becoming blighted through the lack of adequate maintenance,	Continue to implement program and utilize the Code Enforcement team to ensure compliance with the ordinance.	Accomplishments: Ordinance No. 996 established an abandoned residential property registration program as a mechanism to protect residential neighborhoods from becoming blighted through the lack of adequate maintenance, voided building permits, and security of abandoned properties. Through the use of the SeeClickFix app, residents and businesses can report abandoned properties.

Table App-58: Summary of Program Accomplishments

Program	Housing Element Goals and Objectives	Accomplishments/Continued Appropriateness
voided building permits, and security of abandoned properties.		Continued Appropriateness: Foreclosures appear to be on a rise due to delayed COVID-19 impacts on the economy. This program is included in the 2023-2031 Housing Element.
Acquisition/Rehabilitation: Approximately 77% of the City's housing stock was built prior to 1980, making the majority of the housing units older than 35 years. Many require some major upgrades or rehabilitation. While there is a significant need for housing rehabilitation assistance, both in the rental and ownership housing inventories, the City currently lacks sufficient financial and administrative resources to provide assistance to households in need.	- Partner with nonprofits to acquire and rehabilitate deteriorating multifamily housing units with the goal of rehabilitating five units between 2019 and 2023. Also, deed-restrict affordable housing for lower income households and persons with special needs. - Annually explore and if appropriate, pursue funding resources available at the State and federal levels to assist in rehabilitation of rental and ownership housing.	Accomplishments: In 2021, the City received a \$1,000,000 CalHome ADU Loan Program for the construction or rehabilitation of ten ADUs via ten no-interest, deferred loans to low-income homeowners in the City. The ADUs will be rented to tenants at or below 80% AMI. Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, program implementation was delayed; however, implementation resumed in 2023. City Staff has identified several interested applicants and will begin outreach and accepting applications in Summer 2023 Also in 2021, the City created an affordable housing development non-profit called Seaside Housing Collaborative whose mission is to conceptualize, plan, entitle, construct, acquire, sell or lease affordable housing up to and including workforce housing within the City of Seaside. Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update.
3. Resource Conservation: The City will promote resource conservation in residential construction and rehabilitation.	- Review proposed developments for solar access, site design techniques, and use of landscaping that can increase energy efficiency and reduce lifetime energy costs without significantly increasing housing production costs. - Provide information on energy conservation and financial incentives (e.g., tax credit, utility rebates, etc.) on the City's web site.	Accomplishments: The City continues to promote resource conservation by implementing State Title 24 energy performance requirements through building codes. In addition, in July 2015, the City adopted an ordinance (No. 1024) to expedite the permitting procedures for small residential rooftop solar systems. The purpose of the ordinance is to promote and encourage the installation and use of solar energy systems by limiting obstacles to their use and by minimizing the permitting costs of such systems. The City of Seaside also joined the Monterey Bay Community Power (MBCP), another energy provider. MBCP promotes electrification, incentives for Building Reach Codes, and low interest loans for generators. The City will continue to work with energy suppliers and distributors to institute energy conservation programs, and inform the public of these programs. The City provides information on energy conservation for residents and businesses on the City's website(https://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/257/Renewable-Energy-Programs).

Table App-58: Summary of Program Accomplishments

Program	Housing Element Goals and Objectives	Accomplishments/Continued Appropriateness
		Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update.
Goal: Housing Production, Diversity, and Opportunities.		
4. Adequate Sites for RHNA: The existing and proposed Land Use Elements provide for a variety of residential types and densities, ranging from lower intensity single family homes, to moderate density condominiums and townhomes, to higher density apartments and mixed-use developments. Under both existing and proposed Land Use policies adequate sites are available to meet the City's share of regional housing needs of 393 units for the 2015-2023 planning period.	• Monitor and update the City's residential sites inventory annually to ensure that adequate capacity is available to accommodate the City's remaining RHNA of 143 units for this planning period (95 very low income, 46 low income, and 2 moderate income units). • Provide the residential sites inventory to interested developers. • Pursue adoption of the 2040 General Plan by 2020. • Pursuant to AB 1397, amend the Zoning Code by the end of 2020 to establish an overlay on non-vacant parcels (Sites C, P, U, and W, and Library Site as identified in Tables App-44 and APP-45 of the Housing Element Appendix) to permit residential use by right for housing development in which at least 20% of the units are affordable to lower income households. • Pursue development of future growth areas and future specific plan areas through specific or master planning techniques. Ensure that residential development is considered in these areas to accommodate the appropriate mix of future housing needs in the community. • Develop guidelines for working with FORA and post-FORA agencies in the planning of former Fort Ord areas. • In 2021, conduct an analysis of development applications to assess average density by zone proposed by developers compared to the density assumptions used in the Housing Element.	Accomplishments: In 2020, the City approved the 105-unit Ascent project and Campus Town, which includes 225 affordable housing units. These project and other citywide and city-owned sites available offer adequate sites to meet the City's remaining RHNA. As of the end of 2022, the City has added 74 very low, 78 low, 76 moderate, and 155 above moderate income units for a total of 383 units. The City did not meet its very low income RHNA of 95. As part of the City's efforts to consider the appropriate mix of housing needs in the community, the City contracted with DPZ design firm to conduct a charrette to establish a community vision for Seaside East, a 625 acres future housing growth area. Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update. This program will be updated to reflect the new RHNA for the 2023-2031 Housing Element.
5. Replacement Housing: Seaside will require replacement housing units subject to the requirements of Government Code, section 65915, subdivision (c)(3) on sites identified in the sites inventory of this Housing Element when any new development (residential, mixed-use or non-residential) occurs on a site that has been occupied by or restricted for the	• To mitigate the loss of affordable housing units, require new housing developments to replace all affordable housing units lost due to new development, the replacement requirement will be implemented immediately and applied as applications on identified sites are received and processed.	Accomplishments: There were no developments that required replacement housing. The Development of The Ascent and Campus Town would not result in the loss of affordable units for lower income households. Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update.

Table App-58: Summary of Program Accomplishments

Program	Housing Element Goals and Objectives	Accomplishments/Continued Appropriateness
use of lower income households at any time during the previous five years.		
6. Monitoring of Residential Capacity (No Net Loss): Future residential development in Seaside will occur primarily along mixed-use corridors, with the redevelopment of existing multifamily buildings, and in new growth areas. The City will monitor the development of residential and mixed use sites included in the inventory to ensure an adequate inventory continues to be available to meet the City's RHNA obligations by income level, consistent with the No Net Loss requirements in Government Code §65863.	- Beginning in 2018, comply with new State law requirements (AB 35 and AB 879) on annual reporting to the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for housing units constructed and housing applications/approvals by income level. - If additional sites (such as through master planning in the future growth areas or future specific plan areas) are required to replenish the sites inventory for meeting the RHNA shortfall, the sites shall be rezoned within 180 days.	Accomplishments: The City monitored the No Net Loss requirements of development on the City's residential sites inventory in the Housing Element The most recent projects – The Ascent and Campus Town – would not result in a loss of existing housing units. In addition, the City has adhered to Assembly Bill 35 and Assembly Bill 879, submitting Housing Element Annual Progress Reports tracking progress by income level and development progression. Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update.
7. Lot Consolidation: Most of the City's vacant and underutilized sites available for residential or mixed development in the near term are smaller and require lot consolidation/merger to facilitate developments with quality design and on-site amenities. Currently, the City has provisions in the Zoning Ordinance to facilitate improvement on health and safety conditions and future development potential - two or more contiguous parcels may be merged by the City Council when the parcels are held by the same owner if: - One of the parcels is undeveloped with structures, and - At least one of the parcels is considered substandard due to size (less than 5,000 square feet), inconsistency with General Plan or applicable specific plan, or contains health and safety hazards. To facilitate future development, the City will modify the lot consolidation program to remove the requirements for undeveloped parcel(s) and substandard lot size, and to develop	- Encourage lot consolidation by assisting interested developers in identifying sites with consolidation potential. - By the end of 2020, as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance to implement the General Plan, modify the lot consolidation requirements and establish incentives for consolidation. - Promote lot consolidation incentives to property owners and developers with the goal of achieving three developments involving lot consolidation over five years. - Require the merger of contiguous substandard lots of record when a property is developed or redeveloped. - In 2021, assess the effectiveness of incentives and actions in promoting the consolidation and development of small parcels, and make appropriate adjustments to facilitate lot consolidation.	Accomplishments: The Ascent Project involves the consolidation of 14 parcels to a site of 2.68 acres As part of the City's comprehensive General Plan update program, the City is proposing modifications to its standards and incentives to encourage residential and mixed use development. The Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update is underway is expected to be completed in 2024. Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update.

Table App-58: Summary of Program Accomplishments

Program	Housing Element Goals and Objectives	Accomplishments/Continued Appropriateness
mechanisms and incentives to encourage lot consolidation.		
8. Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs): Recognizing the potential of accessory dwelling units as an affordable housing option, the State has recently passed several changes to the Second Unit law (now renamed to Accessory Dwelling Unit law) to ease restrictions on these units. The City currently adheres to the State laws concerning ADUs.	- Conduct ADU study sessions with the Planning Commission in 2020. - Periodically update the City website to provide ADU information for the public. - By the end of 2020 and as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, address the provision of ADUs consistent with State law. The City anticipates development ten accessory units during this planning period.	Accomplishments: Seaside is recognized among peers as a leader in ADU policy and promotion. On the March 11, 2020 Planning Commission meeting, the topic of ADUs was discussed. Additional study sessions were conducted in 2020 as the City worked on updating the ADU Ordinance to comply with new State law. City will have a first reading of the ADU code on March 17, 2022 and second reading on March 2, 2023. The new ordinance became effective April 2, 2023. Staff coordinated with United Way to host a virtual Seaside ADU Workshop and meet monthly with peers to discuss ADU best practices and financing. As of the end of FY 2021, the City had: - Waived permit inspection fees for 2 years - Hired Workbench architects to prep ADU Pre-Approved Plans - Waived plan check fees for projects using Pre-Approved ADU plans - Allocated 5 AF of water for owners to purchase to construct ADUs - Issued more than 42 ADU permits - About 50 ADU applications still in plan check. In FY 2022, the City updated the City website with ADU development information including pre-approved ADU plans. The City also began the process of implementing its \$1,000,000 CalHome ADU Loan Program grant. The City provides ADU Guide on its website at: https://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/740/ADU-Guide Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update and has been updated to reflect changes in state law.
Goal: Housing Affordability and Protections.		
9. Homebuyer Assistance: With the dissolution of the redevelopment agency, the City has	Periodically update the City website to promoting resources available to first-time homebuyers.	Accomplishments: The 5th Cycle's Homebuyer Assistance Program focused on connecting households with available State and federal

Table App-58: Summary of Program Accomplishments

Program	Housing Element Goals and Objectives	Accomplishments/Continued Appropriateness
suspended its First-Time Homebuyer Program. However, the City recognizes the value its residents place on homeownership opportunities. Seaside residents can apply for CalHFA programs through local loan officers who have completed training for these programs. CalHFA maintains a hotline and website to help residents identify local loan officers. First-time homebuyers must attend a homebuyer education course either online or in-person through NeighborWorks America or any HUD-approved housing counseling agencies.		resources. In March 2020, the City created a dedicated Housing page on its website to provide links to various housing resources: http://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/705/Housing The City will continue to explore avenues for reinstating a Homebuyer Assistance Program, such as grants. Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update and is updated in the 2023-2031 Housing Element.
10. Housing Choice Voucher Program: The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program provides rental subsidies to extremely low and very low income families and elderly households who spend more than 30% of their gross income on housing. The Housing Authority of Monterey County (HAMC) administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program for Seaside. As of May 2017, 124 very low income households in Seaside are receiving HCVs and 666 households are on the waiting list.	- Support HAMC's efforts to pursue additional funds and petition for higher payment standards. - Work with ECHO Housing, the City's Fair Housing service provider to educate tenants and landlords regarding the State's new source of income protection, which covers the use of HCVs and other public assistance for rent payments.	Accomplishments: The Housing Choice Voucher program represents an important resource for the City's extremely low and very low income households. In March 2020, the City created a dedicated Housing page on its website to provide links to various housing resources, including the HCV Program: http://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/705/Housing In 2021, the City partnered with Monterey County and United Way to implement the Emergency Rent and Utility Assistance Relief Program and provided \$1.5M in assistance to maintain housing for Seaside residents impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update.
11. Preservation of Publicly Assisted Low Income Housing: One affordable housing project in Seaside – Hannon Sea View Apartments – is considered at potential risk of converting to market-rate housing. This 133-unit project was funded with LIHTC and maintains a project-based Section 8 contract for 85 of the units. The LIHTC requires the project to be deed restricted as low income housing for a minimum of 15 years until 2019, with the Section 8 contract due to expire in 2022. Hannon Sea View Apartments has not	- Monitor Units at Risk: The City will keep in regular contact with the owner of Hannon Seaview Apartments to determine the status of that building. The City will also ensure that no affordable rental unit is allowed to convert to a condominium without meeting the requirements of the City's adopted condominium conversion ordinance in Chapter 17.42 of the Zoning Ordinance. - Provide Tenant Education: If the owner of Hannon Seaview Apartments files a Notice of Intent to opt out of affordability covenants, the City will work with tenants to inform them of their rights under federal and State regulations, including receiving proper noticing.	Accomplishments: At-Risk units at Hannon Sea View Apartments did not convert to non-low income during the past Housing Element planning period. . The units continue to be affordable, using project-based Section 8 vouchers and Tax Credit subsidy. The project has a long-term project-based Section 8 contract through 2039. In 2021, the City created an affordable housing development non-profit called Seaside Housing Collaborative whose mission is to conceptualize, plan, entitle, construct, acquire, sell or lease affordable housing up to and including workforce housing within the City of Seaside.

Table App-58: Summary of Program Accomplishments

Program	Housing Element Goals and Objectives	Accomplishments/Continued Appropriateness
expressed intent to convert to market-rate housing.	Work with Potential Priority Purchasers: Maintain regular contact with the Housing Authority of Monterey County and other non-profit agencies with the capacity to purchase and maintain at-risk units.	Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update.
12. Affordable Housing Development: The new General Plan introduces higher density mixed use development opportunities in the community. To implement the City's new General Plan and West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan, and to promote a jobs-housing balance in the community, the City will pursue mixed use and residential developments in strategic areas.	- By the end of 2020 and as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, establish appropriate development standards and incentives to facilitate mixed use developments and residential development in mixed use neighborhoods. - By the end of 2020 and as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, establish objective standards to accommodate SB 35 streamlining of affordable housing projects. - Annually contact affordable housing developers to promote new opportunities and incentives for affordable housing development in the City. - Facilitate the development of 50 affordable housing units for lower income households, including extremely low income and those with special housing needs.	Accomplishments: The City contracted with AmeriNat professional loan servicing company to support the City's First-Time Homebuyer Downpayment Assistance and Home rehabilitation loan programs. This partnership increases the City's capacity to approve and service more loans to increase the stock of long-term affordable units and to conserve and maintain existing homes. The City added a total of 74 very low and 78 low income units to its housing stock - meeting its goal of facilitating the development of 50 affordable housing units for lower income households. A Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update is underway in the General Plan and is expected to be adopted by 2024. Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update.
13. Density Bonus Ordinance: The City's Density Bonus Ordinance works with the City's Inclusionary Housing Program to facilitate affordable housing development. However, the Density Bonus Ordinance has not yet been updated to reflect recent changes in state law.	By the end of 2020 and as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, the City will update its density bonus provisions to be consistent with State law.	Accomplishments: The Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update is underway to be included in the General Plan. The General Plan is expected to be adopted by 2024. Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update.
14. Inclusionary Housing Program: Inclusionary housing is an important tool in the City to facilitate the development of affordable housing for very low, low, and moderate income households. To ensure that the City flexibly responds to the market conditions, the City reviews development applications on a case-by-case basis to assess the obligations under the City's Inclusionary Housing Program and determines the necessary incentives and/or concessions required to enhance project feasibility and design. If appropriate,	- Continue to implement the Inclusionary Housing program. - Review the Inclusionary Housing Program with the Density Bonus Ordinance (Program 13) to ensure consistency with State law. If inconsistencies are identified, initiate Zoning Ordinance revisions within six months. - Annually monitor development trends and market conditions to assess the effectiveness of the Inclusionary Housing program.	Accomplishments: The City continues to implement its Inclusionary Housing Program and reviews development applications on a case-by-case basis to determine incentives and/or concessions needed to enhance project feasibility. Both The Ascent and Campus Town include affordable housing, adding lower income units to the City's housing stock. Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update.

Table App-58: Summary of Program Accomplishments

Program	Housing Element Goals and Objectives	Accomplishments/Continued Appropriateness
payment of an in-lieu fee is offered as an option of fulfilling the inclusionary housing requirement.		
Goal: Remove Potential Constraints		
15. Multi-family and Mixed Use Design Guidelines: Multifamily and mixed use construction in the City is required to undergo architectural review. However, the City has no established design guidelines to provide guidance to developers and to ensure consistency of review.	By the end of 2020, establish design guidelines on site planning, massing and scale, and architecture features for multi-family and mixed use development.	Accomplishments: The City is adopting a form-based code as part of its General Plan. The General Plan is expected to be adopted by 2024. Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update.
16. Affordable Attached Single-Family Unit: Currently the City permits attached single family homes in all residential zones, but affordable single family homes are only permitted in the RS and RM zones. Given the typically small lots in the City, attached units on small lots offer additional opportunities for affordable housing.	By the end of 2020 and as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, provide consistent treatment for market-rate and affordable attached single family homes.	Accomplishments: The City has not amended the ordinance to address this discrepancy in its Zoning Ordinance. The Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update is underway in the General Plan. The General Plan is expected to be adopted in 2024. Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update.
17. Adequate Water Supply for the Development of New Housing: There is currently an inadequate supply of water on the Monterey Peninsula for new development to occur. While the City has rights to a certain amount of water in the next 5 years, it does not currently have access to that water due to the cease and desist order. To facilitate development of the remaining RHNA of 145 units, the City is working with other jurisdictions and agencies to maintain and augment the existing water supply.	- Support efforts by the MPWMD to expand the water supply with new water sources being earmarked for development. - Continue to work to have the MPWMD and MCWD reverse its policy decision of prohibiting the transfer of water credits from one property to another. - Continue to work with MPWMD and MCWD to develop water conservation methods (e.g., low flow fixtures, instant hot water heaters, cisterns/rain gardens) to augment water for new development projects. - Pursuant to AB 1087, work with MPWMD to establish a procedure to prioritize water allocation for developments that include units set aside as affordable housing for lower income households, including affordable housing within larger, mixed use developments and larger residential subdivisions. - Upon adoption of the Housing Element, provide a copy of the Element to MPWMD and MCWD for greater	Accomplishments: Stormwater reclamation and other methods are being pursued to increase the availability of water for housing in Seaside. The City has contracted with the Wallace Group to conduct a feasibility study of groundwater recharge to potentially increase water supply. In 2021, the City also approved water storage project to bring recycled water into Seaside Basin. Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update.

Table App-58: Summary of Program Accomplishments

Program	Housing Element Goals and Objectives	Accomplishments/Continued Appropriateness
	awareness of affordable housing priorities and collaboration, in compliance with AB 1087. Pursue various strategies to secure water for Seaside's future development.	
Goal: Housing Opportunities for Special Needs Residents		
18. Housing for Extremely Low Income and Special Needs Households: The Zoning Ordinance is the primary implementation tool for the Land Use Element and can be used to encourage the development of housing for extremely low income and special needs households (including persons with developmental disabilities).	By the end of 2020 and as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, housing-related code amendments related to: - Transitional and Supportive Housing - Reasonable Accommodations - Single-Room Occupancy (SRO) - Employee Housing - Low Barrier Navigation Center (LBNC)	Accomplishments: The Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update is underway in the General Plan. The General Plan is expected to be adopted on 2024. Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update.
19. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: The City will continue to disseminate information to the public in English and Spanish regarding fair housing services, rights, illegal practices, and agencies that are available to assist in resolving housing discrimination issues. The City collaborated with other CDBG entitlement jurisdictions in the County to conduct a regional Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice. The Regional AI was completed in June 2019.	- Amend the Zoning Ordinance to address the housing options for persons with special needs (see Program 18 above). - Coordinate with the HAMC to provide brochures and other pertinent fair housing materials in English and Spanish at City Hall, the library, the Post Office, Oldemeyer Center, and at the public counter. - By 2021, convene a regional planning group to implement the plans of actions outlined in various regional planning efforts, to identify emergency trends, and to explore potential solutions/actions.	Accomplishments: Coordination continues with HAMC. The City has provided CDBG public service funding to Eden Council for Hope and Opportunity (ECHO) since 2018 and to Legal Services for Seniors (LSS) since 2016. ECHO provides fair housing information and education to renters and housing providers, investigate suspected cases of housing discrimination, conduct systemic audits to uncover housing discrimination, and provides counseling and conciliation to renters and housing providers regarding their rights and responsibilities in rental housing. Additionally, ECHO also conducts presentations and conduct mass media advertising (social media ads, TV/radio interviews, electronic flyers) throughout the City of Seaside. LSS provides no-cost legal representation to senior (aged 62+) Seaside residents. LSS services include direct representation in court and legal support to resolve bureaucratic processes such as Medicare and Medi-Cal issues and landlord-tenant disputes. LSS also provides educational workshops to help Seaside residents, caregivers, family members and elder care professionals recognize and prevent mortgage fraud, consumer fraud, landlord abuses and elder abuse. The City continues to offer CDBG public service funding to both agencies for their continued services The comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update is underway.

Table App-58: Summary of Program Accomplishments

Program	Housing Element Goals and Objectives	Accomplishments/Continued Appropriateness
		Continued Appropriateness: Program implementation remains appropriate for the Housing Element update but has been updated to reflect new requirements for affirmatively furthering fair housing.
20. Childcare Costs. Following housing costs, single female-headed families must allocate a portion of their incomes towards childcare costs as reliable child care is often necessary to retain stable employment.		Accomplishments: Amended Municipal Code to reduce discretion for both Small and Large Family Daycare Homes allowing them by-right in all residential and commercial zones. Continued Appropriateness: This is not a direct housing program/action. It is not included in the 2023-2021 Housing Element.

B. Quantified Objectives

The following table summarizes the City's progress in meeting the quantified housing objectives for the 2015-2023 planning period.

	Extremely Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
Units to be Constructed	95		62	72	164	393
Units Constructed	74		78	76	155	383
Units to be Rehabilitated	1	2	2	0	0	5
Units Rehabilitated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units to be Conserved	66	67	--	--	--	133
Units Conserved	66	67	--	--	--	133

Section 6: Community Engagement

This 2023-2031 Housing Element Update was prepared in coordination with Seaside 2040, the comprehensive update to the General Plan Both the 2015-2023 Housing Element (adopted December 2019) and the Midterm Update (April 2020) were also prepared alongside the General Plan Update so much of the feedback has carried over into the Sixth Cycle Housing Element. A draft General Plan was released in 2017 but efforts to complete the update were delayed and exacerbated due to coronavirus disease concerns. A second round of outreach was kicked off in 2022 and continues through the review and adoption of both the General Plan and Housing Element. The engagement activities provided different opportunities for participation and were offered in both English and Spanish, in-person and virtually. The specific activities that pertain to the Housing Element Update are described below.

A. Draft Housing Element Engagement

The City held additional in person and virtual engagement sessions for the Sixth Cycle Housing Element during the Public Review period in Spring/Summer 2023:

- May 19, 2023: Housing Element available for public review
- June 15, 2023: Farmer's Market Informational Booth
- June 20, 2023: Virtual community workshop on General Plan Update and Housing Element (Spanish interpretation services available)
- June 21, 2023: Planning Commission presentation on Housing Element
- June 22, 2023: In person community workshop on General Plan Update and Housing Element (Spanish interpretation services available)
- **October 5, 2023: Revised Draft Housing Element available for mandatory seven-day public review period**
- The City also maintains a dedicated website for the General Plan and Housing Element Updates (www.Seaside2040.com).

1. Farmer's Market Informational Booth

On Thursday, June 15th, the City's first-ever Farmers Market outreach event was held at Laguna Grande Park, running from 3 pm to 7 pm. The event featured an informative table displaying flyers for each General Plan Element. The City's informational booth was staffed with bilingual personnel to accommodate diverse visitors. The distribution of information at the market was announced through Council Meetings, press releases, and the city website to ensure maximum participation and engagement.

The City collected comment cards at the event which covered a variety of topics. Many commenters asked for public services and infrastructure such as business assistance, support for local farmers, crosswalks, and bicycle lanes and racks. Other comments focused on environmental policies to reduce noise pollution and banning gas-powered leaf blowers as well as increasing tree canopy cover. Comments specifically related to housing asked for more affordable housing and resources for the homeless.

During the event, the City gathered feedback from attendees through comment cards, encompassing a diverse range of topics. Numerous individuals expressed their desire for improved public services and infrastructure, including requests for business assistance, support for local farmers, installation of crosswalks, and the addition of bicycle lanes and racks. Environmental concerns were also a focus of the comments received. Attendees advocated for policies to reduce noise pollution and the banning of gas-powered leaf blowers, while also emphasizing the importance of increasing tree canopy cover for a greener environment. Housing-related comments highlighted the pressing need for more affordable housing options and additional resources to address homelessness within the community.

2. Community Workshops

A virtual community workshop was held Tuesday, June 20, 2023, 6-8 PM, and an in-person community Workshop was held Thursday, June 22, 2023, 6-8 PM at the Oldemeyer Center 986 Hilby Ave, Seaside, CA 93955. During the workshops, the staff delivered a presentation on the General Plan, providing an overview of each element/chapter. At the in-person workshop, informative boards were displayed. Following the presentations, a discussion forum allowed attendees to provide feedback and ask questions.

The community workshop participants primarily had clarifying inquiries and showed support for the housing element. One participant sought clarification on the City's strategy to meet the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA), specifically how credit units were considered and inquired about the reliance on inclusionary units. Another participant asked about the City's plan for distributing water permits for Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs), mentioning that she had wanted to build an ADU but could not get a water permit. The discussion touched upon the need for water credits and the water sources for current housing development projects. The City responded by providing an explanation of ongoing projects aimed at increasing water availability. They shared details about their efforts to generate additional water credits, such as the allocation of recycled water to the golf course and the Pure Water Monterey project, which supplies recycled water to the greater peninsula. These initiatives are expected to address the water limitations faced by the City and contribute to the availability of water credits in the future.

A participant also expressed appreciation for the incentives in the Housing Element (HE) but emphasized the importance of stronger commitments and redevelopment incentives. In response, the City acknowledged that they have made efforts to strike a balance between making commitments in the housing element and providing the City Council with the ability to make decisions based on specific circumstances or considerations. Another comment raised during the discussion was about incentivizing redevelopment in corridors that are ideal for transit-oriented development. The City responded by stating that they have included certain incentives for redevelopment in the housing element. They also mentioned a specific project involving a city-owned parking area that is anticipated to be transformed into a mixed-use development. As an intermediate step, the City is planning to conduct a parking study. By acquiring parking lots in locations designated as future transit hubs, the City aims to have the flexibility to convert these areas into multi-use spaces. However, it was noted that water availability remains a constraint in these redevelopment efforts.

During the in-person workshops, most comments focused on the General Plan, with a common thread highlighting the importance of incorporating environmental elements. Participants expressed the need for features like bike lanes, bike parks, and the inclusion of rooftop parks in buildings. A participant emphasized the necessity of a comprehensive climate action plan and recommended that environmental performance evaluations be incorporated into building codes for new construction. These comments reflected a desire to enhance environmental sustainability and promote recreational opportunities within the city.

Additionally, a participant expressed support for increasing density within the city while another shared desire for more education to dispel concerns that multifamily (MF) housing in existing neighborhoods, would compromise the city's character. One specific suggestion was to consider the DMV area as a potential location for lower-income housing. Another important point raised was the need for single adult housing options to alleviate the housing shortage for families. Finally, there was a strong call for seeking input and engagement from the Seaside East community in the decision-making process.

3. Response to Outreach Comments

The City adopted the 2015-2023 Housing Element in 2019 and completed a Housing Element Mid-term Update in April 2020, incorporating feedback from outreach events and activities dating from 2016. Due to the recency of the Mid-Term Update, substantial comments that warranted changes in policies and programs have been addressed in the previous two versions of the Housing Element. The participants in the engagement activities starting after 2020 had clarifying inquiries and showed support for the housing element. A detailed description of the inquiries and City's response is shown in the previous section.

4. Response to Written Comments

The City of Seaside made a Draft Housing Element available for public review on May 19, 2023 and received comment letters as outlined below. Commenters showed their endorsement for the Housing element and praised the City's initiatives. Nonetheless, they also offered comments and recommendations for revisions. City staff reviewed these comment letters and have provided response to those comments in the matrix below. Comments have been summarized in the table. The matrix excludes the comments that commended the City and did not require any revisions or response. Where revisions to the draft Housing Element were made in response to public comment, that modification is noted in the response to the comment.

- A. Louise Berry, *Resident*, June 8, 2023
- B. Michael DeLapa, Executive Director, *LandWatch*, June 23, 2023
- C. Michelle Muller Overmeyer, Director of Planning and Innovation, *Monterey-Salinas Transit*, June 26, 2023
- D. Tahra Goraya, MA, MPA, *Monterey Bay Economic Partnership*, June 26, 2023
- E. PK Diffenbaugh, Superintendent, *Monterey Peninsula Unified School District*, June 27, 2023
- F. D. Kellogg et al., resident, *Greenbelt Alliance*, *California Renters Legal Advocacy and Education Fund*, and *350 Contra Costa*, November 18, 2022

The Draft Housing Element with responses to public comments was submitted to HCD for review on July 7, 2023. The City met with HCD staff for an Initial Draft Preliminary Review on September 12, 2023. The City published a revised Draft Housing Element in response to HCD's preliminary review comments. The Revised Draft Housing Element was available for a mandatory public review period from October 5, 2023 but will continue to receive comments through the adoption process. During the review period, the City only received comments from Monterey-Salinas Transit. comments and response to comments are shown in the table below.

- G. Emma Patel, Planning Manager, *Monterey-Salinas Transit*, October 13, 2023

ID	Topic/Program	Comment	Response
A	AFFH	If a renter is undocumented or is a legal resident but is not yet a US citizen, are there protections from landlords who do not fix broken things but continue to raise the rent at least once a year? I would like renters to be able to report recalcitrant property owners. Since we have a large number of undocumented residents in Seaside, are there new ways we can make them feel safer? To report abuse, etc. I would like some words in the new development plan that would state what those persons have rights to.	Renters are protected under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) regardless of their immigration status. FEHA is a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that covers housing, employment, and public accommodations. It prohibits discrimination based on various protected characteristics, such as race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, disability, medical condition, marital status, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, and immigration status. Actions have been added to the AFFH Meaningful Action Matrix to ensure that the protected characteristics under FEHA are included in the City's website to ensure residents know they are protected as well as in ECHO's outreach and education plan.
A	City Projects	I did not see any mention of moving the library up Broadway to make access from all schools possible. I remember that was a plan many years ago as was the ill-conceived idea to incorporate it into the lower Broadway project, even farther from schools. I would like to see the library moved more centrally.	The library site is not included in this sites inventory for RHNA. Overall location of the library is a discussion in other elements of the General Plan, not as part of the Housing Element.
B	Program 5: Shortfall in affordable housing sites.	The Housing Element takes a substantial RHNA credit against the Campus Town project, which includes a credit for attainment of 45 offsite inclusionary units consisting of 21 very-low income and 24 low-income units. (Table App. 44.) The Housing Element does not indicate where those offsite units would be constructed, but they would have to be in the City of Seaside if the RHNA credit for the City is justified. However, the Housing Element demonstrates that there would be at most sites for 27 of these offsite units, i.e., the "surplus" shown in Table App-53. Accordingly, the Housing Element fails to identify sufficient sites for very-low-income units and low-income units. Additional sites must be identified.	The City has reviewed its Strategy to meet RHNA and found additional sites such that there is no shortfall. The City cannot anticipate where the off-site units will be built and is not obligated to find sites suitable for offsite units in addition to sites to meet its RHNA. In addition, though rezoning is no longer necessary to meet a shortfall, the potential capacity of the sites inventory of under the proposed General Plan Update is 106 lower income units, which is sufficient to meet both the remaining need of 60 lower income units as well as the 45 off-site units, should off-site units be built in the sites selected. The Housing Plan includes a no-net loss program to identify additional sites to ensure adequate capacity is provided.
B	Program 5: Inadequate analysis to support blanket assumption of 70% of maximum density as realistic capacity.	Vacant sites: HCD requires that the analysis of the realistic capacity of vacant land also consider other factor and when using typical densities attained in other developments, the analysis must separately estimate densities achieved for each affordability class. Nonvacant sites: the Housing Element fails to provide any of the analyses required to justify the assumption that 70% of the maximum density of all non-vacant sites is a realistic development capacity. Where a Housing element	As stated in pg. App-85, most of the City's recent projects have been within former Fort Ord or Campus Town Specific Plan areas, such that trends and conditions from these projects are not applicable to the sites considered in the Sites Inventory. The City did provide details of the only infill development project (the Ascent). The City assumes that the 70% max potential capacity covers other factors. The Housing Plan includes programs to assist in yielding the estimated potential (Program 13- Affordable Housing Development, Program 14- Density Bonus, Program 15- Inclusionary Housing Program, Program 16: Multi-Family and Mixed Use Development Standards and Design Guidelines). Specifically, program 16 includes an objective to

		relies on expected redevelopment of non-vacant sites, HCD requires site-specific analysis	Establish appropriate development standards (parking, height, setbacks, etc.) to ensure maximum density can be achieved in each zone. In addition, Program 7 (Monitoring of Residential Capacity) commits the City to monitor the development of residential and mixed use sites included in the inventory to ensure an adequate inventory continues to be available to meet the City's RHNA obligations by income level.
B	Program 5: Adequate Sites for RHNA and By-right Approval – future growth areas.	In support of the program to identify adequate sites, the Housing Element includes the proposal to “pursue development of future growth areas and future specific plan areas.” (HE, p. 11.) These future growth and future specific plan areas should be identified in the Housing Element as infill redevelop areas along existing transit corridors, zoned to accommodate 3 or more story residential projects and where development similar to that envisioned in the West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan could be replicated. Future growth areas relied on for this 6th Cycle Housing Element should not include residential development of the City’s parcels on the former Fort Ord.	The General Plan Update includes the development of Seaside East with sustainable neighborhoods and the preservation of natural areas as a major strategy in the next 20 years. The General Plan outlines the vision of development in Seaside East “...in a way that balances new diverse neighborhoods and mixed-use retail areas with the preservation of significant natural resources. New development will be clustered into traditional, walkable neighborhoods with a diversity of low and moderate density housing types, including “neighborhood centers” that provide retail, services, and amenities for residents. Significant natural areas, habitat corridors and buffers to the National Monument will be developed to enhance the city’s open spaces. Significant new recreational facilities will be developed to provide much needed sports and athletic fields. Finally, new office and R&D uses will be included to diversify the city’s economic base.” (Seaside Revised Draft General Plan, p. 32) However, the Housing Plan has also identified other areas of future growth such as parcels in the West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan, East Broadway Boulevard Corridor and Freemont Boulevard Corridor, properties in the Long Range Property Management Plan as areas with residential development potential (Housing Element, p. 3).
B	Program 11, Housing Choice Voucher Program – mandates and incentives	Program’s language – to “support,” “promote,” or “work with” – may not have any real effect on landlord refusal to accept vouchers. The program should instead contain mandates or substantial incentives to accept vouchers.	Creating incentive or penalty programs requires additional resources not only for program management and monitoring but also for the initial development of the program. This includes conducting investigations into legal and economic considerations necessary for its establishment. For example, there could be concerns that imposing penalties might inadvertently lead to discrimination against voucher holders, and incentives might favor certain groups over others, potentially violating fair housing principles. The City relies on Fair Housing Agencies for enforcement and education of fair housing laws and has included actions in Table 1: Summary of AFFH Actions in the Housing Plan to increase the use of HCV: • Ensure outreach and education includes advertising the protected characteristics under FEHA as well as the State’s new Source of Income Protection (SB 329 and SB 222), defining public assistance including HCVs as legitimate source of income for housing. • Inform ADU applicants that ADU units are subject to SB 329 and SB 222- rental unit cannot be denied based on source of income- by posting information on the City website and the ADU application.

B	Program 13, Affordable Housing Development – less restrictive development standards	This program would merely require the City to “consider” less restrictive development standards as part of its General Plan update. The program should be modified to provide that the City shall adopt less restrictive standards that would attain a measurable objective.	During the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, there will be additional opportunities for the City to make decisions regarding the incentives and concessions that go beyond the State Law. This process allows for careful consideration of various factors and community needs before finalizing the updated ordinance.
B	Program 13, Affordable Housing Development – objective development standards:	The program calls for developing objective development standards “to accommodate SB 35 streamlining of affordable housing projects.” The City should develop objective development standards and objective design review standards. “Objective zoning standards” and “objective design review standards” could be defined in an implementing ordinance using the language from Government Code Section 65913.4(a)(5) [SB 35] or Government Code Section 65914.7(a)(8)(B) [AB 2295] And application of these objective standards should not be limited to SB 35 projects. All residential projects in the City should be subject only to objective development and design review standards in order to expedite permitting and to provide the certainty that is required to make development investments.	During the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance, there will be additional opportunities for the City to make decisions regarding the incentives and concessions that go beyond the State Law. This process allows for careful consideration of various factors and community needs before finalizing the updated ordinance.
B	Program 13, Affordable Housing Development and Program 16, Multi-Family and Mixed Use Development Standards and Design Guidelines - by-right ministerial permitting:	The Housing Element should require provision of by-right, ministerial permitting for infill multi-family residential projects. The adoption of objective development and design review standards can eliminate the need for discretionary review and obviate the redundant project-level CEQA review for urban infill projects in areas already subjected to program level CEQA review.	The City has not considered making housing ministerial permitting of multi-family developments because current development patterns do not suggest the need. The majority of the City’s RHNA was met by Campus Town, whose units are already entitled. In addition, all but two sites in the sites inventory will allow by-right approval as they were used in the previous two planning cycles. Based on the City’s ADU trends, it appears that a significant number of the newly added housing units are and will be ADUs, and these ADUs are already allowed by-right in most zones.
B	Program 14, Density Bonus Ordinance – local increase in density bonuses	Program 14 should include a requirement that the City’s implementing ordinance for the state Density Bonus Law include an additional density bonus that goes beyond the state requirements in order to more effectively promote affordable housing development.	During the update of the Density Bonus ordinance, there will be additional opportunities for the City to make decisions regarding the requirements that go beyond the State Law. This process allows for careful consideration of various factors and community needs before finalizing the updated ordinance.
B	AB 2011 and SB6	In preparation to accommodate proposals under AB-2011 and SB-6, we also recommend extending the density bonus program to CA=Automotive Commercial, CC=Community Commercial, CMX=Commercial Mixed-Use, and CRG=Regional Commercial zoning districts.	
C	Access to Transportation And Services	MST is in support of the policy titled Access to Transportation and Services, under Goal H-8, and recommends that this policy not be limited	This is being considered in the Circulation/Mobility Element of the General Plan.

		to special needs housing. MST recommends creating a policy under Goal H-1 that encourages the development of high density and mixed-use housing in areas served by public transit and have safe pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure. Suggested language for a policy under Goal H-1: Access to transportation and services. Integrate pedestrian and bicycle amenities and improved pathways to housing to improve travel choices and enhanced quality of life.	
C	Fee Reduction for Pedestrian Infrastructure	MST recommends adding a policy under Goal H-4 that reduces (waives or defers) fees for developments that incorporate pedestrian infrastructure improvements and bus stop facilities into site plans.	This is being considered in the Circulation/Mobility Element of the General Plan.
C	AFFH	Table 1: Summary of AFFH Actions references outreach to specific census tracts. The Housing Element is missing a map identifying those housing tract geographic boundaries.	The City has included a map with the Census Tracts in the Housing Plan (Figure 1).
D	Program 5: Adequate Sites for RHNA and By-Right Approval	MBEP supports expanding by-right approval beyond just the sites in the 5 th and 6 th Cycle Sites Inventories for projects including affordable housing – whether 20% or another proportion – to sites around the city that prioritize Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing guidelines, prioritizing transit and mixed use corridors such as North Fremont, Del Monte, and Broadway.	The City is committed to facilitating housing production (Program 13). Sites in the inventory considered housing conditions as well as location near corridors during the selection process. The Sites Inventory is part of the City's efforts to affirmatively furthering fair housing.
D	Program 13: Affordable Housing Development	Program 13: Affordable Housing Development, states that the City will establish development standards and incentives to facilitate mixed-use and residential development. These incentives – or concessions, on the part of the City – are policies that MBEP strongly supports and we urge stronger language such as “the City shall determine how to implement [the policies]” rather than “the City may consider.”	This is being considered in the Circulation/Mobility Element of the General Plan.
D	Program 16: Multi-Family and Mixed Use Development Standards and Design Guidelines:	MBEP strongly supports this approach and recommends defining target densities for each “zone,” and by defining “zone” further so that both residents and developers may better understand and determine appropriate development types that could be proposed uses obligatory language	The specifics of the language to be incorporated into the objective design standards will be determined during that process by 2024.

		and states that the City is adopting a form-based code approach with objective design guidelines. This approach complements efforts toward by-right approval of housing development inclusive of affordable housing, especially with the commitment that “the City will establish” appropriate development standards to ensure maximum density can be achieved in each zone. A useful reference is the “Place Type Map” created by the City of Salinas for its 2040 General Plan update	
E	Streamlined ministerial permitting of employer-sponsored housing	District proposes the adoption of a policy and a program for streamlined ministerial permitting of employer-sponsored housing. Modeled after existing law AB 2295 (which was enacted in 2022 and becomes fully effective on January 1, 2024) and SB 35, the program would be implemented by an ordinance providing ministerial approval of multi-family infill housing that meets objective development and design review standards. This housing would be offered first to our employees, then to public agency employees, and then to members of the public in accordance with existing law.	New state law is also being proposed the development of housing on religious institution land. The City will await the outcome of the proposed legislation.
F	Permit Streamlining Act and intersections with CEQA and timing requirements	The Housing Element from SEASIDE should include an analysis of compliance in its approval process with PRC 21080.1 & 21080.2. The Housing Element from SEASIDE should add a program to specify (i) who is responsible for making the CEQA determination of PRC 21080.1, specify (ii) that their decision will be made within the timeframe permitted by PRC 21080.2, and specify that (iii) when they determine a project is exempt from CEQA, their determination triggers the Permit Streamlining Act (PSA) 60-day deadline (Gov. Code 65950(a)(5)). If existing local practices or regulations are incompatible with these state laws, the program should commit to enacting reforms necessary to achieve compliance within a reasonable and definite timeline.	The comment letter was received in November 2022, prior to the release of the Draft Housing Element on May 19, 2023. As stated in Program 16 (Multi-Family and Mixed-Use Development Standards and Design Guidelines), the City is adopting a form-based code approach with objective design standards, to guide multi-family and mixed use development in the City. As part of the update, the City will review permit processing procedure particularly in infill and multi-family projects to move projects to a ministerial process depending on the size of the project. Additionally, the City complies with the Streamlining Act. Added clarification in text.
G	Transit Times	Page APP-225 - Figure App-50 shows the routes for bus route 17 and 18. Service for these two lines is available every 30 to 45 minutes starting after 7:00 a.m. and ending before 10:00 p.m. on weekdays and every 60 minutes starting after 7:30 a.m. and ending before 7:00 p.m. on weekends.	Changes incorporated.

		APP-210 - Esplanade Boulevard is currently already well connected with transit as there are two three Monterey-Seaside Transit lines that travel through Esplanade.	
	TOD Policy	MST strongly recommends creating a policy under Goal H-1 that encourages the development of high density and mixed use housing in areas served by public transit and have safe pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure. Suggested language for a policy under Goal H-1. Access to transportation and services, integrate pedestrian and bicycle amenities and improved pathways to housing to improve travel choices and enhanced quality of life.	Added policy pg. HE-5

5. Supplementary Records

a. Comment Cards- Farmers Market

COMMENT CARD

.....

What do you think of the proposed goals and policies?

I can appreciate the City having more
consideration of the community input regarding
general City policy.

What other ideas, questions, or concerns would you like to share with us?

Do not TEAR down Lincoln Bridge!!!

Your Name: _____ Your Email: _____

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What do you think of the proposed goals and policies?

Great plan, please focus more on affordable housing and more budget planning

What other ideas, questions, or concerns would you like to share with us?

affordable housing and budget planning

Your Name:

Your Email:

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What do you think of the proposed goals and policies?

I think ~~the~~ the General Plan presented
is a comprehensive document that
is easy to understand and presents
excellant goals to make ~~the~~ Seaside
a vibrant & thriving community.

What other ideas, questions, or concerns would you like to share with us?

Your Name:

Your Email:

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

CROSS GUARD ON
CANYON DEL REY
ON MARKET DAYS —
Please

Your Name:

MARY

Your Email:

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

A cross walk at the farmer's
market would be safe for
everyone. Love the market

Your Name:

Juan Sornandy

Your Email:

JMCF91@gmail.com

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

Ban gas-powered leaf blowers!
Ban (or fine) very loud motorcycles,
pickup trucks & popping/farting cars!
Bicycle lane on Freeport! (the whole length)
Bridge under Hwy 1 @ COE & Monterey
Make big-box stores (eg. Home Depot) ✓
Install bicycle racks/bike parking

Your Name:

Andrew Offerbacher

Your Email:

AOFFENBACHER@YAHOO.

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us **com**

COMMENT CARD

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

Your Name:

Your Email:

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What do you think of the proposed goals and policies?

looks pretty good

What other ideas, questions, or concerns would you like to share with us?

~~the~~ focus/support for local,
organic, small scale farmers
in restaurants and supermarkets
~~through other policies as~~

- space for local small scale organic produce
- Subsidies or other financial incentive
to keep prices competitive for farmers
and food accessible to all residents
- food bank sourcing from local farmers

Your Name:

Daniel Hoffman

Your Email:

daniel@albahfarmers.org

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall OR email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

City tree canopy - urban forest
plan needs updating &
actively managed by an
arborist

City is a Tree City USA
Are we meeting requirements?
What more can we do?

Your Name:

Your Email:

Dianne Nielson

dianne@redshift.com

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

Provide information to current
& future businesses in Seaside
(workshops?) ~~with~~ about marketing
& store design / Landscape
maintenance

Your Name:

Your Email:

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What do you think of the proposed goals and policies?

More affordable housing is needed
esp. for extremely low income
households and low income
($< 80\%$ AMI.) homelessness resources
are also needed.

What other ideas, questions, or concerns would you like to share with us?

I think there should be a larger emphasis on
homelessness. There is a large homeless population in Seaside.
Both unsheltered and living in vehicles. More housing,
and resources to support that population. Also
more housing and rental support to prevent homelessness.

Your Name:

Your Email:

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

When will you start building -

I have been waiting lol!

Your Name:

Doris Jones

Your Email:

Lodiesce@gmail.com

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

Amazing plan. Interested to know how we will
implement the plan. How will be able to fund it?

Your Name:

Justin Valderrama

Your Email:

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

b. Comment Cards- Community Workshop

COMMENT CARD

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

I support increasing housing density,
especially near transit lines.

Your Name:

Carlos Jimenez

Your Email:

carbjim490@gmail.com

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall OR email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

Educate Seaside residents on how multifamily
housing infill in existing neighborhoods
not necessarily destroy the character of established
neighborhoods.

Cathy Rivera

Your Name

crivera@csmc.eco

Your Email:

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall OR email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What do you think of the proposed goals and policies?

We need a climate action plan that includes

- a carbon assessment - what changes yield most reduction
- specific goals with specific time lines
- regular reports on progress

What other ideas, questions, or concerns would you like to share with us?

"high level environmental performance" for new construction should be written into building codes, eg. whole house electrification.

Your Name:

Cathy Rivera

Your Email:

c.rivera@csmc.eco

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

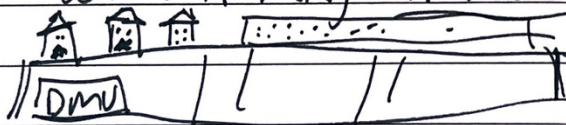
COMMENT CARD

What do you think of the proposed goals and policies?

Thank you everyone for all the work that has been put into the plan & Housing Element.

What other ideas, questions, or concerns would you like to share with us?

The 66 missing units could be built at the DMU - that parking lot is almost always empty. There could be a deck built so the housing is on level 2 & put a city park, with a restaurant, on top with a magical view of the bay.



Your Name:

LYNDA CUNNINGHAM

Your Email:

LYNDA.CUNNINGHAM.2001@GMAIL.COM

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall OR email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

SEASIDE NEEDS HOUSING FOR SINGLE PEOPLE. IF SINGLE ADULTS HAD MORE HOUSING THEY COULD FREE UP HOUSES FOR FAMILIES. NOW HOUSING IN SAND CITY THE OWNER/BUILDER TOLD ME IF ~~HE~~ HAD MADE ALL HIS BUILDINGS UNITS STUDIOS THEY WOULD ALL HAVE BEEN SOLD/RENTED. ~~YES~~ YES FAMILIES ARE IMPORTANT BUT MOST ADULTS ARE SINGLE NOT 1950'S HUSBAND/WIFE +

Your Name:

Your Email:

LYNDA CUNNINGHAM LYNDA.CUNNINGHAM.2001@GMAIL.COM 2-5 CHILDREN

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall OR email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

ALL NEW BUILDINGS SHOULD HAVE PUBLIC PARKS ON THE TOP. THE VIEWS WILL BE STUNNING AND SHOULD BE SHARED. IT COULD ^{BE} AN ACTIVITY FOR VISITORS TO DO IN SEASIDE - VISIT ALL ROOF TOP PARKS. SPRING HILL SUITES IN MARINA HAS A ROOF TOP DECK OPEN TO PUBLIC. THE MOST AMAZING VIEWS. 360° - STUNNING! - ACROSS FROM TARGET + MONTAGE OFF HWY 1

Your Name:

Your Email:

LYNDA CUNNINGHAM LYNDA.CUNNINGHAM.2001@GMAIL.COM

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall OR email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

SUPPORT LOCAL BUSINESS - it will BE NEARLY AN ATTRACTION

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

JOBY AIR IN MARINA IS BUILDING ~~FLYING~~ "TAXIS"/UBERS. THEIR VEHICLES ARE TESTING NOW FLYING CARS ARE NEARLY HERE. PLEASE TALK TO JOBY AIR SO SEASIDE MAKES PLACES FOR THEIR TAXIS. THE COST IS PLANNED TO MATCH UBER WITH 150 MILE RANGE - THE FUTURE IS NOW. THEY ARE HERE DO LETS

Your Name:

Your Email:

LYNDA CUNNINGHAM

LYNDA.CUNNINGHAM.2001@GMAIL.COM THIS!

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall OR email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

SEASIDE NEEDS A PLACE FOR KIDS TO RIDE BIKES LIKE THE AMP PARK IN MARINA OR THE BIKE RIDING PLACE NEXT TO SKATE PARK ALONG HWY 1 ON THE SANTA CRUZ SIDE OF BAY. MONTE FAMILY SKATE PARK - 1550 MCGREGOR DR CAPITOLA, CA 95010

Your Name:

Your Email:

LYNDA CUNNINGHAM

LYNDA.CUNNINGHAM.2001@GMAIL.COM

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall OR email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

COMMENT CARD

What do you think of the proposed goals and policies?

More bicycle lanes are definitely necessary.

What other ideas, questions, or concerns would you like to share with us?

Include bike lanes for Sonoma St. It has less car traffic and feels safer to bike through.

Your Name:

Carlos Jimado

Your Email:

carlojimado90@gmail.com

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

open

COMMENT CARD

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

It is vital that the input that was solicited from numerous public input meetings for Seaside East is incorporated in the the General Plan. The proposed concept plans (✓) reflected well the diverse inputs from Seaside residents who participated.

Your Name:

Cathy Rivera

Your Email:

crivera@csmc.eco

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

open space

COMMENT CARD

What other ideas, questions, concerns would you like to share with us?

Include the preliminary plans for the footprint of FORTAG in the General Plan, especially where Seaside East is concerned.

As interested developers come to the City, FORTAG and these new stakeholders can work together, avoiding either/or choices. The FORTAG project is strongly supported by the Seaside community.

Your Name:

Cathy Rivera

Your Email:

crivera@csmc.eco

Return to staff at workshop or City Hall **OR** email amyrick@ci.seaside.ca.us

B. Stakeholder Interviews

In March 2020, Seaside staff conducted six email and phone stakeholder interviews with Seaside residential leaders about their views of housing characteristics, key issues and opportunities, vision for the future and community engagement opportunities. The responses are summarized below:

- **Housing affordability and housing age.** While homes are perceived to be more affordable in Seaside than the rest of the peninsula, homeownership remains out of reach for many residents. The age of housing presents a cost-burden to people, especially those on fixed-income, when maintaining the home.
- **Housing and neighborhood conditions.** Code enforcement is viewed as having limited staff and funding to properly maintain the quality of all neighborhoods.
- **Overcrowding.** Homes often have multiple families living together in one home.
- **Water availability.** Water availability and the ability to set a meter often limits the development of vacant parcels.
- **Housing for all.** Seaside is viewed as having housing opportunities at various price points for all income levels; there just is not sufficient quantity of housing.
- **Workforce housing.** Housing for people of modest incomes, like teachers, are often unable to secure housing, without spending a high percentage of their income. There is growing awareness of this problem, and institutions like the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District [MPUSD] are looking at providing teacher housing to address this issue.
- **Momentum.** Seaside residents, especially the long-term ones, view Seaside as finally on the verge of opportunity with Campus Town and Ascent having been recently approved. There is a local advocacy movement to put Seaside first, with housing a priority, and this community advocacy has already proven effective.

The City conducted a series of stakeholder interviews to kick off this process again in the Summer of 2022 to ensure that the updates to the General Plan and Housing Element are informed by and reflective of its community's diverse views and priorities. Stakeholders included representatives from advocacy groups for youth and family, arts, education, environment, housing, and the Hispanic/Latinx population. A key purpose of these interviews was to reach and elevate the voices of those who have not been historically represented in planning processes. The interview questionnaire consisted of general questions to identify strengths and issues and several questions specific to housing (see Section 4 of this report for the list of questions.) The interviews were conducted from June 2022 to July 2022. A total of 10 representatives participated in this stakeholder interview process. The list of participating organizations and interview questions are included at the end of the report, in Section 5.

These interviews reiterated some of the findings from the 2020 interviews such as housing affordability and overcrowding but also identified the connection between other issues (jobs, education) and provided a holistic look at the issues facing the community such as:

- **Childcare:** Lack and price of childcare makes it difficult for families (and especially single mothers) to find work. Without work, they have limited housing choices and families may be doubling up to afford housing costs.
- **Youth housing opportunities and engagement:** Despite the presence of higher education and technical institutions in Seaside, youth need more opportunities and stuff to do in the city. 18-to-24 years also get “lost in the weeds” post-high school. Youth are also struggling with housing when they cannot get it through their social support system (e.g., family).
- **Transit/Walkability:** Making existing neighborhoods more walkable and accessible for pedestrians. Safety and maintenance need to be prioritized. Streets feel especially unsafe

because of several factors: width, traffic speed, and lack of sidewalk maintenance. The City also needs more safe routes and dedicated bike lanes.

- **Engagement:** The City can do a better job at community engagement, and through that, learn what are the real community priorities rather than only listen to the same group of voices. The City should engage with:
 - Business owners, especially Latinx and Black and young people interested in opening a business but being priced out.
 - Parents to understand rent struggles.
 - Youth: both high school and college
 - Spanish-speaking community
 - Generacion: based out of Watsonville and working on climate justice and are inclusive/accessible to Spanish speakers
 - Black churches
 - The elderly community
 - Chamber of commerce

1. Strengths, Issues and Challenges, and Opportunities

Overall, the following strengths, opportunities, issues, and challenges were shared by stakeholders.

Strengths	Issues and Challenges	Opportunities
• Diversity of housing types • Close-knit community • Educational institutions • Geographic location • Broadway Plan • Diversity • City services • City leadership • Partnerships across agencies and with nonprofits • Park beautification and rehabilitation (e.g., wetlands) • Small and big/franchise business balance	• Lack of sufficient and affordable childcare • Lack of youth opportunities • Lack of housing affordability • Overcrowding • Climate • Climate Action Plan's role in the General Plan Update • Water use and open space • Parking • Role of overcrowding • Role of short-term rentals and push for infill development • Safety • Need for safer roads (from pedestrians in sidewalks, to cyclists in bike lanes) • Insufficient dedicated bike lanes • Housing • No more room for housing development within city limits • Unaffordable housing leading to seeking multiple jobs, doubling up in single-family housing, and forcing out residents • Growing Airbnb units as an obstacle to housing quantity and affordability • Coastal Commission leading to hard approval process for large housing development • Work • Low wage hospitality or service jobs most common among immigrant population • Health • Lack of proper healthcare • Limited number of clinics providing preventive care and mental health services • Walkability • Few walkable places • Factors determining street safety: width, traffic speed, and lack of sidewalk maintenance • Open Spaces • Park distribution inequity/high concentration in few areas	• Childcare • Role of city services to support working parents • Parent engagement on identifying childcare solutions • Housing • Locations: - Broadway Gate area - Hamilton and Sonoma intersection - Fort Ord - General Gillmore Boulevard • Types: - ADUs - Multifamily - Mixed use integration • Climate • Alternative transportation and connectivity • Walkability (15-minute city) • Lens for development approval • Electrification • Regional response requiring cross-jurisdictional partnerships • Education • Partnership with local schools and nearby higher education institutions

2. Summary by Stakeholder Group

a. Arts, Education and Youth

Strengths

Housing

- Compared to other cities in the region, Seaside has a diversity of housing.

City and Community

- Seaside has a tight knit community that is more like a family.
- City staff are doing a great job to face new and ongoing challenges.

Education

- Education is a big strength of the City given the presence of higher education and technical institutions, including California State University Monterey Bay.

Issues

Childcare

- There is not sufficient and affordable childcare in Seaside, and it is much needed especially for children under five years old.
- There are not sufficient people working in childcare, and that has many repercussions, including fewer staff available to take care of children of working families or families that do want to work but cannot because of lack of childcare options. The hospitality field, one of Seaside's strongest industries, is suffering as a result.

Work and Other Opportunities

- Related to childcare, people remain in a lower income bracket when they cannot take on work because of childcare unavailability and costs.
 - This is particularly true for single mothers.
- Youth need more opportunities and stuff to do in the city. 18-to-24 years also get "lost in the weeds" post-high school.

Housing

- Rents are increasing too rapidly.
 - People are moving out of Seaside such as to Pacific Grove where rents are cheaper.
 - Families are living together to reduce housing costs, leading to overcrowding.
 - Older generations feel like the newer generations will not be able to buy a house in Seaside and stay here.
- Lack of housing affordability is particularly affecting the Black community of Seaside.
- It takes a long time to get Section 8 Housing.
- When housing is proposed, the approval and construction periods take too long.
- Golf course area got housing but it is not affordable for people in this community.

Cost of Living

- In addition to housing, other aspects of living in Seaside are becoming more expensive. This impacts families and their quality of life.
- Create family programs to support working families and for people to meet and learn from each other.

Opportunities

City Services

- The City should consider providing services to those who do want to work but currently cannot because of they need to take care of their children.
- Single purpose soccer fields could be made multi-use to include football.

Childcare

- Parents are very active in this space. Involve them in identifying opportunities to make childcare more accessible and affordable.

Housing

- There is an opportunity to bring housing to the Broadway Gate area.
- ADU is a good opportunity and conversation around it should be strengthened.

Land Use Diversity

- Seaside has become more of a bedroom community, and could benefit from different uses that reactivate the community.

Community Engagement

- The City can do a better job at community engagement, and through that, learn what are the real community priorities rather than only listen to the same group of voices.
- As part of the General Plan Update process, engage with:
 - Business owners, especially Latinx and Black and young people interested in opening a business but being priced out.
 - Parents to understand rent struggles.
 - Youth, especially those graduating high school and entering college, who are struggling with housing when they cannot get it through their social support system (e.g., family).

COVID-19 Pandemic

- The following were identified as the biggest impacts:
 - Stipends for covering basic needs, especially food
 - Rental assistance
 - Vaccination and medical assistance
 - Piloted Vida project to bring community health workers to help educate people on COVID safety and vaccination.
 - Food banks (including going door-to-door)
 - Internet access

b. Environmental

Strengths

Seaside's Special Features

- Location: Proximity to Highway 1 and so many recreational spots make Seaside uniquely situated.
- Education: The City has many public education schools, including for special education, international education, and arts education, that need to be included as special features in the General Plan.

Housing

- Seaside has some diversity of housing type relative to other Peninsula municipalities.
- Seaside has balanced neighborhoods, instead of enclaves such as gated communities, which create a friendly, neighborly, and close-knit community.

Broadway Plan

- The multi-level parking structure in the Broadway Plan may offer some relief to make West Broadway area more commercial and walkable.
- Easy rapid transit would mean not having to rely on a car.

Issues

Climate

- Climate Action Plan was adopted but it was not clear if and how it would guide the General Plan Update.
- Water use and open space will continue to be pressing issues for the City.

Housing

- Overcrowding is a major issue that has gotten. It is basically turning single family housing into multifamily housing out of necessity.
- Avoid another Seaside Highland.
- It is very difficult for people to qualify for a loan and buy a house in Seaside.
- The unhoused population is undercounted.

Parking

- Overcrowding is also resulting in lack of sufficient parking.
- Both increase in short-term rentals and push for infill development will exacerbate parking issue.

Safety

- More safe routes are needed.
- Dedicated bike lanes are only in Broadway and one other street. This is not sufficient.

Opportunities

Climate

- Create a plan that supports alternative transportation and connectivity to reduce carbon emissions.
 - Together, these can mitigate parking development.
- All developments should be thought a climate change lens to ensure that they do not exacerbate the problem.
- Electrification will be an important aspect to responding to climate and meeting future codes.
- Addressing climate change requires a regional response that does not adhere to city boundaries. It will require cross-jurisdictional partnerships.
- Looking elsewhere:
 - Santa Cruz County and San Luis Obispo provide good models for climate planning.
 - Watsonville is a good example of how to apply a climate justice lens.

- Other jurisdictions are farther ahead when it comes to climate action and environmental justice. Partner and learn from them.

Walkability

- Make 15-minute city a priority especially for Seaside East. This includes making existing neighborhoods more walkable and accessible for pedestrians.

Housing

- Hamilton and Sonoma intersection is densely populated and has lots that could support multifamily housing.
 - Some buildings are rundown and need better maintenance.
- Emphasize multifamily housing and equitable location that leads to more socioeconomic integration.

Community Engagement

- As part of the General Plan Update process, engage with:
 - Spanish-speaking community
 - Generation: based out of Watsonville and working on climate justice and are inclusive/accessible to Spanish speakers
 - Black churches

COVID-19 Pandemic

- The following were identified as the biggest impacts:
 - Open spaces: more people were trying to get outdoors. There is a stronger need to make amenities and services more accessible within walking distance.
 - Restricted commerce and business closures

c. Latinx

Strengths

Seaside's Special Features

- Location: Seaside is close to other cities that create opportunities for jobs, recreation, and other.
- City leadership: The current mayor has been doing a great job.
- Diversity: Seaside's population is diverse and is increasingly so.
- City services: It has fire and police departments and the DMV.
- Partnerships: More nonprofits are establishing here and partnering with City Council to bring services to residents (e.g., Palenque Arts)

Environment

- The City and nonprofits have done good efforts in park beautification and rehabilitation, especially some of the wetlands closer to the beach.

Economic Development

- The City has done a good job of balancing the need and presence of small and big/franchise businesses.
- The Auto Mall is an asset, as it might be the only one in the Peninsula.

Issues

Housing

- There is no more room for housing development.
- Because housing is so expensive, people are either finding multiple jobs or living together in single-family housing.
 - Seaside will continue to lose residents if it does not address the housing problem, as they will be forced to look to other places to live.
- The growing number of Airbnb's is another obstacle for housing quantity and affordability.
- Any large housing development has to go through a hard approval process when the project is within the Coastal Commission's boundaries.

Work

- Among the immigrant community, hospitality or service jobs tend to be the most common. But these do not pay much. Many have to live with multiple families or work a second job.

Health

- The City is missing proper healthcare.
- There are a limited number of clinics providing preventive care and mental health services.
- During the pandemic, it was hard to find healthcare locations. Many people had to travel out of the city to receive the services they were looking for.

Walkability

- The City has few walking spaces.
- Streets feel especially unsafe because of several factors: width, traffic speed, and lack of sidewalk maintenance.
- People did not know where it was safe to walk and bike and so did not get that many opportunities to be outside during the pandemic.

Open Spaces

- Many parks are located near General Gillmore Boulevard, whereas Fremont and surrounding areas do not have many open spaces.
- Parks are highly concentrated when looking at the land use map.

Opportunities

Housing

- Location:
 - Use some of the Fort Ord land and areas around General Gillmore Boulevard for accommodating new housing.
 - There is a small vacant plot on Broadway next to the post office that could become housing.
- Support economic development through housing opportunities.
- The City should find more opportunities to partner with private housing developers.
- Create a first-time homebuyer's program.
- Looking elsewhere:
 - The City of Marina started the development Sea Haven, where the developer established a fund wherein part of the sale of a house would go to a fund that awards money back to nonprofits based in Marina.
 - This could be a model for Seaside to follow and establish a community benefits plan or agreement.

Education

- The City should partner with local schools to create programs to increase education partnership with nearby universities.
- The City of Gonzales offers a good example of how to collaborate between the city and schools.

Community Engagement

- As part of the General Plan Update process, engage with:
 - The elderly community
 - Myer Center
 - Student clubs
 - High school and college students
 - Chamber of Commerce

COVID-19 Pandemic

- The following were identified as the biggest impacts:
 - Service industry: many had to seek government relief.
 - Sense of community

3. Participating Stakeholders

A total of 10 organizations participated in the stakeholder interview process, representing five diverse groups: environmental, arts, education, youth and Latinx.

- Building Healthy Community
- Community Partnerships for Youth
- LandWatch
- League of United Latin American Citizens
- Seaside High School
- Seaside Peninsula
- Siembra Latinos Fund
- Sustainable California State Monterey Bay
- Sustainable Monterey County
- Sustainable Seaside

4. Interview Questionnaire

. Interview Questionnaire

Part 1: Strengths, Assets, and Characteristics

1. Previously, stakeholders identified the following as key assets and characteristics that make Seaside special: community characteristics including culture, diversity, and community involvement, the fire and police department, housing affordability, small businesses, churches, park and recreation space, the auto mall and CSUMB. Do these still resonate?
 - Are there any additional characteristics of Seaside today that you do not see reflected in this list?

Part 2: Issues

2. Previously, stakeholders identified key issues surrounding expensive housing, with aging stock and overcrowding, lack of economic development opportunities, and various infrastructure improvements needed as top priority issues. Do these still resonate?
 - Have any new issues emerged in the past five years not considered in this list, or become particularly exacerbated?
3. How were you and your community affected by the Covid-19 pandemic? What lasting effects are you experiencing, or do you anticipate experiencing?

Part 3: Housing

4. What concerns you about housing in Seaside?
 - In what ways are residents' housing needs not being met? Such as, for certain income groups? In certain neighborhoods? For people with special needs?
 - What do you think are the greatest barriers or constraints that are preventing those needs from being addressed?
5. Where in the city do you think more or different types of housing should be built? Are there any sites that you think are particularly well-suited for new or additional housing?

Part 4: Process Going Forward

6. Is there anything you'd like to see or change related to community engagement, processes, and General Plan topics going forward?

C. Seaside Chats...

The City of Seaside hosts a recurring community conversation event called Seaside Chats... which covers a variety of topics. In advance of the Housing Element Update, staff conducted two Seaside Chats: Electrification and Housing. The format of a Chat is to begin with a brief introduction and offer the latest information about the topic, followed by a free-form discussion. Even the seating arrangements are carefully considered, to emphasize the equality of participants.

Seaside Chats... Electrification was held on February 25, 2020. This conversation featured three speakers: Dan Bertoldi with Monterey Bay Community Power, Rob Nicely with Carmel Building and Design, and Matt Hough with Sierra Club. Electrification was a topic per the request of a council member. Introduction of the topic took longer, as many were less familiar with electrification. Community questions included:

- What happens when PG&E does a shutdown? [Monterey Bay Community Power has a generator program they are announcing, and passive energy may reduce the need for some power.]
- What about people who like to cook using gas? [Gas, when used with improper exhaust, increases indoor air pollution to dangerous levels, also induction burners can be used.]
- Are there incentives to do this? [There are various incentives for homeowners and businesses, as well as incentives for cities to adopt reach codes.]
- If Seaside considered reach codes, what might help that happen? [Partnerships and outreach in advance are essential, with Sierra Club offering to assist.]

Seaside Chats... Housing was held on March 12, 2020. This conversation covered water availability, code enforcement, increasing density in existing neighborhoods, affordable housing, and ADUs. The discussion included State efforts, like SB-330 and SB-902, among others.

Community questions included:

- What is being done about Veteran housing? [An allocation of CDBG funds are directed to VTC which supports veteran housing.]
- Does Seaside have its own ADU code? [No, the City follows State regulations, and is considering adopting its own ADU code.]
- How big can an ADU be? [ADU and JADU sizes were discussed.]
- What about parking for the ADU? [State regulations do not allow consideration of parking.]
- Where will jobs be located? [The new zoning code will define employment zones and Seaside East is anticipated to create a new, small employment area.]
- How can we find out what the City is doing about development? [A development dashboard will inform people of both commercial and residential development status in the city.]

D. Planning Commission

The City of Seaside Planning Commission met on March 11, 2020 to discuss topics included in the Housing Element Update. The Planning Commission discussion included:

- Affordable housing
- Procuring water for housing development
- Parking concerns
- Jobs / housing balance
- Seaside East development
- MPUSD and workforce housing

The Planning Commission is aware of recently approved affordable housing that will be part of Campus Town and Ascent. The Planning Commission had more sophisticated questions related

to housing at a variety of price points, the housing/jobs balance, water concerns, and several questions about the potential of Seaside East.

The Planning Commission is invited to a special design charrette for Seaside East taking place late in April 2020. Duany Plater-Zyberk (DPZ) is a consulting firm, well known for their work on Seaside, Florida and DPZ is scheduled to come to Seaside to conduct a week-long design charrette that will include a wide variety of stakeholders crafting a plan for the use of 600 acres of land that abuts the Fort Ord National Monument and overlooks the beauty of Monterey Bay. The former Army base land will be used for parks, open space, residential, a civic campus and employment.

The Planning Commission will review the Draft Housing Element on June 14, 2023 or June 21, 2023.

E. Internet Survey

An internet survey was created in both English and Spanish for the 2020 Housing Element Update. The City of Seaside continued to solicit survey responses until March 25, 2020 to allow the maximum opportunity for participation. The City mass emailed the survey links to over 800 people to encourage participation. The survey links were available on the City's website and via social media. There is awareness, however, of subordinating the survey message to all of the City's coronavirus messaging.

A fun marketing campaign to generate participation was conducted via Facebook and Twitter, with the intent of reaching people who are self-isolating and may be more likely to participate in a short survey.

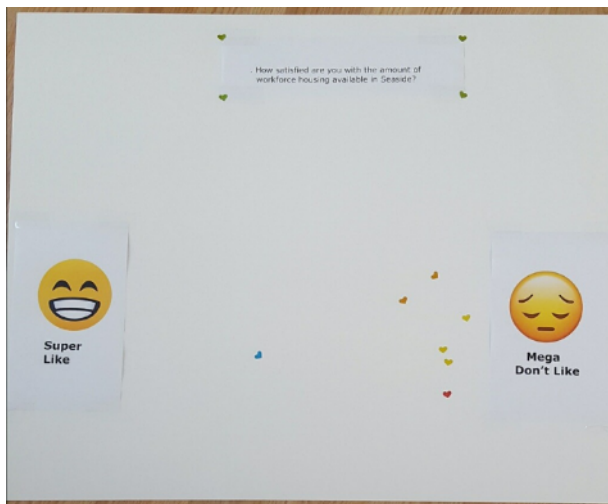
The survey was designed as a coordinated effort between the City of Seaside and Rincon Consultants and covers topics such as: affordable housing, water availability, ADUs, increasing density in existing neighborhoods, workforce housing, and the use of technology to speed up the development process.

The survey results indicate: affordable housing remains a concern, code enforcement could be improved, and identifying additional water acquisition to support housing development is popular.

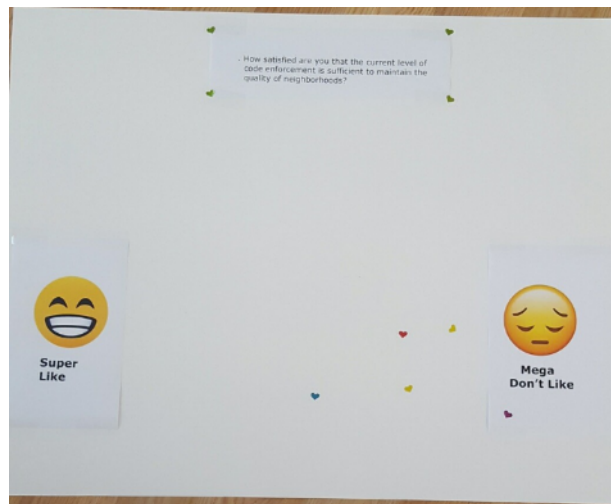
F. Community Engagement during Coronavirus

While the outreach for the 2023 Housing Element Update is different from the usual methods, a good faith effort has been made to reach as many facets of the community as possible. The City of Seaside prioritizes public health and safety, so alternatives had to be found. While the number of people engaged may have been less than prior efforts, the feedback has been outstanding: the proposed budget for code enforcement should be considered for an increase to respond to concerns; a development dashboard, which can both inform the community and be part of economic development marketing, will be considered for the city website; reach codes for electrification may be discussed by Council; people are excited about the ADU technology and plan submittal software to be funded via SB-2. These items improve the quality of neighborhoods, the speed of development, and also the marketing of the City.

City staff took extra precautions when conducting community engagement for the 2020 Housing Element Update. Health and safety were emphasized during events due to COVID-19.



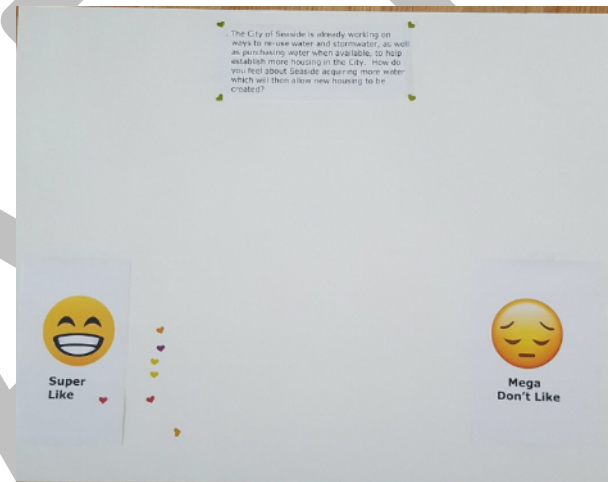
Amount of workforce housing



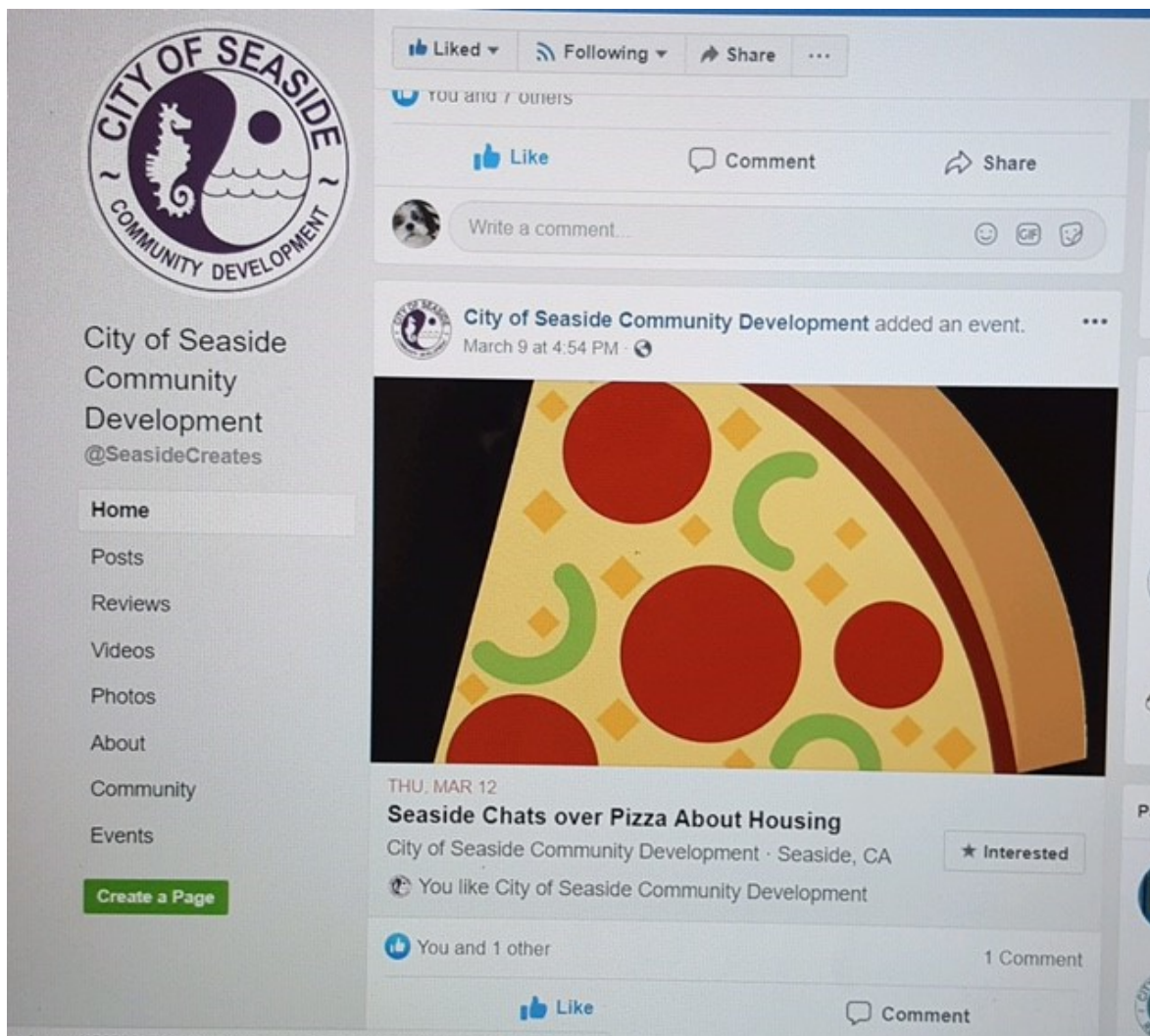
Current level of code enforcement



Technology to speed up development process



Increase sources of water



Section 7: AFFH

A. Introduction and Overview of AB 686

Assembly Bill 686 passed in 2017 requires the inclusion in the Housing Element an analysis of barriers that restrict access to opportunity²⁹ and a commitment to specific meaningful actions to affirmatively further fair housing.³⁰ AB 686 mandates that local governments identify meaningful goals to address the impacts of systemic issues such as residential segregation, housing cost burden, and unequal educational or employment opportunities to the extent these issues create and/or perpetuate discrimination against protected classes.³¹ In addition, it:

- Requires the state, cities, counties, and public housing authorities to administer their programs and activities related to housing and community development in a way that affirmatively furthers fair housing
- Prohibits the state, cities, counties, and public housing authorities from taking actions materially inconsistent with their AFFH obligation
- Requires that the AFFH obligation be interpreted consistent with HUD's 2015 regulation, regardless of federal action regarding the regulation
- Adds an AFFH analysis to the Housing Element (an existing planning process that California cities and counties must complete) for plans that are due beginning in 2021
- Includes in the Housing Element's AFFH analysis a required examination of issues such as segregation and resident displacement, as well as the required identification of fair housing goals

The Bill added an assessment of fair housing to the Housing Element which includes the following components: a summary of fair housing issues and assessment of the City's fair housing enforcement and outreach capacity; an analysis of segregation patterns and disparities in access to opportunities; an assessment of contributing factors; and an identification of fair housing goals and actions.

B. Analysis Requirements

An assessment of fair housing must consider the elements and factors that cause, increase, contribute to, maintain, or perpetuate segregation, racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, significant disparities in access to opportunity, and disproportionate housing needs.³² The analysis must address patterns at a regional and local level and trends in patterns over time. This analysis should compare the locality at a county level or even broader regional level such as a Council of Governments, where appropriate, for the purposes of promoting more inclusive communities.

29 While California's Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) does not provide a definition of opportunity, opportunity usually relates to access to resources and ability to improve quality of life. HCD and the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) have created Opportunity Maps to visualize place-based characteristics linked to critical life outcomes, such as educational attainment, earnings from employment, and economic mobility.

30 "Affirmatively furthering fair housing" is defined to mean taking meaningful actions that "overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity" for communities of color, persons with disabilities, and others protected by California law.

31. A protected class is a group of people sharing a common trait who are legally protected from being discriminated against on the basis of that trait.

32 Gov. Code, §§65583, subds. (c)(10)(A), (c)(10)(B), 8899.50, subds. (a), (b), (c); see also AFFH Final Rule and Commentary (AFFH Rule), 80 Fed. Reg. 42271, 42274, 42282-42283, 42322, 42323, 42336, 42339, 42353-42360, esp. 42355-42356 (July 16, 2015). See also 24 C.F.R. §§ 5.150, 5.154(b)(2) (2016).

For the purposes of this AFFH, “Regional Trends” describe trends in Monterey County and the Bay Area, depending on the availability of data from the U.S. Census and other data sources. “Local Trends” describe trends specific to Seaside and communities within the City.

1. Sources of Information

The City used a variety of data sources for the assessment of fair housing at the regional and local level. These include:

- U.S. Census Bureau’s Decennial Census (referred to as “Census”) and American Community Survey (ACS)
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) reports (based on the 2014-2018 ACS)
- Monterey County’s Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice 2019 (2019 AI), a joint effort by the County Collaborating Entities³³
- Local Knowledge

Some of these sources provide data on the same topic, but because of different methodologies, the resulting data differ. For example, the decennial census and ACS report slightly different estimates for the total population, number of households, number of housing units, and household size. This is in part because ACS provides estimates based on a small survey of the population taken over the course of the whole year.³⁴ Because of the survey size and seasonal population shifts, some information provided by the ACS is less reliable. For this reason, the readers should keep in mind the potential for data errors when drawing conclusions based on the ACS data used in this chapter. The information is included because it provides an indication of possible trends. The analysis makes comparisons between data from the same source during the same time periods, using U.S. Census data as a first source.

The City also used findings and data from the 2019 Monterey County Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (2019 AI) for its local knowledge as it includes a variety of locally gathered and available information on issues affecting fair housing choice. The City also used HCD’s 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice for its regional findings and data.

In addition, HCD has developed a statewide AFFH Data Viewer. The AFFH Data Viewer consists of map data layers from various data sources and provides options for addressing each of the components within the full scope of the assessment of fair housing. The data source and time frame used in the AFFH mapping tools may differ from the most current available Census and ACS data. The City tried to the best of its ability to ensure comparisons between the same time frames but in some instances, comparisons may have been made for different time frames (often different by 1 year). As explained earlier, the assessment is most useful in providing an indication of possible trends.

2. Fair Housing Defined

Fair housing throughout this report is defined as follows:

A condition in which individuals of similar income levels in the same housing market have a like range of choice available to them regardless of their characteristics as protected under State and Federal laws.

The housing markets across the Monterey region are very different. Therefore, in most cases, discussions and assessments on housing options and choices are made in the context of the

³³ 2019 Monterey County Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice covers the entitlement jurisdictions of Monterey, Salinas, and Seaside, as well as the Monterey Urban County Entitlement Area, which is comprised of the cities of Gonzales, Greenfield, Sand City (participating cities), and the unincorporated areas of Monterey County

³⁴ The American Community Survey is sent to approximately 250,000 addresses in the United States monthly (or 3 million per year). It regularly gathers information previously contained only in the long form of the decennial census. This information is then averaged to create an estimate reflecting a 1- or 5-year reporting period (referred to as a “5-year estimate”). 5-year estimates have a smaller margin of error due to the longer reporting period and are used throughout the AFFH.

local communities, particularly relating to local policies that would impact the range of housing choices available.

3. Housing Issues, Affordability, and Fair Housing

HUD's Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) Division draws a distinction between housing affordability and fair housing. Economic factors that affect a household's housing choices are not fair housing issues per se. Only when the relationship between household income, household type, race/ethnicity, and other factors create misconceptions, biases, and differential treatments would fair housing concerns arise.

Tenant/landlord disputes are also typically not related to fair housing. Most disputes between tenants and landlords result from a lack of understanding by either or both parties on their rights and responsibilities. Tenant/landlord disputes and housing discrimination cross paths when the disputes are based on factors protected by fair housing laws and result in differential treatment.

C. Geography

1. Monterey County

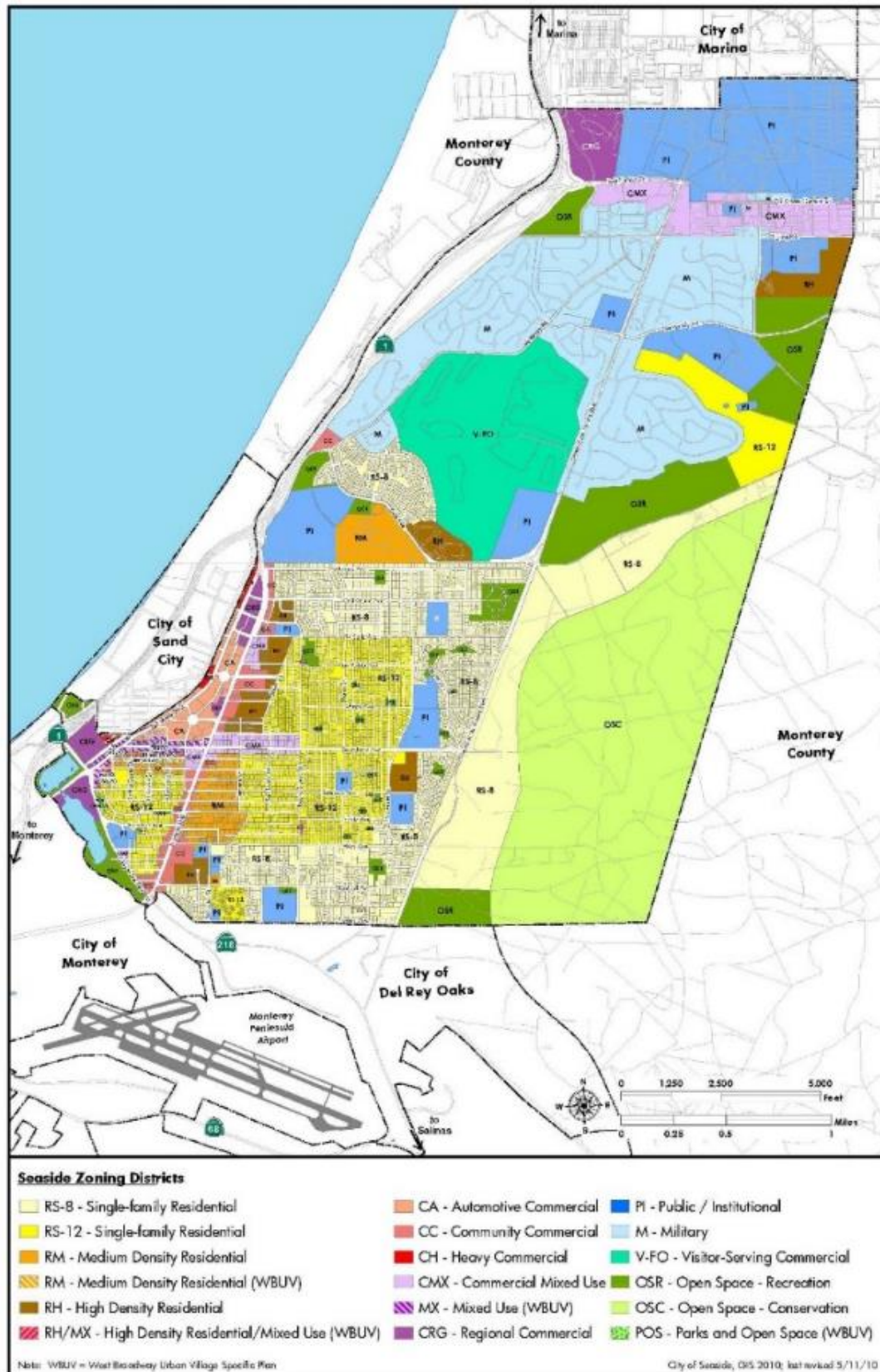
Monterey County is predominantly rural, with urban development clustered along the Monterey Bay coastline and in agricultural inland valleys along U.S. 101. Major urban development in the Monterey Bay Area primarily occurs along the Monterey Peninsula from Marina to the north and Carmel-by-the-Sea to the south. The Seaside-Monterey, and Salinas urbanized areas are the most densely developed in the region. The cities in Monterey County are generally broken up into two areas – the Peninsula cities (Carmel-by-the-Sea, Pacific Grove, Monterey, Sand City, Seaside and Marina) and the Valley cities which are located along SR-101 in the inland areas (Salinas, Gonzales, Soledad, Greenfield and King City). For this analysis, the regional context will be the Monterey County Area. Where more detail or data is needed, the City compared Seaside to its neighboring Peninsula Cities of Monterey and Marina and to the Valley Cities of Salinas and Gonzales.

2. Seaside

Seaside is one of seven cities on the Monterey Peninsula. Nearby cities include Marina, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, and Carmel-by-the-Sea. The City was developed as a primarily single-family community in the 1950s and 1960s. The Fort Ord military base was expanded between 1968 and 1978 during the height of the Vietnam War, and, subsequently, the mobilization of the Seventh Infantry Division. This expansion created a great demand for housing, particularly for the non-commissioned officers and enlisted personnel who were unable to secure housing on base. Seaside and Marina, as the adjoining cities, faced an increased rate of development during that time to meet this housing demand of an expanding military base. As a result, Seaside produced a significant amount of low-cost housing for the military personnel. This housing demand was eased somewhat when the Army built more housing on base in the late 1980s. However, workers in the hospitality and other service industries have replaced military personnel in Seaside, where the majority of the affordable housing on the Monterey Peninsula could be found. Even with the base closure at Fort Ord, Seaside continues to provide the bulk of the most affordable housing on the Monterey Peninsula. The closure of Fort Ord and the continuing growth of California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB), as well as the decrease in available land, have brought new opportunities and challenges for Seaside.

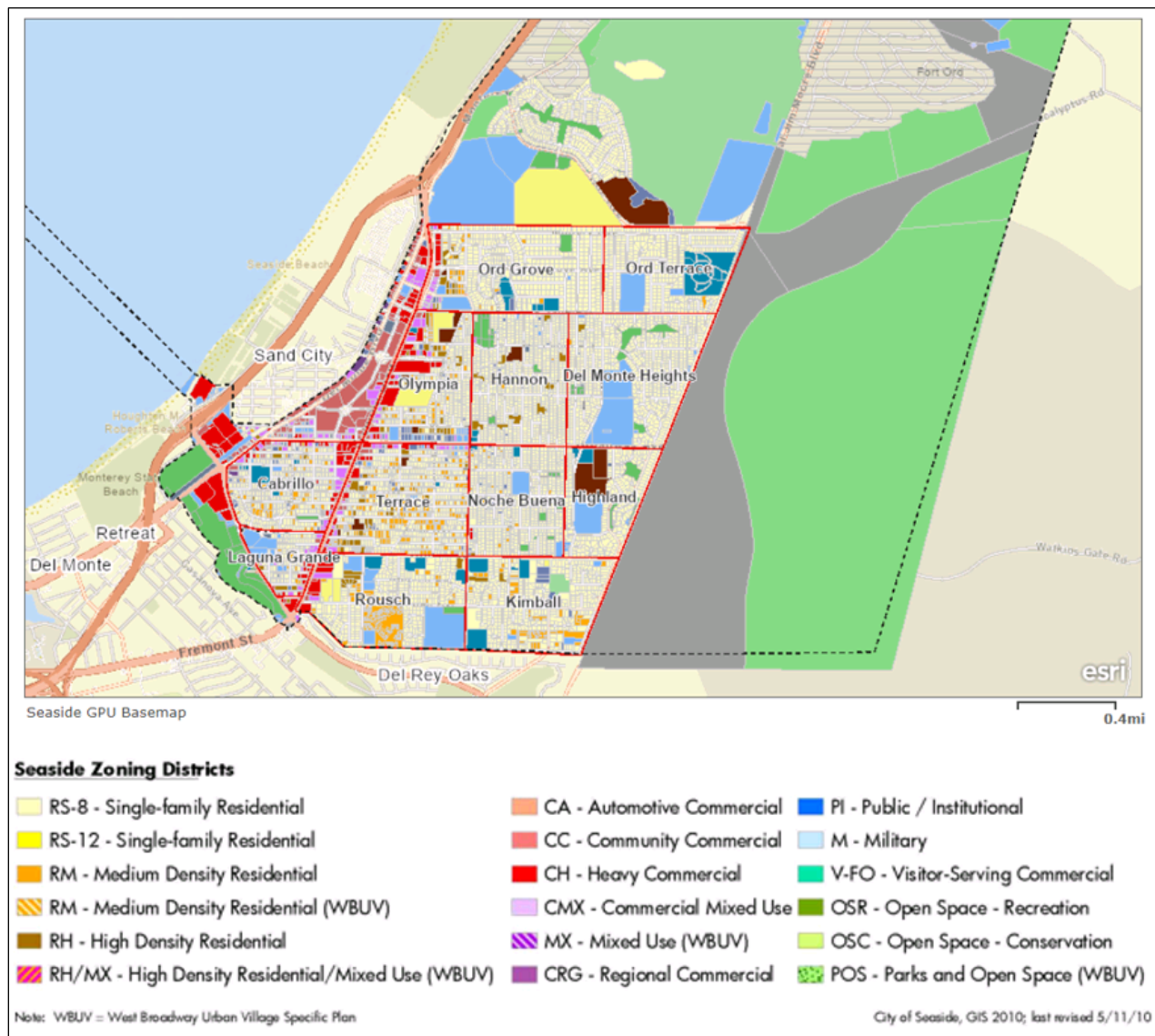
As shown in [Figure App-22](#), the southern portions of Seaside contain the residential housing while northern Seaside (north of Military Avenue) contains mostly non-residential districts such as Public/Institutional (PI), Military (M), Visitor-Serving Commercial (V-FO), Open Space with scattered housing and mixed-use commercial.

Figure App-22: 2007 Zoning Map



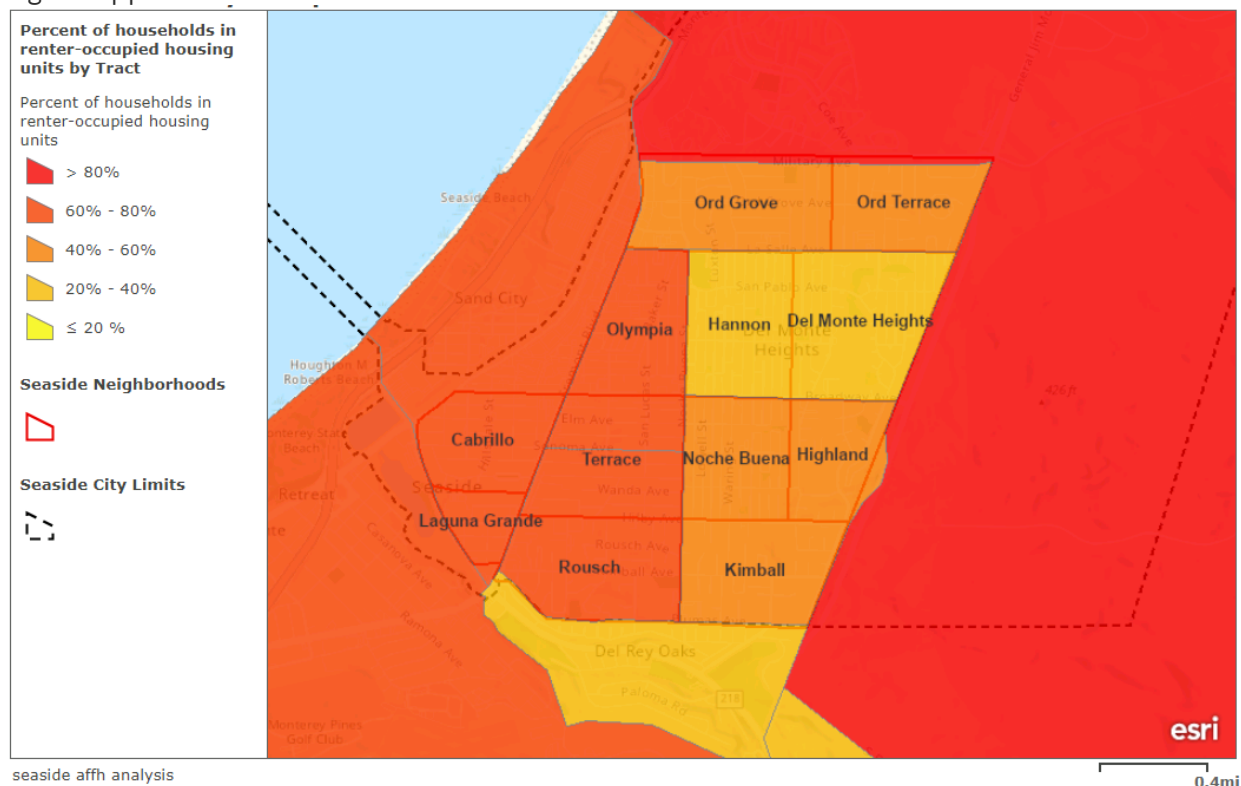
Seaside's residential neighborhoods are shown in [Figure App-23](#). Most neighborhoods are single family housing districts, with multi-family residential housing (medium and high) allowed mostly along Fremont Boulevard in the Old Grove, Olympia, Terrace, Rousch, and Kimball neighborhoods. The Highland Neighborhood has the highest concentration of High Density Residential acreage.

Figure App-23: Seaside Neighborhoods



The City's renter population is concentrated west of Noche Buena Boulevard in the Olympia, Terrace, Rousch, Cabrillo, and Laguna Grande neighborhoods. Between 60% and 80% of households in these neighborhoods are renter households ([Figure App-24](#)).

Figure App-24: Renter Household Concentration



D. Assessment of Fair Housing

1. Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity

Fair housing is a right protected by both federal and state of California laws and virtually every housing unit in California is subject to fair housing practices. Enforcement includes the ability to address compliance with fair housing laws, such as investigating complaints, obtaining remedies, and engaging in fair housing testing. Fair housing outreach capacity also relates to the ability of a locality and fair housing entities to disseminate information related to fair housing and provide outreach and education to assure community members are well aware of fair housing laws and rights.

a. Fair Housing Service Providers

This section identifies local and regional agencies and organizations that provide fair housing information, outreach, and enforcement in the jurisdiction and region; including discussions of their capacity and the resources available.

In general, fair housing services include the investigation and resolution of housing discrimination complaints, discrimination auditing and testing, and education and outreach, including the dissemination of fair housing information such as written material, workshops, and seminars. Landlord/tenant counseling is another fair housing service that involves informing landlords and tenants of their rights and responsibilities under fair housing law and other consumer protection legislations as well as mediating disputes between tenants and landlords.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

The mission of HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) is to eliminate housing discrimination, promote economic opportunity, and achieve diverse, inclusive

communities by leading the nation in the enforcement, administration, development, and public understanding of federal fair housing policies and laws. FHEO offers the following programs: HUD investigates complaints of housing discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, or familial status. At no cost to the complainants, HUD will investigate the complaint and try to conciliate the matter with both parties. HUD maintains a record of all housing discrimination complaints for jurisdictions, including the County of Monterey. According to the HUD website, any person who feels their housing rights have been violated may submit a complaint to HUD via phone, mail, or the Internet. These grievances can be filed on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, religion, familial status and retaliation. HUD refers complaints to the California DEFH, which has 30 days to address the complaint. As a substantially equivalent agency, DFEH's findings are usually accepted by HUD. Thereafter, HUD tracks the complaint and its issues and outcomes as a "dually filed" complaint.

California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH)

The mission of the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) is to protect Californians from employment, housing and public accommodation discrimination, and hate violence. To achieve this mission, DFEH tracks and investigates complaints of housing discrimination as well as complaints in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodations and hate violence.

California Rural Legal Assistance

California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA) is a nonprofit legal service program created to help California's low income individuals and communities. CRLA provides low income rural Californians with free legal assistance and a variety of community education and outreach programs. Half of its resources are committed to multi-client cases that grapple with the root causes of poverty, with the goal of improving conditions for farmworkers, single parents, school children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and entire communities. Specifically, CRLA provides a wide range housing protection including: foreclosure and eviction defense, housing discrimination, substandard housing, farmworker housing, lockout and utility shut-offs by landlords, and rent deposit refunds.

CRLA has a HUD-funded fair housing program providing a range of services to support fair housing and civil rights for rural populations facing housing discrimination. CRLA's work includes investigating violations of state and federal fair housing laws, filing administrative complaints and engaging in affirmative litigation, land use and housing element advocacy, and conducting education, outreach, workshops, and training. CRLA also works with state and local fair housing agencies, local governments, and other non-profits and community based organizations to remedy discrimination in public and private housing markets and to reduce the incidence of practices that perpetuate segregation.

ECHO Housing

The Eden Council for Hope and Opportunity (ECHO Housing) was founded in 1964 and incorporated in 1965 by community volunteers dedicated to equal housing opportunities and the prevention and elimination of homelessness. Established as a fair housing agency, ECHO has expanded to a full service housing counseling organization providing services to very low and moderate income clients. ECHO's current service programs include:

- Fair Housing Services serving urban and unincorporated Alameda, Contra Costa, and Monterey Counties, and the Cities of Alameda, Antioch, Concord, Hayward, Livermore,

Monterey, Oakland, Pleasanton, Richmond, Salinas, San Leandro, Seaside, Union City, and Walnut Creek;

- Tenant/Landlord Services serving urban and unincorporated Alameda, Contra Costa, and Monterey Counties, and the Cities of Alameda, Hayward, Livermore, Monterey, Pleasanton, Richmond, Salinas, San Leandro, Seaside, Union City, and Walnut Creek;
- Shared Housing Counseling Program serving the Cities of Livermore and Pleasanton;
- Homeless Prevention Program serving the City of Livermore;
- Rental Assistance Program and the Rent/Deposit Grant Program serving Alameda County,
- First-Time Homebuyer Education for those living or working in the Cities of Livermore and Pleasanton; and
- Rent Review and Eviction Harassment Programs for the Cities of Albany, Concord, Emeryville, and Union City; and unincorporated Alameda County.

Local Trends

According to the City's 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan, the City has allocated \$300,000 in CDBG funds during the five-year consolidated plan period to public services, which include ECHO fair housing services. ECHO provided the following fair housing services for Seaside:

- **Fair Housing Inquiries:** When a client calls ECHO with a question pertaining to a fair housing issue and does not wish any investigation, this is called an inquiry. An example of an inquiry is: "Do I have to pay a pet deposit for my therapy animal?" The client wants an answer to his/her inquiry and does not necessarily have a desire to have ECHO act further. The Counselor then provides or researches an answer for the client.
- **Fair Housing Investigations:** A complaint involves intensive case management. A client lodges a complaint with ECHO regarding illegal housing discrimination and wants ECHO to investigate the complaint. An investigation might take any or all of the following forms: conducting tenant or landlord interviews, conducting interviews of all parties to the discriminatory act, conducting tenant surveys, conducting a test of the property using trained testers. A test generally uses at least two testers, one minority tester and one majority tester. The data from both testers is gathered, compared and contrasted to determine if discrimination has occurred. Fair housing complaints may be conciliated, or resolved by ECHO by providing education to tenants and landlords, or may be referred to attorneys, the Department of Fair Employment and Housing, or the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- **Tenant-Landlord Inquiries:** Counseling provides clients with information and education on rental housing rights and responsibilities, such as evictions, repairs, habitability, deposits, or rent increases. The Counselor may provide counseling in the form of education and options which may help the client to assert and protect his/her rights.
- **Tenant-Landlord Conciliation/Mediation:** Conciliation and mediation are dispute resolution processes where renters and landlords attempt to resolve their differences. The Counselor facilitates this by improving communication, reinterpreting issues, exploring solutions, and bringing about a negotiated settlement.

Between 2019 and 2021, ECHO assisted 113 persons in Seaside. The largest share of fair housing services provided by ECHO was offering tenant-landlord inquiries (58%). The second largest share of services provided was conducting fair housing investigations (28%). Most tenant-landlord inquiries (35%) were related to rights and responsibilities ([Table App-60](#)). Eviction inquiries made up about a third of the tenant-landlord inquiries. Of these inquiries, eight were followed by tenant-landlord mediations. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, housing issues were heightened as a result of several factors including: loss of income leading to inability to pay rent, and a higher occurrence of Fair Housing complaints. 2020 also saw a skyrocketing in frequency of inquirers related to rights and responsibilities.

	2019	2020	2021	Total	%
Clients Served*	29	38	46	113	100.00%
Tenant-Landlord Inquiries	12	23	30	65	57.5%

Tenant-Landlord Conciliations/Mediations	5	2	1	8	7.1%
FH Investigations	12	10	9	31	27.4%
Audits	5	4	5	14	12.4%
FH Inquiries	4	4	3	11	9.7%

Note: Clients served represents the unduplicated number of households assisted. The types of services may not add up due to possible multiple actions taken by the same household.

Source: ECHO Year-End Accomplishment Reports, FY 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2020

Table App-60: Tenant/Landlord Inquiries

	2019	2020	2021	Total	%
Rights and Responsibilities	--	13	14	27	35.1%
Eviction	3	8	9	20	26.0%
Deposits	1	2	3	6	7.8%
Repairs	3	1	2	6	7.8%
Rent Increases	1	2	2	5	6.5%
Entry	--	--	2	2	2.6%
Harassment	--	--	1	1	1.3%
Other	4	3	3	10	13.0%

The types of services may not add up due to possible multiple actions taken by the same household.

Source: ECHO Year-End Accomplishment Reports, FY 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2020

As shown in [Table App-61](#) the most common basis for discrimination for the cases opened by ECHO was disability (38% of cases). Race was the second highest basis of discrimination (31%) followed by gender (19%). Most fair housing investigations resulted in tenant education (33%, [Table App-62](#)). However, about one third of the cases were followed up by testing. The majority of these tests showed no evidence of discrimination. [Table App-63](#) shows a summary of ECHO's fair housing service accomplishments.

Table App-61: Basis for Discrimination Cases (2019-2021)

Protected Class	2019	2020	2021	Total	%
Disability	5	3	8	16	38.1%
Race	4	7	2	13	31.0%
Gender	5	3		8	19.0%
Familial Status	1			1	2.4%
Source of Income	0		1	1	2.4%
Other	1	1	1	3	7.1%

Note: Totals may not add up to the unduplicated number of client households because a client may file a complaint/case based on multiple protected classes.

Source: ECHO Year-End Accomplishment Reports, FY 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2020.

Table App-62: Outcome of Discrimination Cases

Outcome	2019	2020	2021	Total	%
Tenant Education	5	5	4	14	33.3%
Tested	--	4	8	12	28.6%
No Evidence	--	3	8	11	--
Landlord Education	--	1	--	1	--
No Evidence	5	5	--	10	23.8%
Counseled	3	--	--	3	7.1%
Insufficient Evidence	2	--	--	2	4.8%
Landlord Education	1	--	--	1	2.4%

Source: ECHO Year-End Accomplishment Reports, FY 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2020.

Table App-63: Summary of Accomplishments		
2019	2020	2021
Tenant/Landlord Mediation		
Evictions - 3 cases: • 1 case successfully mediated, • 2 cases counseled. Deposits - 1 case: • 1 case counseled. Repairs/Habitability - 3 cases: • 2 cases successfully mediated; • 1 case counseled. Rent Increase - 1 case: • 1 case successfully mediated. Other - 4 cases: • 1 case successfully mediated, • 3 cases counseled	Eviction: Counseling provided to 8 households; 4 cases referred to attorney. Deposits: Counseling provided to 2 households; 1 case successfully mediated. Repairs: Counseling provided to 1 household. Rent Increase: Counseling provided to 2 households. Rights and Responsibilities: Counseling provided to 13 households; 1 case successfully mediated.	Eviction: Counseling provided to 9 households; 4 cases referred to attorney. Entry: Counseling provided to 2 households. Deposits: Counseling provided to 3 households; 1 case referred to small claims. Harassment: Counseling provided to 1 household. Repairs: Counseling provided to 2 households. Rent Increase: Counseling provided to 2 households. Rights and Responsibilities: Counseling provided to 14 households; 1 case successfully mediated. Other: Counseling provided to 3 household
Fair Housing Investigations		
Disability - 5 cases: • one case investigated and provided education to landlord; • 2 cases counseled; • 2 case no evidence. Race - 4 cases: • 2 cases counseling provided to tenant, • 2 cases insufficient evidence. Gender - 5 cases: • 2 cases counseling provided to tenant, • 3 cases no evidence. Familial Status - 1 cases: • 1 case counseling provided to tenant. Other - One case: • one case counseled	Disability - 3 cases opened: • 2 cases counseling to tenant; • 1 case tested; • 1 case provided educ.to landlord. Race - 7 cases opened: • 1 case counseling provided to tenant; • 6 cases tested; • 1 case education provided to landlord; • 5 cases no evidence of discrim. Gender: - 3 cases opened: • 3 cases tested; • 3 cases no evidence of discrim. Other - 1 case opened: • 1 case counseling to tenant.	Disability - 8 cases opened: • 3 cases counseling to tenant; • 5 case tested; • 5 case no evidence of discrim. Race - 2 cases opened: • 2 cases tested; • 2 cases no evidence of discrim. Source of Income: • 1 case opened; • 1 case tested; • 1 case no evidence of discrim. National Origin - 1 case opened: • case counseling to tenant

b. Outreach Capacity

Fair housing outreach capacity relates to the ability of a locality and fair housing entities to disseminate information related to fair housing and provide outreach and education to assure community members are well aware of fair housing laws and rights.

For the preparation of the County 2019 AI, extensive community outreach program consisting of an online fair housing survey, partner forums, and community workshops, was conducted throughout the County. The survey was conducted online to collect information from community members and stakeholders on fair housing and discrimination throughout Monterey County. The survey was available starting from November 2017 and remained open for approximately seven months until June 2018. During this time, 464 responses were gathered.

The survey was available in English and Spanish and was prompted by:

- Posting to City and County websites (County of Monterey, County of Monterey Housing Authority, City of Salinas, City of Seaside, City of Monterey, City of Gonzales, and City of Greenfield)
- Posting to social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)
- Phone calls to 142 organizations in the stakeholder database
- Personal emails sent to 181 email addresses from the 142 organizations in the stakeholder database
- Article in the Gonzales Tribune
- City of Salinas City Manager Newsletter

There were two partner forums held in order to collect input on fair housing needs and disparities of access. The audience targeted for these forums included housing providers, advocacy organizations and public agencies. Digital flyers in English and Spanish were emailed to 142 organizations and agencies in a stakeholder database and e-blast reminders were sent to all of them two to three times before each forum. Eighteen individuals attended the partner forums. Partner forums were hosted by the City of Seaside and the City of Salinas.

Four community workshops were conducted in May and June of 2018 throughout the County. All workshops were held in ADA accessible venues that were located close to public transit. The workshops were scheduled at varying times and days of the week to accommodate the needs of residents and the employees who were to facilitate each workshop. The workshops were as follows:

Thursday May 24, 2018 6:30 – 8:30 PM Maria J. Torres-Gil Community Center, Salinas	Tuesday June 19, 2018 6:30 – 8:30 PM Monterey Public Library, Monterey
Wednesday June 20, 2018 6:00 – 8:00 PM Castroville Branch Library, Castroville	Saturday June 23, 2018 12:00 – 2:00 PM Gonzales Branch Library, Gonzales

CRLA, ECHO and Legal Services for Seniors (LSS) are the main regional organizations that provide ongoing outreach and educational services in the County. However, according to the 2019 AI, the Collaborating Entities have struggled for many years to retain the services of a professional fair housing service provider due to its geographic location and limited resources. The Collaborating Entities have not been able to offer consistent services due to need to constantly replace service providers.

According to the 2019 AI, the greatest challenges that organizations face when assisting with fair housing needs of residents are the lack of funding and resources that they can provide. Agencies made it clear that the lack of awareness of potential fair housing impediments and ways to address those impediments with the resources they have available is challenging. Forum participants encouraged that collaboration between housing services, public agencies and the like, could better assist the County as a whole when it comes to addressing fair housing

Local Trends

In addition to working with the County and other jurisdictions for a joint Analysis of Impediments, the City of Seaside coordinates with the Housing Authority of Monterey County (HAMC) to provide brochures and other pertinent fair housing materials in English and Spanish at City Hall, the library, the Post Office, Oldemeyer Center, and at the public counter. The City also contracts with ECHO Fair Housing and LSS to provide outreach and educational services. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, ECHO staff had strategized ways to increase visibility within the City by identifying areas of low-income neighborhoods and provide direct outreach services. These direct outreach services included face-to-face outreach to apartment complexes and presentations. Due to the pandemic, this strategy was halted and education was delivered via Zoom. Outreach in FY 2019-2020 included bilingual flyers, billboards, public service announcements, radio interviews and presentations, especially during the state of the emergency relating to COVID-19. Given the success of web-based services in FY 2019-2020 and FY 2020-

2021, ECHO will continue to incorporate web-based services to the residents of the Seaside including presentations and counseling sessions during FY 2022-2023. In addition, in-person events and activities will resume during FY 2022-2023 to increase visibility among the City's residents.

Public participation in City items is requested through public notices. Meeting locations occur throughout all City-owned buildings and times depend on the body that is meeting. Translation services in Spanish are offered for City Council Regular Meetings. Staff has reported that improved marketing to target audiences may result in more effective outreach efforts.

c. Fair Housing Enforcement

Enforcement includes the ability to address compliance with fair housing laws, such as investigating complaints, obtaining remedies, and engaging in fair housing testing.

Discrimination Complaints

HUD

From 2012 to 2017, 78 fair housing cases in Monterey County were recorded by HUD. Cases involving discrimination based on disability, national origin, and familial/marital status were the most common ([Table App-64](#)). Cases concerning race, sex, and religion were also reported. Understandably, as the largest jurisdiction in the County and high concentrations of minority populations, Salinas had 46% of the reported cases. All 78 fair housing cases between 2012 and 2017 have been closed. Many of these cases (41 cases) were found to have no probable cause and subsequently closed. An additional 25 cases were closed after successful conciliation or resolution ([Table App-64](#)).

Table App-64: Basis for Discrimination of Cases filed with HUD – Monterey County (2012-2017)

Jurisdiction	Race	National Origin	Sex	Disability	Religion	Familial/ Marital Status	Total
Bradley	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Carmel	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Carmel Village	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Gonzales	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Greenfield	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
King City	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
Marina	1	1	0	6	0	1	9
Monterey	2	0	0	5	0	4	11
Moss Landing	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pacific Grove	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pebble Beach	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Salinas	3	7	4	11	1	10	36
Seaside	0	1	1	3	0	0	5
Soledad	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Total	6	12	8	31	2	19	78

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2018.

Table App-65: Disposition of Fair Housing Cases Filed with HUD - Monterey County (2012-2017)

Jurisdiction	Conciliated/ Settled	No Cause	Withdraw After Resolution	Complainant Failed to Cooperate	Total
Bradley	0	1	0	0	1
Carmel	1	0	0	0	1

Table App-65: Disposition of Fair Housing Cases Filed with HUD - Monterey County (2012-2017)

Jurisdiction	Conciliated/ Settled	No Cause	Withdraw After Resolution	Complainant Failed to Cooperate	Total
Carmel Valley	0	2	0	0	2
Gonzales	1	2	0	0	3
Greenfield	0	1	0	0	1
King City	0	3	1	0	4
Marina	2	6	0	1	9
Monterey	2	7	2	0	11
Moss Landing	0	1	0	0	1
Pacific Grove	0	1	0	0	1
Pebble Beach	0	1	0	0	1
Salinas	17	13	5	1	36
Seaside	2	1	1	1	5
Soledad	0	2	0	0	2
Total	25	41	9	3	78

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2018.

Local Trends

Cases from Seaside residents accounted about 6% of the County's fair housing cases from 2012 to 2018. Like the County trends, the most common basis for discrimination reported was disability (three of the five cases). As shown in [Table App-65](#), of the five cases in Seaside, two were conciliated/settled, one was found to have no cause, one was withdrawn after resolution, and in one the complaint failed to cooperate.

DFEH

Between 2012 and 2017, 53 fair housing complaints in Monterey County were filed with DFEH ([Table App-66](#)). Among the complaints countywide, most were related to physical disabilities (23 instances) and familial/marital status (ten instances). Discrimination based on race was also common (seven instances). A single complaint may involve one or multiple acts of discrimination. A total of 57 acts of discrimination were recorded in Monterey County. Refusal to rent (17 instances), discriminatory statements (12 instances), and denial of reasonable accommodation/modifications (12 instances) were the most common discriminatory acts in the County ([Table App-67](#)).

Table App-66: Basis for Discrimination of Complaints filed with DFEH - Monterey County (2012-2017)

Basis of Complaints	Number of Complaints
Physical Disability	23
Familial/Marital Status	10
Sex - (harassment, pregnancy, other allegations)	3
Race	7
National origin/ancestry	6
Religion	1
Age	1
No specific data	2
Total	53

Source: California Department of Fair Employment & Housing, 2018.

Table App-67: Acts of Discrimination for Complaints Filed with DFEH – Monterey County (2012-2017)

Act of Discrimination	Number of Acts
Eviction	5
Harassment	7
Refusal to Rent	17
Denied Reasonable Accommodation/ Modification	12
Unequal Terms	2
Discriminatory Statements	12
No Specific Data	2
Total	57

Source: California Department of Fair Employment & Housing, 2018.

Note: Each complaint can involve multiple acts of discrimination.

Approximately half of total fair housing cases (26 cases) in the County were found to have insufficient evidence and subsequently closed. An additional 14 cases were closed after successful mediation, while two cases were successfully conciliated between the two parties involved ([Table App-68](#)).

Table App-68: Disposition of Fair Housing Complaints Filed with DFEH – Monterey County (2012-2017)

Closing Category	Number of Cases
Successful Conciliation	2
Insufficient Evidence	26
Settled by Enforcement	5
Successful Mediation	14
Administrative Dismissal	1
No Basis to Proceed	5
Total	53

Source: California Department of Fair Employment & Housing, 2018.

Local Trends

Of the 53 fair housing complaints filed with DFEH, three were filed in Seaside ([Table App-69](#)). Two of the three cases cited disability as the basis for discrimination, specifically denial of reasonable accommodation. All three cases were eventually dismissed.

Table App-69: Complaints filed with DFEH – Seaside (2012-2017)

Year	Basis	Harm	Close Reason
2013	Color; Disability; Race	Denied reasonable accommodation; other; harassed	Administrative dismissal
2014	Disability	Denied reasonable accommodation	Investigated and Dismissed - Insufficient Evidence and NJI - CP Failed to Cooperate
2015	Sex-gender	Evicted	Investigated and Dismissed - Insufficient Evidence and NJI - CP Failed to Respond to 30 Day Letter

Source: California Department of Fair Employment and Housing, 2022-2017.

ECHO Housing

ECHO Housing began providing fair housing services to Monterey, Salinas, and Monterey Urban County residents in FY 2017. Based in the Bay Area, ECHO Housing has established offices in Salinas and Monterey. In one year, each jurisdiction had five clients filing fair housing complaints for a total of 15 complaints. The majority were White. Mental disabilities, followed by physical disabilities, were the most frequent alleged bases for discrimination. Among the 15 cases,

however, only five allegations were sustained. Three of those were resolved through conciliation but two were referred to other agencies such as the DFEH and HUD.

Table App-70: Clients Served by Race – ECHO Housing (2017)

Race	Monterey	Salinas	Monterey Urban County	Total
Asian	0	0	0	0
Asian/White	0	0	0	0
White	5	3	4	12
Black	0	2	0	2
Black/White	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	1
Total	5	5	5	15

Source: ECHO Housing, 2019.

Table App-71: Complaints by Protected Classification – ECHO Housing (2017)

Race	Monterey	Salinas	Monterey Urban County	Total
Age	0	0	0	0
Familial Status	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0
Mental Disability	3	1	2	6
National Origin	0	0	0	0
Physical Disability	1	1	1	3
Race	1	1	0	2
Religion	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0
Source of Income	0	0	1	1
Arbitrary	0	1	0	1
General Information	0	1	1	2
Total	5	5	5	15

Source: ECHO Housing, 2019.

Table App-72: Findings and Disposition – ECHO Housing (2017)

Race	Monterey	Salinas	Monterey Urban County	Total
Allegations	3	2	4	9
Cases	2	3	1	6
Findings				
Allegations Sustained	0	4	1	5
Inclusive Evidence	5	0	4	9
No Evidence	0	1	0	1
Pending	0	0	0	0
Disposition				
Successful Conciliation	2	1	0	3
No Enforcement Possible	3	2	4	9
Client Withdrew	0	0	1	1
Pending	0	0	0	0
Referred to Other Agencies	0	2	0	2

Source: ECHO Housing, 2019.

Respondents to the 2019 AI Fair Housing Survey were asked about their experience with housing discrimination. Of the 402 respondents that answered the question about discrimination in housing, 146 of the respondents (26%) indicated that they had personally experienced discrimination when trying to find housing. A majority of the respondents believe they were

discriminated against based on their family status and or their race. Respondents were allowed to choose more than one category when stating what they believed to be the basis of the discrimination against them. These results contrast with the formal discrimination complaints filed to HUD, DFEH, and ECHO and 2020 State AI trends where discrimination on the basis of disability is more common. According to the 2020 State AI, 51% of housing-related complaints filed with DFEH between 2015 and 2019 were filed under disability claims.

Local Trends

While the 2019 AI does not provide data on fair housing discrimination by City, it does provide services to the City of Seaside. Seaside contracts with ECHO Housing to provide fair housing services, including fair housing inquiries and fair housing investigations, tenant-landlord inquiries, and tenant-landlord mediation/conciliation. Between 2019 and 2021, 42 fair housing discrimination cases were opened by ECHO. Most of these cases were in the basis of disability (38%) and race (31%). Cases were resolved most commonly with tenant education (33%) and testing (29%).³⁵ Of these 42 cases, 12 resulted in testing. Of the 12 test cases, 11 did not have evidence of discrimination.

Fair Housing Audits

Despite the presence of strong, enforceable laws, discrimination continues to be a problem in the Bay Area. The Eden Council for Hope and Opportunity (ECHO Housing) is committed to ending illegal discrimination in housing. As part of the ongoing effort to document the occurrence of housing discrimination in Bay Area communities, ECHO Housing conducts an annual audit of rental properties in local communities to see how well they are conforming to fair housing laws. A different protected class is selected each year as the focus of the audit. Auditing is a tool used to measure compliance with federal and state fair housing laws, and to determine if illegal patterns and practices are employed by the rental housing industry. Although most audits are educational in nature, the audit findings can be referred for litigation when patterns and practices of discrimination have become entrenched and the property owner is uncooperative or resistant to the educational process. ECHO's annual testing usually includes the cities of Alameda, Antioch, Concord, Cupertino, Hayward, Livermore, Monterey, Oakland, San Leandro, Salinas, Union City, and Walnut Creek, and the urban areas of Alameda, Contra Costa and Monterey Counties. Since ECHO works to reduce discrimination in housing through education and enforcement. The owners and managers of the properties where evidence of discrimination was found were invited and encouraged to participate in fair housing training seminars and workshops offered by ECHO.

In FY 2017, ECHO also conducted a Fair Housing Audit in which a total of 134 properties were tested, including five in Monterey, ten in Salinas, and five in Monterey County. Properties were chosen from advertisements for available rental units found in www.forrent.com, www.craigslist.org, www.rent.com, www.apartmentguide.com, as well as some property management websites. Findings of the audit pertaining to Monterey County jurisdictions are summarized in this section.

Among the 20 tests conducted in Monterey County communities, 10% received differential treatment based on the name used in the emails (a minority name – Laquesha Jackson vs. a majority name – Megan O'Reilly). After the tests, ECHO followed up with an educational campaign directed at the owners and managers involved. Each property was emailed a report on their performance and encouraged to meet with ECHO's Fair Housing Counselors to discuss findings at their properties, and in cases where differential treatment was found, ECHO suggested possible changes that could be made to bring their rental policies and practices in compliance with federal and state fair housing laws.

³⁵ The third most common outcome was "no evidence" (24 percent).

Table App-73: Fair Housing Audits – Minority Names (FY 2017)					
Jurisdiction	Differential Treatment		No Differential Treatment		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Monterey	0	0%	5	100%	5
Monterey County	1	20%	4	80%	5
Salinas	1	10%	9	90%	10
Total Study	21	16%	113	84%	134

Source: ECHO Housing, 2018

In FY 2019, ECHO conducted an audit on voice identification based on national origin to learn if an agent would treat home seekers differently based on their accent, also known as linguistic profiling. For this audit, a White female tester and a Hispanic female tester with a discernable Spanish accent called available rental units. Each tester was instructed to call and leave a voicemail message. Testers reported on whether, or not, they received a return call. If the testers spoke to a “live person”, ECHO analyzed if the agent gave the same information to both testers. ECHO tested 183 properties in 17 jurisdictions throughout the Alameda County, Contra Costa County, and Monterey County and found that in 10% of the tests, the Hispanic tester did not receive a return phone call or was given less favorable information about the unit. Differential treatment rates were higher in Monterey County sites. Of the 26 sites tested in Monterey County, 15% found differential treatment.

Table App-74: Fair Housing Audits – Linguistic Profiling (FY 2019)					
Jurisdiction	Differential Treatment		No differential Treatment		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Monterey	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6
Monterey County*	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5
Salinas	1	10.0%	9	90.0%	10
Seaside	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	5
Total Monterey County	4	15.4%	22	84.6%	26
Total Study	18	9.8%	165	90.2%	183

*Urban Areas

Source: ECHO Housing, 2023.

In FY 2020, the audit focused on discrimination against home seekers who have a Housing Choice Voucher, commonly known as Section 8. The Section 8 program is funded by the federal government and administered through local Housing Authorities. Low-income individuals and families who possess a Section 8 voucher pay about 30% of their income on rent and the federal government pays the balance of rent directly to the property owner. In January 2020, California Governor Gavin Newsom signed SB329 into law. This law prohibits landlords from discriminating against applicants who have a Section 8 voucher. In the past, managers and landlords could legally deny housing to Section 8 voucher holders, and many did.

The audit asked testers to call local housing providers and reveal that they had a Section 8 voucher. ECHO wanted to determine if the testers were turned away and denied housing or discouraged from renting housing. ECHO tested 207 properties in 17 jurisdictions and found that in 8% of the tests, testers were informed that the property would not accept their Section 8 voucher. The same share of testers were discriminated based on Section 8 within Monterey County.

Table App-75: Fair Housing Audits – Source of Income Protection (FY 2020)					
Jurisdiction	Differential Treatment		No differential Treatment		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Monterey	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5
Monterey County*	3	30.0%	7	70.0%	10
Salinas	0	0.0%	30	100.0%	30

Seaside	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	4
Total Monterey County	4	8.2%	45	91.8%	49
Total Study	17	8.2%	190	91.8%	207

*Urban Areas

Source: ECHO Housing, 2023.

In FY 2021, ECHO looked at same-sex discrimination. In one test the home seeker was a man and his husband looking for a rental. In the other test the home seeker was a straight man looking for a place for himself and his wife. ECHO tested 211 properties in 17 jurisdictions and found that in 11% of the cases, the same-sex male couple experienced less favorable treatment. Differential treatment based on sexual orientation was lower in Monterey County – the same-sex male couple experienced less favorable treatment in 4% of the cases.

Table App-76: Fair Housing Audits – Sexual Orientation (FY 2021)

Jurisdiction	Differential Treatment		No differential Treatment		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Monterey	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5
Monterey County*	0	0.0%	10	100.0%	10
Salinas	0	0.0%	30	100.0%	30
Seaside	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5
Total Monterey County	2	4.0%	48	96.0%	50
Total Study	24	10.9%	197	89.1%	221

*Urban Areas

Source: ECHO Housing, 2023.

ECHO will also continue its general education campaign within the communities it serves, informing home seekers that they are legally protected from housing discrimination, and working with housing providers to make sure that acts of illegal discrimination against persons in all the protected classes can be prevented. ECHO is committed to assuring everyone a fair opportunity to meet his or her housing needs.

Local Trends

ECHO conducted 14 audits in the City of Seaside between 2019 and 2021. ECHO only found differential treatment in two cases, both testing for discrimination based on sexual orientation. There was no differential treatment in the cases for discrimination based on national origin (linguistic profiling) or based on source of income (Section 8).

Fair Housing Law Compliance

The County and its Collaborating Entities³⁶ have established a commitment towards providing equal housing opportunities for their residents. Through the federally funded programs such as the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership, and Emergency Solutions Grant programs, and other state and local programs, the County and its Collaborating Entities work to provide a decent living environment for all. Pursuant to CDBG regulations [24 CFR Subtitle A §91.225(a)(1)], to receive CDBG funds, a jurisdiction must certify that it “actively furthers fair housing choice” through the following:

- Completion of an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI);
- Actions to eliminate identified impediments; and
- Maintenance of fair housing records.

A joint Analysis of Impediments document was approved by the five participating agencies in May of 2019.

³⁶ See Footnote [33](#).

Local Trends

As stated earlier, the City of Seaside coordinated planning efforts with the Housing Authority of the County of Monterey (HACM) and the Cities of Salinas and Monterey in preparation of the joint Analysis of Impediments (approved by all five agencies in 2019). The agencies share information in completing their Housing Elements, Consolidated Plans and other related documents.

Through the preparation of the County AI and the allocation of CDBG funds to fair housing service providers like ECHO and LSS, the City of Seaside meets HUD's mandate that all recipients of federal housing and community development assistance such as CDBG take actions to affirmatively further fair housing choice within their communities. According to the City's 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan, the City has allocated \$300,000 in CDBG funds during the five-year consolidated plan period to public services, which include ECHO Fair Housing and LSS. The organizations submit fair housing records for activities and services in the City as part of CDBG's reporting requirements. ECHO helps combat illegal housing and discrimination through auditing. Audit results are used to provide fair housing education to owners and managers, with the goal of obtaining compliance with fair housing laws, thus ensuring that equal housing opportunities are available to all people.

According to the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan (CP), the City provided Public Services funding to Legal Services for Seniors to provide legal services for seniors over 62 years of age during the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan period. LSS has been included in the 2020-2025 CP as recipient of Public Service CDBG funds and collaborator in addressing Senior Needs. During the April 5, 2018 City Council meeting for the 2020-2025 CP, LSS indicated that they currently provide tenant-landlord assistance in Seaside. In particular, Legal Services for Seniors provides services to prevent the displacement of seniors from their homes by means of eviction and foreclosure. The City of Seaside also contracted with ECHO during the previous Consolidated Plan period (2015-2020). Between FY 2019 and FY 2021, ECHO provided fair housing services to approximately 113 Seaside residents. The vast majority of ECHO's clients (85%) were lower income. Consistent with the demographic makeup of the region, Hispanic residents represented a substantial proportion of clients served (48%). However, there is some indication that fair housing issues disproportionately affect lower income residents. About 85% of ECHO's clients were lower income.

Table App-77: ECHO Seaside Client Households (2019-2021)

	2019	2020	2021	Total	% Clients	% City Demographic
Race/Ethnicity						
White*	21	35	36	92	81.4%	55.4%
Black/African Amer	1	1	6	8	7.1%	7.2%
Asian	1	1	3	5	4.4%	9.7%
Am. Indian/Alaska Native				0	0.0%	N/A
Other	6	1	1	8	7.1%	3.1%
Hispanic	16	19	19	54	47.8%	44.8%
Income Level						
Extremely Low	10	11	10	31	27.4%	13.4%
Very Low	11	16	23	50	44.2%	16.4%
Low	1	2	12	15	13.3%	20.2%
Non-Low/Moderate (80%+)	7	9	1	17	15.0%	50.0%

*Includes non-Hispanic and Hispanic Whites

Source: ECHO Year End Accomplishment Reports FY 2019-2021; HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data (2015-2019), ACS 2016-2020.

In addition, the City of Seaside complies with Government Code §11135 et seq. which requires full and equal access to all programs and activities operated, administered, or funded with financial assistance from the state, regardless of one's membership or perceived membership in a

protected class. For example, the City certifies its compliance with HUD's requirement to affirmatively further fair housing choice in each Annual Action requesting an annual allocation of CDBG funds.

The City of Seaside's strives to offer equal access for all to the housing opportunities. The City's Housing Element includes the following policies:

- Work to ensure equal housing opportunities for all, including those special groups protected by State and federal fair housing laws.
- Periodically conduct assessment of fair housing conditions in the City and identify actions to remove impediments to Fair Housing Choice (2019 AI)
- Continue to provide fair housing outreach and education to residents, housing providers, and housing professionals.

The City of Seaside is also taking meaningful actions to ensure compliance with SB 329 and SB 222, expanding the source of income protection to include "federal, state, or local public assistance and federal, state, or local housing subsidies." Prior to these bills, source of income protection excluded public housing subsidies, such as the Housing Choice Vouchers, in the definition of income. Both bills went into effect on January 1, 2020. As stated in the Program 21, the City will work with ECHO to develop informational materials to expand outreach and education on SB 329 and SB 229 to promote the use and expand the locational choices for Housing Choice Vouchers.

The City of Seaside also reviewed its compliance with recent changes to Sections 65580-65589.8 that require local jurisdictions to address the provision of housing options for special needs groups, including transitional and supportive housing for persons, residential care facilities, and employee housing, among others. [Table App-78](#) shows the review of the development regulations for special needs housing for the Collaborating Entities from the 2019 AI.

Table App-78: Zoning Provisions for Special Needs Housing

	Monterey	Salinas	Seaside	Del Rey Oaks	Greenfield	Gonzales	Sand City	County
Accessory Dwelling Unit	✓	✓	*	*	*	*	✓	*
Definition of Family	✓	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emergency Shelters	✓	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	✓	*
Transitional Housing	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	*	*
Supportive Housing	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	*	*
Residential Care Facilities	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓	✓
Single Room Occupancy	✓	✓	*	*	*	✓	*	✓
Farmworker Housing	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✓	✓
Employee Housing	*	✓	*	*	*	*	✓	✓
Reasonable Accommodation	✓	✓	*	*	*	✓	✓	✓

✓ = Compliant with laws * = Potential issues or not addressed in Zoning

The City has included a program (Program 19) to amend zoning regulations in conformance with state law.

The City does not have any pending lawsuits, enforcement actions, judgments, settlements, or findings related to fair housing and civil rights. As described earlier, ECHO provides fair housing services to residents, including fair housing inquiries, fair housing investigations, tenant-landlord inquiries, and tenant-landlord conciliation/mediation (see pg. App-177) for details.

The City complies with State and federal housing laws as follows:

- Fair Housing Act: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 – the City complies by ensuring its actions related to housing are not discriminatory through City protocols, decision-making procedures, and adhering to non-discrimination requirements of federal funding programs
- Rehabilitation Act of 1973 – see Fair Housing Act; also, the City complies through its accessibility protocols, administered and enforced by the City's ADA Coordinator <https://www.ci.seaside.ca.us/631/ADA-Notice>
- American Disabilities Act – the City complies with the ADA through building permit review and issuance and as described in Section 3- Housing for Persons with Disabilities
- California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) and FEHA Regulations – the City complies with FEHA and its regulations through established City protocols decision making, legal counsel and advisement
- Government Code Section 65008 – the City Zoning Code is written to ensure that the City's actions regarding the development of housing for persons and families of very low, low, moderate, and middle incomes, or emergency shelters for the homeless, are not discriminatory. Programs have been included in this Housing Element to remove constraints and facilitate housing for all households, including protected classes (e.g. programs regarding residential care facilities, emergency shelters, etc.)
- Government Code Section 8899.50 – Section 7 of this Housing Element documents compliance with Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing requirements
- Government Code Section 11135 et. seq. – the City complies with anti-discrimination requirements through the City's Human Resources programs and the City's procurement protocols
- Density Bonus Law (Government Code Section 65915) – The City's Density Bonus Ordinance was last updated in 2013. The City of Seaside will update its density bonus ordinance to comply with these new provisions as part of the comprehensive update to the Zoning Ordinance to implement the new General Plan (Program 14).
- Housing Accountability Act (Government Code Section 65589.5) – the City has documented compliance with the HAA as described in Section 3, Governmental Constraints
- No-Net-Loss Law (Government Code Section 65863) – the City has documented compliance with sufficient capacity for RHNA and will ensure compliance with no-net-loss via required annual reporting to HCD.
- Least Cost Zoning Law (Government Code Section 65913.1) – the City includes programs in this Housing Element to ensure that sufficient land is zoned with appropriate standards to accommodate its RHNA
- Excessive subdivision standards (Government Code Section 65913.2) – the City's subdivision standards are typical or not excessive in compliance with the Government Code
- Limits on growth control (Government Code Section 65302.8) – the City complies as it has no growth control measures
- Housing Element Law (Government Code Section 65583) – this Housing Element documents compliance with Housing Element Law

2. Segregation and Integration

a. Race and Ethnicity

The ethnic and racial composition of a region is useful in analyzing housing demand and any related fair housing concerns as it tends to demonstrate a relationship with other characteristics such as household size, locational preferences and mobility. To measure segregation in a given jurisdiction, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides racial or ethnic dissimilarity trends. Dissimilarity indices are used to measure how evenly two groups are

distributed throughout a jurisdiction. The following shows how HUD views various levels of the index:

- <40: Low Segregation
- 40-54: Moderate Segregation
- >55: High Segregation

Regional Trends

Regionally, non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanic/Latinos make up the majority (89%) of Monterey County's population (30% Whites and 59% Hispanics, [Table App-79](#)). The Valley cities of Gonzales, and Salinas have the highest concentration of Hispanic population with Hispanic residents making up over 79% of their population. By contrast, Peninsula cities have higher concentrations of White residents, ranging from 30% to 68%. The City of Monterey has a concentration of White residents (68%), compared to Gonzales and Salinas where White residents make up less than 12% of the population.

Table App-79: Race/Ethnicity- Monterey County						
	Monterey County	Gonzales	Marina	Monterey	Salinas	Seaside
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White	29.5%	5.0%	39.7%	67.7%	12.1%	30.4%
Black or African American	2.4%	0.5%	6.7%	3.6%	1.1%	7.2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	5.6%	1.6%	14.1%	6.0%	6.0%	9.7%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.4%	1.6%	0.4%	0.1%	2.5%
Other races or 2+ races	2.9%	0.2%	9.7%	5.1%	1.4%	5.2%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	59.0%	92.2%	28.2%	17.0%	79.2%	44.8%
Total persons	438,953	8,628	18,833	30,014	163,004	32,631

Source: American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates

As explained above, dissimilarity indices are measures of segregation, with higher indices meaning a higher degree of segregation. The dissimilarity index at the County level can be interpreted as the share of one group that would have to move to a different tract to create perfect integration for these two groups. In Monterey County, all minority (non-white) residents combined are considered highly segregated from White residents (index is 59.27 in 2020, [Table App-80](#)). Since 1990, segregation between non-White (all non-white residents combined) and White residents has increased.

Dissimilarity indices between Hispanic and White residents have also increased since 1990, indicating that Monterey County has become increasingly racially segregated for Hispanic residents. Based on HUD's definition of the index, Hispanic and White residents are highly segregated. In the same time frame, dissimilarity indices for Black and Asian/Pacific Islander residents and Whites have decreased. Black and White residents are moderately segregated, while segregation between Asian/Pacific Islander and White residents is considered low.

Table App-80: Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Indices for Monterey County				
Monterey County	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current (2020)
Non-White/White	55.12	60.05	56.45	59.27
Black/White	46.73	49.49	39.24	44.06
Hispanic/White	60.27	65.65	61.94	63.38
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	32.83	25.78	24.82	29.85

Source: HUD Dissimilarity Index, 2020.

[Figure App-25](#) below shows the minority populations are concentrated along Highway 101 in the Valley Cities and less so at the Monterey Peninsula cities of Monterey and Pacific Grove. Red

block groups indicate that over 81% of the population in the tract is non-white. [Figure App-26](#) shows census tracts in Monterey County by the concentration of Hispanic residents. The categories show the percentage population gap between the Hispanic population and the next largest racial/ethnic group. The more intense the color, the higher the percentage gap between Hispanic population and the next largest racial/ethnic group. As expected, based on the high percentage of Hispanic population, the Valley Cities have the highest concentration of Hispanic majority census tracts, while Peninsula cities have low concentration of Hispanic residents, except for some tracts in Seaside and Marina.

Figure App-25: Minority Population - Region

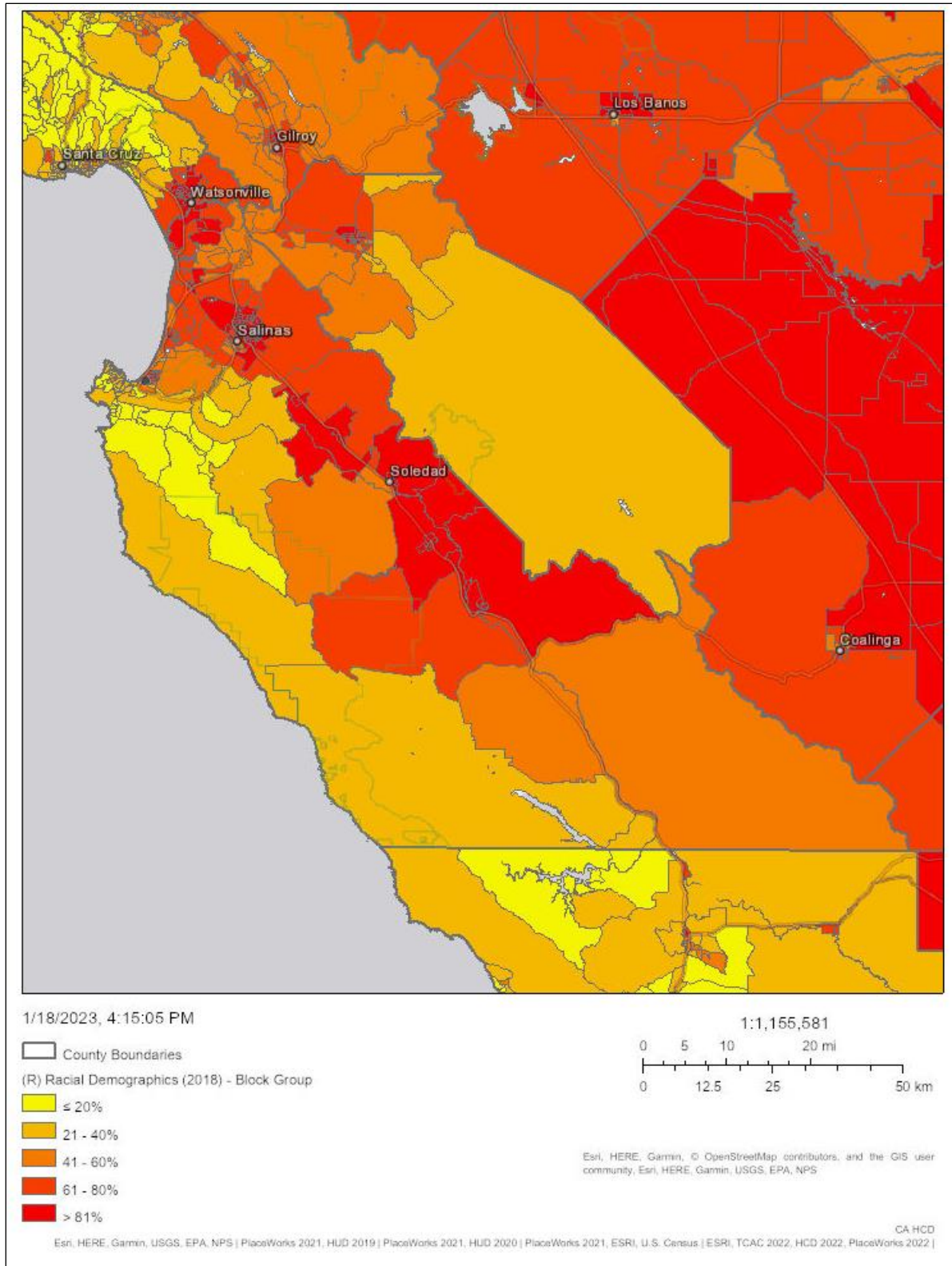
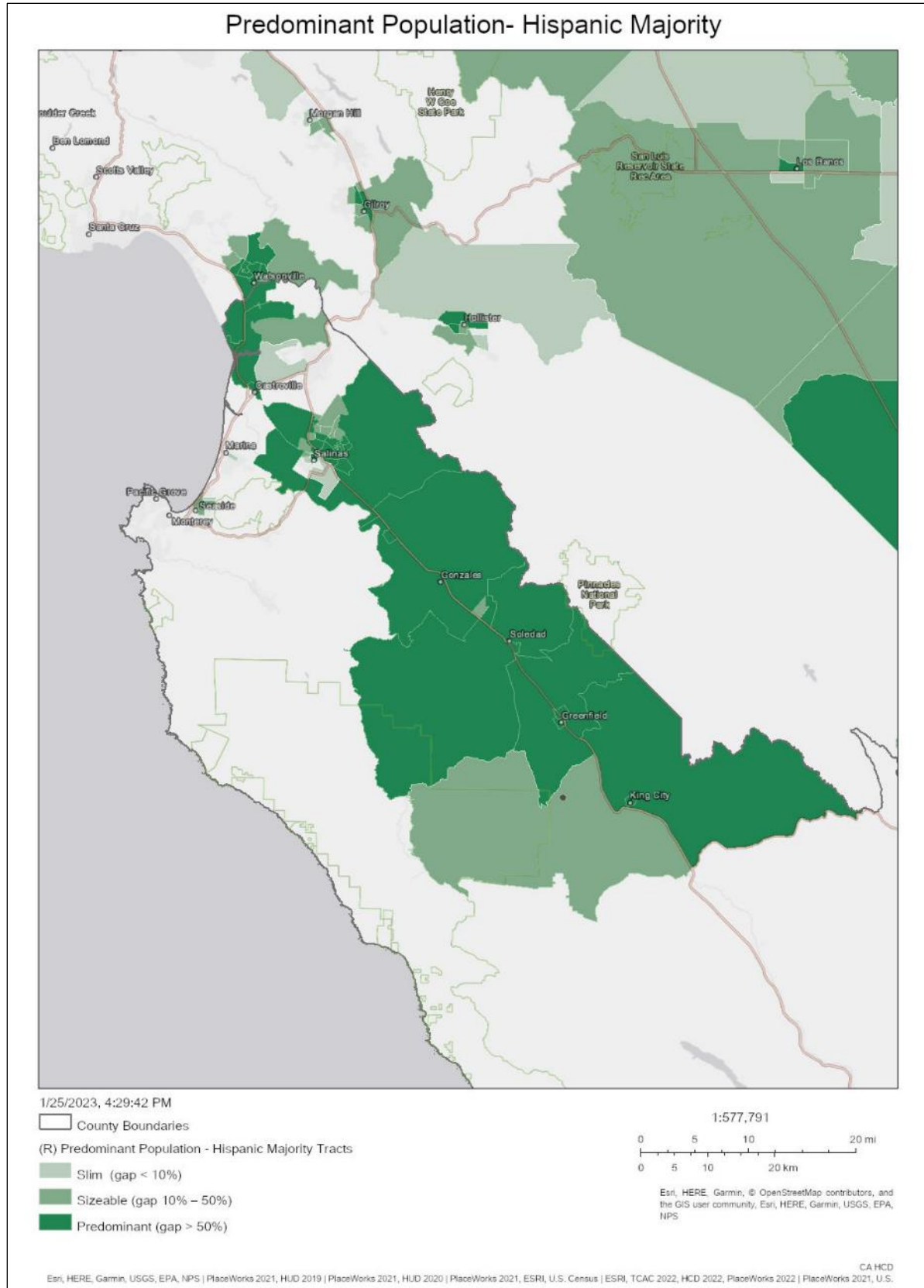


Figure App-26: Predominant Population - Region



Local Trends

As shown in [Table App-81](#), the racial and ethnic composition of the City is the more similar to the County as a whole than other selected jurisdictions. Whites make up about a third of the population in the County and Seaside. However, Seaside has a lower concentration of Hispanic residents than the County but a higher percentage of Asian and Black residents.

From 1990 to 2020, racial/ethnic groups in Seaside have become increasingly segregated. While the dissimilarity index between White and non-White residents is categorized as “low segregation” (with a 37.39 index), the index is near the moderate segregation threshold. In addition, White and Hispanic and White and Black residents have the highest degree of segregation compared to other groups, both considered moderately segregated. Like in the County, Asian and White residents are considered to have “low” segregation.

Seaside showed a lower extent of segregation in comparison to Monterey County as a whole for White/non-White, Hispanic/White, and Asian/White groups. However, dissimilarity indices have increased by a greater magnitude between 2010 and 2020 in Seaside.

Table App-81: Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Indices for Seaside				
Seaside	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	19.9	30.67	30.22	37.39
Black/White	16.9	39.09	36.16	45.85
Hispanic/White	24.75	37.64	38.42	43.06
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	31.57	32.44	20.3	26.1

Source: HUD Dissimilarity Index, 2020.

HCD’s AFFH maps on [Figure App-27](#) and [Figure App-28](#) show minority concentrations and predominant populations by race by block group. As explained in the [Geography](#) section above, residential uses under the City’s jurisdiction are concentrated in the southwestern parts of Seaside. Areas east of General Moore Boulevard have Institutional (military) or Recreational land uses so analysis focuses on Seaside’s residential neighborhoods. [Figure App-27](#) shows the highest concentration of minorities are located in the Olympia, Hamon, Terrance, and Highland neighborhoods of the City. For the race gap analysis, Hispanic populations were predominant in certain tracts of the City ([Figure App-28](#)). Hispanic population had the highest concentration in Olympia, with a Hispanic population of 74%. The ethnic/race group with the second highest share of residents in Olympia are White residents (11%).³⁷

³⁷ Thus the gap analysis shows it as greater than 50 percent. The difference between the largest group and second largest group is greater than 50 percent.

Figure App-27: Minority Population – Seaside

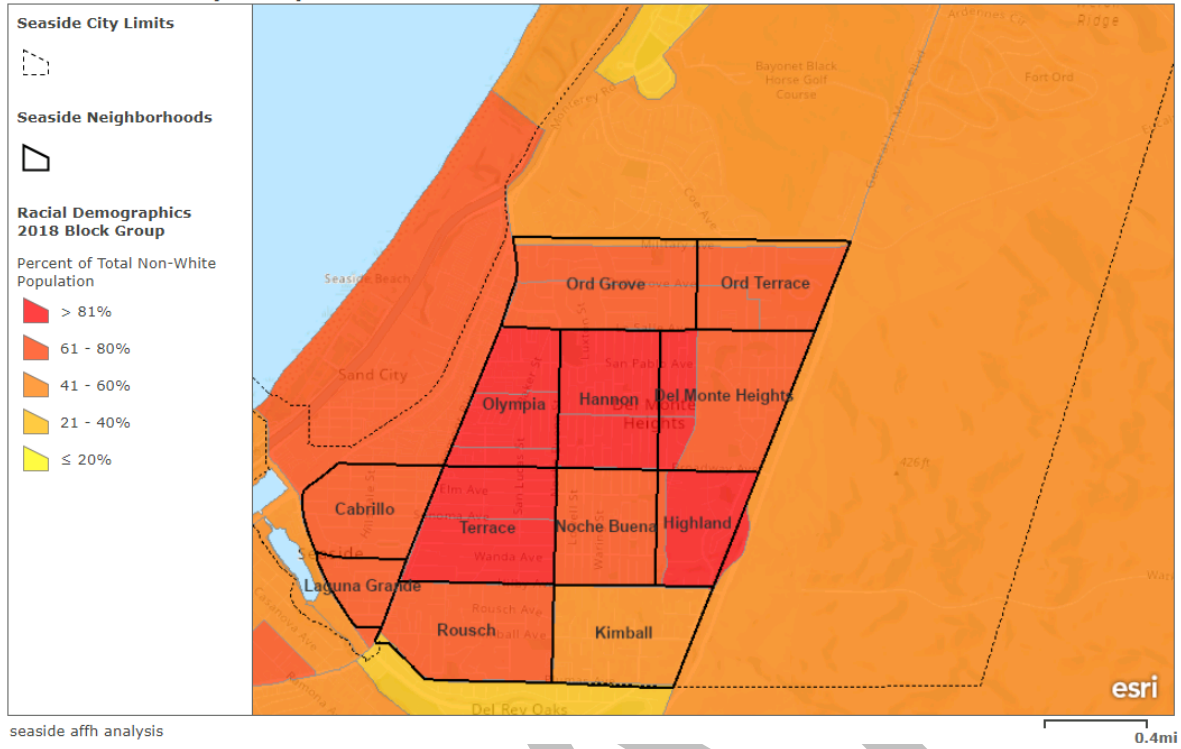
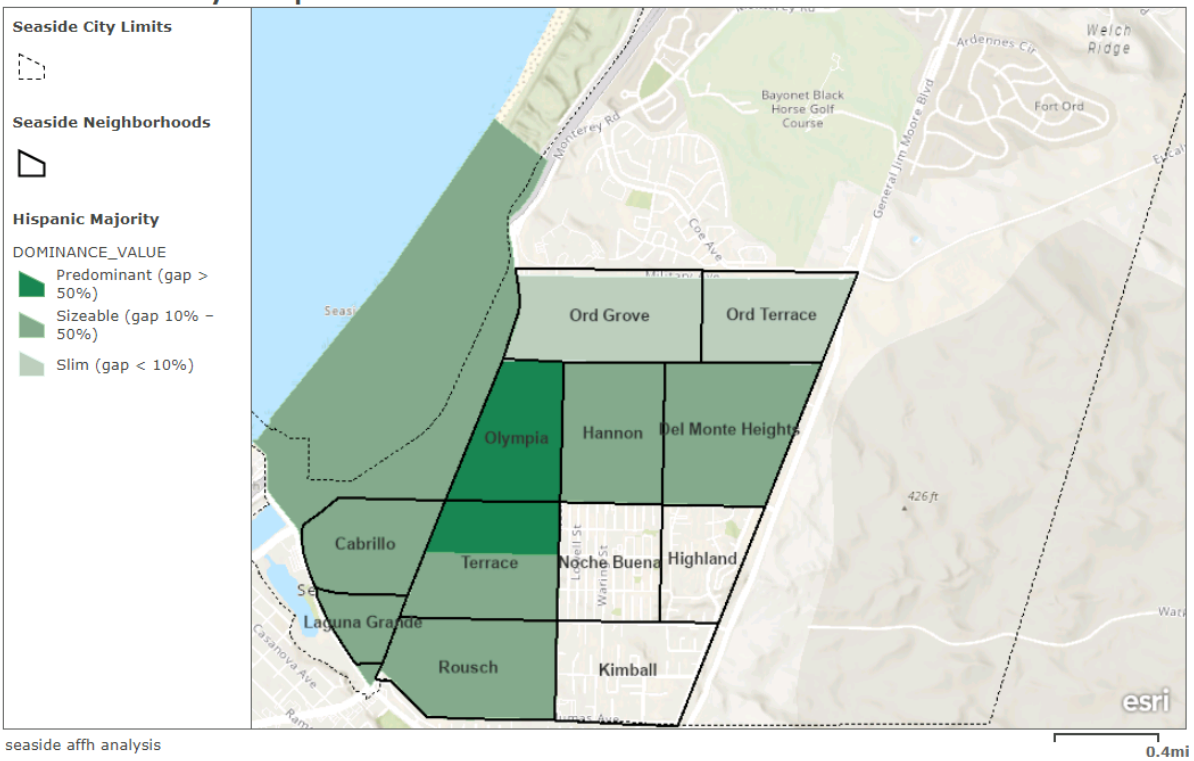


Figure App-28: Predominant Hispanic Population- Seaside



b. Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities have special housing needs because of their fixed income, the lack of accessible and affordable housing, the higher health costs associated with their disability, and discrimination in housing access.

Regional Trends

According to the 2020 Regional AI, housing choices for special needs groups, especially persons with disabilities, are limited in the region. In Monterey County, about 8.9% of the population has a disability. Seaside's share of population with disabilities is slightly higher than the County (11%) and the City of Monterey (9%) but is lower than Marina (12%).

Figure App-29 shows that areas in the Peninsula and Monterey Bay have the highest concentration of persons with disabilities, with the population with a disability ranging between 10% and 20% per tract. The majority of census tracts in the Salinas Valley have lower concentrations of persons with disabilities (less than 10%).

Table App-82: Population with a Disability						
	Monterey County	Gonzales	Marina	Monterey	Salinas	Seaside
Total Pop	417,425	8,348	21,857	25,183	155,281	33,360
Pop with a disability	37,082	328	2,703	2,315	12,315	3,646
% with a disability	8.9%	3.9%	12.4%	9.2%	7.9%	10.9%

Source: American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates

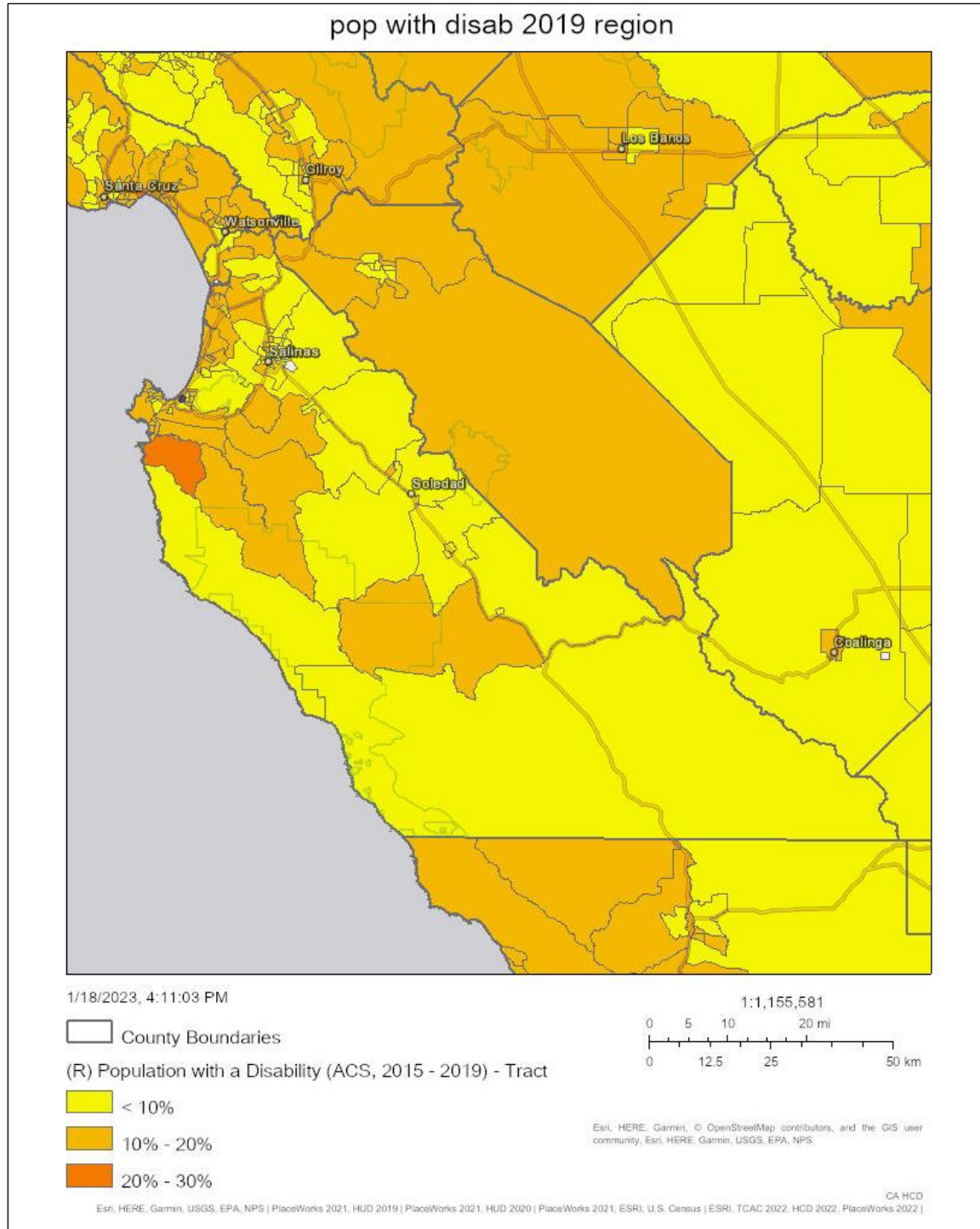
c. Family Status

Familial status refers to the presence of children under the age of 18, whether the child is biologically related to the head of household, and the marital status of the head of households. Families with children may face housing discrimination by landlords who fear that children will cause property damage. Some landlords may have cultural biases against children of the opposite sex sharing a bedroom. Differential treatments such as limiting the number of children in a complex or confining children to a specific location are also fair housing concerns.

Regional Trends

According to the 2016-2020 ACS, 38% of households in Monterey County have children under the age of 18. The cities in the Valley region of the County have higher proportions of households with children than Peninsula cities. Gonzales and Salinas have the highest percentage of households with children (58% and 49%, respectively). Female-headed households need special consideration since they may lack the resources needed for adequate childcare or job training services, often making the search for affordable, decent, and safe housing more difficult because they may have lower incomes and higher living expenses. In Monterey County, about 62% of female-headed households have children under the age of 18. The Valley Cities of Gonzales and Salinas have higher proportions of female-headed households with children (75% and 69%, respectively) than in the County overall (62%).

Figure App-29: Population with a Disability- Region



Local Trends

Within Seaside, most census tracts have a population with a disability of 10% to 20%. Only the tracts in the Olympia, Terrace, and Rousch neighborhoods have a population with a disability of less than 10%. The Needs Assessment (Section 2) also reported that ambulatory and cognitive disabilities were the most common among all age groups, though the City's elderly population was the most affected by disabilities.

Figure App-30: Population with Disability- Seaside

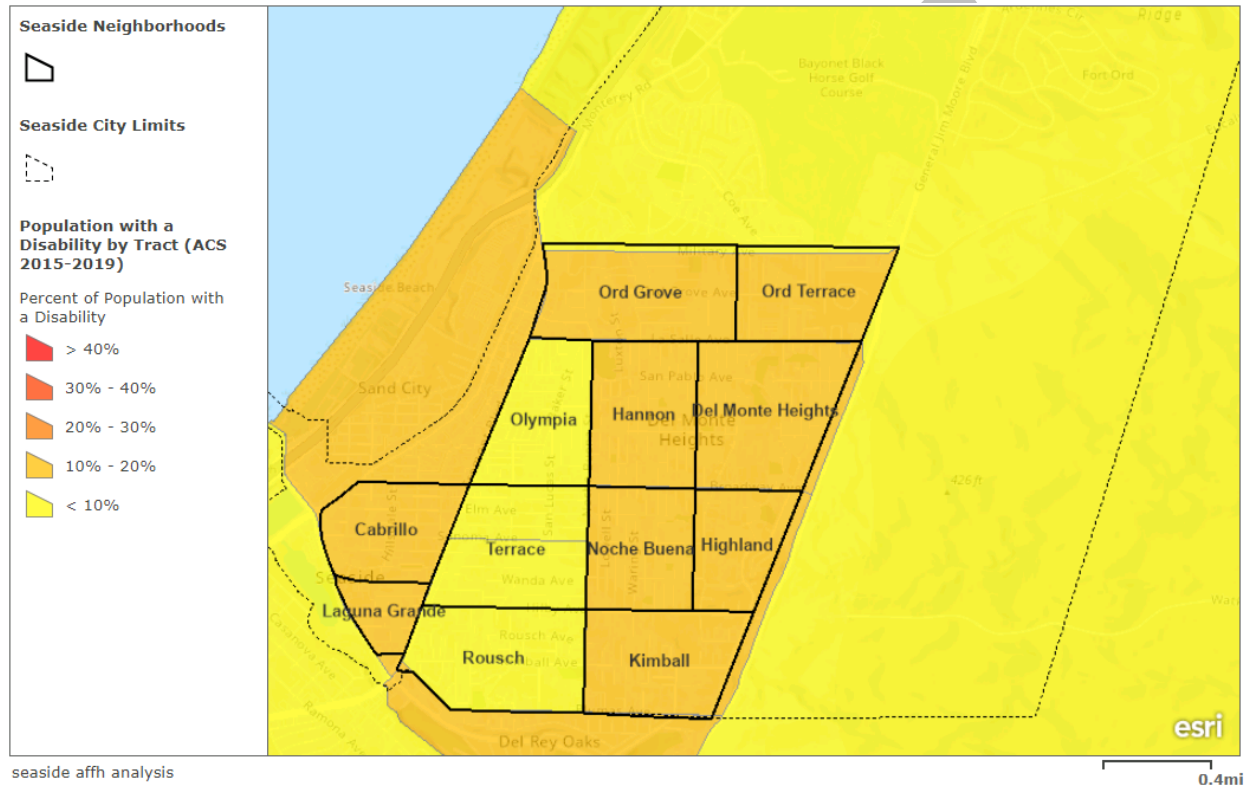
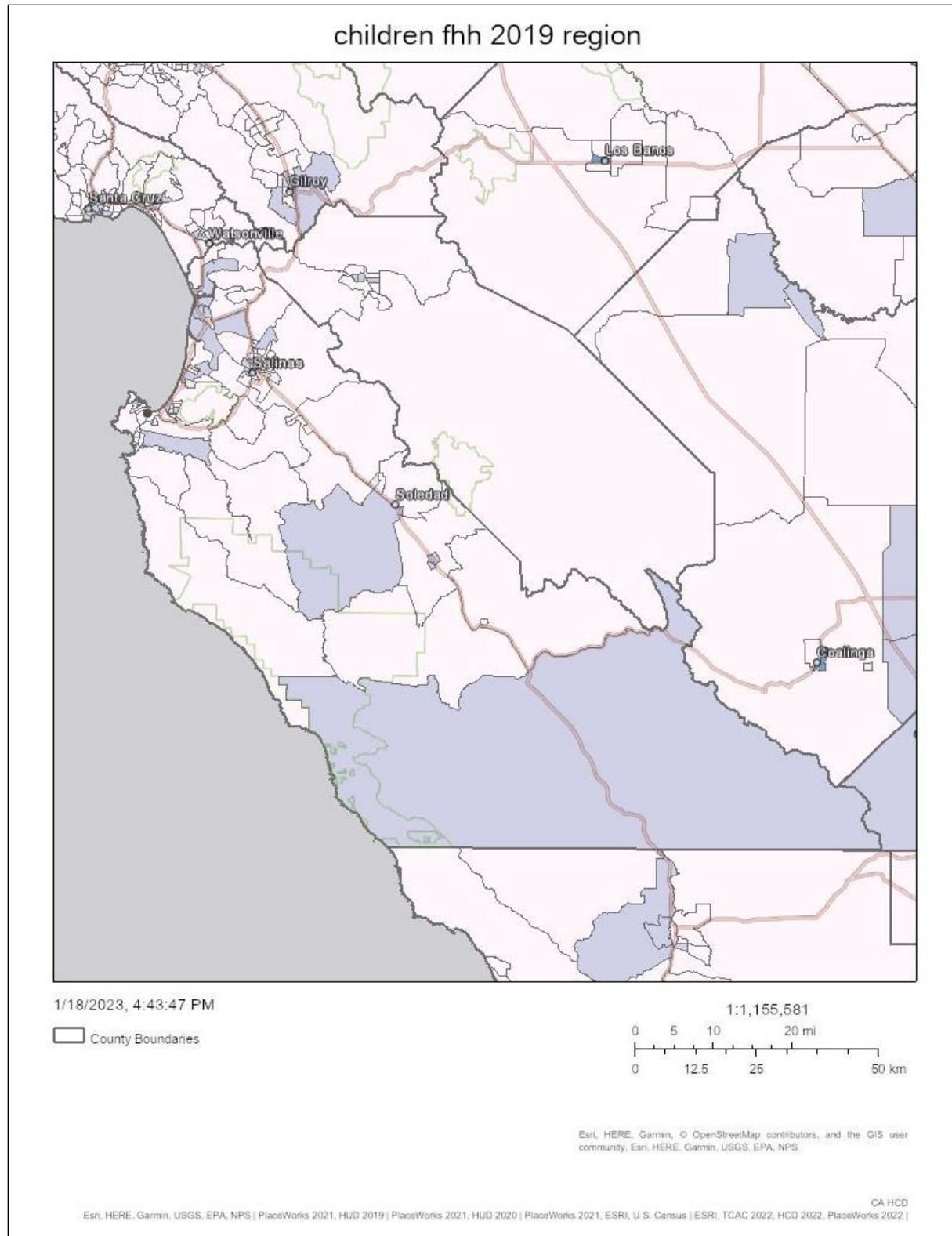


Figure App-31 shows the concentration of children in female-headed households by tract. Census tracts with a high concentration of children in single female-headed households are concentrated in the San Ardo and Soledad areas of the County as well as tracts scattered throughout Seaside, Marina, Castroville, and Salinas. Between 20% and 40% of children in these tracts live in single female-headed households.

Table App-83: Households with Children under the Age of 18						
	Monterey County	Gonzales	Marina	Monterey	Salinas	Seaside
All HH	38.3%	57.8%	29.8%	17.7%	48.9%	33.5%
Married Couple HH	49.0%	58.4%	43.8%	38.2%	58.7%	45.5%
Single Male HH	60.4%	76.2%	34.4%	49.0%	60.2%	62.1%
Single Female HH	62.2%	74.8%	62.5%	27.3%	69.2%	53.2%

Source: American Community Survey, 2020 5-Year Estimates

Figure App-31: Percent of Children in Single Female-Headed Households- Region

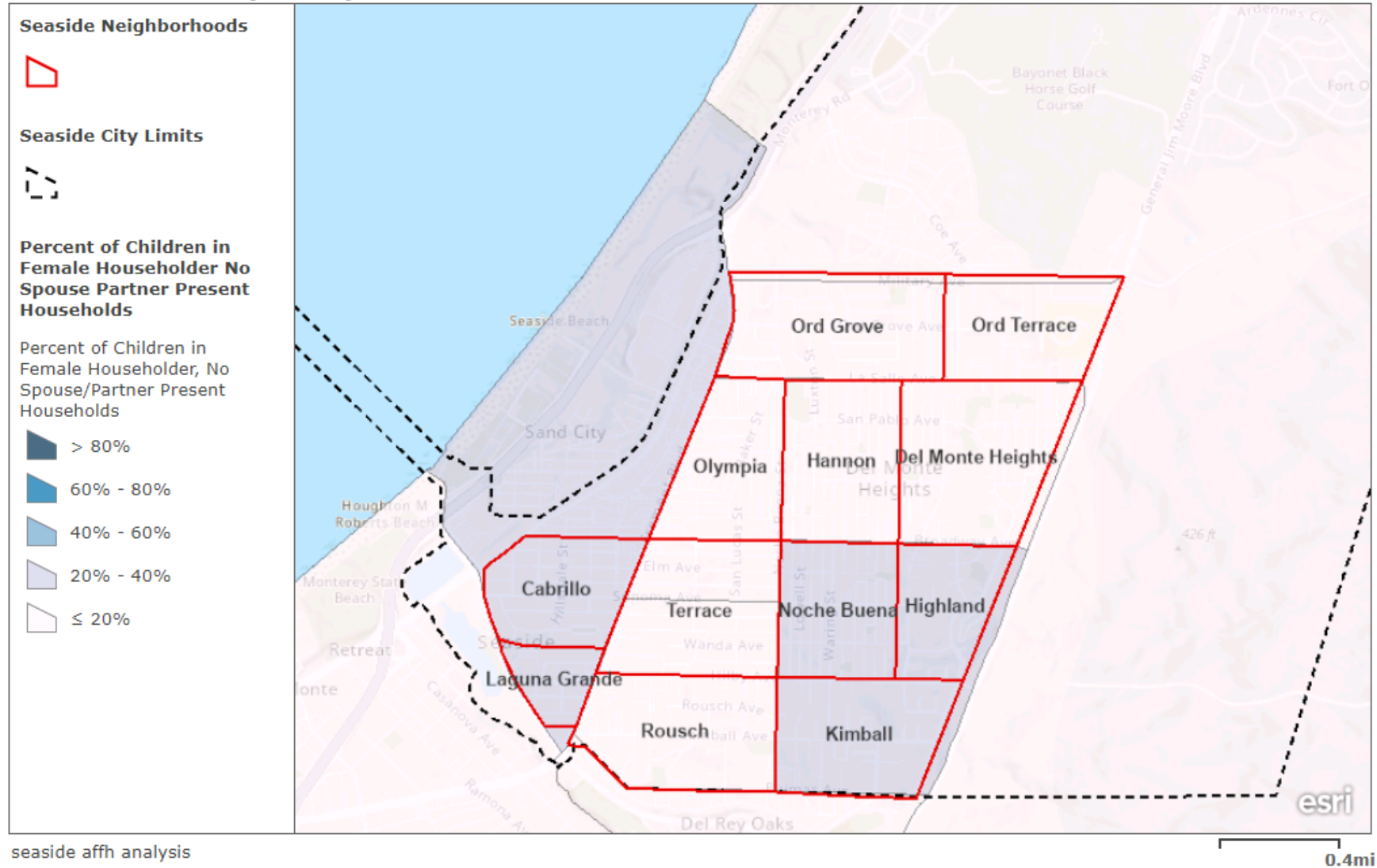


Local Trends

According to 2020 ACS 5-year estimates, about 34% of households in Seaside have children under the age of 18. The City's share of households with children is higher than the neighboring Peninsula cities of Monterey (18%) and Marina (30%) but lower than the County overall (38%). While HUD received 19 discrimination complaints based on familial status in the County from 2012-2017, none of the cases occurred in Seaside.

Single parent households are also protected by fair housing law. About 4% of households are single-parent households with children and 3% (341 households) are headed by single females. [Figure App-32](#) shows that the population of children is concentrated in the southeastern census tracts of the City, particularly in Noche Buena, Highland, and Kimball, as well as southwestern tracts in Cabrillo and Laguna Grande. Between 20% and 40% of children in these tracts live in single-female headed households.

Figure App-32: Percent Children in Single Female-Headed Households – Seaside



d. Income Level

Household income is the most important factor determining a household's ability to balance housing costs with other basic life necessities. A stable income is the means by which most individuals and families finance current consumption and make provision for the future through saving and investment. The level of cash income can be used as an indicator of the standard of living for most of the population.

Households with lower incomes are limited in their ability to balance housing costs with other needs and often the ability to find housing of adequate size. While economic factors that affect a household's housing choice are not a fair housing issue per se, the relationships among household income, household type, race/ethnicity, and other factors often create misconceptions and biases that raise fair housing concerns.

For purposes of most housing and community development activities, HUD has established the four income categories based on the Area Median Income (AMI) for the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). HUD income definitions differ from the State of California income definitions. [Table App-84](#) compares the HUD and State income categories. HUD defines a Low and Moderate Income (LMI) area as a census tract or block group where over 51% of the households earn extremely-low, very low, low, or moderate incomes (<80% AMI). This means LMI areas as defined by HUD, are lower income areas (extremely low, very low, and low), as defined by HCD. These terms may be used interchangeably.

Table App-84: Income Category Definitions			
HCD Definition		HUD Definition	
Extremely Low	0%-30% of AMI	Extremely Low	0%-30% of AMI
Very Low	31%-50% of AMI	Low	31%-50% of AMI
Low Income	51%-80% of AMI	Moderate	51%-80% of AMI
Moderate income	81%-120% of AMI	Middle/Upper	> 81% of AMI
Above Moderate Income	>120% of AMI	--	--

Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas and uses Salinas MSA, which is made up of Monterey County.

Identifying low or moderate income (LMI) geographies and individuals is important to overcome patterns of segregation. HUD defines a LMI area as a census tract or block group where over 51% of the population is LMI (based on HUD income definition of up to 80% of the AMI).

Regional Trends

About 46% of the County's households are considered lower income. Peninsula Cities have a lower concentration of lower income households compared to the County overall and the Valley Cities.

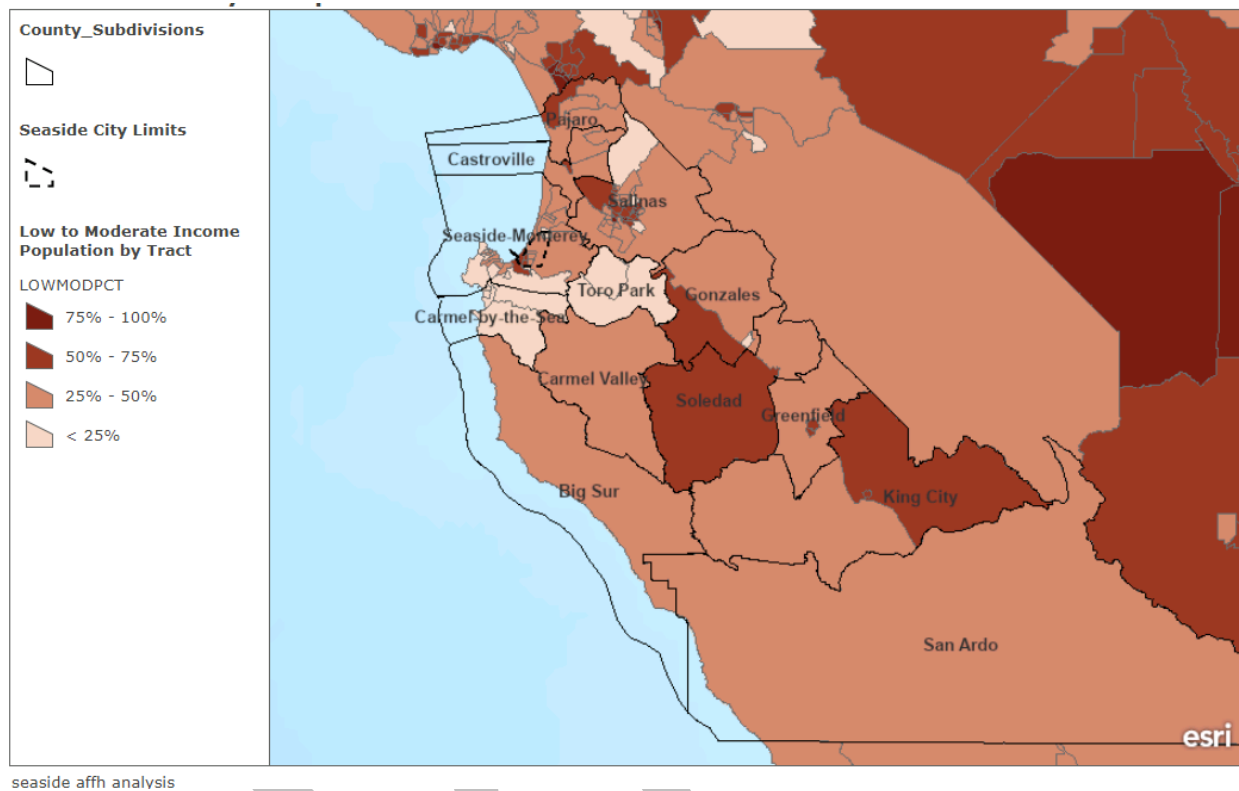
Table App-85: Income Distribution – Regional						
	Monterey County	Gonzales	Marina	Monterey	Salinas	Seaside
< 80% AMI	45.6%	52.8%	45.3%	35.0%	55.2%	50.0%
> 80% AMI	54.4%	47.2%	54.6%	65.0%	44.8%	50.0%
Total HH	13,044,265	127,155	2,075	7,770	11,870	10,600

Note: Data presented in this table is based on special tabulations from sample Census data. The number of households in each category usually deviates slightly from the 100% count due to the need to extrapolate sample data out to total households. Interpretations of this data should focus on the proportion of households in need of assistance rather than on precise numbers. Furthermore, because HUD programs do not cover households with incomes above 80% of the County Area Median Income (AMI), CHAS data does not provide any breakdown of income groups above 80% AMI.

Source: HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, based on 2015-2019 ACS

Geographically, low- and moderate-income (LMI) areas (tracts where over 50% of the population earn less than 80% AMI) are concentrated in the Valley cities along Highway 101, specifically in tracts in the Salinas, Gonzales, Soledad, and King City areas. Among the Peninsula cities, there is a concentration of LMI tracts at the junction of Monterey, Sand City, Seaside, and Del Rey Oaks.

Figure App-33: Low and Moderate Income Population – Region



Local Trends

Half of Seaside's households are lower income (<80% AMI). As seen in [Figure App-34](#), Seaside has a concentration of tracts with a high percentage of LMI population (50% to 75%) in its neighborhoods west of Noche Buena Street (Olympia, Terrace, Rousch, Cabrillo, and Laguna Grande). These neighborhoods are also neighborhoods with higher acreage of multifamily, medium density neighborhoods. Of these neighborhoods west of Noche Buena Street, Olympia, and the northern portions of Terrace (Tract 137) have the highest concentration of poverty ([Figure App-35](#)). About 24% of the population in this tract earn incomes below the federal poverty level.

Figure App-34: Low and Moderate Income Population- Seaside

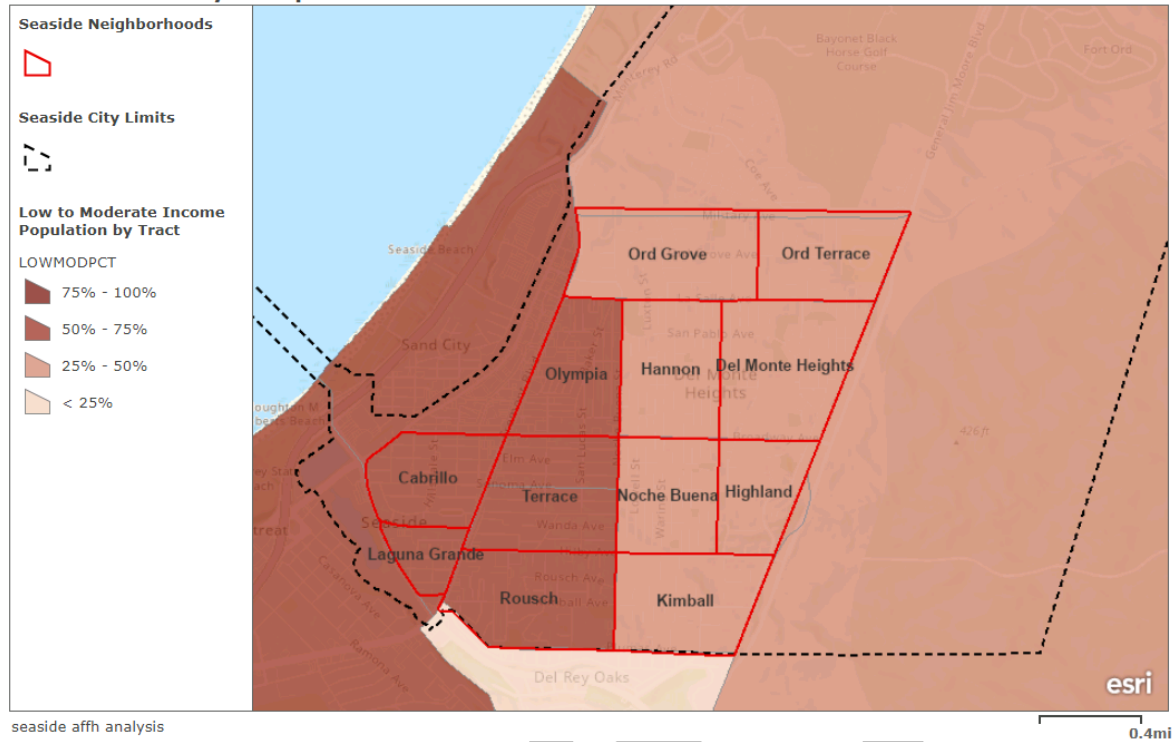
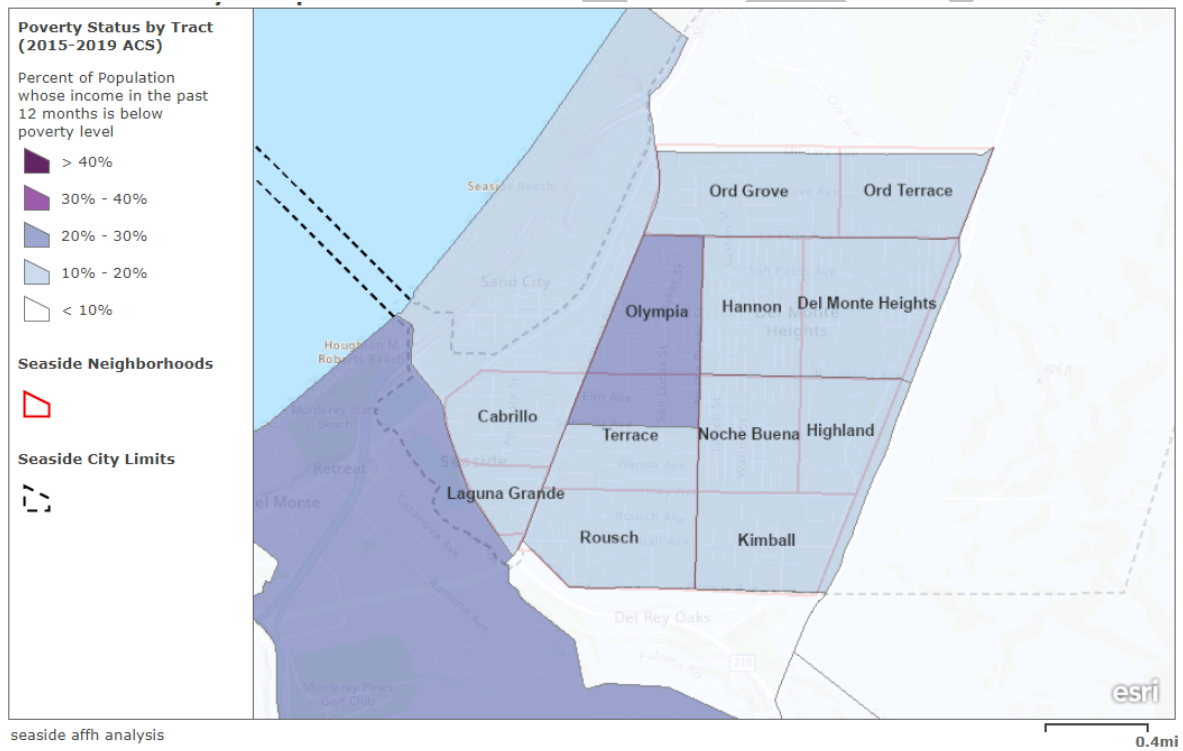


Figure App-35: Poverty Status by Tract- Seaside



e. Housing Choice Voucher

The Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCV) provides rental assistance to very low-income households who obtain housing in the private rental market. The HCV program's success depends upon the ability of participants to search for and find suitable housing in the private rental market. The program encourages participants to avoid high-poverty neighborhoods and encourages the recruitment of landlords with rental properties in lower-poverty neighborhoods. An analysis of the trends in HCV concentration can be useful in examining the success of the program in improving the living conditions and quality of life of its holders.

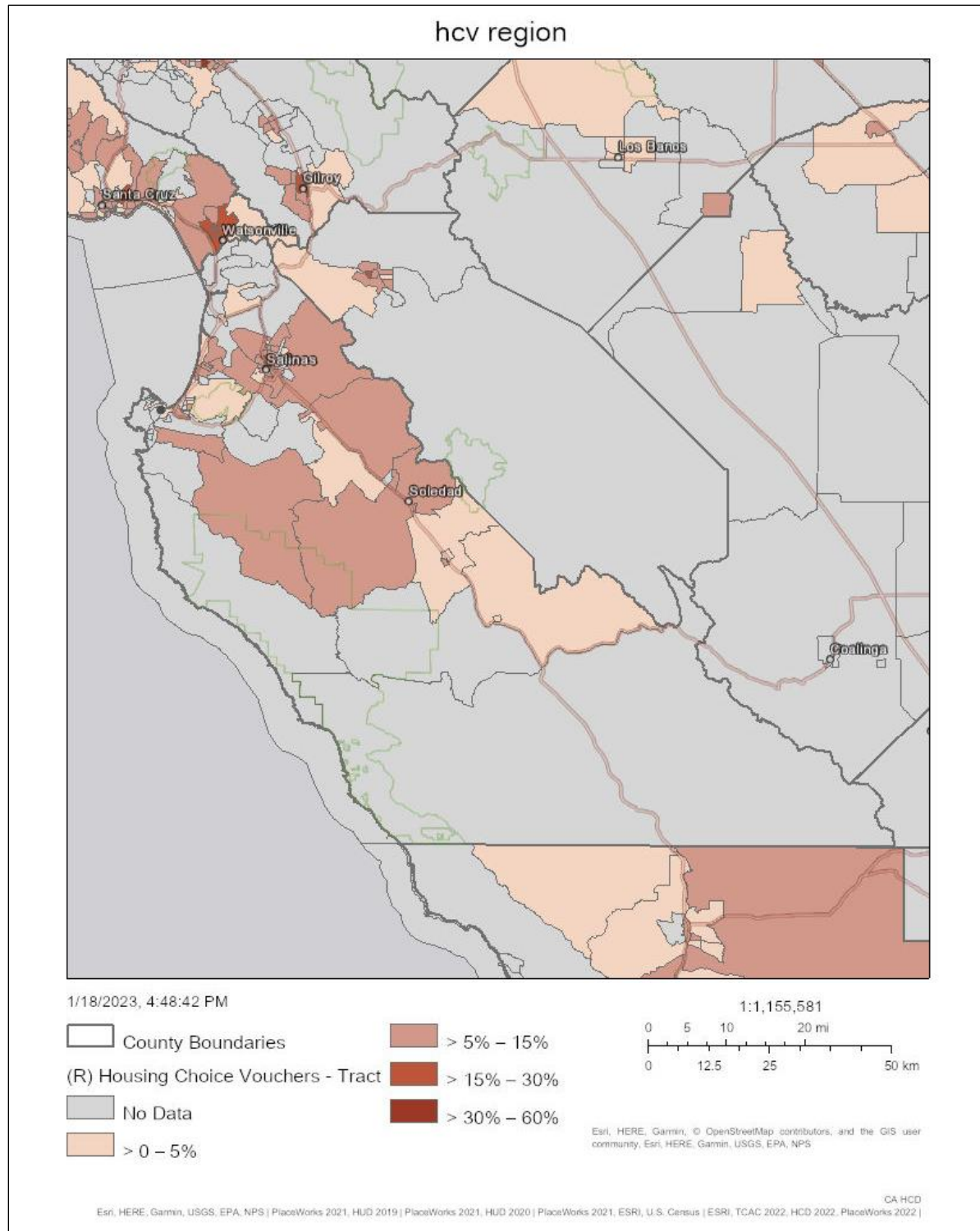
HCV programs are managed by Public Housing Agencies (PHAs), and the programs assessment structure (SEMAPS) includes an "expanding housing opportunities" indicator that shows whether the PHA has adopted and implemented a written policy to encourage participation by owners of units located outside areas of poverty or minority concentration. A study prepared by HUD's Development Office of Policy Development and Research found a positive association between the HCV share of occupied-housing and neighborhood poverty concentration and a negative association between rent and neighborhood poverty. This means that HCV use was concentrated in areas of high poverty where rents tend to be lower. In areas where these patterns occur, the program has not succeeded in moving holders out of areas of poverty.

Regional Trends

The HACM administers the Housing Choice Voucher program on behalf of jurisdictions within Monterey County. According to the Housing Authority data provided in the Picture of Subsidized Households dataset developed by HUD, as of 2021, 3,394 households in Monterey County were receiving Housing Choice Vouchers. The racial/ethnic composition of the voucher recipients was 28% White; 1% Black; 4% Asian; and 59% Hispanic.

Figure App-36 shows that Housing Choice Voucher use is concentrated in the Salinas Valley areas. In these tracts, between 5% and 15% of renter-occupied households were HCV participants.

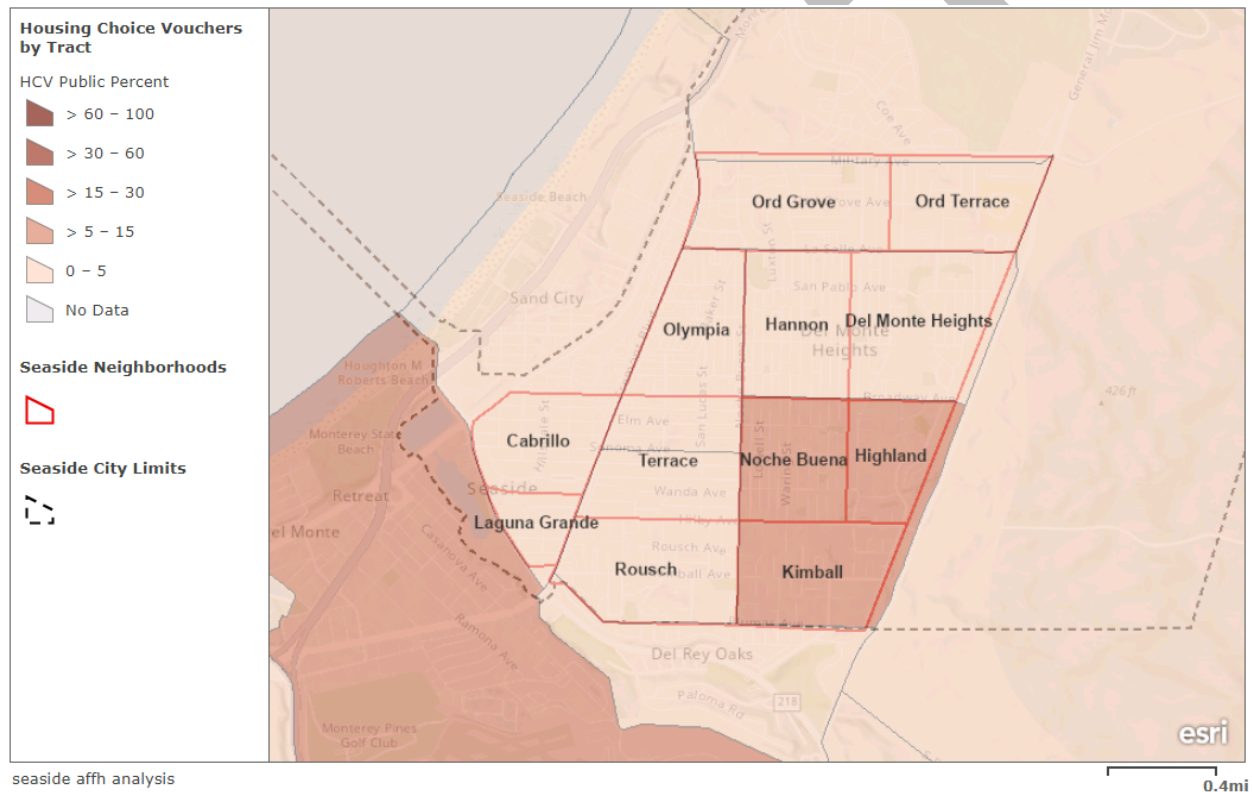
Figure App-36: Housing Choice Voucher Concentration – Regional



Local Trends

Within Seaside, there are about 121 HCVs distributed across the City.³⁸ Census tracts with the highest concentration of HCV renter households is concentrated in Census Tract 135 which covers the southeastern neighborhoods of Noche Buena, Highland, and Kimball. About 5.3% of renter households (41 households) in this census tract are HCV holders. Census Tract 135 also has one of the lowest median gross rents in the City (\$1,180).³⁹ This means HCV participants are finding housing in the most affordable areas of the City. As shown in [Figure App-38](#), HCV use is not directly correlated with areas with a concentration of poverty since most tracts have similar percentages of households living below the federal poverty line. Only the neighborhood of Olympia and north Terrace neighborhoods have higher poverty rates than surrounding tracts.

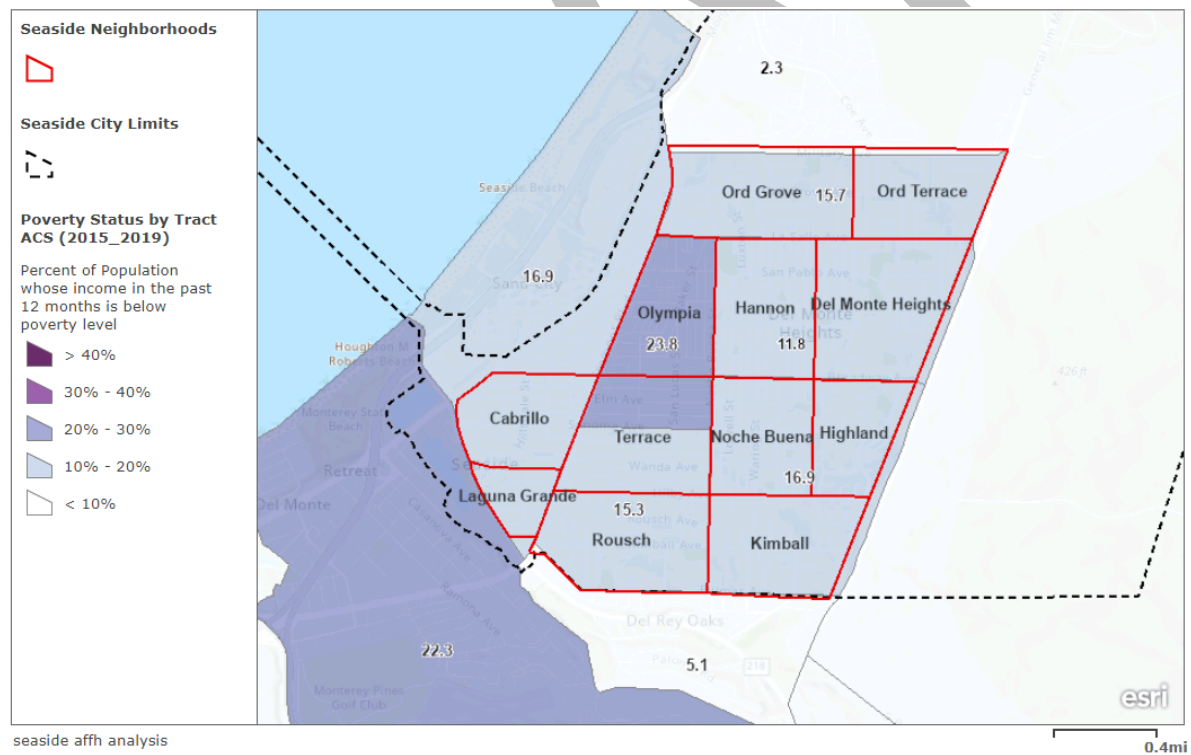
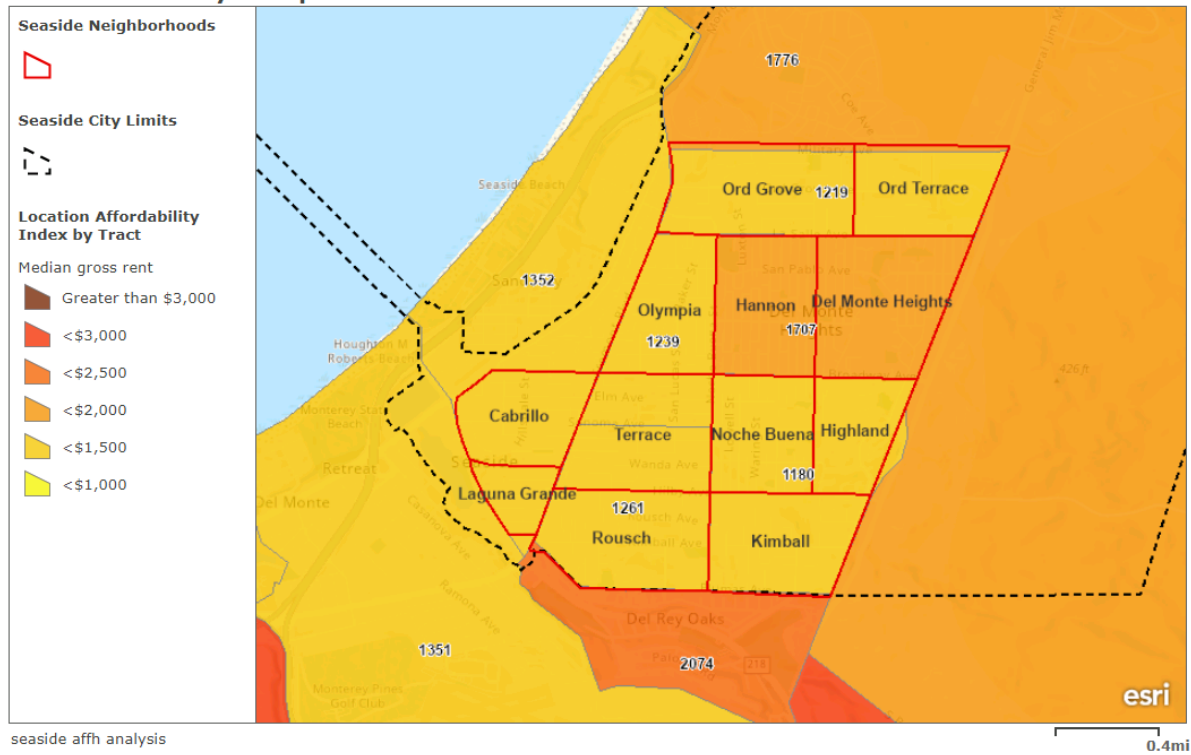
Figure App-37: Housing Choice Voucher Concentration – Seaside



³⁸ Based on HCD's AFFH Data Viewer portal that provided data by census tract.

³⁹ In the AFFH Data Viewer Tool, the value shown under the Housing Affordability Index is the median gross rent per census tract. The map showing the Housing Affordability Index (LAI) provides standardized household housing and transportation cost estimates for all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Figure App-38: Median Gross Rent and Poverty Status – Seaside

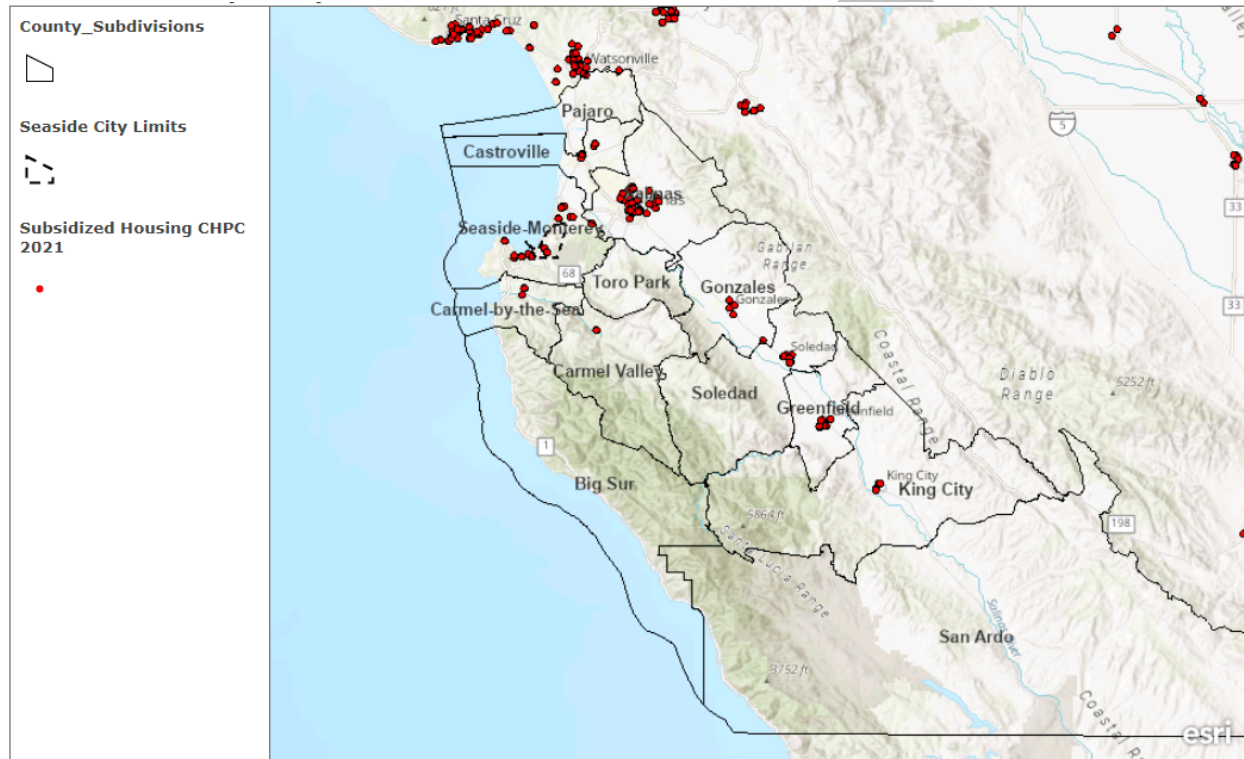


f. Public Housing Buildings

Regional Trends

Figure App-39 shows existing federal- and state-subsidized affordable housing. This includes affordable developments assisted and/or subsidized by HUD, USDA, CalHFA, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, and only a portion of HCD developments. In Monterey County subsidized housing is located primarily in Valley Cities, with most located in Salinas. Public housing buildings are also scattered in the Seaside-Monterey areas in the Peninsula.

Figure App-39: Public Housing Buildings – Monterey County

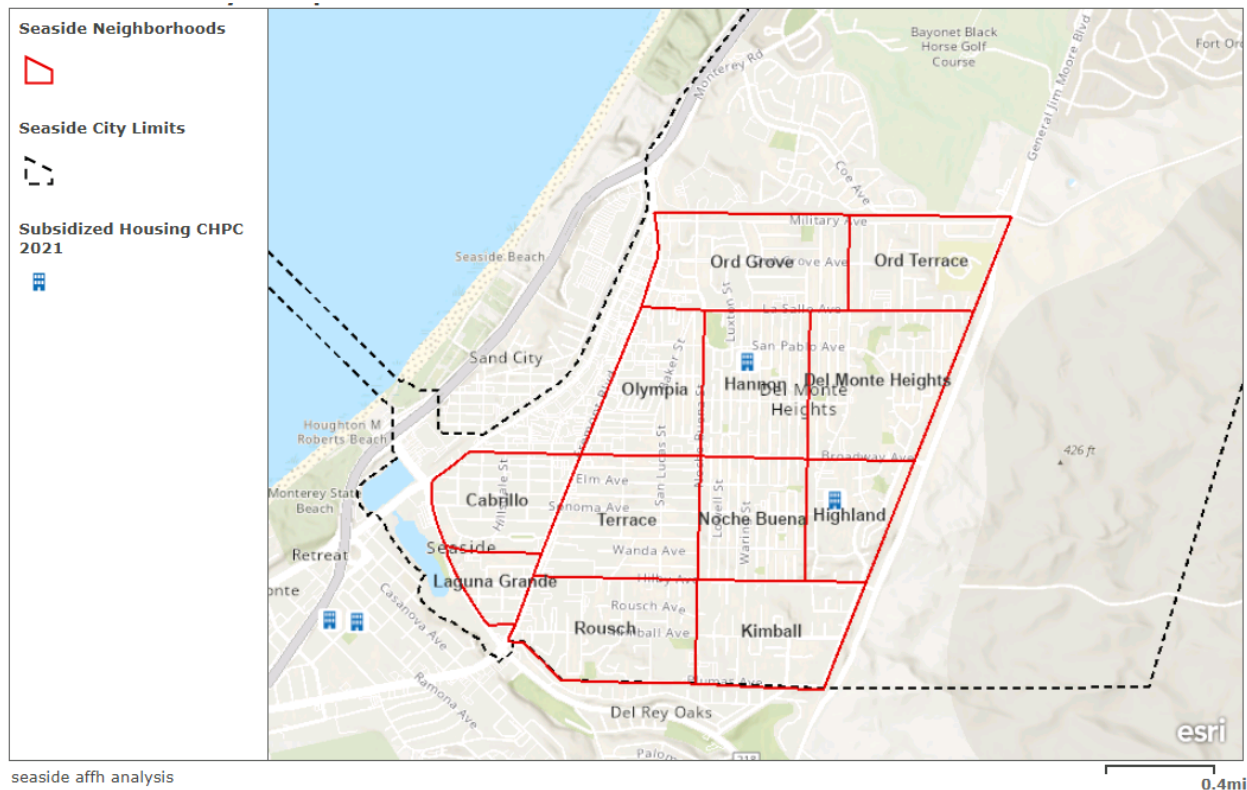


seaside affh analysis

Local Trends

HCD's AFFH Data tool shows two Public Housing buildings within Seaside, Seaview Village Apartments and Del Monte Manor. Seaview Village contains 132 affordable housing units and Del Monte Manor has 190 affordable units. These buildings are located in the Hannon and Highland neighborhoods. The location of these units is correlated with areas with a concentration of minorities and persons with disabilities but not with a concentration of lower income households (<80% AMI).

Figure App-40: Public Housing Buildings – Seaside



3. Racially Concentrated Areas

a. Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)

In an effort to identify racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs), HUD has identified census tracts with a majority non-White population (greater than 50 %) and has a poverty rate that exceeds 40% or is three times the average tract poverty rate for the metro/micro area, whichever threshold is lower.

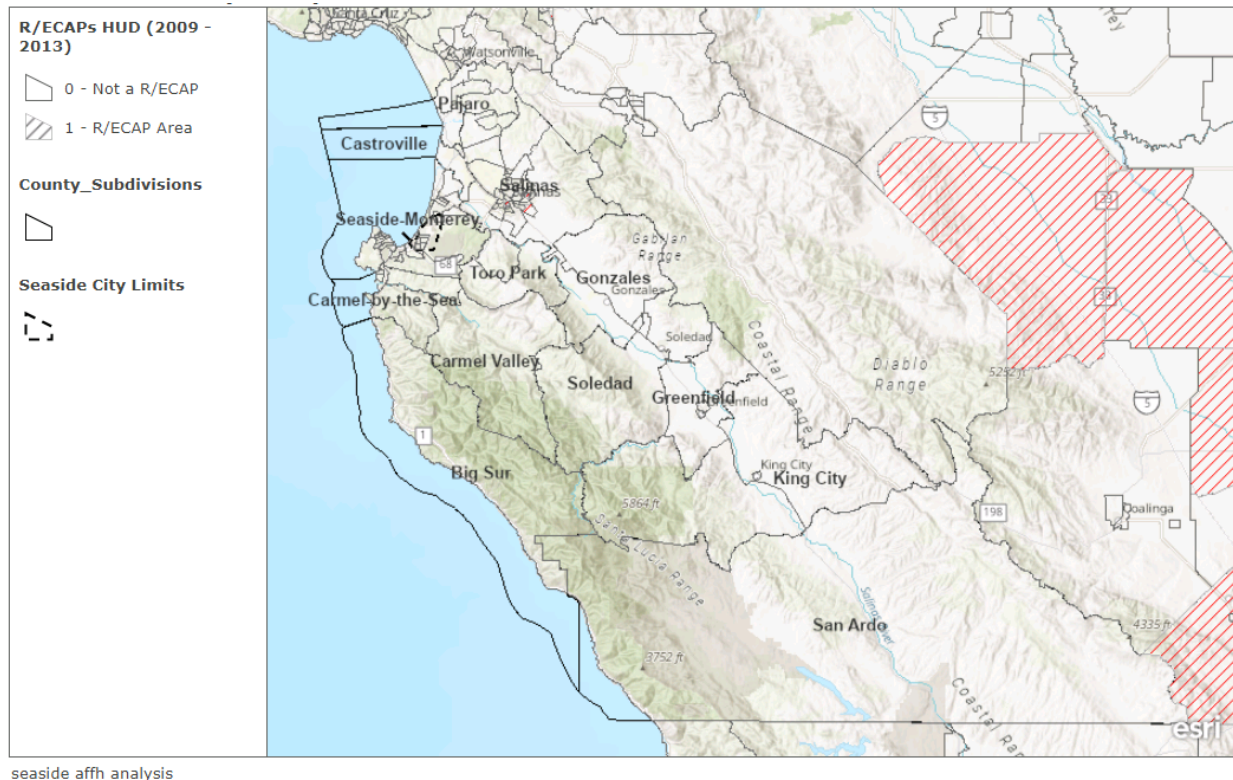
Regional Trends

There are large R/ECAP areas located east of Monterey County in Fresno County. Within Monterey County, R/ECAPs are only found in Salinas ([Figure App-41](#)).

Local Trends

There are no R/ECAPs in Seaside.

Figure App-41: Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs) – Region



b. Racially Concentrated Areas of Affluence (RCAs)

While racially concentrated areas of poverty and segregation (R/ECAPs) have long been the focus of fair housing policies, racially concentrated areas of affluence (RCAs) must also be analyzed to ensure housing is integrated, a key to fair housing choice. According to a policy paper published by HUD, a RCA is defined as affluent, White communities. According to HUD's policy paper, "Whites are the most racially segregated group in the United States and in the same way neighborhood disadvantage is associated with concentrated poverty and high concentrations of people of color, conversely, distinct advantages are associated with residence in affluent, White communities."

Regional Trends

RCAs in the County are located in the Toro-Park and Seaside-Monterey regions of the County.

Local Trends

There are no RCAs located in Seaside. However, there is a correlation between areas with a low concentration of minorities and higher median incomes. Census Tract 135 has the highest median income in the City and lowest concentration of non-white minorities (between 20% and 41%, [Figure App-43](#) and [Figure App-27](#)).

Figure App-42: RCAAs- Regional

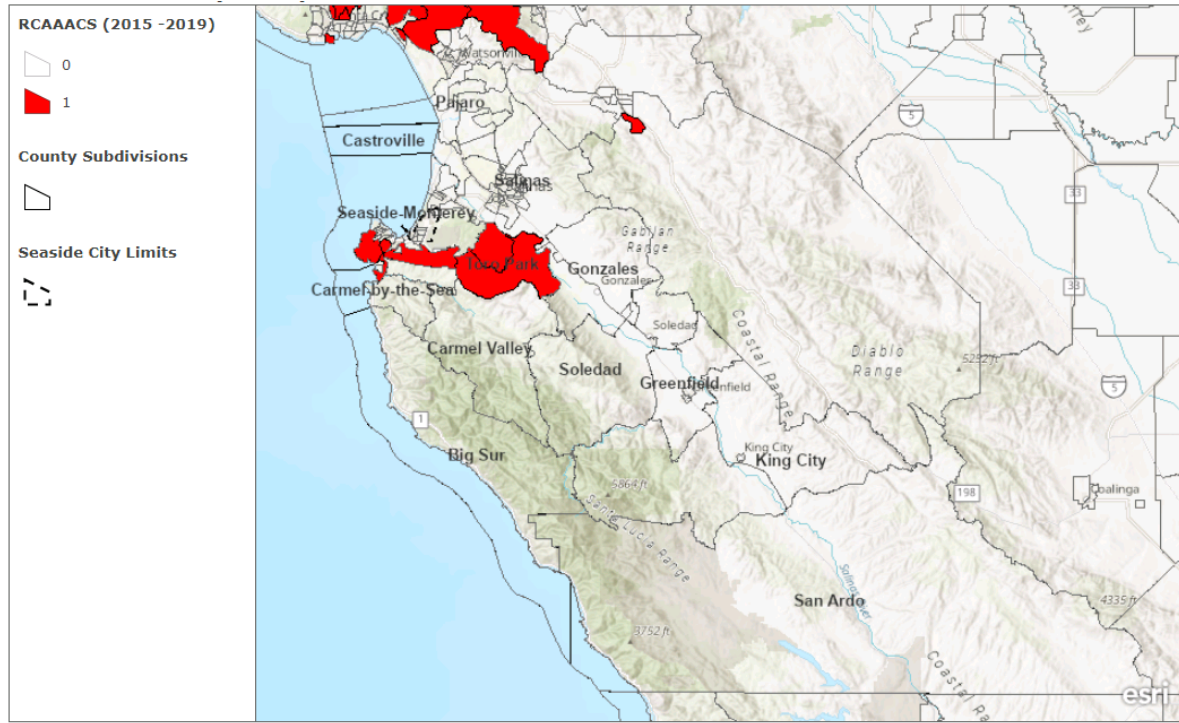
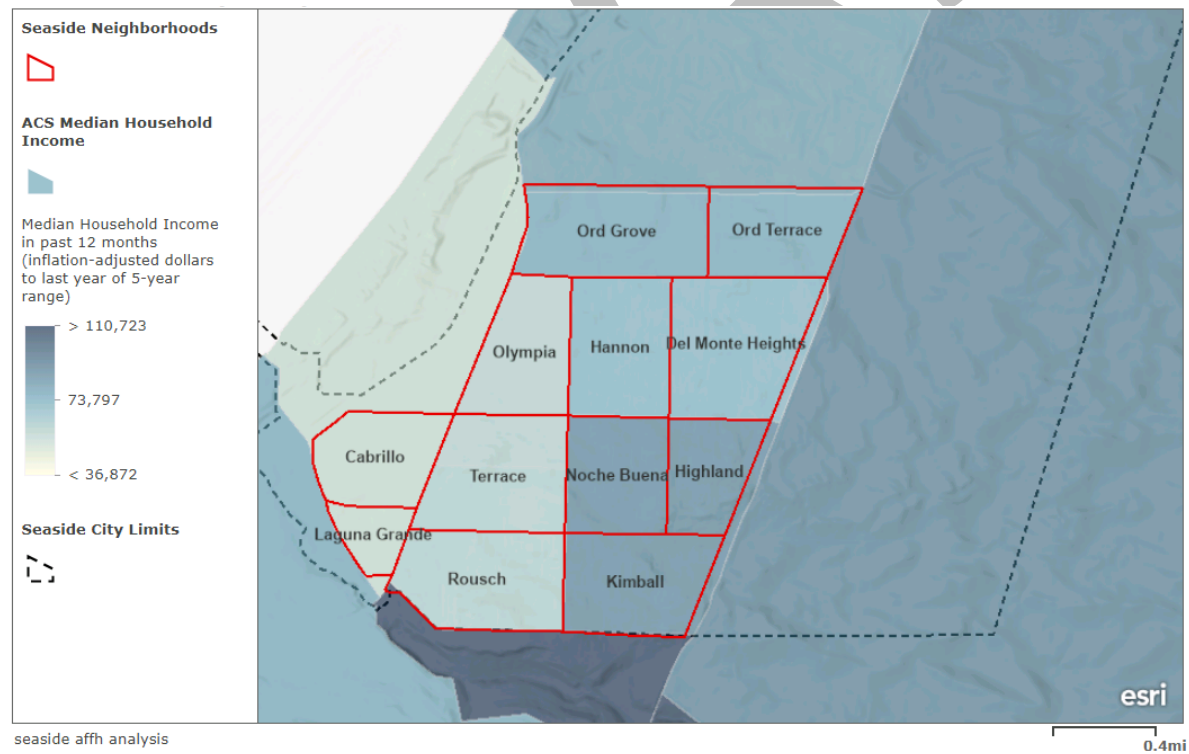


Figure App-43: Median Household Income by Tract (ACS 2017-2021)



4. Access to Opportunities

Significant disparities in access to opportunity are defined by the AFFH Final Rule as “substantial and measurable differences in access to educational, transportation, economic, and other opportunities in a community based on protected class related to housing.”

a. TCAC/HCD

To assist in the assessment of fair housing, the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC) convened in the California Fair Housing Task force to “provide research, evidence-based policy recommendations, and other strategic recommendations to HCD and other related state agencies/departments to further the fair housing goals (as defined by HCD).” The Task Force has created Opportunity Maps to identify resources levels across the state “to accompany new policies aimed at increasing access to high opportunity areas for families with children in housing financed with 9 % Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTCs)”. These opportunity maps are made from composite scores of three different domains made up of a set of indicators. [Table App-86](#) shows the full list of indicators. The opportunity maps include a measure or “filter” to identify areas with poverty and racial segregation. To identify these areas, census tracts were first filtered by poverty and then by a measure of racial segregation. The criteria for these filters were:

- Poverty: Tracts with at least 30% of population under federal poverty line.
- Racial Segregation: Tracts with location quotient higher than 1.25 for Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, or all people of color in comparison to the County.

Table App-86: Domains and List of Indicators for Opportunity Maps	
Domain	Indicator
Economic	Poverty Adult education Employment Job proximity Median home value
Environmental	CalEnviroScreen 4.0 pollution Indicators and values
Education	Math proficiency Reading proficiency High School graduation rates Student poverty rates

Source: California Fair Housing Task Force, Methodology for the 2022 TCAC/HCD Opportunity Maps, December 2021.

Regional Trends

The 2022 TCAC/HCD opportunity map for Monterey County identified higher resource areas in the western portion of the County and lower resource areas in the east and south, [Figure App-44](#)). The Peninsula cities range from highest resource areas for Carmel-by-the-Sea, Pacific Grove and Monterey to moderate resource areas for Sand City, Seaside and Marina. The Valley cities (along Highway 101) are all low resource areas. Two tracts in the County are areas with high segregation and poverty. These are both located in the City of Salinas.

Figure App-44: TCAC Composite Score- Region



seaside affh analysis

Local Trends

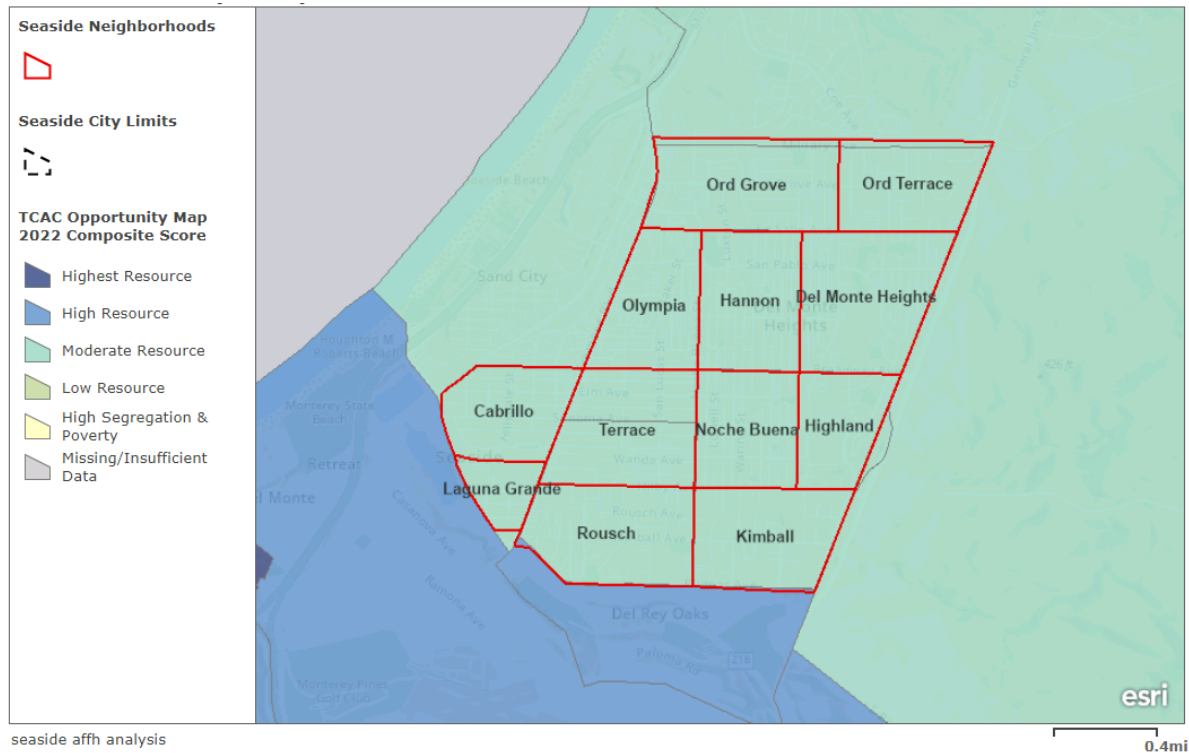
Opportunity map categorization and domain scores for Seaside census tracts are shown in [Table App-87](#) and [Figure App-45](#)). All of the city's tracts have a moderate resource designation. This is a similar designation to the City of Marina, but lower than the other Peninsula cities. As mentioned above, no areas of high poverty are located in Seaside.

Table App-87: Domains and List of Indicators for Opportunity Maps

Census Tract	Economic Score	Environmental Score	Education Score	Composite Score	Final Category
06053014107	0.657	0.321	0.529	0.029	Moderate Resource
06053014000	0.179	0.100	0.571	-0.313	Moderate Resource
06053013900	0.521	0.614	0.471	-0.043	Moderate Resource
06053013800	0.279	0.871	0.471	-0.123	Moderate Resource
06053013700	0.264	0.807	0.457	-0.161	Moderate Resource
06053013600	0.271	0.771	0.321	-0.221	Moderate Resource
06053013500	0.379	0.893	0.321	-0.112	Moderate Resource

Source: California Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer, 2022 TCAC/HCD Opportunity Maps

Figure App-45: TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas in the- City of Seaside



b. Opportunity Indices

HUD developed an index for assessing fair housing by informing communities about disparities in access to opportunities based on race ethnicity and poverty status. This section presents the HUD-developed index scores to assess Seaside residents' access to key opportunity assets in comparison to the County. [Table App-88](#) provides index scores or values (the values range from 0 to 100) for the following opportunity indicator indices:

- **Low Poverty Index:** The low poverty index captures poverty in a given neighborhood. The poverty rate is determined at the census tract level. *The higher the score, the less exposure to poverty in a neighborhood.*
- **School Proficiency Index:** The school proficiency index uses school-level data on the performance of 4th grade students on state exams to describe which neighborhoods have high-performing elementary schools nearby and which are near lower performing elementary schools. *The higher the score, the higher the school system quality is in a neighborhood.*
- **Labor Market Engagement Index:** The labor market engagement index provides a summary description of the relative intensity of labor market engagement and human capital in a neighborhood. This is based upon the level of employment, labor force participation, and educational attainment in a census tract. *The higher the score, the higher the labor force participation and human capital in a neighborhood.*
- **Transit Trips Index:** This index is based on estimates of transit trips taken by a family that meets the following description: a 3-person single-parent family with income at 50% of the median income for renters for the region (i.e., the Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA)). *The higher the transit trips index, the more likely residents in that neighborhood utilize public transit.*
- **Low Transportation Cost Index:** This index is based on estimates of transportation costs for a family that meets the following description: a 3-person single-parent family with

income at 50 % of the median income for renters for the region/CBSA. *The higher the index, the lower the cost of transportation in that neighborhood.*

- **Jobs Proximity Index:** The jobs proximity index quantifies the accessibility of a given residential neighborhood as a function of its distance to all job locations within a region/CBSA, with larger employment centers weighted more heavily. *The higher the index value, the better the access to employment opportunities for residents in a neighborhood.*
- **Environmental Health Index:** The environmental health index summarizes potential exposure to harmful toxins at a neighborhood level. The higher the index value, the less exposure to toxins harmful to human health. *Therefore, the higher the value, the better the environmental quality of a neighborhood, where a neighborhood is a census block-group.*

Regional Trends

In Monterey County, Hispanic and Native American residents were more likely (compared to other racial/ethnic groups) to be impacted by poverty, limited access to proficient schools, have a lower labor participation rate and reside in areas with the lowest environmental quality levels. Black residents scored highest as most likely to utilize public transportation and had the lowest cost of transportation. White and Asian residents had the closest proximity to jobs. For the population living below the poverty line in the county, residents had lower transportation costs, regardless of race or ethnicity. Asian residents living below poverty had better index scores for all categories compared to Asian residents above the poverty line. Black, Hispanic and Native American residents below the poverty line face a severe lack of access to proficient schools in the county.

Local Trends

In Seaside, while index scores for transit access, low transportation costs and environmental health are favorable, less opportunities are seen for access to jobs, proficient schools and labor market participation. The likelihood of poverty is higher for all racial and ethnic groups compared to the County overall. Hispanic residents in Seaside are more likely to face poverty while all minority populations have less access to proficient schools compared to White residents. Black residents in Seaside have the highest score for labor participation and, along with Hispanic residents, utilize public transit the most. Hispanic residents have the lowest transportation costs and also are most likely to live close to jobs. All residents of the city, regardless of race or ethnicity, have similar environmental health scores. For Seaside's population living below the poverty line, some access to opportunities decline while others increase. For instance, Black, Hispanic and Asian residents living below the poverty line have a higher labor market score compared to these racial groups living above the poverty line while White and Native American residents have lower labor market scores. Labor market participation scores are higher for Black, Hispanic and Asian residents below the poverty line compared to the residents of these racial and ethnic groups not living in poverty.

Table App-88: Opportunity Indicators by Race/Ethnicity

	Low Poverty Index	School Proficiency Index	Labor Market Index	Transit Index	Low Transportation Cost Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Environmental Health Index
Monterey County							
Total Population							
White	65.84	50.07	60.65	59.73	42.66	59.62	66.45
Black	55.53	25.21	51.70	66.97	48.52	44.82	55.47
Hispanic	35.58	12.52	29.63	61.05	46.63	45.15	42.65
Asian or Pacific Islander	61.51	40.33	55.75	62.03	44.21	57.54	57.60
Native American	49.86	26.46	41.98	61.72	45.27	50.42	55.03
Population below federal poverty line							
White	55.97	43.61	54.23	58.48	45.39	56.19	67.88
Black	49.21	5.32	49.59	69.03	56.54	42.40	44.63
Hispanic	32.15	9.37	26.92	60.83	47.72	44.97	41.51
Asian or Pacific Islander	76.33	59.58	73.37	66.77	45.93	67.42	63.74
Native American	23.49	7.85	18.71	57.39	50.76	38.11	41.45
City of Seaside							
Total Population							
White	42.19	36.09	40.30	68.46	59.81	45.81	66.18
Black	37.53	24.33	41.44	73.23	61.81	41.51	65.47
Hispanic	31.57	24.9	39.22	73.26	66.00	46.57	65.94
Asian or Pacific Islander	38.24	27.67	38.64	71.13	61.97	44.05	66.81
Native American	36.18	29.74	40.77	70.64	63.12	44.70	66.52
Population below federal poverty line							
White	43.80	31.33	38.78	64.03	59.16	46.25	65.32
Black	33.57	24.37	46.25	74.63	64.43	42.93	65.05
Hispanic	28.17	24.69	41.43	74.63	67.87	45.51	65.67
Asian or Pacific Islander	34.16	23.92	44.66	73.44	65.44	42.28	65.31
Native American	36.37	29.88	28.56	75.21	60.75	46.20	65.95

Note: American Community Survey Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. See text for index score meanings. Table is comparing the total Seaside and County population, by race/ethnicity, to the Seaside and County population living below the federal poverty line, also by race/ethnicity.

Source: Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Data and Mapping Tool (AFFH-T), 2017

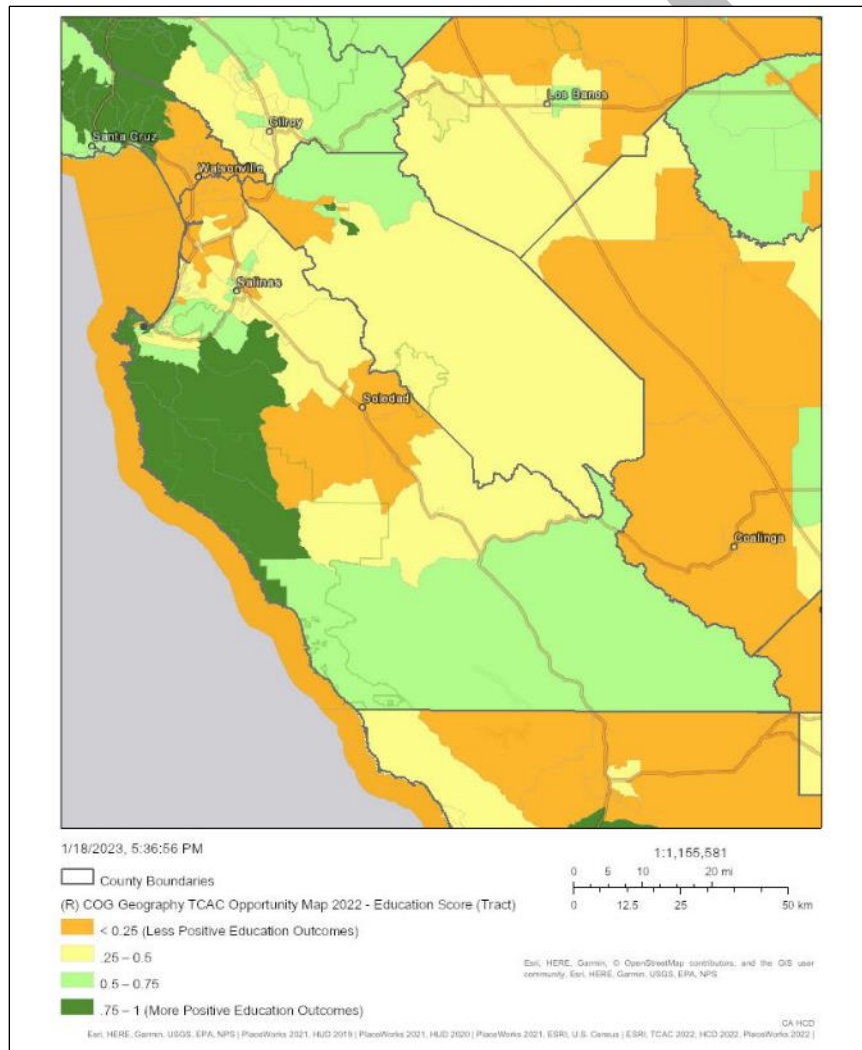
c. Education

Regional Trends

School proficiency scores are indicators of school system quality. *The higher the score, the higher the quality of schools.* In Monterey County, Whites and Asian residents higher school proficiency indices (50 and 40, respectively) compared to Black, Hispanic, and Native American residents. For residents living below the federal poverty line, scores were lower for all races except for Asian residents where the score increased from 40 to 60. For Black, Hispanic and Asian students below the poverty line, school proficiency scores were exceedingly low (all below 10).

The HCD/TCAC education scores for the region show the distribution of education quality based on education outcomes ([Figure App-46](#)). Higher education scores are concentrated along the Peninsula, the southern portion of the County. Lower education scores are found in northern and central inland tracts, including many of the Valley cities.

Figure App-46: TCAC Education Score- Region



Source: California Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer, 2022

Local Trends

In Seaside, school proficiency scores for all races range from 24 to 36 across all races and from 24 to 31 across all races living below the federal poverty line. White and Native American population indices are higher than the other race groups, indicating access to better quality schools, while Black and Hispanic population indices are the lowest. Populations living below the poverty line tended to score either lower or the same than the population at-large.

Seaside is part of the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District (School District). This School District has 17 schools, eight of which are located in Seaside. This includes the Dual Language Academy of the Monterey Peninsula, which is a K-8 school that has a Two-Way Bilingual Immersion (TWBI) program.

The California Department of Education has an online tool called the California School Dashboard (Dashboard).⁴⁰ This Dashboard displays the performance of local education agencies, schools and student groups on a set of state and local measures to identify strengths, challenges and areas in need of improvement. According to the Dashboard website, the School District's information for the 2021/22 school year included the following: Enrollment was 9,349 students, 65.4% of students were considered socioeconomically disadvantaged, 28.3% of students were English language learners, English Language Arts scores were 34.4 points below the State standard and Math scores were 83.3 points below the State standard.

GreatSchools.org is a non-profit organization that rates schools across the States. The GreatSchools Summary Rating calculation is based on four ratings: Student Progress Rating or Academic Progress Rating, College Readiness Rating, Equity Rating, and Test Score Rating. Ratings at the lower end of the scale (1-4) signal that the school is "below average," 5-6 indicate "average," and 7-10 are "above average."⁴¹ Figure App-47 shows that Seaside elementary, middle, and high schools rate from below average to average, with the lowest average schools in the southern half of the City (including the Rousch and Del Monte Heights neighborhoods). The TCAC's Education Score⁴² map (Figure App-48) shows that these census tracts in the middle of the City that do not have schools also have lower Education scores (0.25-0.5).

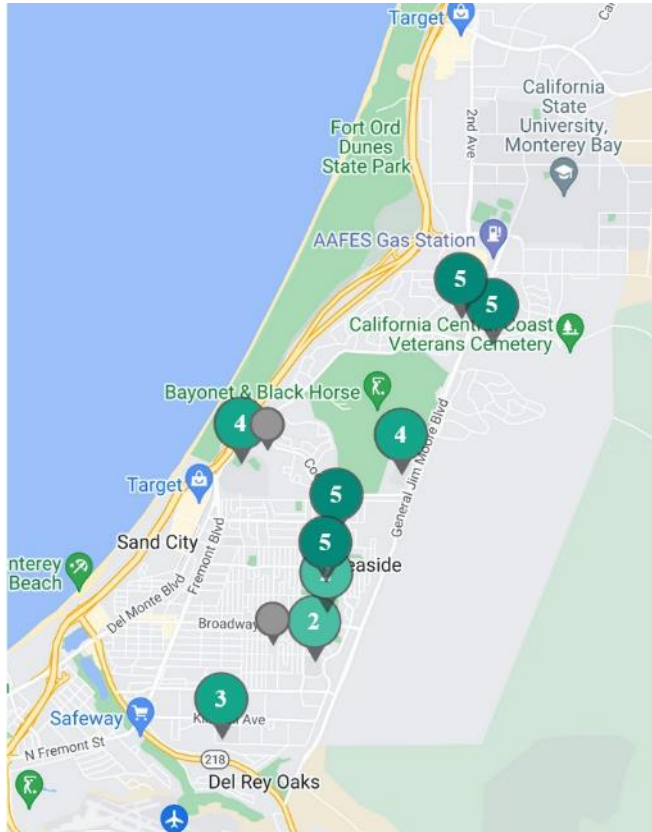
Regionally, Seaside's School Proficiency Index scores are lower compared to Monterey County for some racial and ethnic groups, including White, Black and Asian residents. However, Hispanic and Native American groups in Seaside have higher index scores than the County overall. The TCAC education map (Figure App-46) also shows that, while Seaside has lower education scores than the southern Peninsula cities, the scores are higher than or similar to cities and unincorporated areas to the north and east (including Marina and the Valley cities of Salinas, King City, Greenfield, Soledad and Gonzales).

⁴⁰ California Department of Education www.cde.ca.gov

⁴¹ For more information of GreatSchools ratings, visit: <https://www.greatschools.org/gk/ratings/>

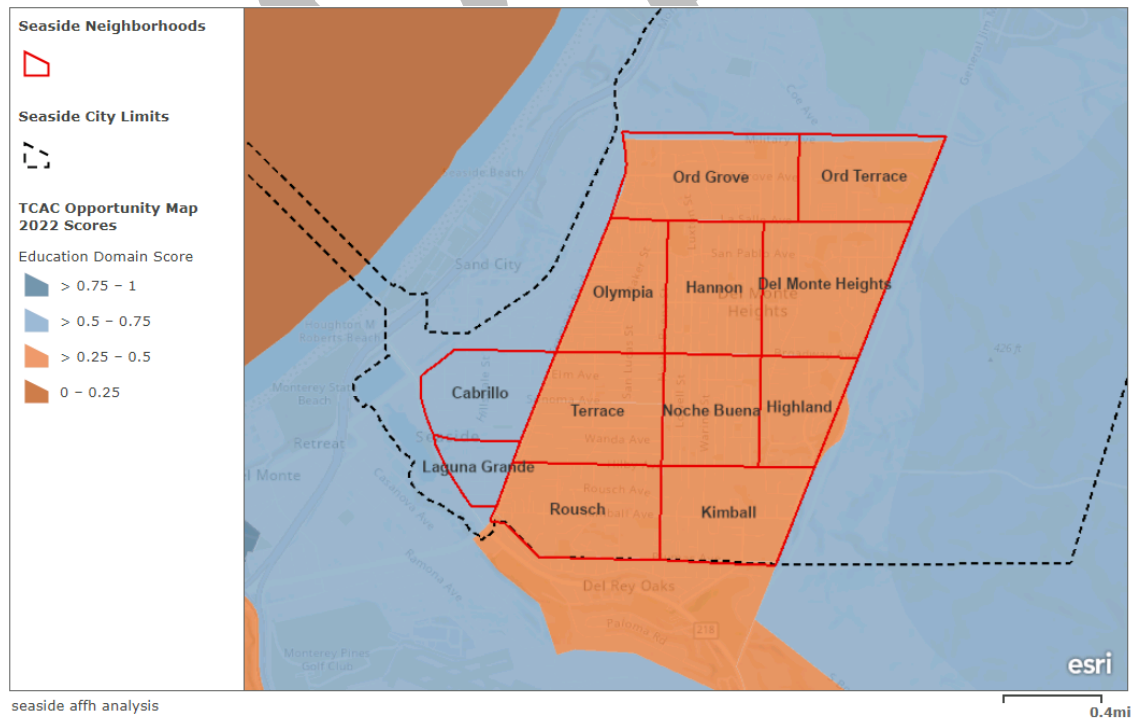
⁴² Education scores are a composite of different indicators including math proficiency, reading proficiency, high school graduation rates, student poverty rates

Figure App-47: GreatSchools Summary Ratings



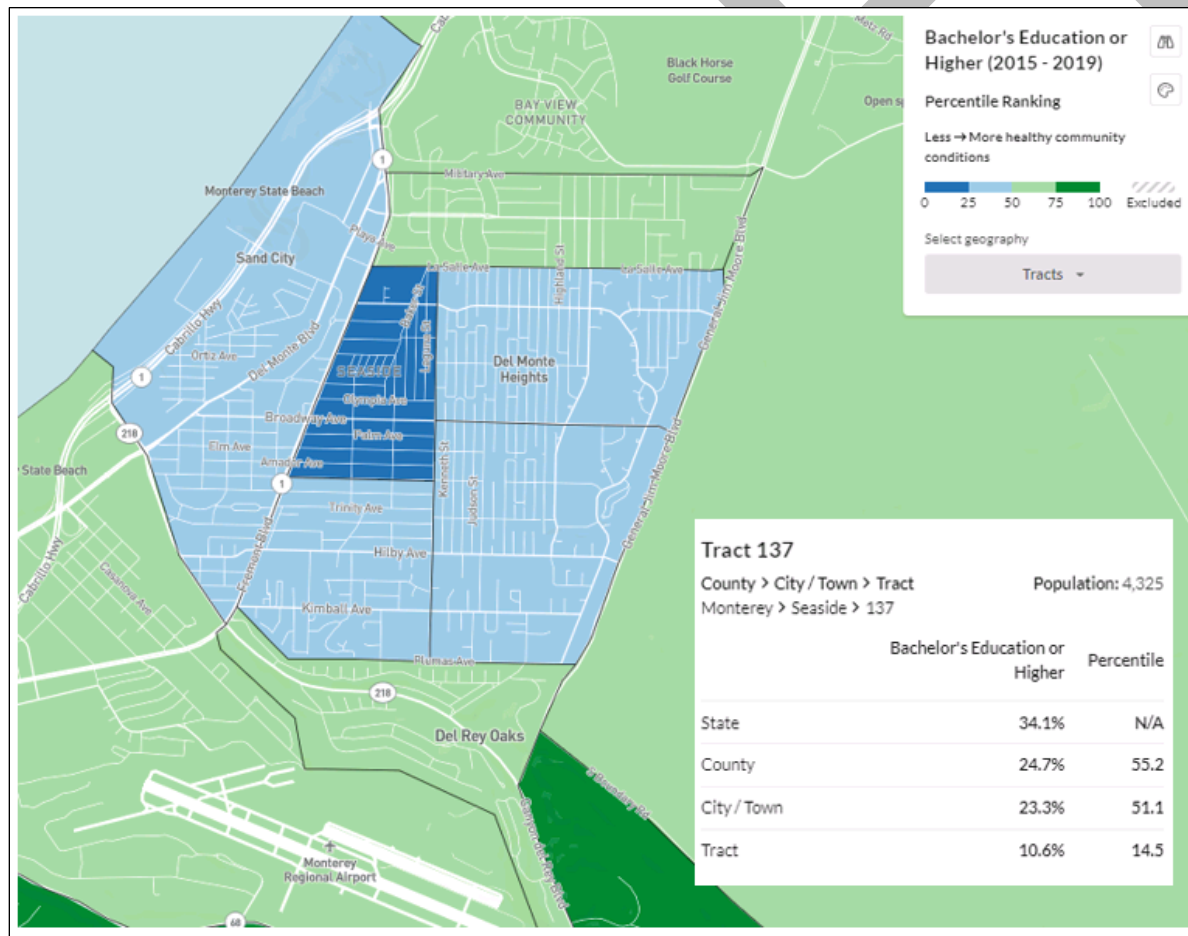
Source: www.greatschools.org

Figure App-48: TCAC Education Scores- Seaside



Healthy Places Index (HPI) is a new tool that allows local officials to diagnose and change community conditions that affect health outcomes and the wellbeing of residents. The HPI tool was developed by the Public Health Alliance of Southern California to assist in comparing community conditions across the state and combined 25 community characteristics such as transportation, housing, education, economic, and social factors into a single indexed HPI Percentile Score, where lower percentiles indicate lower conditions. One of the indicators reviewed by HPI Indicators is bachelor's degree attainment. A college education is essential for many higher-paying careers, and it also helps people develop the cognitive skills and knowledge necessary to make healthy choices. As seen in [Figure App-49](#), census tract 137 (the neighborhoods of Olympia and northern Terrace) have the lowest bachelor's degree attainment in the City. In this tract, only 11% of persons over the age of 25 have a bachelor's degree or higher. College graduation rates vary across California, and the nation, reflecting historic and often persistent funding inequities in places with fewer resources and social power, such as African American/Black, Latino, working class communities, and those with low-English proficiency. In this case, lower educational attainment is seen in a community identified to have a concentration of minorities, particularly Hispanic population, as well as poverty. Improving the rate of people attending and graduating college requires policies that encourage student success during college, as well as in the years leading up to college.

Figure App-49: HPI- Bachelor's Education or Higher



d. Transportation

Regional Trends

HUD's opportunity indicators have two categories to describe transportation-transit index⁴³ and low transportation cost index.⁴⁴ In the County, transit index scores are in the 60s for all races/ethnicities except for White residents, which has the lowest transit index of 60. Black residents have the highest index score of 67. For residents living below the poverty line, the transit indices have a slightly larger range from 57 for Native American residents to 70 for Black residents. Regardless of income, Black residents have the highest transit index. In the County, low transportation cost indices have a small range from 43 to 49 across all races and are slightly higher for residents living below the poverty line. Like transit indices, Black residents have the highest low transportation cost indices, while White residents have the lowest. Considering that a higher transit index score indicates a higher likelihood to use public transit and a higher "low transportation cost" indicates a lower cost of transportation, Monterey County's Black residents had higher access and likelihood of using public transit while White residents had lower access and were least likely to use transit.

Local Trends

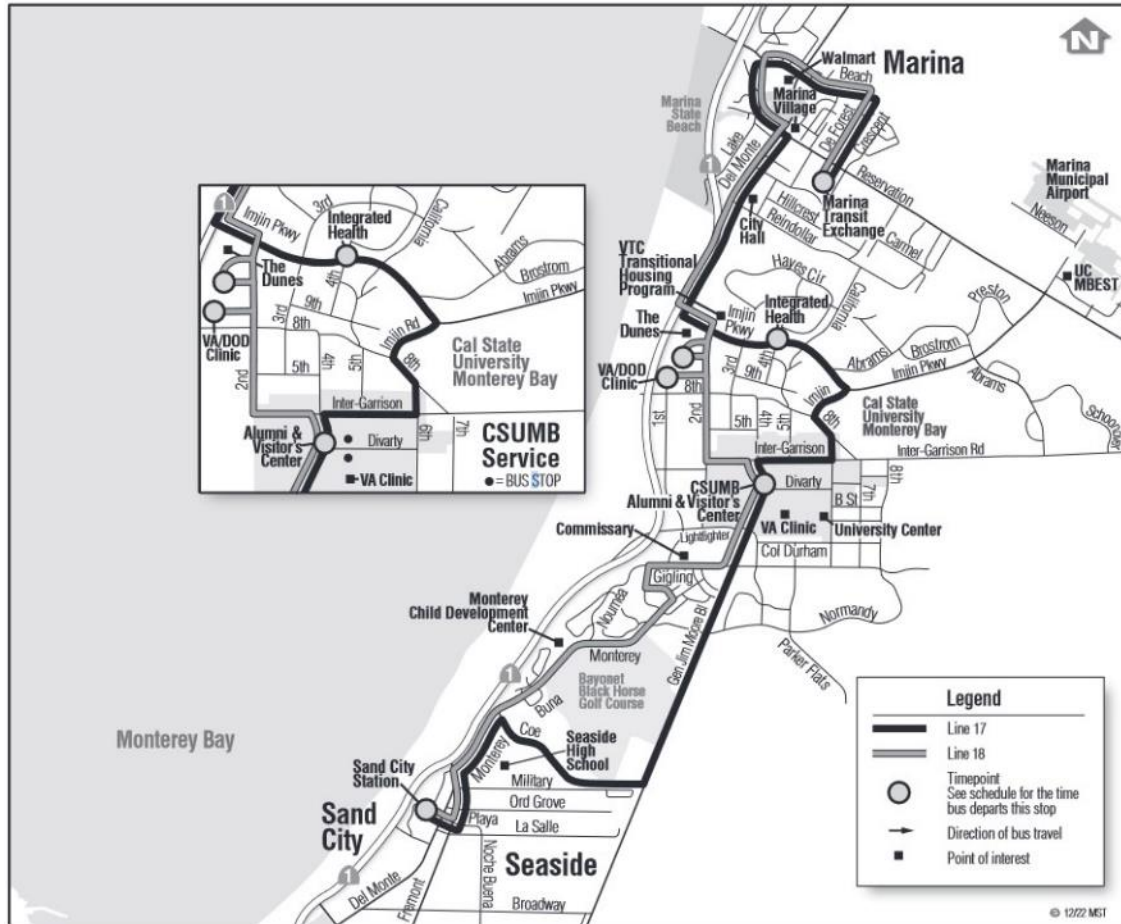
Transit index scores are approximately five to ten points higher in Seaside compared to the County and range from 69 to 73. For those residents living below the poverty line, use of transit increases slightly regardless of race or ethnicity, with the exception of White residents where usage decreased. In Seaside, Black and Hispanic residents are most likely to use public transit while White residents are the least likely. Low transportation cost indices in the City are in the mid-60s for White residents and the mid 70s for all other residents. Similar to the County, transit usage was slightly higher for residents of all races and ethnicities living below the poverty line except for White residents. Considering that a higher transit index score indicates a higher likelihood to use public transit and a higher "low transportation cost" indicates a lower cost of transportation, Seaside has better access to transit compared to the County.

Monterey-Salinas Transit provides bus service throughout Monterey County. Several lines traverse across the Monterey Peninsula, including two that provide service to Marina, Seaside and Sand City. [Figure App-50](#) shows the routes for bus route 17 and 18. Service for these two lines is available every 30 minutes starting after 7:00 a.m. and ending before 10:00 p.m. [on weekdays and every 60 minutes starting after 7:00 a.m. and ending before 7:00 p.m. on weekends.](#) 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 most recent data posted (2019), Seaside has an AllTransit Performance Score of 6.2. This is a moderate score but the map in [Figure App-51](#) shows transit scores are lower in the Ord Grove and Ord Terrace areas along with the eastern portions of the City along General Jim Moore Boulevard. According to the AllTransit Equity metric, 98.6% of Seaside households are within ½ mile of a transit route, but no households have access to full day, 24-hour service, or high frequency rush hour transit. This is consistent with the route information available from Monterey-Salinas Transit.

⁴³ The transit index is based on estimates of transit trips taken by a family that meets the following description: a 3-person single-parent family with income at 50 % of the median income for renters for the region (i.e., the Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA). The higher the transit trips index, the more likely residents in that neighborhood utilize public transit.

⁴⁴ The low transportation cost index is based on estimates of transportation costs for a family that meets the following description: a 3-person single-parent family with income at 50% of the median income for renters for the region/CBSA. The higher the index, the lower the cost of transportation in that neighborhood.

Figure App-50: Transit Service in Seaside



Source: Monterey-Salinas Transit, mst.org/routes

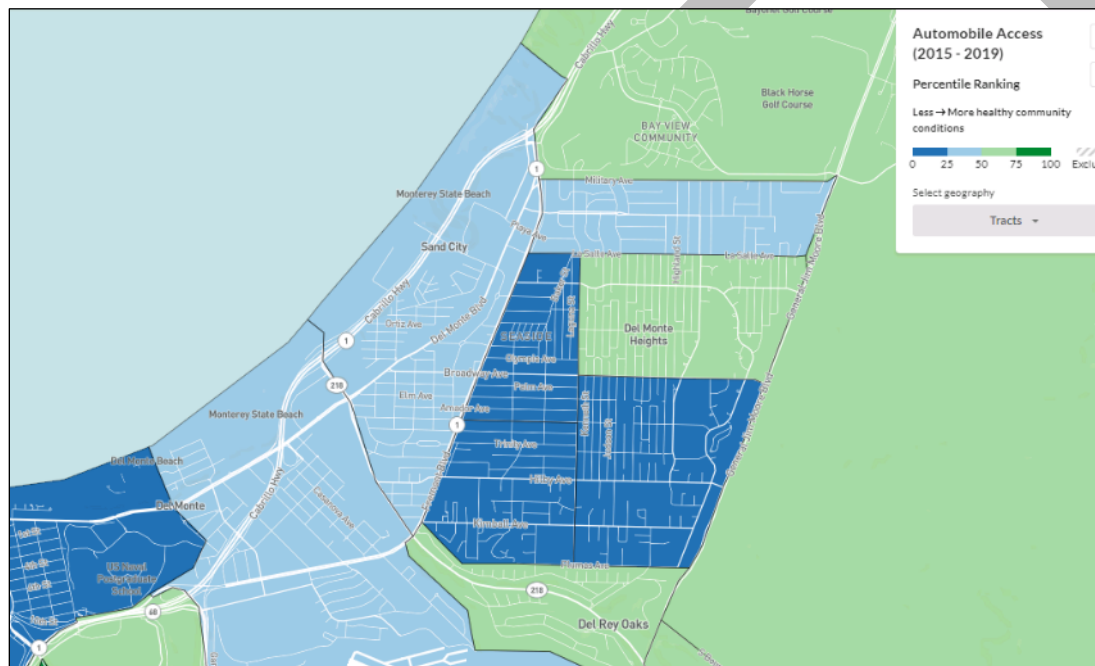
Figure App-51: AllTransit Performance Score- Seaside



Source: AllTransit, atltransit.cnt.org

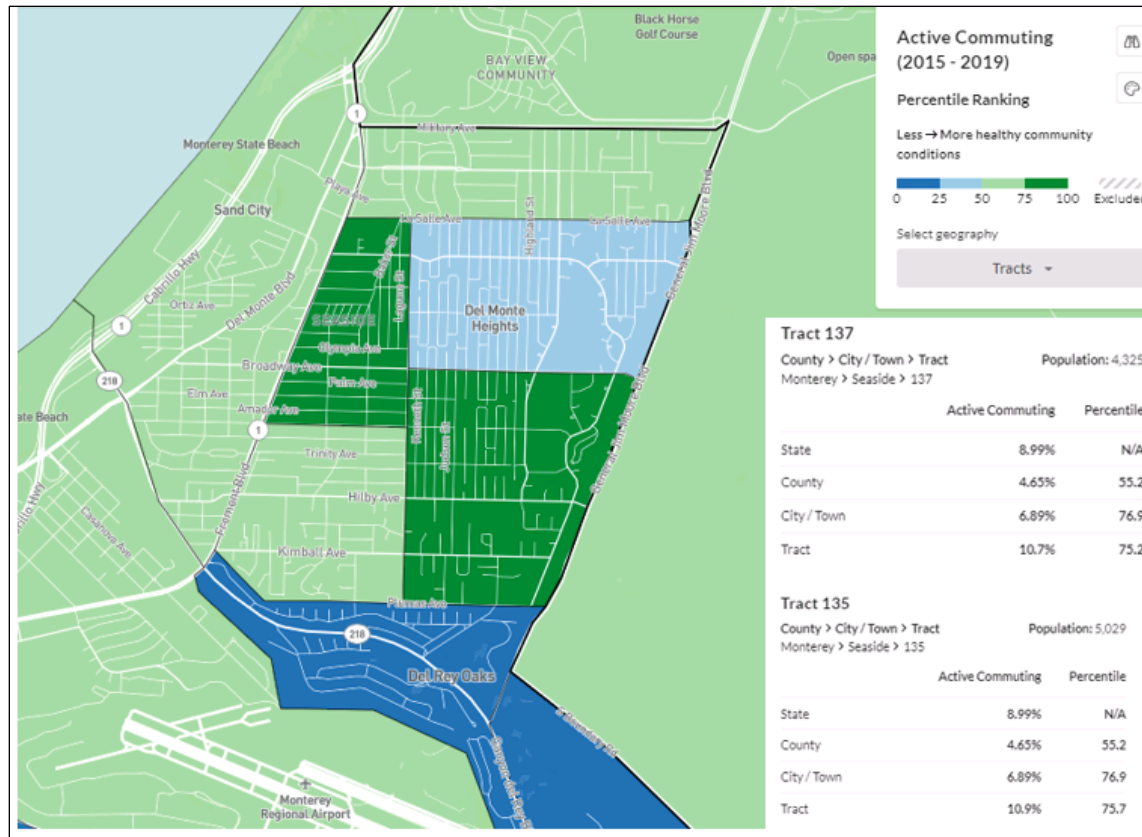
The Healthy Place Index mapping tool also includes access to automobiles (based on the percentage of households with access to a car) as a measure of transportation access and opportunities. As seen in [Figure App-52](#), access to automobiles is lowest in neighborhoods along Noche Buena Street, in the neighborhoods of Olympia, Terrace, and Rousch to the west, and Noche Buena, Highland, and Kimball to the east. According to the HPI, “places with a high percentage of people without cars tend to have a higher number of people walking, bicycling and taking public transportation to get around, even if the existing infrastructure (i.e., sidewalks, bike lanes, bus stops) and service (i.e. bus routes, rail lines) is inadequate.”⁴⁵ Tracts 135 and 137 are consistent with these trends. In both of these tracts, about 11% of workers over the age of 16 commute to work (transit, walking, or cycling), compared to 7% in the city and 5% in the County. However, access to public transit is lowest east of Yosemite Street ([Figure App-51](#)), the neighborhoods of Highland and east Kimball have the highest need for public transit given their limited automobile access and higher tendencies to use it. Alternatively, providing housing opportunities for lower income residents, like those in Census tract 135 and 137, near existing transit can also improve their access to transportation.

Figure App-52: HPI – Automobile Access



⁴⁵ map.healthypacesindex.org; Automobile access: What is the connection to health?

Figure App-53: HPI – Active Commuting



e. Economic

Regional Trends

HUD's opportunity indicators provide indices for labor market and jobs proximity. The labor market index is based on the level of employment, labor force participation, and educational attainment in a census tract. Monterey County's labor market indices ranged from 30 to 61, with Hispanic residents having the lowest index and White residents having the highest. Indices for Monterey County residents living below the poverty line dropped for all races except for Asian residents, whose labor market index increased to 73. The most significant drop occurred for Native American residents living below the poverty line, where the labor market index decreased from 42 to 19. HUD's jobs proximity index quantifies the accessibility of a neighborhood to jobs in the region. County jobs proximity indices range from 45 for Black and Hispanic residents to 60 for White residents. The jobs proximity map in [Figure App-54](#) shows the distribution of scores in Monterey County. The highest scores are tracts along the Peninsula, the southern coast line and areas west of Soledad and east of Gonzales in the central portion of the county.

The TCAC Economic Scores are a composite of jobs proximity as well as poverty, adult education, employment, and median home value characteristics. The map in [Figure App-55](#) shows that the lowest economic scores are located in the southern portion of the county as well as along the Valley cities along Highway 101. The highest economic scores are concentrated in the Peninsula and the Carmel Valley. A few higher resource tracts are also located in the city of Salinas and the northeast edge of the county.

Figure App-54: HUD Jobs Proximity Index- Region

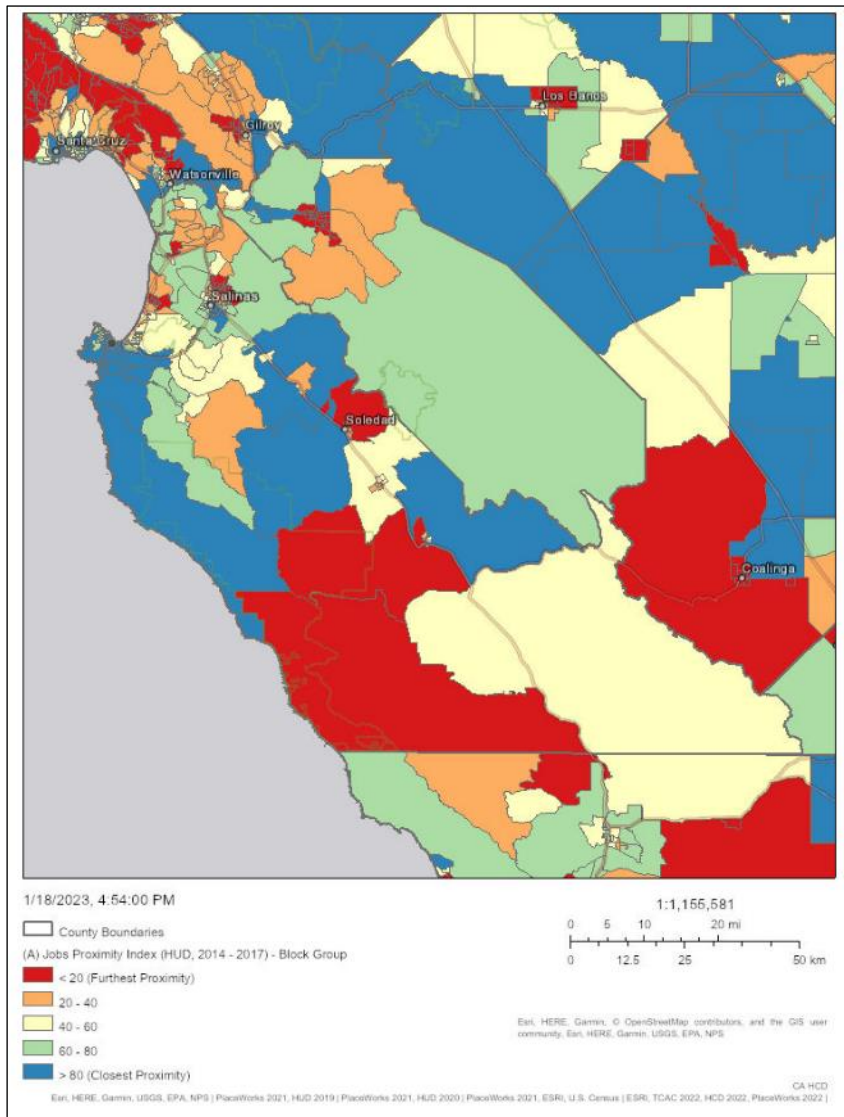
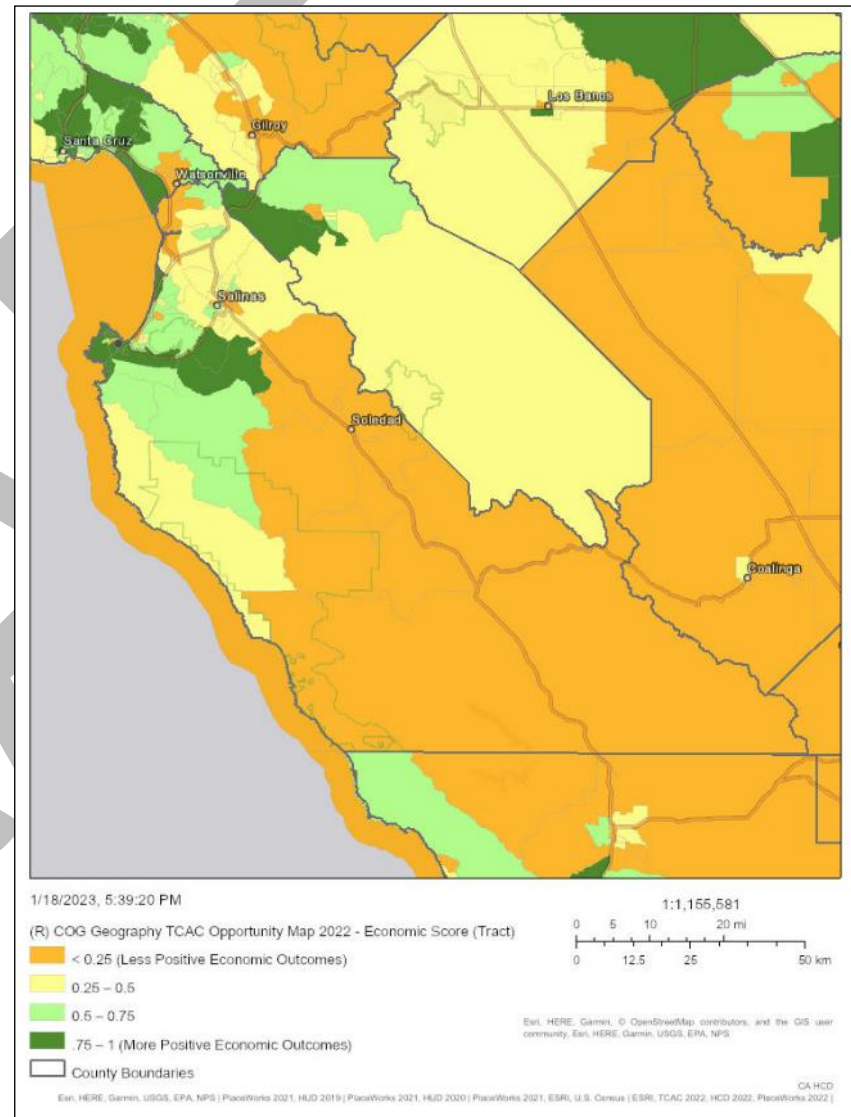


Figure App-55: TCAC Economic Score- Region



Local Trends

As described earlier, HUD's opportunity indicators provide indices for labor market and jobs proximity. The labor market index is based on level of employment, labor force participation, and educational attainment in a census tract. Seaside's labor market indices range from 39 to 41, with Asians having the lowest index and Blacks having the highest. Seaside's Black, Hispanic and Asian populations living below the poverty line have higher labor market indices than the population overall, while White and Native American residents have lower indices. Seaside's job proximity indices are in the 40s for all race and ethnicities regardless of income level. For the population overall, Hispanic residents have the closest job proximity (47) while Black residents have the farthest (42). For the population below the poverty line, White and Native American residents have closer access to jobs (46) while Asian residents have the furthest access (42). Overall, Seaside's indices are lower than Monterey County for both the labor market and jobs proximity, except for Hispanic residents where the indices are higher. Within Seaside, jobs proximity scores are lower in the neighborhood north of the Bayonet Black Horse Golf Course, the Highland neighborhood and portions of the Ord Grove, Ord Terrace and Del Monte Heights neighborhoods ([Figure App-56](#)). This is likely to the distance between these neighborhoods and the city's commercial areas.

The TCAC's Economic Score is based on a composite of the following area characteristics: poverty, adult education, employment, job proximity, median home value. Within the City, the lowest economic indices are found in Census Tract 140, which covers Laguna Grande and Cabrillo ([Figure App-57](#)). Most neighborhoods east of Freemont Boulevard have similar Economic composite scores, except for Ord Grove and Ord Terrace, where scores are more positive than the rest of the City. Considering that these neighborhoods are further from jobs, their higher economic scores are not due to jobs proximity but rather the socioeconomic composition of the residents (See [Figure App-43](#) [higher incomes] and [Figure App-49](#) [higher education]) and home values.

Figure App-56: Jobs Proximity Index- Seaside

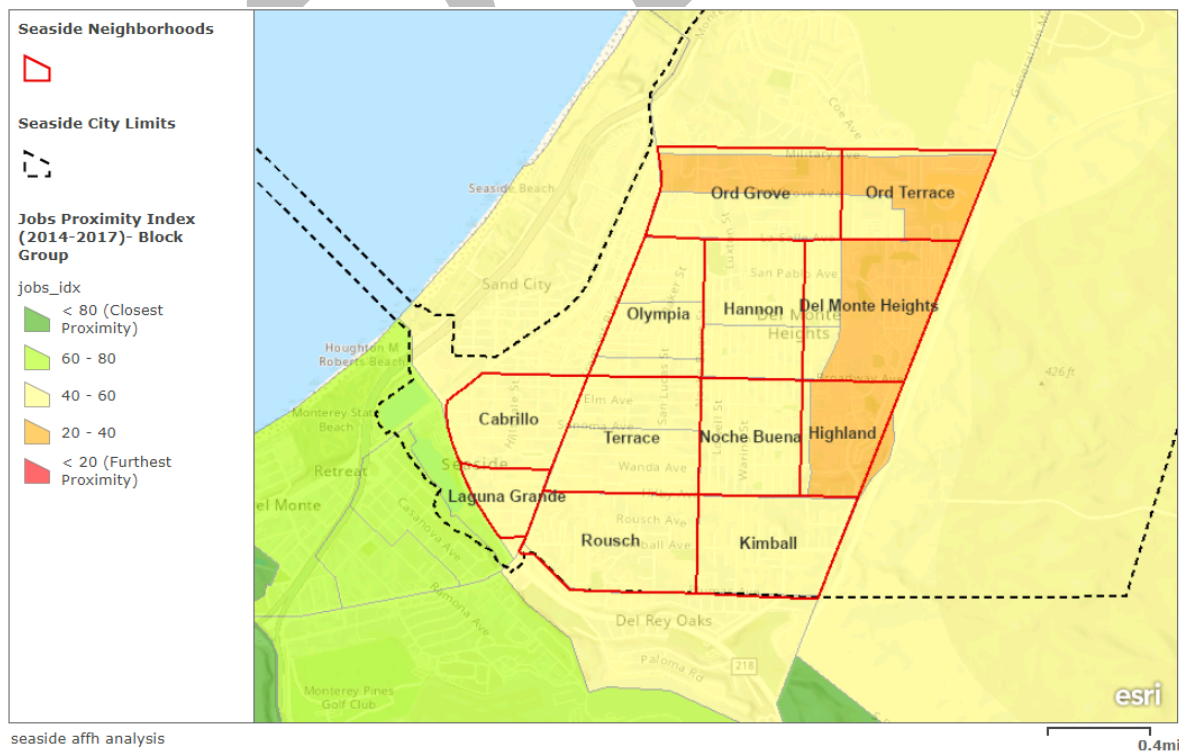
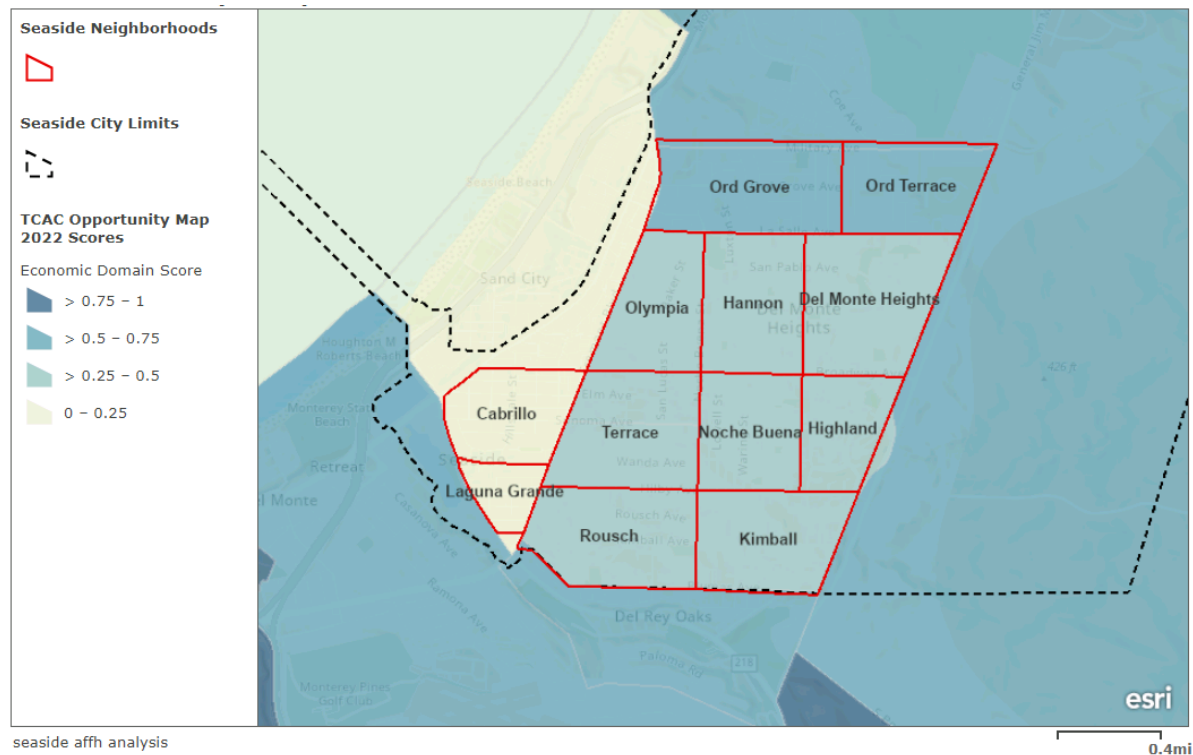


Figure App-57: TCAC Economic Score- Seaside



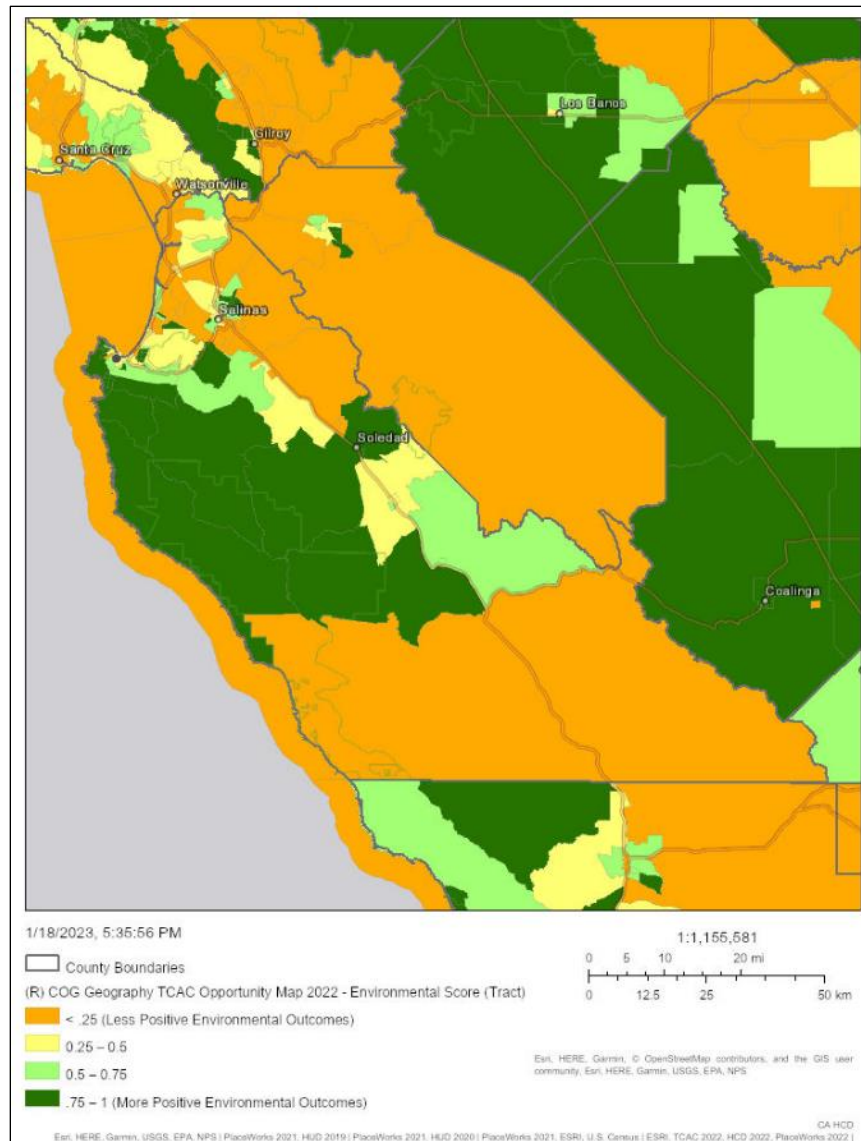
f. Environment

The TCAC Environmental Score is based on CalEnviroScreen 4.0 scores. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) utilizes these scores to help identify California communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution. 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.

Regional Trends

TCAC's environmental scores are lowest in the southern part of the county, and in and around the cities of Greenfield, Gonzales, Seaside, Marina and Salinas ([Figure App-58](#)), indicating low environmental outcomes.

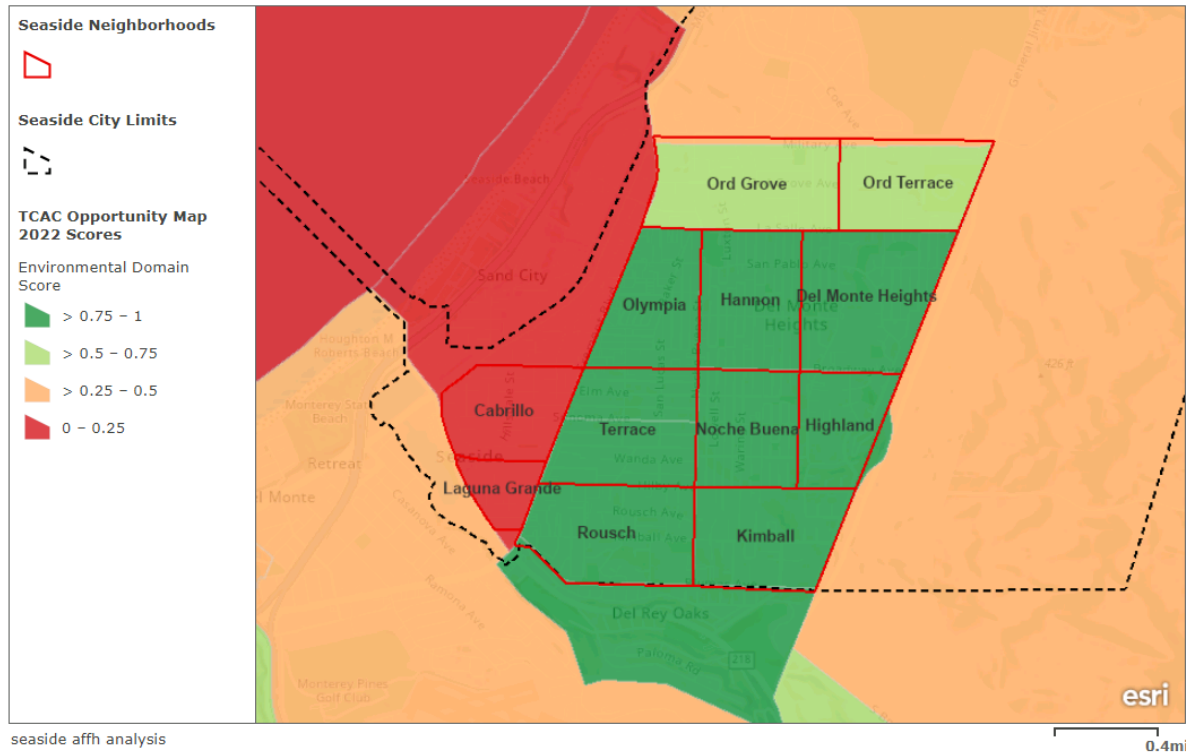
Figure App-58: TCAC Environmental Score- Region



Local Trends

As mentioned earlier, TCAC's environmental score is based on the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 scores, which measures for environmental factors/exposure to pollutants, sensitive populations (e.g., seniors, children), and socioeconomic factors. As shown in [Figure App-59](#), most census tracts in the north and western portions of the City of Seaside (outside of the neighborhoods) have low TCAC environmental scores (less than 0.5). Most neighborhoods east of Freemont Boulevard and west of General Jim Moore Boulevard have environmental scores above 0.5 (more positive outcomes).

Figure App-59: TCAC Environmental Score- Seaside



Access to parks, recreation and open space is also crucial to healthy communities. To affirmatively further fair housing, all residents, regardless of demographics, should have access to recreational areas and open space. The City of Seaside has 86 acres of open space, including 22 neighborhood parks and the Laguna Grande Regional Park, which is located in the cities of Seaside and Monterey. The Seaside portion of the Laguna Grande Regional Park includes Roberts Lake as well as vegetation and natural habitat areas, walking trails, barbecue areas, picnic tables and a playground.⁴⁶ [Figure App-60](#) shows protected open space in Seaside. In addition, Monterey State Beach is located in the southwest corner of the city. As shown in [Figure App-60](#), there is a lack of parks in the Olympia, Terrace, and Rousch neighborhoods. HPI's mapping tool also shows a disproportionate access to parks throughout the City, based on the percent of people living within walkable distance (half-mile) of a park, beach, or open space ([Figure App-61](#)). In Olympia and north Terrace (census tract 137), 77% have park access, compared to 94% of the total City population.

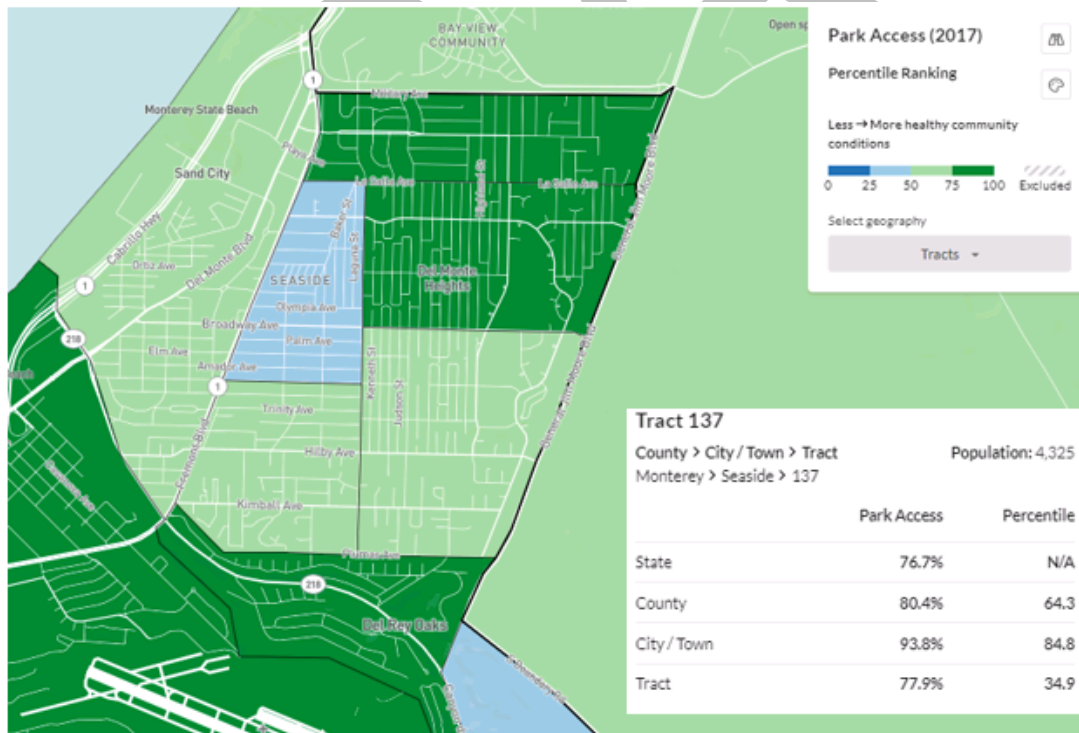
⁴⁶ City of Seaside website; ci.seaside.ca.us

Figure App-60: Parks in Seaside



Source: City of Seaside

Figure App-61: HPI – Park Access



5. Disproportionate Housing Needs

The AFFH Rule Guidebook defines “disproportionate housing needs” as “a condition in which there are significant disparities in the proportion of members of a protected class experiencing a category of housing needs when compared to the proportion of a member of any other relevant groups or the total population experiencing the category of housing need in the applicable geographic area” (24 C.F.R. § 5.152). The analysis is completed by assessing cost burden, severe cost burden, overcrowding, and substandard housing.

The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) developed by the Census for HUD provides detailed information on housing needs by income level for different types of households in Seaside. Housing problems considered by CHAS include:

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

According to CHAS data based on the 2015-2019 ACS (the most recent dataset available), Monterey County households experience housing problems at lower rates (49%) than Seaside households (57%). In both the County and City, renters are more likely to be affected by housing problems than owners.

a. Cost Burden

Regional Trends

In Monterey County, approximately 40% of households experienced cost burdens in 2019 ([Table App-89](#)). Renters experience cost burdens at higher rates than owners (51% compared to 30%), regardless of race. Among renters, American Indian, Black and Hispanic households experience the highest rates of cost burden (59%, 56% and 55%). A large percentage of Monterey County’s homeowners have monthly housing costs that are 30% or more of their monthly income ([Figure App-62](#)). Tracts with the highest percentage of cost burdened homeowners are concentrated in Carmel, Marina and Salinas. There are more census tracts with a high concentration of cost burdened renter households than cost burdened owner households, and these areas of concentration are located throughout cities and unincorporated areas in the Peninsula as well as Salinas and Greenfield ([Figure App-63](#)).

Table App-89: Housing Problems by Race, Monterey County							
	White	Black	Asian	Am. Ind.	Pac Isl.	Hispanic	All
With Housing Problem							
Owner-Occupied	30%	35%	33%	34%	61%	44%	37%
Renter-Occupied	51%	59%	47%	58%	73%	71%	62%
All Households	39%	51%	39%	45%	66%	60%	49%
With Cost Burden >30%							
Owner-Occupied	29%	35%	30%	15%	49%	33%	30%
Renter-Occupied	47%	56%	35%	59%	42%	55%	51%
All Households	36%	50%	32%	35%	46%	46%	40%

Note: Data presented in this table are based on special tabulations from sample Census data. The number of households in each category usually deviates slightly from the 100% total due to the need to extrapolate sample data out to total households. Interpretations of these data should focus on the proportion of households in need of assistance rather than on precise numbers. In the 2015-2019 CHAS data, the “other” race category (such as multiple races) is not included.

Source: HUD CHAS, (2015-2019).

Figure App-62: Cost Burdened Owners (2019) – Region

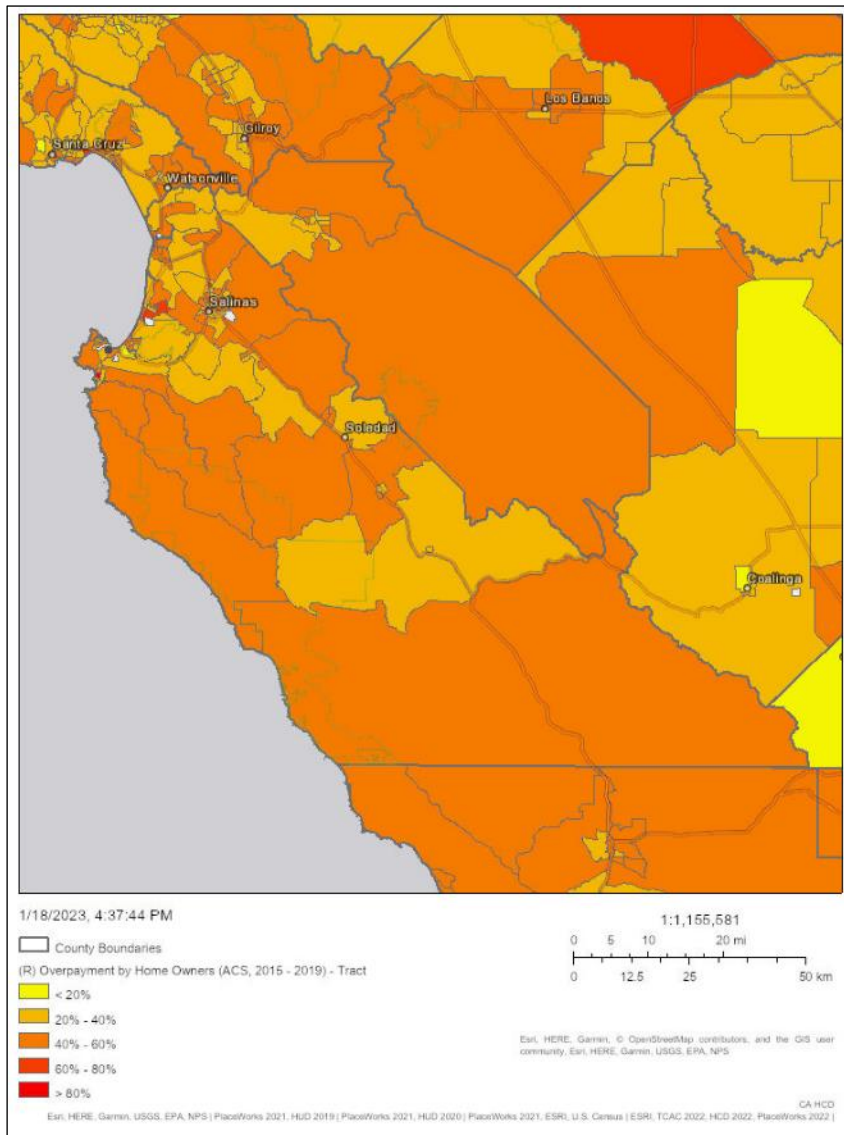
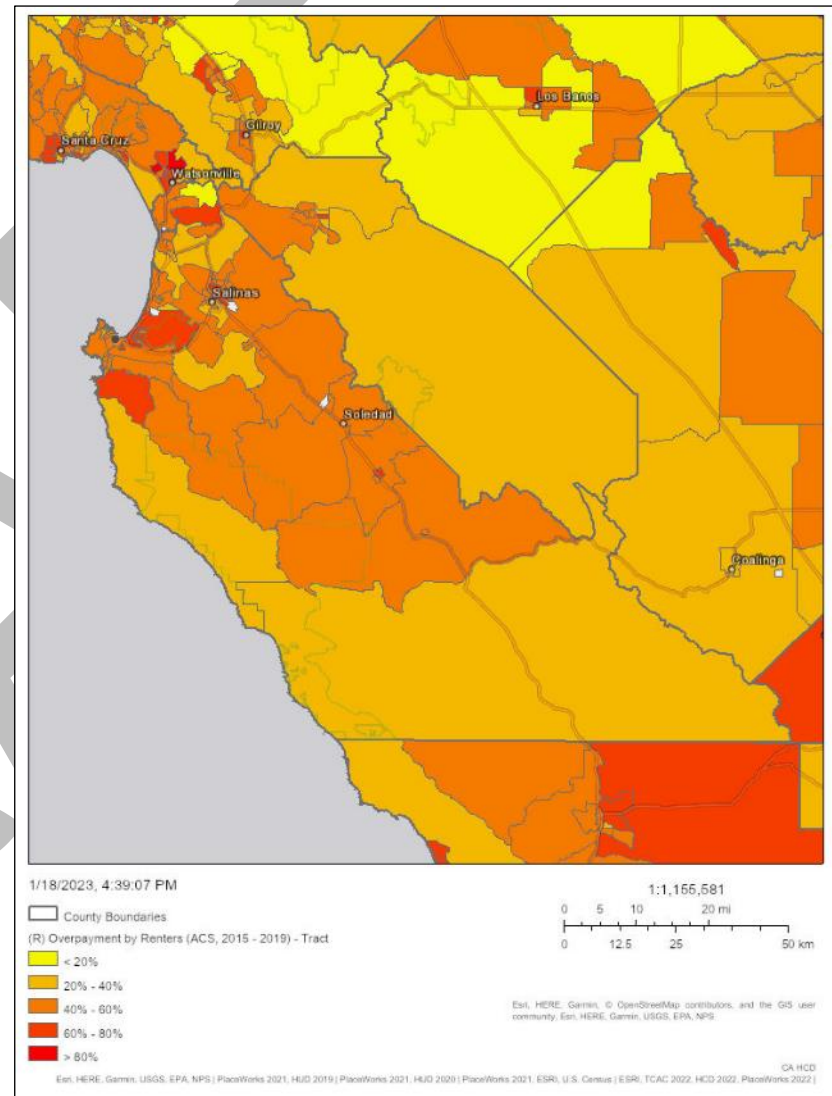


Figure App-63: Cost Burdened Renters (2019) – Region



Housing problems and cost burdens can also affect special needs populations disproportionately. [Table App-90](#) shows that renter elderly and large households experience housing problems and cost burdens at higher rates than all renter households, all households, and their owner counterparts.

Table App-90: Housing Problems, Elderly and Large Households, Monterey County							
	Renter-Occupied			Owner-Occupied			All HHs
	Elderly	Large HH	All Renter	Elderly	Large HH	All Owners	
Any Housing Problem	69%	85%	62%	32%	59%	37%	49%
Cost Burden > 30%	66%	52%	51%	32%	29%	30%	40%

Note: Data presented in this table are based on special tabulations from sample Census data. The number of households in each category usually deviates slightly from the 100% total due to the need to extrapolate sample data out to total households. Interpretations of these data should focus on the proportion of households in need of assistance rather than on precise numbers.
Source: HUD CHAS, (2015-2019).

Local Trends

As shown in [Table App-91](#), Hispanic and Pacific Islander households experience a disproportionate level of housing problems (74% and 79%) compared to White, Black and Asian households and all households in the City (57%). Independent of Pacific Islander households, renter-households, experience housing problems at much higher rates than owner-occupied households. Renters are also cost burdened at higher rates than owners, independent of race, except for Pacific Islander households.

Seaside households experience housing problems (57%) and cost burdens (49%) at higher rates than the County overall (49% and 40%, respectively). All races, with the exception of Black households, are more likely to experience housing problems or cost burdens in Seaside than households across the entire county. Black residents are likely to experience housing problems (51%) and cost burdens (50%) at the same rate in Seaside and Countywide.

Table App-91: Housing Problems by Race, Seaside							
	White	Black	Asian	Am. Ind.	Pac Isl.	Hispanic	All
With Housing Problem							
Owner-Occupied	27%	33%	26%	--	78%	48%	32%
Renter-Occupied	65%	60%	73%	--	79%	82%	73%
All Households	46%	51%	45%	--	79%	74%	57%
With Cost Burden >30%							
Owner-Occupied	25%	32%	22%	--	52%	39%	28%
Renter-Occupied	63%	59%	65%	--	45%	64%	63%
All Households	44%	50%	39%	--	48%	58%	49%

Note: Data presented in this table are based on special tabulations from sample Census data. The number of households in each category usually deviates slightly from the 100% total due to the need to extrapolate sample data out to total households. Interpretations of these data should focus on the proportion of households in need of assistance rather than on precise numbers. In the 2015-2019 CHAS data, the "other" race category (such as multiple races) is not included.
Source: HUD CHAS, (2015-2019).

[Figure App-64](#) and [Figure App-65](#) show the concentration of cost burdened owners in 2014 and 2019 in the City of Seaside. Geographically, cost burdened owner households have decreased between 2014 and 2019 in the northern portion of the city as well as the Ord Grove, Ord Terrace, Olympia and north Terrace neighborhood. By 2019, there were less tracts with more than 40% of owners experiencing cost burdens.

Figure App-64: Cost Burdened Owners (2014)- Seaside

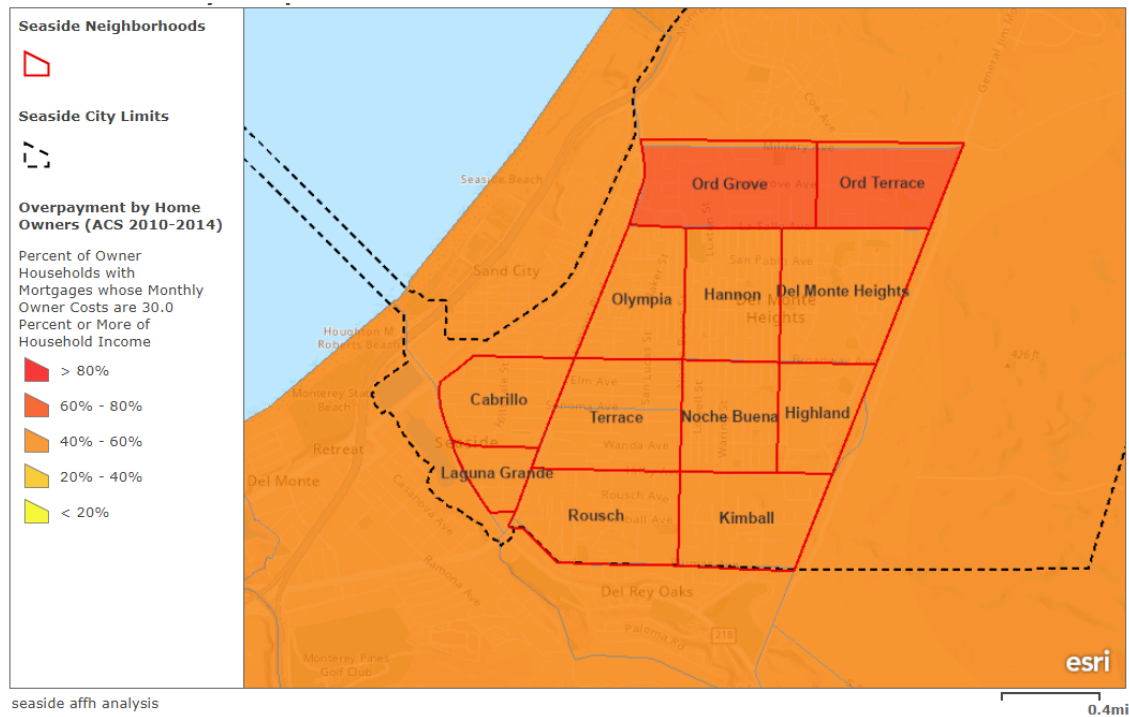
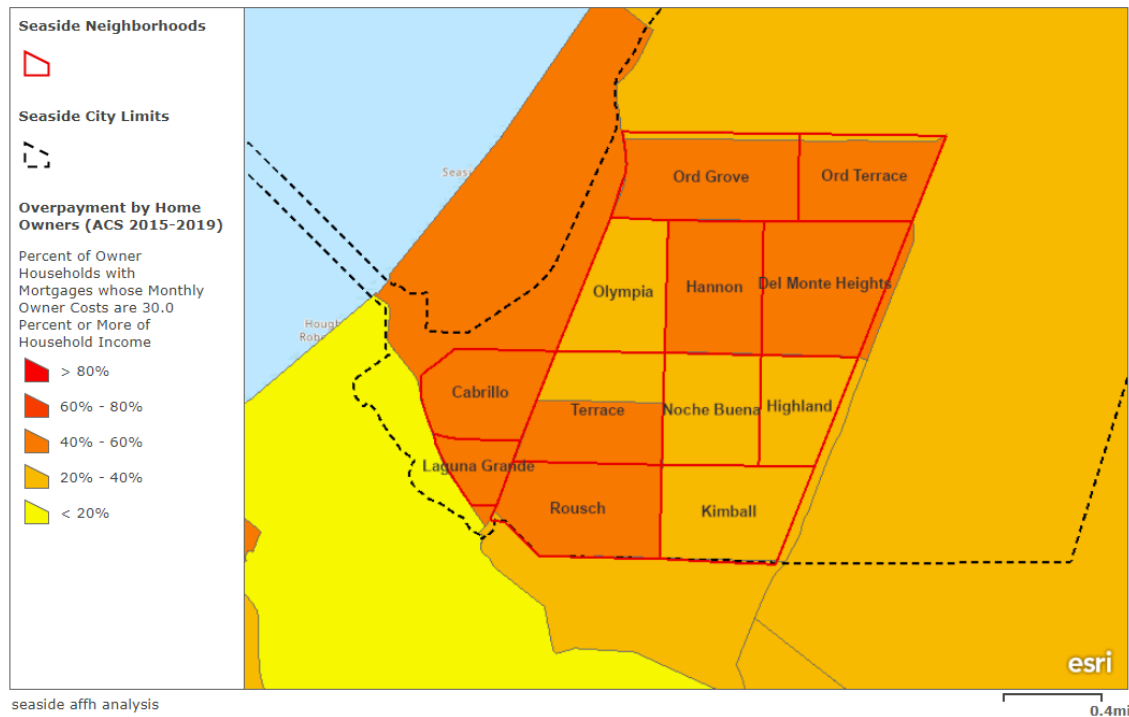


Figure App-65: Cost Burdened Owners (2019)- Seaside



The distribution of cost burdened renter households has increased between 2014 and 2019 ([Figure App-66:](#) and [Figure App-67:](#)). Since 2014, tracts in the Ord Grove, Ord Terrace, Noche Buena, Highland, Kimball, and Rousch neighborhoods have increased from 40% to 60% cost burdened households to 60% to 80% cost burdened households.

Figure App-66: Cost Burdened Renters (2014) – Seaside

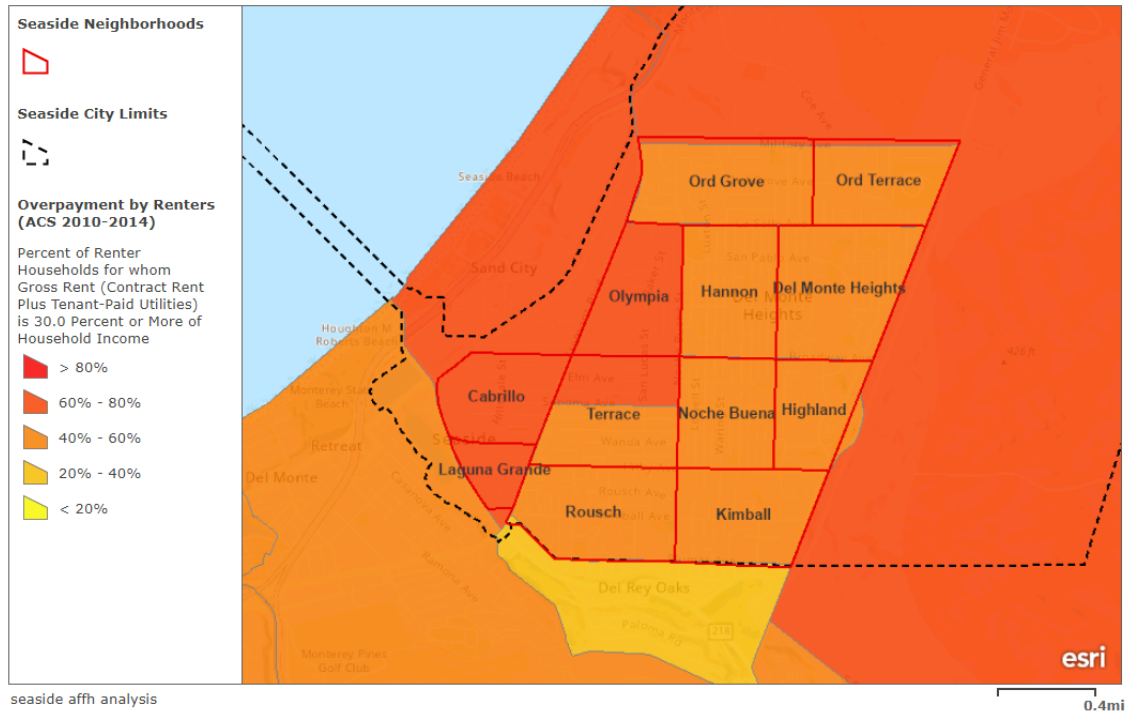
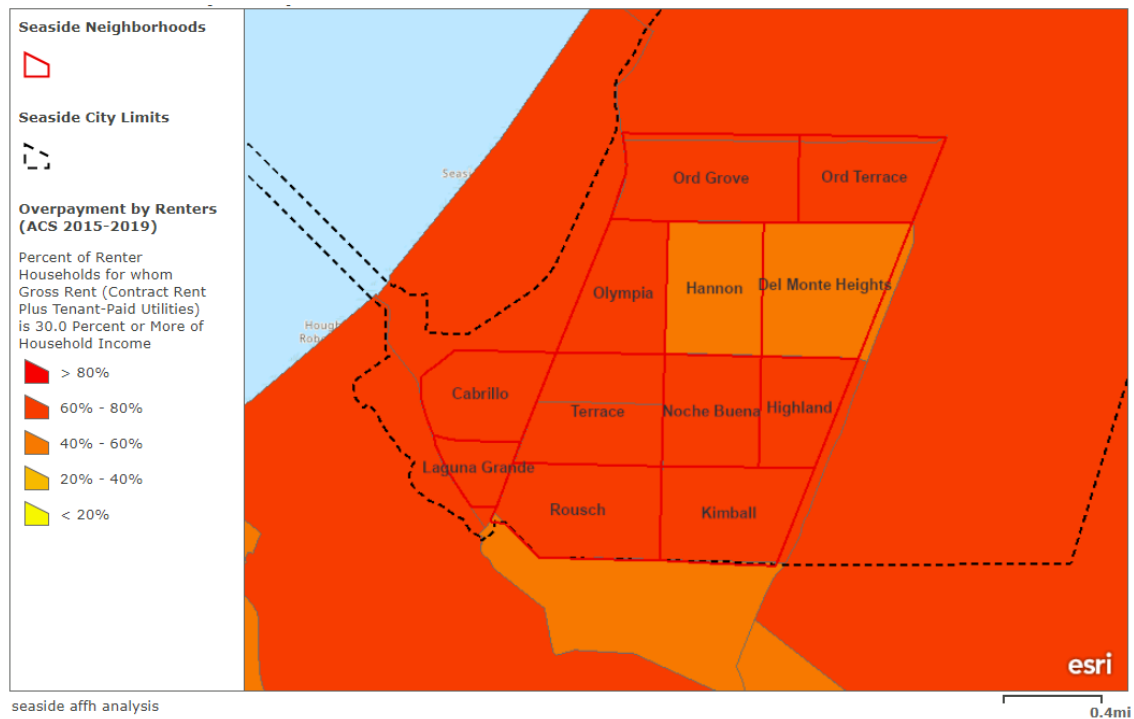


Figure App-67: Cost Burdened Renters (2019) – Seaside



Elderly and large households may also be subject to disproportionate housing problems, whether it is affordability or adequate physical needs (i.e., number of rooms, complete facilities). [Table App-92](#) shows that renter-elderly households experience housing problems and cost burden at greater rates than owner-households and all households in the City. About 80% of elderly renter-households experience any housing problem and cost burdens. The similar rates of elderly renter-households experiencing cost burden and housing problems suggest cost is an issue for all households with any problem.

Larger renter households in Seaside experience less housing problems and cost burden than renter households overall. Housing problems and cost burden for large owner households is similar to the rates experienced by all owner households in the city. An important note is that while 58% of renter large households experience at least one housing problem, only 38% are experiencing cost burden. This means that 20% of households are not experiencing cost burden but instead are experiencing one of the other housing problems (i.e., overcrowding, unit with defects). This suggests a need for large renter-housing or rehabilitation of units.

Table App-92: Housing Problems, Elderly and Large Households, Seaside							
	Renter-Occupied			Owner-Occupied			
	Elderly	Large HH	All Renter	Elderly	Large HH	All Owners	All HHs
Any Housing Problem	82%	58%	73%	27%	31%	32%	57%
Cost Burden > 30%	80%	38%	63%	27%	26%	28%	49%

Note: Data presented in this table are based on special tabulations from sample Census data. The number of households in each category usually deviates slightly from the 100% total due to the need to extrapolate sample data out to total households. Interpretations of these data should focus on the proportion of households in need of assistance rather than on precise numbers.

Source: HUD CHAS, (2015-2019).

b. Overcrowding

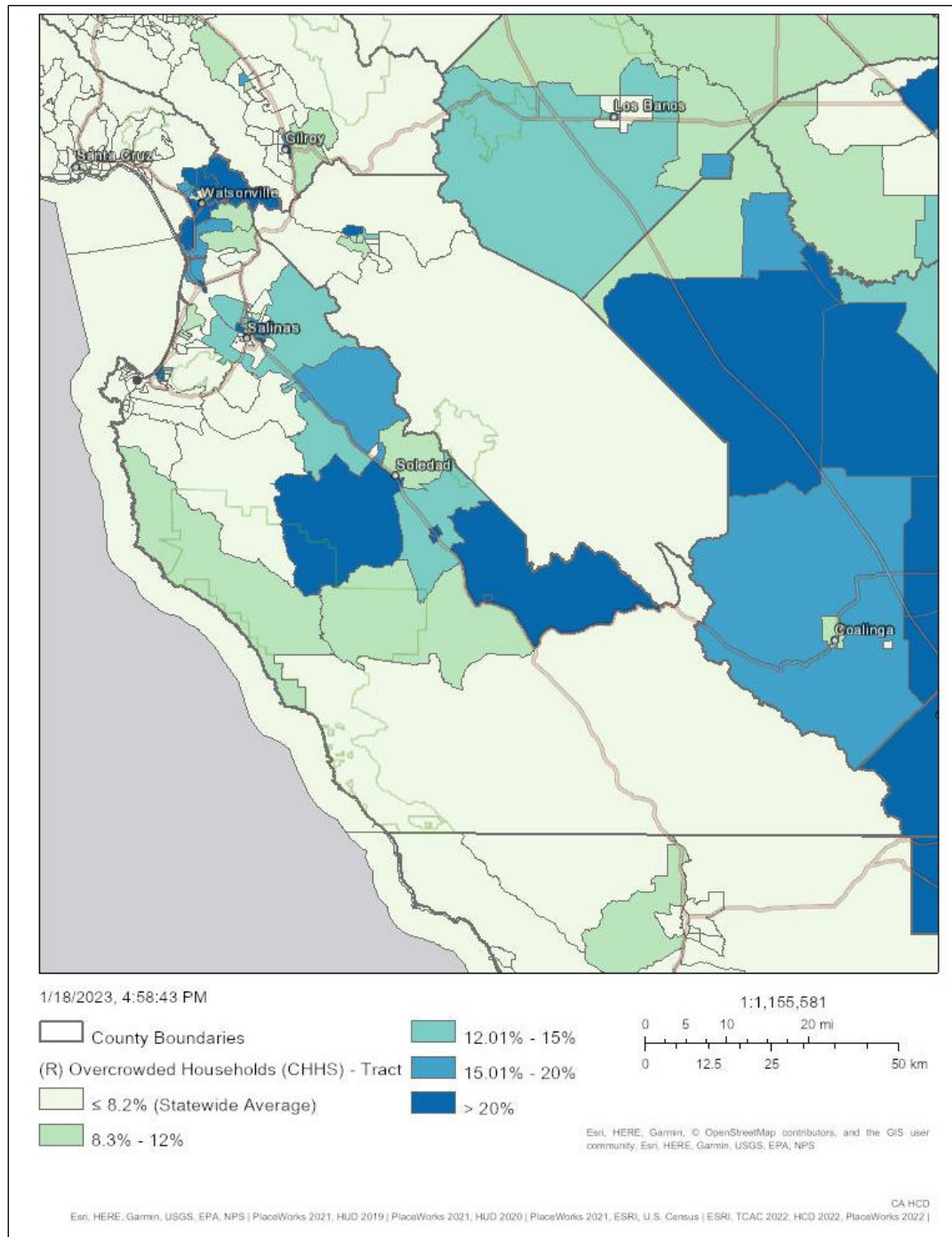
Regional Trends

Overcrowding is defined as housing units with more than one person per room (including dining and living rooms but excluding bathrooms and kitchen). According to the 2020 five-year ACS estimates, about 14% of households in the County are living in overcrowded conditions ([Table App-93](#)). This is higher than the statewide average of 8.2% overcrowded households. About 21% of renter households are living in overcrowded conditions, compared to 7% of owner households. Proportionally, renter households make up 73% of all overcrowded households in the County. Overcrowded households in the County are found throughout the inland region along the Valley cities, as well as the tracts north of Castroville and in Salinas and Seaside ([Figure App-68](#)).

Table App-93: Overcrowded Households-Monterey County		
	Overcrowded (>1.0 persons per room)	% of All Overcrowded Households
Owner-Occupied	7%	27%
Renter Occupied	21%	73%
All Households	14%	--

Source: American Community Survey, 2016-2020.

Figure App-68: Overcrowded Households- Region



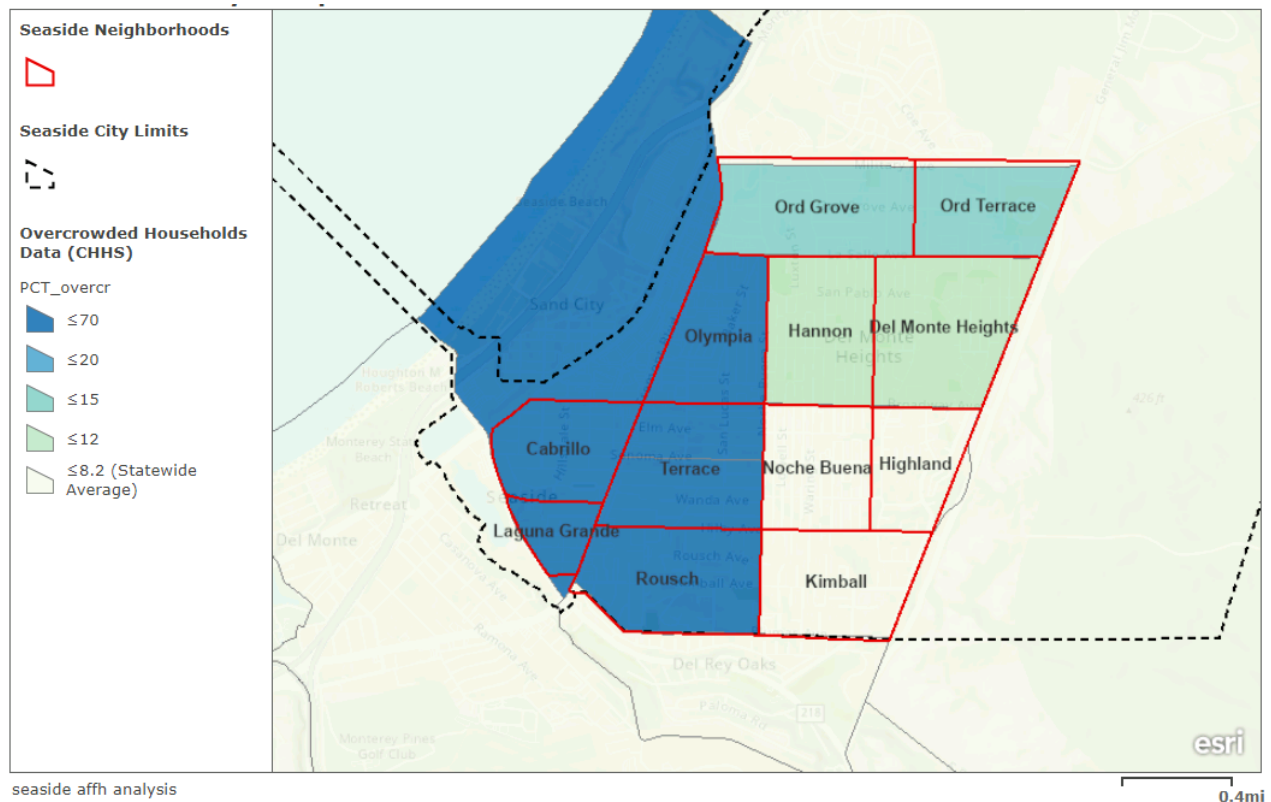
Local Trends

According to the 2020 five-year ACS estimates, a slightly lower percentage of households in Seaside (12%) are living in overcrowded conditions than the County (14%). However, the overall percentage is still higher than the statewide average of 8.2%. Approximately 17% of Seaside renter households are overcrowded ([Table App-94](#)). [Figure App-69](#) shows that overcrowded households are located in the southwestern tracts of the city, with the highest concentrations in the Olympia, Terrace, Rousch, Cabrillo and Laguna Grande neighborhoods (20% or more of households are overcrowded).

Table App-94: Overcrowded Households – Seaside		
	Overcrowded (>1.0 persons per room)	% of All Overcrowded Households
Owner-Occupied	5%	17%
Renter Occupied	17%	83%
All Households	12%	--

Source: American Community Survey, 2016-2020.

Figure App-69: Overcrowded Housing – Seaside



c. Substandard Conditions

Regional Trends

Housing that is 30 years or older is assumed to require some rehabilitation. Such features as electrical capacity, kitchen features, and roofs, usually need updating if no prior replacement work has occurred. According to the 2020 ACS, about 76% of Monterey County's housing stock is over or close to 30 years old (built before 1989).

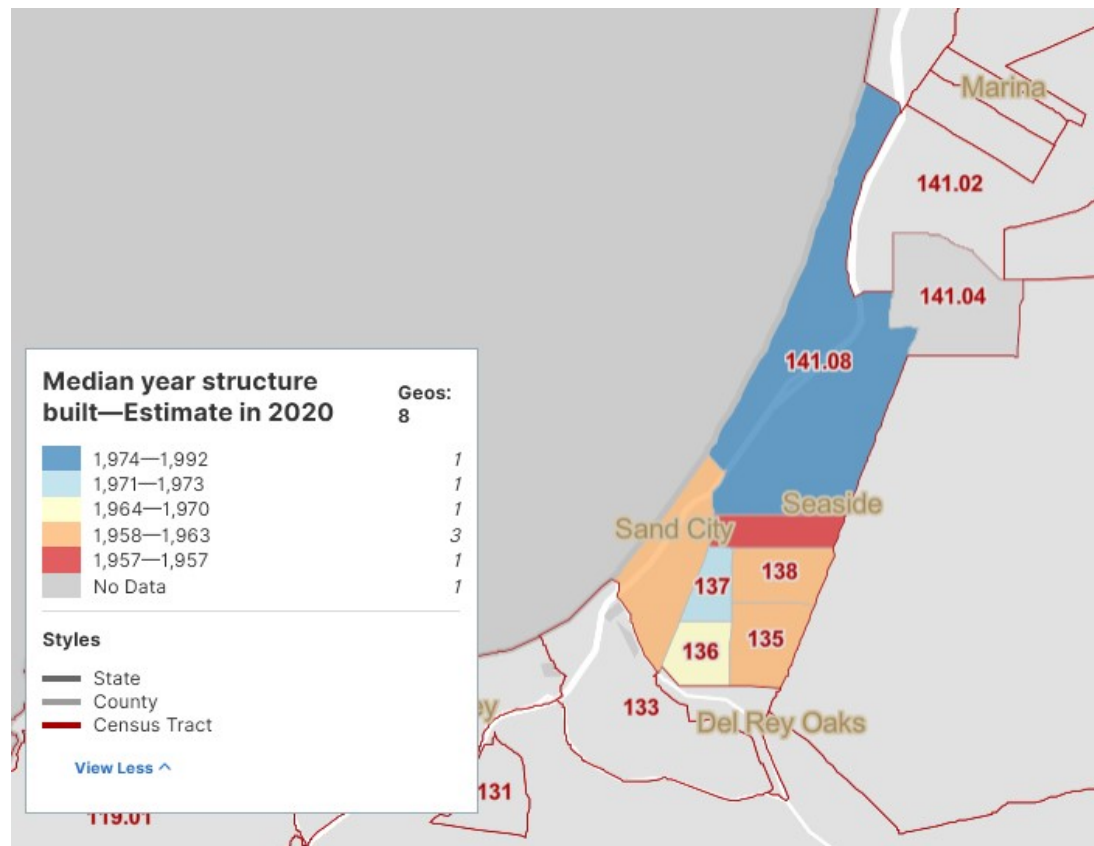
Local Trends

Seaside's housing stock is slightly older than the County's; 80% of Seaside's housing stock is more than 30 years old, compared to 76% Countywide ([Table App-11](#) in Needs Assessment). Based on the observations of City staff, a substantial percentage of the City's housing stock is in need of substantial rehabilitation or replacement, including approximately half of the properties in the Terrace neighborhood and a quarter (25%) of the properties in the Carbrillo and Noche Buena neighborhoods needing some type of property maintenance. This estimate is

based Code Enforcement observations of typical enforcement activities and age of the City's housing stock.

Approximately 88% of the City's existing housing stock will exceed 30 years of age by the end of this Housing Element planning period (built before 2000). As shown in [Figure App-70](#), the median year built for housing by census tract is between 1957 and 1992. Most newer housing is found in census tracts 141.08 and 137. The oldest housing is located in tract 139, which encompasses the Ord Grove and Ord Terrace neighborhoods.

Figure App-70: Median Year Units Built



Source: American Community Survey, 2016-2020.

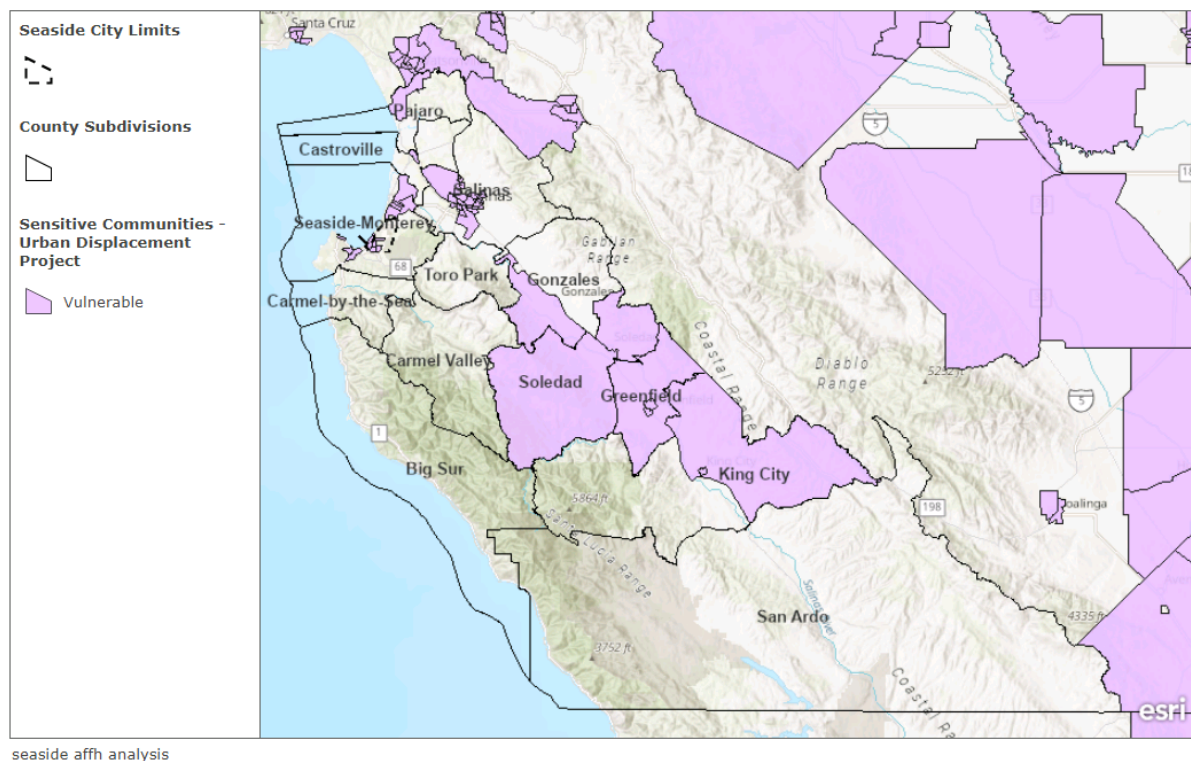
d. Displacement Risk

UCLA's displacement project defines residential displacement as "the process by which a household is forced to move from its residence - or is prevented from moving into a neighborhood that was previously accessible to them because of conditions beyond their control." As part of this project, the UCLA team has identified populations vulnerable to displacement (named "sensitive communities" in the event of increased redevelopment and drastic shifts in housing cost). They defined vulnerability based on the share of low income residents per tract and other criteria including: share of renters is above 40%, share of people of color is more than 50%, share of low income households severely rent burdened, and proximity to displacement pressures. Displacement pressures were defined based on median rent increases and rent gaps.

Regional Trends

Using the methodology described above, sensitive communities were identified in the census tracts that encompass the Valley cities (Salinas, Gonzales, Soledad, Greenfield and King City) ([Figure App-71:](#)). In the Peninsula, sensitive communities were identified in Marina, Seaside, Monterey and Pacific Grove. The community of Castroville was also identified as a sensitive community.

Figure App-71: Sensitive Communities - Region



Local Trends

Within Seaside, sensitive communities were identified in the census tracts located south of Military Avenue with the exception of the Hannon and Del Monte Heights neighborhoods ([Figure App-72](#)). As explained earlier, sensitive communities are populations vulnerable to displacement (named “sensitive communities” in the event of increased redevelopment and drastic shifts in housing cost). Given that sites are mostly concentrated in Cabrillo, Terrace, Rousch, and Kimball neighborhoods, these areas are at higher risk due to the expected development activity. In addition, the West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan was adopted in 2010 to revitalize the City of Seaside’s West Broadway Avenue within the Cabrillo neighborhood. The development standards for the West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan are established to encourage redevelopment of existing properties into more urbanized, high-intensity uses. Again, this places residents in Cabrillo at higher risk of displacement.

Figure App-72: Sensitive Communities - Seaside

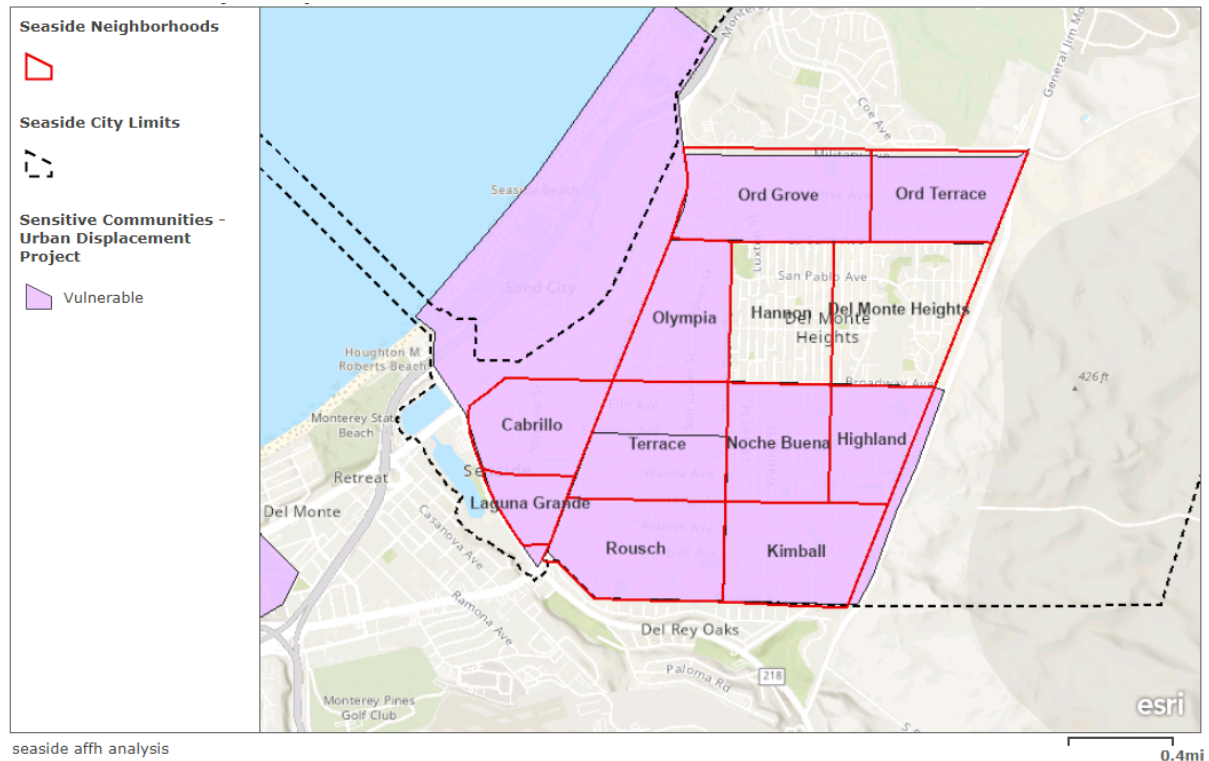
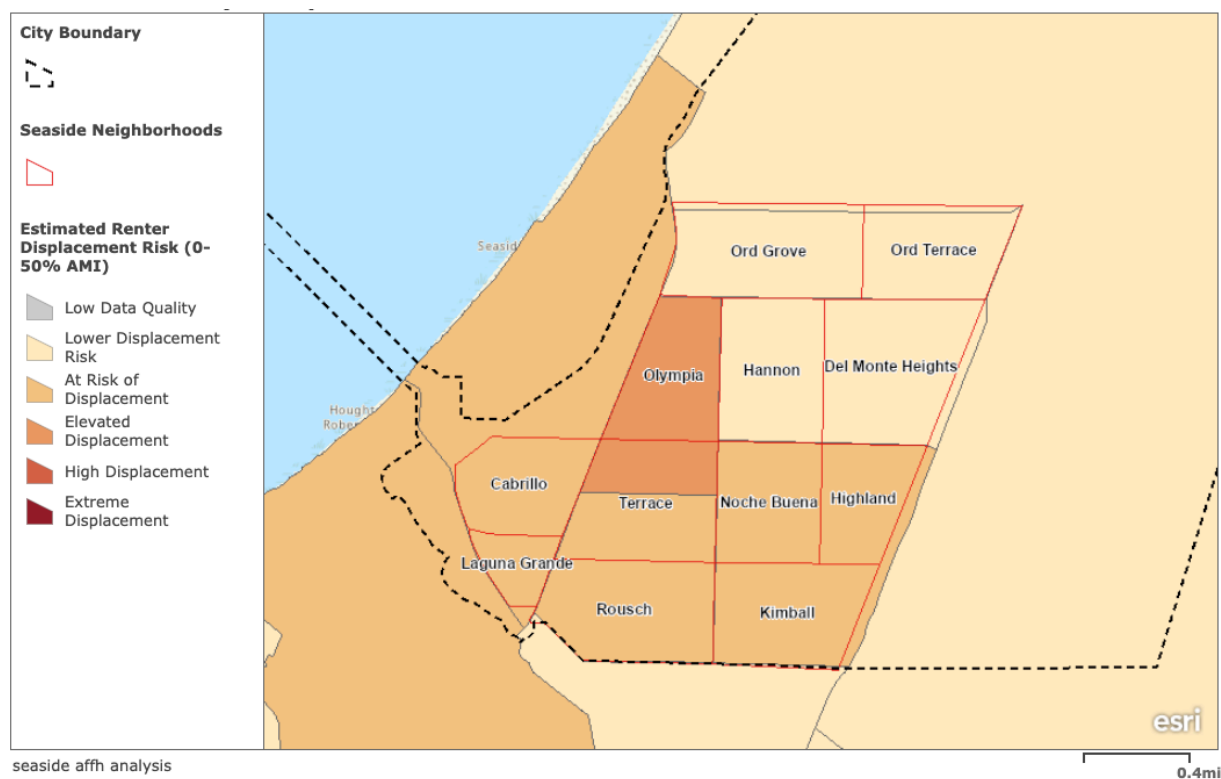


Figure App-73 shows the level of displacement risk for extremely low and very low households per census tract. Displacement risk for these income categories is low in northern Seaside in Ord Grove and Ord Terrace. Similar to the sensitive communities map, low income households were identified as at-risk of displacement in the southern neighborhoods of Cabrillo, Terrace, Noche Buena, Laguna Grande, Rousch, Kimball, and Olympia. However, Olympia stands out having Elevated Risks of displacement. Given that Olympia (Census Tract 137) has been identified as having disproportionate needs- it has a concentration of cost-burdened renter households (70% of renter households are cost burdened), overcrowded households (28% of households are overcrowded), poverty (23% of residents are below the federal poverty level) and it has a concentration of minority population, primarily Hispanic, displacement risk is disproportionately affecting lower income and minority populations. Olympia is located along Fremont Boulevard, the City's commercial strip which has experienced a lack of private investment as its primarily auto-oriented uses are in decline. The City's proposed General Plan Update includes a strategy to transform Fremont Boulevard from an auto-oriented corridor characterized by low density uses into a beautiful mixed-use corridor with higher-intensity mixed-use centers at Broadway Avenue, and Echo Avenue (within the Olympia neighborhood). Active ground-floor retail will be focused in these centers, supported by improvements to streetscapes and sidewalks. A lower-intensity mix of uses will be encouraged between the centers. On key stretches, Fremont Boulevard will be narrowed to create a more walkable, pedestrian-oriented street. The City's Housing Plan includes anti-displacement actions for residents (See AFFH Matrix). In addition, the City's housing plan includes activities to improve housing mobility and encourage development of new affordable housing in high-resource areas to lower income residents.

Figure App-73: Estimated Displacement Risk (2015-2019)



e. Homelessness

Regional Trends

The member agencies of the Monterey County Coalition of Homeless Service Providers (CHSP) have worked together to conduct the 2022 Monterey County Point-in-Time Homeless Census and Survey. The 2022 Monterey County Point-in-Time Homeless Census represents a complete enumeration of all sheltered and unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness at a specified date and time. It consisted of two primary components:

- **General Street Count:** An early morning count of unsheltered homeless individuals and families on January 27th and 28th, 2022. Two days were needed due to the utilization of program-based outreach staff who were the primary enumerators used in lieu of lived experience guides who served as outreach experts in previous efforts. These outreach teams focused on those sleeping outdoors on the street; at bus and train stations; in parks, tents, and makeshift shelters; and in vehicles and abandoned properties.
- **General Shelter Count:** A nighttime count of homeless individuals and families staying at publicly and privately-operated shelters on January 27, 2022. This included those who occupied emergency shelters, transitional housing, and safe havens.

The 2022 Monterey County Homeless Census and Survey resulted in a total count of 2,047 persons: 1,357 unsheltered homeless people on streets countywide (66%) and 690 sheltered homeless people in emergency shelters, transitional housing and domestic violence shelters (34%).

The data results also included a demographic survey of 287 individuals:

- **Age:** Three percent of survey respondents were under the age of 25 at the time of the 2022 survey, 36% were between the ages of 25 and 40, and 61% were 41 years or older. This data indicates an aging trend since 2015.
- **Race/Ethnicity:** In 2022, 50% of homeless survey respondents indicated they identified as Hispanic or Latinx, a smaller percentage compared to the general population of Monterey County (59%) but an increase from 39% of 2019 survey respondents.

In regard to race, 59% identified as White, 13% Black or African-American, 7% American Indian or Alaska Native, 4% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 3% Asian.

- **Gender:** The majority of survey respondents (55%) identified as male, 43% female, and 2% as gender non-conforming, questioning, or a gender not singularly female or male.

Of those surveyed in 2022, over one-third (38%) reported that the current episode of homelessness was their first-time experiencing homelessness, representing a decrease from 2019 but similar to 2015 and 2017. When asked about the duration of their current episode of homelessness, the vast majority (85%) of survey respondents reported they had been homeless for a year or longer, representing a substantial increase from 63% in 2019.

Jurisdiction	Unsheltered*		Sheltered		Total		% of Total		% Change 2019-2020
	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	2019	2022	
Carmel	6	1	0	0	6	1	0.2%	0.0%	-83.3%
Del Rey Oaks	0	2	0	0	-	2	0.0%	0.1%	--
Greenfield	14	2	0	0	14	2	0.6%	0.1%	-85.7%
King City	27	18	0	0	27	18	1.1%	0.9%	-33.3%
Marina	98	81	261	275	359	356	14.8%	17.4%	-0.8%
Monterey	167	74	37	27	204	101	8.4%	4.9%	-50.5%
Pacific Grove	14	29	0	0	14	29	0.6%	1.4%	107.1%
Salinas	876	777	206	288	1,082	1,065	44.7%	52.0%	-1.6%
Sand City	8	3	0	0	8	3	0.3%	0.1%	-62.5%
Seaside	126	90	56	62	182	152	7.5%	7.4%	-16.5%
Soledad	35	12	0	0	35	12	1.4%	0.6%	-65.7%
Unincorporated	338	268	32	38	370	306	15.3%	14.9%	-17.3%
Monterey County	1,830	1,357	592	690	2,422	2,047	100.0%	100.0%	-15.5%

Source: 2022 Monterey County Point-In-Time Homeless Census and Survey.

*The unsheltered population includes homeless people counted on the streets, in vehicles, in makeshift shelters (such as tents) and encampments.

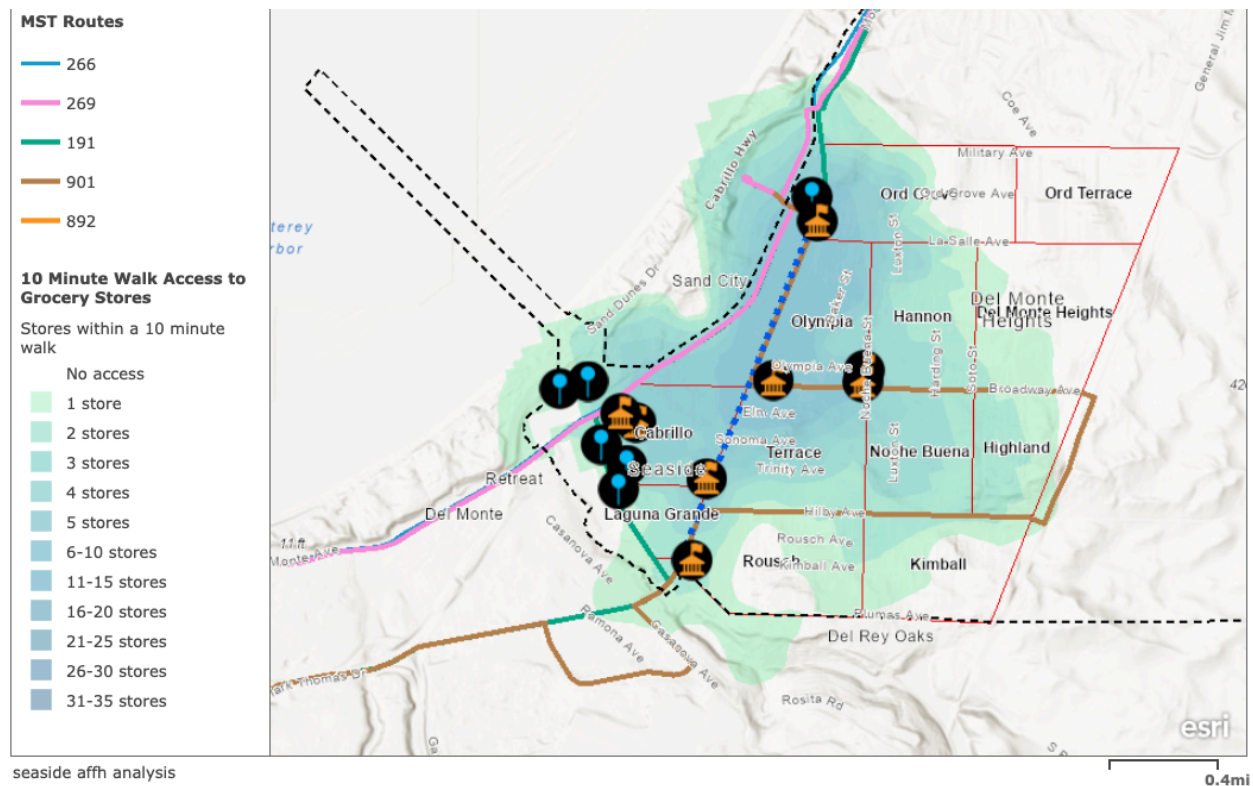
Local Trends

About 7% (or 152 persons) of the homeless persons in the County's Homeless Census and Survey were found in the City of Seaside — a 16% decrease from the survey conducted in 2019. Approximately 41% of Seaside's homeless population (62 persons) was unsheltered.

The City has identified the following areas of concentration of homeless persons within the City (blue pins and blue hashed line in Figure App-74):

- Along Fremont Ave, near strip malls and road medians
- Minor/fluid encampments at the end of Fremont Avenue where the street becomes Highway 101
- Roberts Lake
- City Hall Parking Lot/Public Library
- Entrance to parking lot on Canyon Del Rey near McDonalds, Home Depot
- Alley behind Ord Terrace Liquors off Playa Ave
- People living in vehicles parked for periods of time in Laguna Granda Park lot & lot adjacent near Chili's Restaurant

Figure App-74: Areas of Homeless Concentration and Services



These locations are mostly along Fremont Boulevard and Del Monte Boulevard. Both of these Boulevards are serviced by transit lines. In addition, many of these sites are located within a 10 minute walk from a grocery store. Within the City, persons experiencing homelessness can access resources at various locations throughout the City (orange circles in map) such as:

- Coalition of Homeless Services Providers (Fremont Blvd & La Playa Ave)
- Salvation Army (Contra Costa St & Elm Ave)
- Casa De Noche Women's Shelter (Buena Noche St & Broadway Ave)
- County Social Services offices (Buena Noche St & Broadway Ave)
- St. Vincent de Paul Society (Fremont Blvd & Harcourt Ave)
- Bethel Church (Imperial St & Elm Ave)
- Community Partnership for Youth (Fremont Blvd & Kimball Ave)
- The Village Project Inc. (Fremont Blvd & Broadway Ave)

The Women's Shelter is located next to the County Social Services offices and offers services such as meals, laundry, mail service, computer access, housing navigation, employment assistance, and referral to ancillary services. County-wide outreach teams like Community Health Engagement (CHE) also reach Seaside and provide linkages to other resources.

Other available resources for the homeless population not physically located in Seaside include: Community Human Services, Community Homeless Solutions, Catholic Charities, MPUSD, Housing Authority of Monterey County, Housing Resource Center of Monterey County, and Monterey County Department of Social Services.

The City, County, and local and non-profit organizations are working to address the needs of the homeless population. During the Sixth Cycle planning Cycle, the City will continue to work collaboratively with these organizations to provide lasting solutions and opportunities for those experiencing homelessness.

E. Local Knowledge

1. History of Seaside Development

The City of Seaside was developed as an unincorporated community between the years of 1920 and 1954. The connection between Seaside and Monterey was initially Del Monte Boulevard, followed by Highway 1 in the late 1960s. A historical fact that is overlooked in terms of land use development is that Fremont Boulevard served as part of Highway 1 until a bypass for Highway 1 was established around the community from the Fremont Boulevard exit to the north and Highway 218 exit to the south. Having Highway 1 cut through the City established an automotive dominant strip commercial environment with four lanes.

[Figure App-75](#) shows 13 areas of the City on a base map that have some specific building characteristics and time line perspectives in the City's buildout:

1. Lower Harcourt Avenue: This area is one of the older areas and is developed with mostly single family dwellings with medium to lower density multi-family housing interspersed throughout. The City Hall complex and Police department are located in this area.
2. Lower Sonoma Avenue: Similar to the Lower Harcourt, it is also an older area that is developed with mostly single family dwellings with medium to lower density multi-family housing interspersed throughout.
3. Lower Broadway Avenue: This area has been developed with a downtown character. Initially it had four lanes of traffic, probably to facilitate access to the Fort Ord gate that was at the top of the City. Lots are small and shallow. Its development was one-story without any higher density multi-family residential.
4. Area #4: This area was developed between the 1930s and 1940s with single family and some multi-family residential. Some areas still remain without any curb, gutter and sidewalk.
5. Fremont Boulevard: This area consists mostly of strip commercial centers along a wide four lane roadway which was once a part of Highway 1. The wide roadway has served to bisect the city and inhibited a pedestrian environment.
6. Ord Grove/Military Avenue: This area of the City developed between the 1950s and 1960s as the Fort Ord Military base grew. This area of the City has benefitted from larger sizes and grid roadway. Primarily single family with some multi-family spread in different blocks.
7. Kimball Avenue: This is also an older area of the community that was subdivided into larger lots sizes. This area of the City has mixture of modern single family homes with cul-de sac street patterns.
8. Noche Buena Redevelopment Area: This area is comprised mostly of single family dwellings. It was assigned a redevelopment area primarily for urban renewal financing as most dwellings existed when the redevelopment area was established. There are some multi-family residential structures spread throughout.
9. Hannon Redevelopment: This area was formed and developed by the City's Redevelopment Agency in the 1960s. There are groupings of five multi-family apartments (20+ units) which were called the Hannon Assembled Apartments. With the expiration of the redevelopment area, the apartments have been acquired and maintained as affordable housing with HUD financing.
10. Del Monte Heights Redevelopment: This area consists of larger, modern single family homes developed in partnership with the Redevelopment Agency in the 1960s-1970s.
11. Baker/Laguna/Olympia: This area has a mix of older single family and multi-family structures built from the 1950s to 1970s. Many of the multi-family structures are dated, poor quality.
12. Auto Center: The Auto Center was built as a redevelopment project. The area was developed previously with older, single-family dwellings which were moved or demolished for the development.
13. Del Monte Boulevard: This area contains heavy commercial and auto repair facilities.

The previous General Plans and Zoning Codes did not provide for a specific direction. The way the City parcels and street patterns were established created a lower density housing stock with a commercial strip on Fremont Boulevard. The Auto Center served to strengthen the vehicle dominance streetscape on Fremont Boulevard and Del Monte Boulevard. A Safeway Grocery store served the community in the 1960s and 1970s but was closed. The local grocery stores have consisted of ethnic independent grocers.

In 1980, five areas of the community which had a mix of residential housing types and commercial uses were identified as Special Treatment Areas (STAs). The Zoning Code included a combination of allowed residential and commercial uses for each STA and required a PUD for new construction to ensure compatibility with the existing uses. In 2004, a new General Plan was adopted which removed the STA Zones and established a single zone for each area. In 2010, a Specific Plan was adopted for West Broadway Avenue to establish an urban core and provide broader standards to allow for a mix of residential and commercial uses. The City is currently working with a developer to construct a 30-unit mixed project in lower Broadway and a 105-unit multi-family residential structure on upper Broadway near Baker/Laguna/Olympia area.

Figure App-75: Seaside Historical Build-Out Areas



2. Broadway Avenue Complete Streets Corridor Project

The Broadway Ave Complete Streets Corridor project will create the only continuous citywide east-west bicycle facility in Seaside which will serve as a strong backbone for future safe bicycling and walking infrastructure projects throughout the city. Broadway Ave connects low income neighborhoods and senior living facilities to schools, jobs, shopping, churches, health services, and high quality transit. The project includes the design and construction of a 1.3-mile road diet on Broadway Avenue from Fremont Boulevard to General Jim Moore Boulevard to a 2-lane roadway with curb extensions, buffered and protected bike facilities, roundabouts, and Safe Routes to School improvements including offset crosswalk, rectangular rapid flashing beacons, and accessible design. Improvements on Yosemite Ave will include bicycle pavement markings, signage, curb extensions, and high visibility crosswalks. The redesign of Broadway Avenue will address the serious safety concerns of speeding, sideswipes and broadside collisions that plague the corridor frequently used by children and seniors. The project will include non-infrastructure programming designed to increase the shift to active transportation modes and long-term behavior change through a suite of programming for elementary school children, low-income families, seniors, and businesses along the corridor. Programming will include community engagement, civic education with an active transportation focus, and encouragement programming, and an open street event geared toward youth, low-income families and seniors to increase safe bicycling and walking for people of all ages and abilities in the city.

3. 2019 Monterey County's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice 2019

The City of Seaside participated in the preparation of the 2019 Monterey County Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (2019 AI). The 2019 AI concluded that the following were impediments to Fair Housing Choice in Seaside:

- Seaside residents have limited access to opportunities compared to those residents in Monterey and the County as a whole.
- Countywide, Hispanic households were significantly underrepresented in the homeownership market, and the use of subprime lending among Hispanic households doubled between 2011 and 2017.
- Zoning amendments are needed to facilitate special needs housing in Seaside.
- Regional collaboration is needed to address issues such as homelessness, affordable housing, jobs-housing balance, and access to frequent transit services.

In addition, the City of Seaside also reviewed its compliance with recent changes to Sections 65580-65589.8 that require local jurisdictions to address the provision of housing options for special needs groups, including transitional and supportive housing, residential care facilities, and employee housing, among others as part of the 2019 AI. According the 2019 AI, there are potential zoning issues in Seaside related to [\(Table App-78\)](#):

- Accessory Dwelling Units: The existing second unit ordinances became null and void in 2017. Seaside needs to either adopt their own ordinance in compliance with new State law, or State law preempts local ordinances.
- Transitional Housing and Supportive Housing: Pursuant to SB 2, transitional and supportive housing constitutes a residential use and therefore local governments cannot treat it differently from other types of residential uses (e.g., requiring a use permit when other residential uses of similar function do not require a use permit). As of 2019, Seaside was yet to amend the Zoning Codes to address the provision of transitional and supportive housing.
- Residential Care Facilities: No local agency can impose stricter zoning or building and safety standards on these Residential Care Facilities (commonly referred to as “group” homes) of six or fewer persons with disabilities than are required of the other permitted residential uses in the zone. Seaside’s Fifth Cycle housing element indicated that zoning amendments would be required to make provisions for residential care facilities.
- Single-Room Occupancy: SRO units are one of the most traditional forms of affordable private housing for lower income individuals, including seniors and persons with disabilities. These protected classes are required to have suitable housing options and SROs provide these options. Seaside was yet to amend the Zoning Codes to address the provision of SRO housing. The General Plan Update and Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update including the SRO provision is underway. The General Plan is expected to be adopted on July 2023.
- Employee housing: The California Employee Housing Act requires that housing for six or fewer employees be treated as a regular residential use. The City of Seaside Zoning Ordinance does not include any provisions for employee housing.
- Reasonable Accommodation: Although most local governments are aware of State and Federal requirements to allow reasonable accommodations, if specific policies or procedures are not adopted by a jurisdiction or a jurisdiction requires a public hearing or discretionary decision, residents with disabilities may be unintentionally displaced or discriminated against. Seaside was yet to establish specific policies for reasonable accommodation.

The City has included a program (Program 19) to amend zoning regulations in conformance with state law.

F. Summary of Fair Housing Issues

1. Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach

The 2019 County AI noted that many housing professionals, housing providers, and home seekers alike, are unaware of their rights and responsibilities, and the resources available. ECHO has provided fair housing services and tenant-landlord mediation for Seaside residents since 2017. ECHO found success in reaching the community by offering webinars through the

COVID-19 pandemic. They will continue these efforts in addition to resuming in-person events and activities in FY 2022 to increase visibility among the City's residents. Prior to the pandemic, staff had strategized ways to increase visibility within the City by identifying low-income neighborhoods and providing direct in-person outreach services to impacted apartment complexes.

ECHO also provides fair housing law enforcement services by investigating fair housing complaints and through annual fair housing audits. Between 2019 and 2021, 42 fair housing discrimination cases were opened by ECHO. Most of these cases were in the basis of disability (38%) and race (31%). Cases were resolved most commonly with tenant education (33%) and testing (29%). ECHO performed 14 audits in the City of Seaside between 2019 and 2021. ECHO only found differential treatment in two cases, both testing for discrimination based on sexual orientation. There was no differential treatment in the cases for discrimination based on national origin (linguistic profiling) or based on source of income (Section 8). Seaside is lacking compliance with fair housing laws to provide housing opportunities for special needs populations. The City has included a Program to address these discrepancies and will review them periodically to ensure compliance with state law.

2. Segregation and Integration

From 1990 to 2020, racial/ethnic groups in Seaside have become increasingly segregated. White and Hispanic and White and Black residents have the highest degree of segregation compared to other groups, both considered moderately segregated. Olympia and the northern parts of the Terrace neighborhood (Census Tract 137) have the highest concentrations of minority population, with Census Tract 137 a having the highest concentration of Hispanic population in the City (74%). Further analysis also found that Olympia has the highest concentration of poverty. Overall, Olympia and Terrace have a concentration of minority population and lower income population. Housing in both of these neighborhoods is over 50 years old. Olympia's mix of older single family and multi-family structures were built from the 1950s to 1970s and many of the multi-family structures are dated and in poor condition. In addition, most of west Olympia along Freemont is strip commercial centers along a wide four lane roadway which was once a part of Highway 1. The highway has bisected the city and inhibited a pedestrian environment. The Terrace neighborhood was built around the 1930s and 1940s with single family and some multi-family residential. Some areas still remain without any curb, gutter and sidewalk. These neighborhoods could benefit from place-based improvements.

The tract that encompasses Noche Buena, Highland, and Kimball neighborhoods (Tract 135) has the highest concentration of HCV use, about 5% of renters in this tract are HCV users. This may be due to the high concentration of multi-family housing in the area. HCV use should be integrated throughout the City, especially nearer areas with better access to transportation given the limited transit access and low percentage of automobile access in Census Tract 135.

3. Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty and Affluence

There are no concentrated areas of poverty or affluence in the City. While no tract in the City meets the definition of RECAPs or RCAAs, there is an evident concentration of poverty and minority population in Olympia/northern Terrace and Highland. By contrast, higher income and white population are concentrated in Kimball.

4. Access to Opportunities

Access to opportunity is a concept to approximate place-based characteristics linked to critical life outcomes. This encompasses education, employment, economic development, transportation, and other opportunities, including a healthy environment and recreation. TCAC opportunity maps identify resource levels across the state to inform policies which aim to increase access to opportunity-rich areas for low-income families with children, as well as provide a more balanced set of locational choices for all. In Seaside, TCAC composite scores

rated all tracts in the City as Moderate Resources. However, analysis by TCAC indicator showed different access to education, economic development, transportation, and environmental conditions. Specifically, Census Tract 137 (which covers Olympia and northern Terrace) and Census Tract 140 (which covers Cabrillo and Laguna Grande) and Census Tract 135 (Kimball, Noche Buena, Highland) appear to have disproportionate access to opportunities.

- Education: Despite similar TCAC education scores throughout the City, Census Tract 135/ Olympia had the lowest bachelor's education attainment, with only 11% of persons over 25 having a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 23% throughout the City.
- Transportation: Olympia and Highland/Noche Buena/and Kimball (Census Tract 137) had the highest rates of active commuting, while also having the lowest automobile access rates. Census Tract 137 is unique in that it has the highest concentration of HCV users but it also has the highest median incomes and White population. While improving transit options in this area is necessary, there is a higher need to improve the mobility of HCV users closer to transit. The City will have to balance improving mobility closer to transit with improvements in areas near transit since these areas have a concentration of minorities, LMI population, and persons living in poverty.
- Economic: Jobs proximity scores were low throughout the City and higher to the south of the City in Del Rey Oaks and Monterey, indicating job centers outside of the City. TCAC economic scores were particularly low in Laguna Grande and Cabrillo (Census Tract 140), despite being closest to jobs. This indicates a need for a range of policies designed to build the economy and ensure that workers can get to jobs.
- Environment: While TCAC environmental scores were similar throughout central neighborhoods they were the lowest in Laguna Grande and Cabrillo, possibly due to their proximity to Highway 1. In addition, Olympia (CT 137) has a disproportionately lower access to parks than all other communities in the City.

5. Disproportionate Housing Needs

About 57% of the City's households experience housing problems. Renter cost burden rates are double those of owners (63% and 28%, respectively). Elderly renter households are disproportionately affected by cost burdens. Cost burdened households are not concentrated in any particular area of the City. By contrast, overcrowded households are concentrated in tracts west of Noche Buena Boulevard (Census Tract 137 and 140), where there is also a concentration of lower income households and minorities. These areas also have the highest concentration of renter households. This implies that renter households may be doubling up or be living in units that do not meet their family size needs. These areas with overcrowding also have older housing. Olympia (Census Tract 137) has a mix of single-family and multifamily housing built around the 1950s to 1970s and some of its multi-family is considered dated. Terrace was built around the 1930s and 1940s and some areas have no gutter, sidewalk, or curbs. Cabrillo and Laguna Grande are some of the oldest areas of the City though close to the downtown and close to community centers and City Hall. Most of the City's neighborhoods, except Hannon and Del Monte Heights are considered to be vulnerable to displacement.

G. Summary of Fair housing Issues and Identification and Prioritization of Contributing Factors

AB 686 requires an identification and prioritization of contributing factors to fair housing issues based on all the previously required analysis (outreach, fair housing assessment, site inventory). Fair housing contributing factor (or contributing factor) means a factor that creates, contributes to, perpetuates, or increases the severity of one or more fair housing issues. Contributing factors must also be prioritized in terms of needed impact on fair housing choice and strongly connect to City's meaningful actions. A comprehensive list of meaningful actions is found in the City's Housing Element. [Table App-96](#) below highlights three key issues identified as well as the contributing factors for each issue. The table also provides a rationale for the prioritization of the contributing factors.

Table App-96: Summary of Issues and Identification and Prioritization of Contributing Factors		
Finding	Contributing Factors	Priority/Rationale
Limited fair housing outreach activities due to COVID and lack of fair housing law compliance		
ECHO assisted residents primarily in resolving tenant/landlord disputes and to investigate fair housing complaints. ECHO also provided tenant and landlord education services, de-escalating potential fair housing disputes. Echo also conducted audits whenever organization staff receive a fair housing complaint. ECHO has conducted most outreach online due to COVID in the past three years. Persons without internet access or limited computer skills (lower income, elderly, persons with disabilities) may be unaware of the available resources and fair housing rights.	Lack of tenant/landlord education Lack of accessible forums due to COVID 19 Prohibitive cost of legal fees. Language barriers for non-English speaking community members	High Resources to educate, investigate, and enforce fair housing complaints are key to ensuring fair housing protections are accessible and effective for protected classes. In addition, proactive interventions to fair housing issues prevent displacement.
Seaside is lacking compliance with fair housing laws to provide housing opportunities for special needs populations.	Lack of compliance with state housing element law	High Compliance is necessary to ensure the City can provide housing opportunities for special needs residents. The City will eliminate constraints to housing as its responsibility to affirmatively further fair housing
Concentration of lower income residents, HCV use, and minorities in areas with limited access to opportunities and displacement risk		
Seaside's white and non/white populations have become increasingly segregated. Census Tract 137 (Olympia/Terrace) have the highest concentration of minorities (especially Hispanic residents) and the highest concentration of poverty in the City. Census Tract 137 is also identified to be vulnerable to displacement and has the most limited access to parks.	Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods	High Reinvestment in communities helps spark recovery and provide opportunities for existing residents.

Table App-96: Summary of Issues and Identification and Prioritization of Contributing Factors

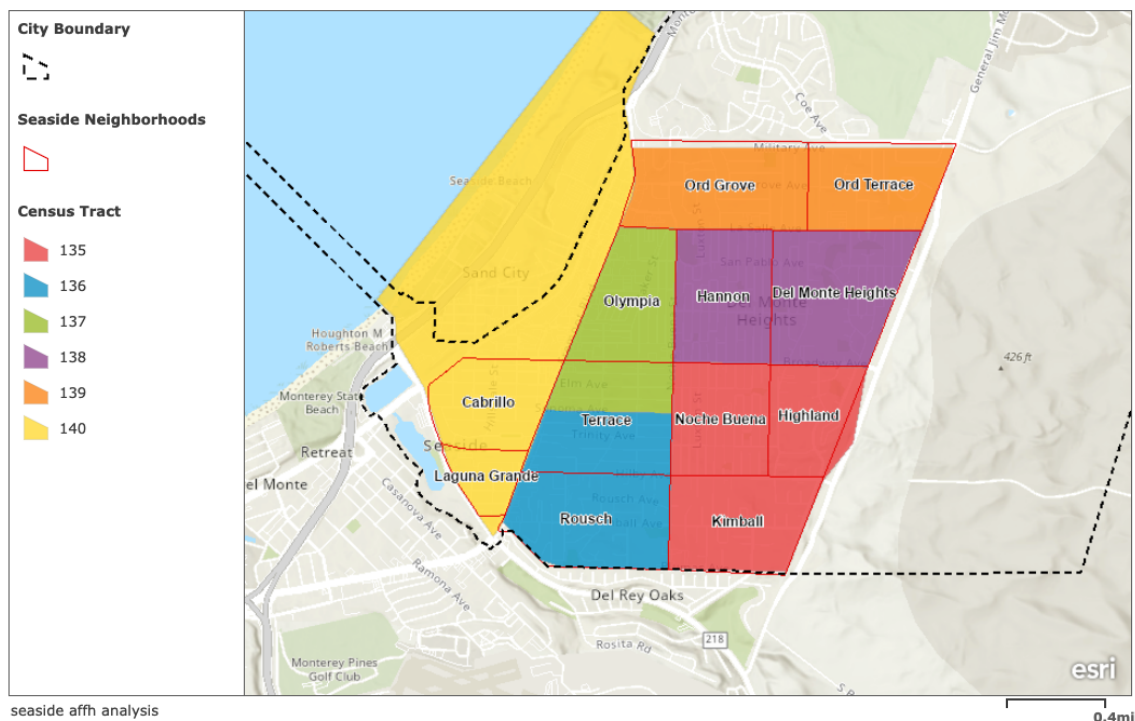
Finding	Contributing Factors	Priority/Rationale
HCV use is concentrated in Census Tract 135 (Noche Buena/Kimball/Highland neighborhoods). Residents in this tract also have the lowest rates of automobile access and highest rates of active commuting- while having the lowest access to transit.	Lack of landlord education Location and type of affordable housing Land use and zoning laws	High HCV use should be integrated throughout the City, especially nearer areas with better access to transportation and /or access needs to be expanded into Census Tract 135 and/or the City needs to support walking and biking or other modes or active transportation.
Census Tract 137 has the lowest rates of bachelor's degree attainment. This tract also has the highest concentration of poverty and minority in the City and is predominantly Hispanic.	Lack of school retainment Lack of afterschool activities Lack of resources	Moderate A college education is essential for many higher-paying careers, improving quality of life and housing choices. The City will engage in activities that that encourage student success during college, as well as in the years leading up to college.
TCAC economic scores were particularly low in Laguna Grande and Cabrillo (CT 140), despite being closest to jobs to the south.	Lack of jobs Lack of private and public investment Lack of for-rent and for-sale affordable housing	High Improving economic opportunities requires a range of policies designed to create jobs, develop the workforce, create housing closer to jobs and ensure that workers can get to jobs. More jobs and more affordable housing gives residents more housing choices (type of housing and mobility).
Substandard conditions and housing problems concentrated in tracts with a concentration of lower income and minority populations		
About 63% of renter households are cost-burdened. Overcrowded households are concentrated in tracts west of Noche Buena Boulevard (Census Tract 137 and 140), where there is also a concentration of lower income households and minorities. These areas also have the highest concentration of renter households. This implies that renter households may be doubling up or be living in units that do not meet their family size needs. Existing structures in these neighborhoods are also over 50 years old and may need rehabilitation.	Lack of affordable housing The availability of affordable units in a range of sizes Age of housing stock Lack of public investment (sidewalks, curbs) Barriers to new development (water credits, high interest rates, cost of materials).	High Overcrowding and poor housing quality has been linked physical, emotional, and behavioral problems and educational delays. Residents may lack the funds to rehabilitate or improve their own housing or do not have enough housing choices.

H. Sites Inventory Strategy

AB 686 requires a jurisdiction's site inventory "...shall be used to identify sites throughout the community, consistent with..." its duty to affirmatively further fair housing. In finding the sites suitable for the inventory, the City the findings of its assessment of fair housing (patterns of segregation, racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty and affluence, access to opportunity (access to transit and services) as well as the major strategies for growth and investment envisioned in the 2040 General Plan.

As explained in the [Summary of Fair Housing Issues](#) section, fair housing issues are concentrated in communities west of N Noche Buena Street and south of La Salle Avenue, encompassing the neighborhoods of Laguna Grande and Cabrillo (Census Tract 140) and Olympia and northern Terrace (Census Tract 137). These areas have a concentration of minorities, low and moderate income households, and overcrowding and have seen an increase in the concentration of cost-burdened renters. These areas also have the highest concentration of renters in the City. However, despite this concentration of persons with socio-economic conditions that make them vulnerable to fair housing issues, these tracts also have the best access to transit and services in the City. By contrast, areas east of N Noche Buena Street, especially the neighborhoods of Noche Buena, Kimball, and Highland have a higher concentration of White residents and higher incomes but have limited transit access and tend to rely on automobile to reach services in the City's Downtown and commercial areas in the western parts of the City. These low-density neighborhoods contain the majority of Seaside's families and long-term residents. However, HCV use is concentrated in Census Tract 135 in this area, suggesting a need for transit and other services nearby, increased mobility, and/or increase transit access.

[Figure 76: Seaside Neighborhood Census Tract Map](#)



[Figure App-77](#) shows that the areas identified with major strategies for growth and investment in the General Plan overlap with those where a concentration of issues were found in the fair

housing assessment (Census Tracts 140 and 137, in red outline). The major strategies within Census Tract 140 and 137 include:⁴⁷

1. **Create a vibrant Downtown Seaside (West Broadway Specific Plan Area)** - General Plan and West Broadway Urban Village Specific Plan envision a walkable, pedestrian-oriented streetscape with buildings placed close to the sidewalk, ground floor retail, and new residential units along West Broadway Avenue. Active ground-floor retail will be focused in the centers to create a lively shopping experience. Similarly, East Broadway Avenue will be transformed into a mixed-use corridor with higher-intensity mixed-use centers at Fremont Boulevard and San Lucas Street. Residential uses will provide for an appropriate transition between East Broadway and the neighborhood to the north.
2. **Transform Fremont Boulevard into a mixed-use corridor** - Fremont Boulevard will be transformed from an auto-oriented corridor characterized by low density uses into a beautiful mixed-use corridor with higher-intensity mixed-use centers at Hilby Avenue, Broadway Avenue, and Echo Avenue. Active ground-floor retail will be focused in these centers, supported by improvements to streetscapes and sidewalks. A lower-intensity mix of uses will be encouraged between the centers. On key stretches, Fremont Boulevard will be narrowed to create a more walkable, pedestrian-oriented street.
3. **Enhance the Auto Center for diverse employment** - The Seaside Auto Center and auto-related businesses will continue to be a major contributor to Seaside's fiscal health. However, emerging trends in the transportation sector, such as autonomous vehicles, electrification, and shared mobility, may disrupt the automotive industry and affect how auto-related businesses use land in Seaside. If these transformations occur, the City will maintain this area as a vibrant center for employment, supporting a diverse mix of companies, jobs, and makerspaces, while creating more walkable blocks.
4. **Renovate multifamily areas with a greater diversity of housing** - While Seaside has more affordable housing inventory compared to other communities in the Monterey Peninsula, rising costs have compelled many, especially those with lower incomes, to live in inadequate and overcrowded housing. The city's mixed density neighborhoods adjacent to Fremont Boulevard present an ideal opportunity to expand affordable housing choices, which will benefit many, including young professionals looking to remain or relocate to Seaside, first-time buyers, or seniors looking to downsize, among others. The General Plan promotes a diverse mix of building types and unit sizes, encourages new deed-restricted affordable housing, and incentivizes the renovation or redevelopment of older multifamily buildings

With this vision in mind, the City selected the majority of sites (18 of 30, accounting for 22% of RHNA units) in Census Tracts 140 and 137. The City expects these areas will have the most improvements in terms of access to services, transit/walkability, and jobs as well as infrastructure improvements and parks/open space (see Figure App-77 legend and map). Sites were also distributed in the "residential area" (Ord Grove, Kimball, and Highland, labeled 4 in Figure App-77) where the General Plan's major strategy for this area is to "maintain the overall scale and character, while improving current issues, such as lack of parking access to recreational parks and open spaces and improving the bicycle network." In addition to the nine sites in these neighborhoods (15% of the total RHNA), the City expects that housing opportunities will increase in these the residential areas east of N Noche Buena Street primarily through ADUs. The City's Housing Plan includes strategies to incentivize ADU construction and increase access to these ADUs to lower income residents.

⁴⁷ Numbered items below match the numbers of labels in map.

In addition, the City has allocated lower income units on a site in the former Fort Ord area, near Campus Town. This site is located near Campus Town and California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB). This area is identified as area “6” in the Major Strategies map in Figure App-77. According to the General Plan, “[the] area is approximately 120 acres and is intended to be developed with up to 1,485 housing units, 250 hotel rooms, 150 square feet of retail, dining and entertainment, and 50,000 square feet of office, flex and makerspace with some light industrial, including opportunities to house start-up ventures that typically spin off from research at the University. These different uses will be connected and surrounded by new parks and recreational areas, and by supporting infrastructure.”

While placing low and moderate income units the Terrace, Laguna Grande, and Cabrillo areas (Census Tracts 137 and 140) appear to exacerbate current fair housing conditions, the City’s General Plan vision and implementation strategies and Housing Element’s Housing Plan commit to actions to improve the conditions in these areas. The City has aligned its RHNA strategy and AFFH actions with the visioning of the General Plan to increase access to opportunities to lower income households as well as improving current conditions. The City also has a comprehensive AFFH Action Plan that includes mobility strategies, increased housing opportunities, place-based strategies to encourage community revitalization, protecting existing residents and businesses from displacement, and increased proactive outreach efforts to address disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity, transform concentrated areas of minorities and low and moderate income and ultimately affirmatively further fair housing. The sections below show the distribution of low and moderate income sites needed to meet the City’s remaining RHNA in relation to selected fair housing characteristics.

Figure App-77: Major Strategies in General Plan 2040

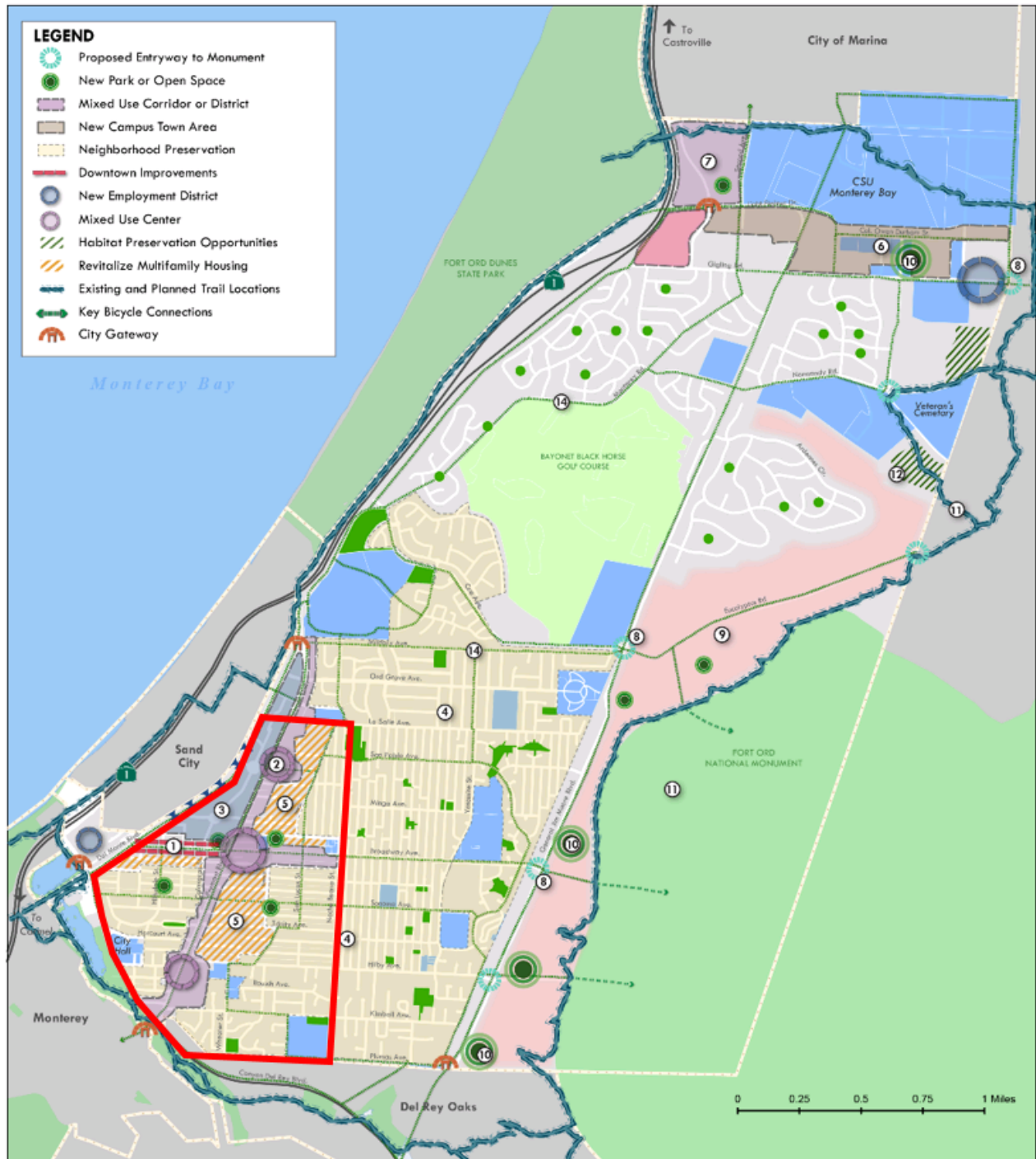


Figure App-78: Seaside Site Inventory

1. Distribution of RHNA Units

Distribution of RHNA units is based on the proposed General Plan capacity estimates given that the City's strategies for growth and investment in the proposed General Plan were used in consideration of the selection of sites.

a. Distribution by Neighborhoods

As explained earlier, a significant portion (18 of 30) of the City's sites are located in the Terrace and Cabrillo neighborhoods accounting for 22% of all RHNA units (Census Tracts 137 and 140, respectively, Table App-97). Terrace contains about 8% of the City's lower income units and 27% of the City's moderate income units. Cabrillo/East Cabrillo has only has moderate income units (29 units) which make up about 36 percent of all RHNA moderate income. As described earlier, although Terrace and Cabrillo/East Cabrillo are areas with a concentration of minorities and lower income households, these areas provide the most suitable housing opportunities as they are the areas being targeted for public investments and redevelopment.

About 17% of the City's RHNA is located in Census Tract 136 in the Rousch neighborhood. Of the 54 units in Rousch, the majority (49) are lower income units and make up 20% of the City's lower income RHNA. The City specifically identified the sites in Rousch as suitable for lower income units as they do not have the concentration of minorities, persons with disabilities, and LMI population that the adjacent Terrace and Cabrillo neighborhoods have while still being close to the "major strategy" areas identified in the General Plan Update. Units in Terrace, Cabrillo and Rousch are located within areas that have been identified by the City for improvements such as open space/parks, downtown improvements, bicycle connections as well as redevelopment with mixed-use centers and new employment districts (Figure App-77).

The City also identified seven sites in Old Grove (Census Tract 139) with a capacity for 10 lower income units and 17 moderate income units (8% of all RHNA). Old Grove is located north of Census Tracts 137 and 140 and does not have the concentration of minorities, low and moderate income population, and overcrowding that is present in Census Tract 137 and 140. While parts of Old Grove are part of the mixed-use corridor envisioned by the General Plan Update and are close to transit and new expected amenities, three of the seven sites in Old Grove were only deemed adequate for moderate income units due to size constraints (smaller than 0.5 acres). Still, these sites provide moderate income housing opportunities in areas without a concentration of issues but close to planned areas of development.

The City also identified one site in former Fort Ord area (Census Tract 141.09) with 156 lower income units, accounting for 63% of the City's lower income RHNA. This site is located near Campus Town and California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB). Key elements of development in the Campus Town area will be focused on providing arts and entertainment, retail, housing, visitor lodging, and employment space for the University student and faculty population and the broader Seaside community to increase the overall economic opportunity available in the region. As such, situating lower income units in an area of expected redevelopment increases the housing opportunities for lower income households in areas with new opportunities.

Lastly, about 15% of the City's RHNA are located in Kimball/Highland (Census Tract 135). All 30 units are lower income units, making up about 22% of the City's lower income share. All of these units are located in two Church Sites- Victory Temple, which already has an agreement to have Campus Town's offsite units and has an additional capacity for nine units and Hilltop United Methodist Church property with a FAR of 0.08 as most of the area is parking. Kimball/Highland neighborhood (CT 135) has the lowest concentration of poverty and minorities. By locating affordable housing here, lower income households have access to improved conditions.

Table App-97: RHNA Distribution by Tract Characteristics

Nbrhood	Tract	Tract Total HH	Total RHNA	Lower	Mod	% Change ¹	% of RHNA	% of Lower RHNA	% of Mod RHNA	TCAC Score	% Non-White	% Pop with a Disab.	% LMI Pop	% Ovcrd HH	% CB Renter	% CB Owner
Highland/Kimball	135	1,787	17	9	8	1.0	5.2	3.7	9.9	Moderate	81.7	16.1	75.0	6.8	60.7	28.9
Rousch	136	1,448	54	49	5	3.7	16.6	20.1	6.2	Moderate	63.7	8.5	64.0	22.7	72.0	42.5
Terrace	137	1,400	42	20	22	3.0	12.9	8.2	27.2	Moderate	91.3	7.9	68.0	28.5	70.4	39.8
Ord Grove	139	930	27	10	17	2.9	8.3	4.1	21.0	Moderate	76.2	16.7	73.0	13.3	73.6	44.8
Cabrillo/ East of Cabrillo ²	140	833	29		29	3.5	8.9	0.0	35.8	Moderate	72.9	12.5	50.0	24.0	62.0	43.7
Former Fort Ord	141.09	1011	156	156	0	15.4	48.0%	63.9	0.0	Moderate	45.5	6.0	49.8	2.8	65.1	27.6
Total Units			325	244	81											

1. Represents the % increase in total households in the tract should the RHNA units anticipated be built.

2. 20 moderate income units are located in Census Tract 140 but outside the designated boundary of Cabrillo. These units are located west of Del Monte Boulevard. The area east of Del Monte Boulevard is within the Cabrillo neighborhood boundary.

b. Distribution by AFFH Characteristic

Segregation and Integration

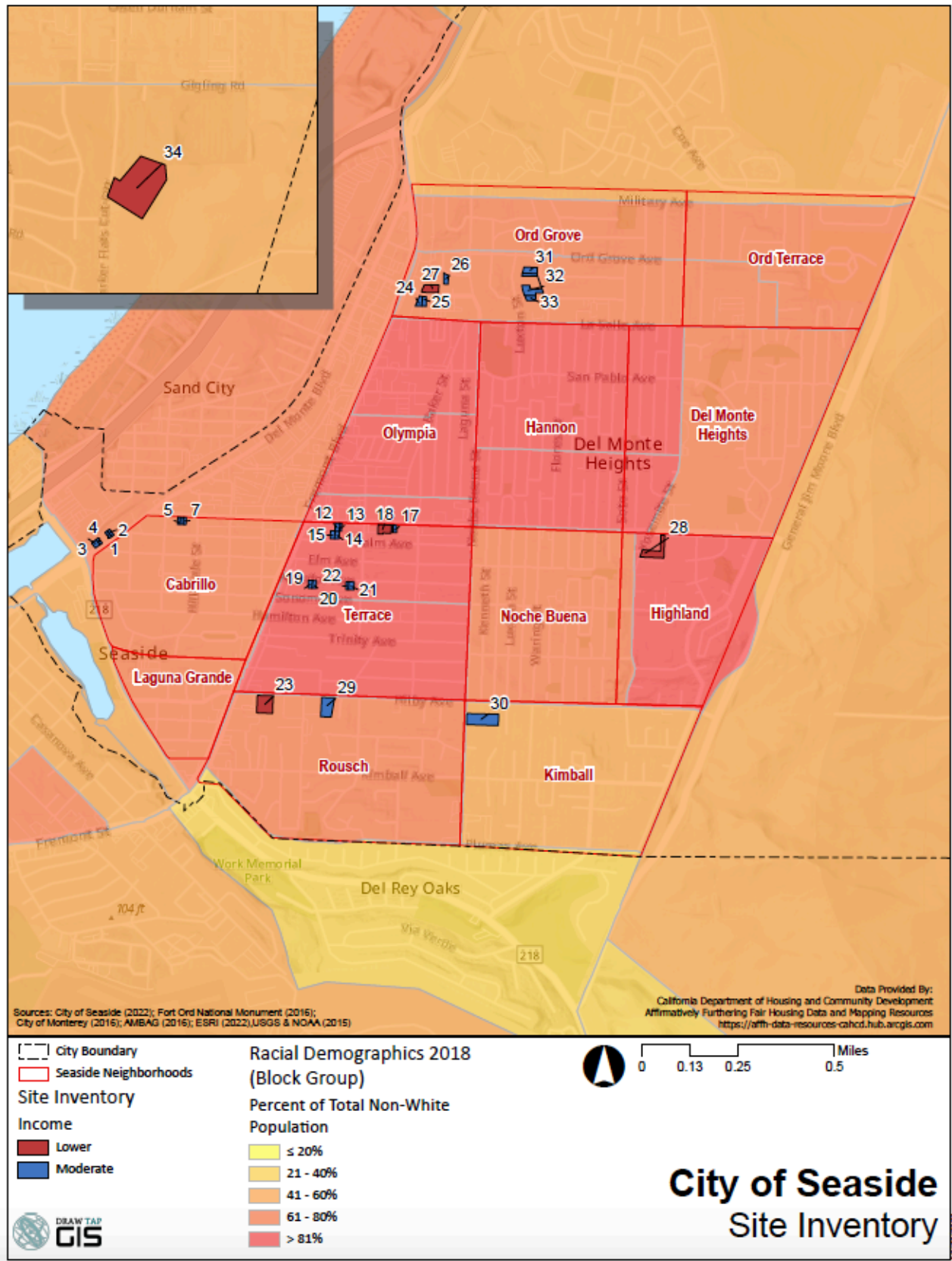
Minority Population

The majority (82%) of the City's RHNA units are located in areas with lower concentrations of minorities (non-White minority population is less than 60 percent). About 65% of lower income units are located in census tracts where only between 41 and 60 percent of the population are non-White minorities and 60 percent of moderate RHNA units are located in tracts where minority population ranges from 61 to 80%.

As shown in [Figure App-79](#), minority populations are concentrated in census block groups within Olympia and Terrace as well as some block groups on Hannon and Highland. Over 81% of residents in these neighborhoods identify as minorities. About 18% of all RHNA units are located in block groups with the highest concentration of minority population. [These neighborhoods with a high concentration of minorities are along Fremont Boulevard, which the](#) City expects will be transformed from an auto- oriented corridor characterized by low density uses into a beautiful mixed-use corridor with higher-intensity mixed-use centers at Hilby Avenue, Broadway Avenue, and Echo Avenue. This provides the opportunity to create mixed-income communities near areas targeted for investment and improvements. For example, key stretches of Fremont Boulevard will be narrowed to create a more walkable, pedestrian-oriented street.

Table App-98: RHNA Unit Distribution by % Minority Concentration			
	Lower Income RHNA	Moderate Income RHNA	Total RHNA Units
≤ 20%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21 - 40%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
41 - 60%	65.0%	0.0%	48.0%
61 - 80%	24.6%	60.0%	33.8%
> 81%	10.4%	40.0%	18.2%
Total	240	85	325

Figure App-79: RHNA Distribution by Minority Concentration

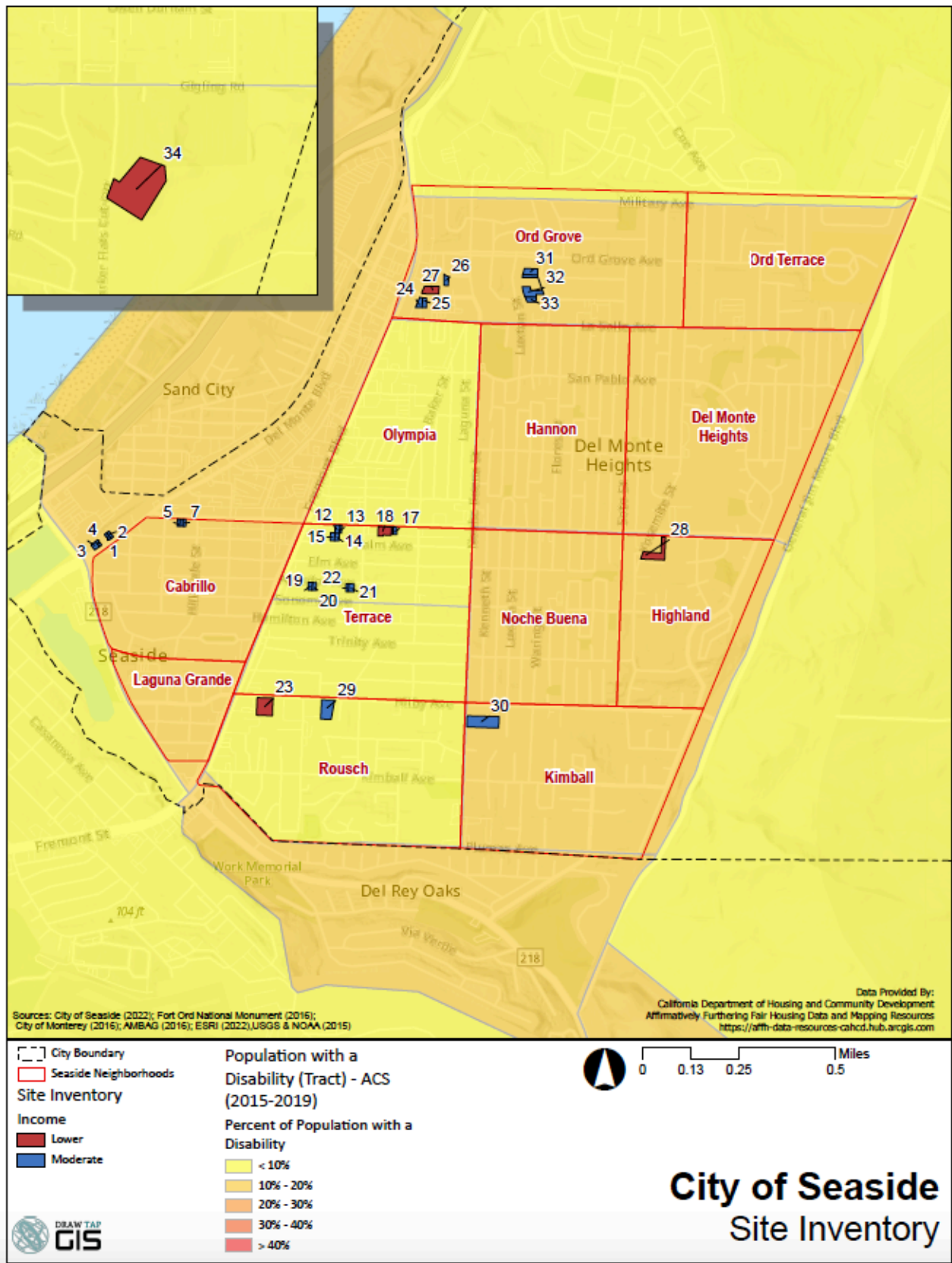


Persons with Disabilities

The lowest concentration of persons with disabilities is located in the Olympia, Terrace, and Rousch, and former Fort Ord neighborhoods. Less than 10% of the population in these neighborhoods has a disability. Since the City identified sites with a capacity for 252 units in these neighborhoods, about 76% of all RHNA units are located in tracts with the lowest concentration of persons with disabilities. RHNA units in these tracts are both lower income and moderate income, providing these special needs population housing opportunities near areas of expected development and investment.

Table App-99: RHNA Distribution by Percent Population with Disabilities			
	Lower Income RHNA	Moderate	Total RHNA Units
< 10%	92.1%	36.5%	77.5%
10% - 20%	7.9%	63.5%	22.5%
20% - 30%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	240	85	325

Figure App-80: RHNA Distribution by Percent Population with a Disability

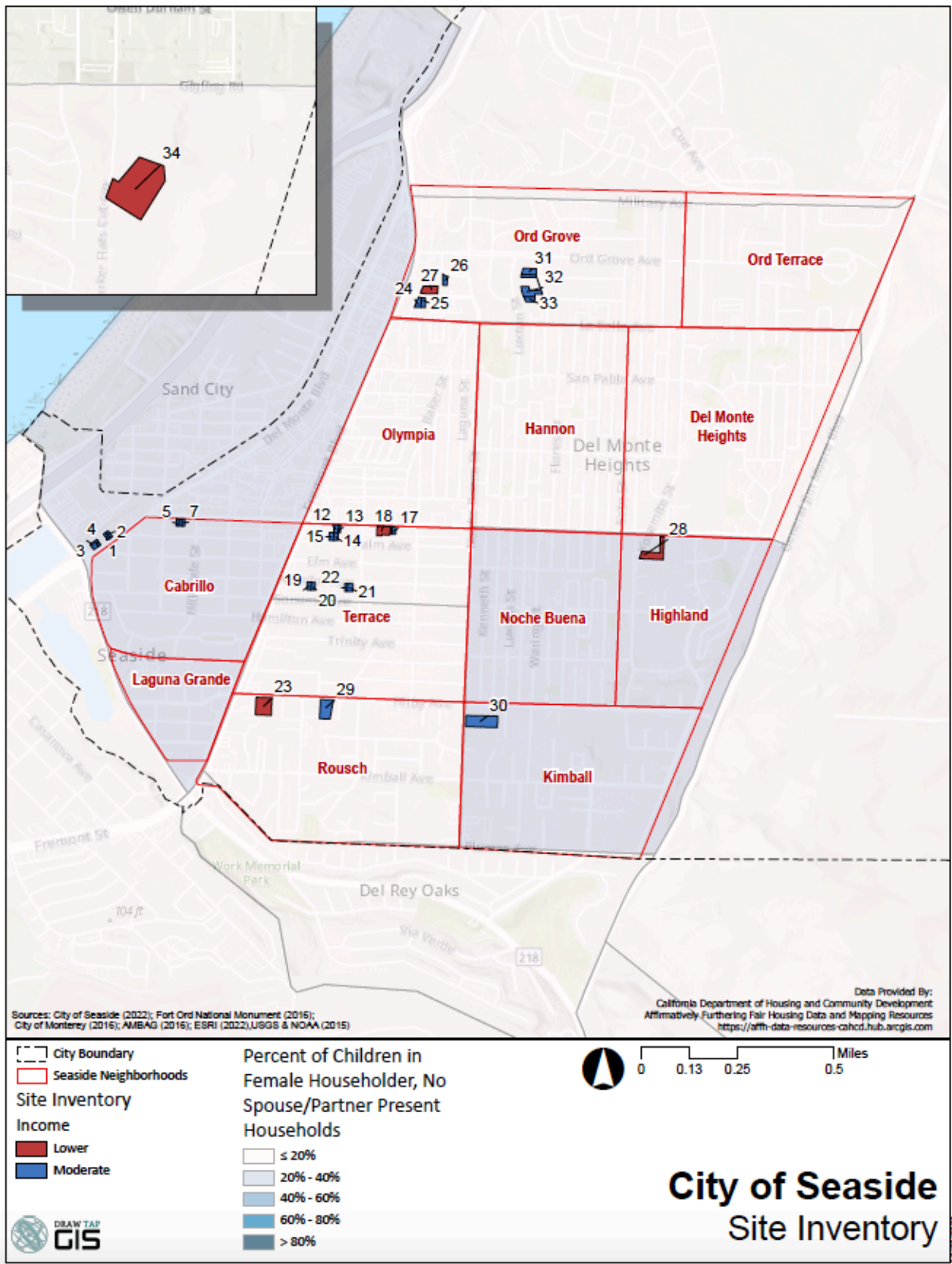


Children in Female-Headed Households

Most tracts in the City have less than 20% of children living in single female-headed households (Figure App-81). Only Tracts 140 (Cabrillo and Laguna Grande) and 135 (Noche Buena, Kimball, and Highland) have a concentration of children in single female-headed households between 20% and 30%. About 86% of the City's RHNA units are located in tracts with a low concentration of children in female-headed households. Most lower income RHNA units (96%) are also located within these tracts with a low concentration of children in female-headed households.

Table App-100: RHNA Unit Distribution by % of Children in Single Female-Headed Households			
	Lower Income RHNA	Moderate	Total RHNA Units
< 20 %	96.3%	56.5%	85.8%
20% - 40%	3.8%	43.5%	14.2%
40% - 60%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
60% - 80%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
> 80%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Units	240	85	325

Figure App-81: RHNA Distribution by Percent Children in Single Female-Headed Households



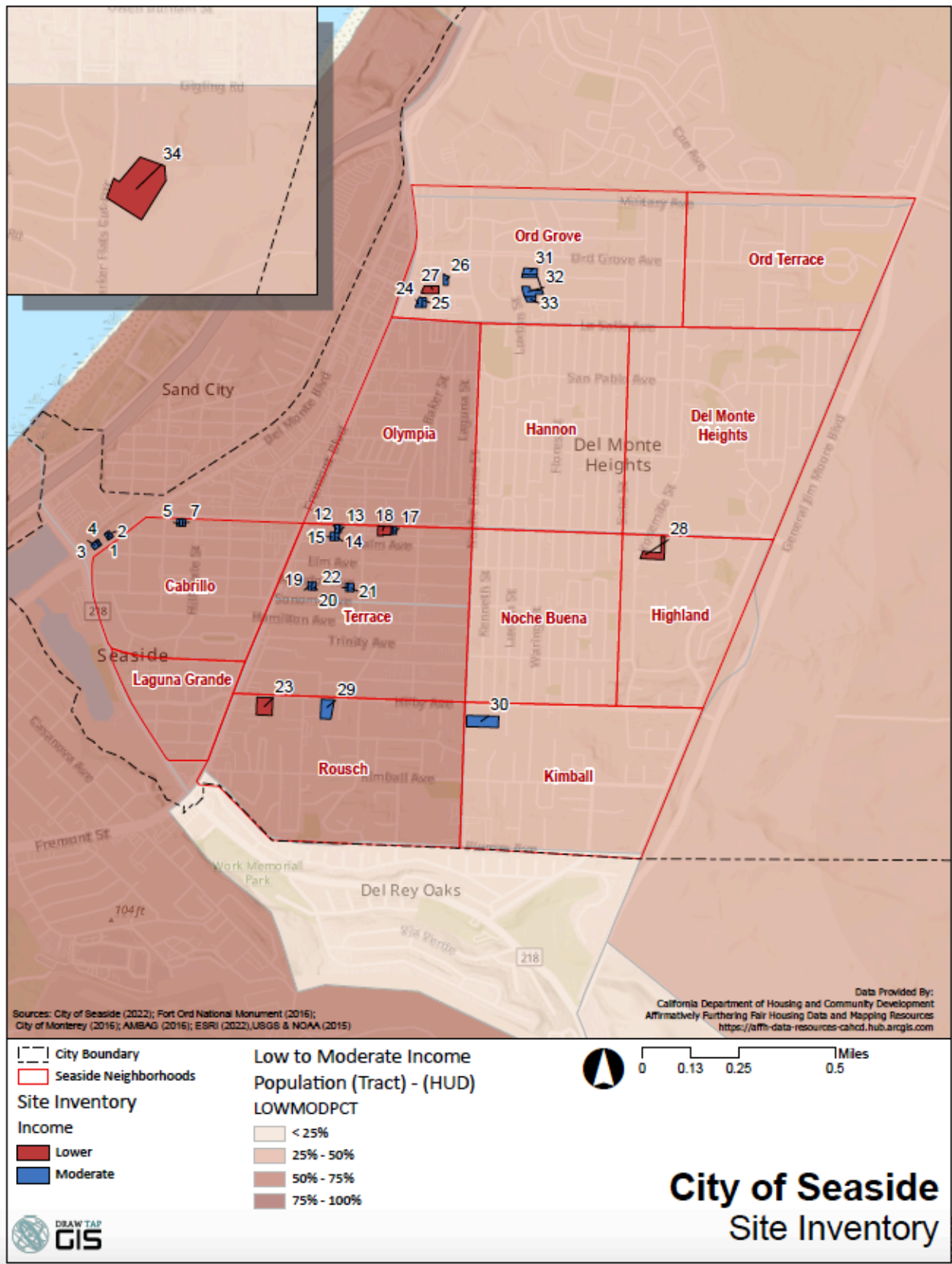
Low and Moderate Income Population

Tracts west of N Noche Buena Street and south of La Salle Avenue have the highest concentration of low and moderate income populations. Between 50% and 75% of persons in Olympia, Terrace, Rousch, Laguna Grande and Cabrillo neighborhood tracts earn low and moderate income. Since many of the major strategies for growth are located within these neighborhoods and the City identified sites within or near these areas of growth, about 43% of RHNA units are located in tracts with the highest concentration of LMI persons. The City also identified the sites for 10 lower income units and 17 moderate income units in Ord Grove Census Tract 139, where 42% of the population earns LMI incomes. The sites in Ord Grove are within the expected mixed-use corridor that extends from Plumas Avenue in the south to Military Avenue in the north along Freemont Boulevard. Freemont Boulevard is currently already well-connected with transit as there are three Monterey-Salinas Transit lines that travel through Freemont. The City also identified two sites in the Highland and Kimball neighborhood (Greater Victory Temple Church of God in Christ site and Hilltop church site), where only 32 percent of the population is lower income as sites for nine lower and eight moderate income units

The Parker Flats site, which has a capacity for 156 lower income units is located in a site with a relatively low concentration of LMI population (49.8%) compared to the rest of the City. This contributed to 65% of the City's RHNA being located in tracts with the lowest concentration of lower income households (between 25 and 50 percent).

Table App-101: RHNA Unit Distribution by LMI Population			
	Lower Income RHNA	Moderate Income RHNA	Total RHNA Units
< 25%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
25% - 50%	65.0%	34.1%	56.9%
50% - 75%	35.0%	65.9%	43.1%
75% - 100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Units	240	85	325

Figure App-82: RHNA Distribution by Percent Low and Moderate Income Population



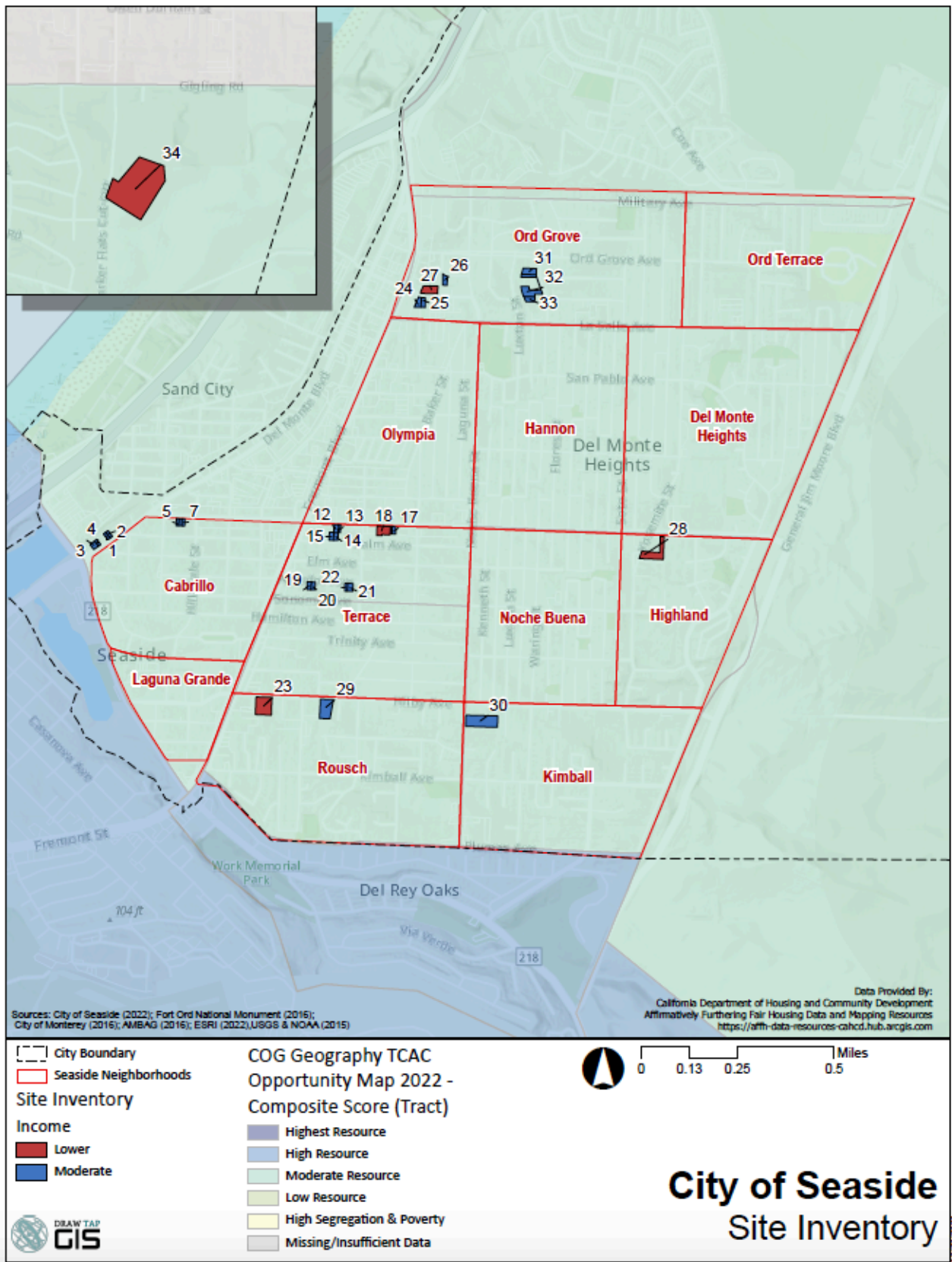
Access to Opportunities

TCAC Opportunity Resources

Figure App-83 shows that all census tracts in Seaside are considered moderate income. Even areas to the north outside of Seaside neighborhoods in the Former Fort Ord Area and Campus Town are moderate income. As a result, all RHNA units are located in tracts with Moderate resource. One of the strategies to affirmatively further fair housing is to create new housing opportunities in high resource areas. Since the City does not currently have any high resource tracts (and no tract has relatively higher resources than others) the City's strategy in identifying RHNA sites relied on focusing sites in Tracts where improvements and investments are expected so that these new housing opportunities would be located in areas where resource levels are expected to increase.

Table App-102: RHNA Unit Distribution by TCAC Opportunity Resource Area			
	Lower Income RHNA	Moderate Income RHNA	Total RHNA Units
Moderate Resource	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Units	240	85	325

Figure App-83: RHNA Distribution by TCAC Opportunity Resource Level



Disproportionate Housing Needs

Cost-Burdened Households

Cost-burdened renter households are found throughout the City but have the lowest concentrations in Hannon and Monte Heights. In all other neighborhoods, between 60% and 80% of renter households experienced housing cost burdens. Since the City considered proximity to and access to infrastructure, transit, job centers, and public or community services as well as future investment opportunities, for evaluating the appropriateness of sites, 95% of RHNA units are located in these tracts with the highest concentrations of cost-burdened renters. By increasing the availability of housing in these areas, residents may find affordable options near transit and services.

Cost-burdened owner households are dispersed throughout the City. Olympia, North Terrace, Noche Buena, Highland, Kimball, and Former Fort Ord neighborhoods had the lowest concentrations of cost-burdened owners while in the rest of the neighborhoods between 40% and 60% of owner households experienced cost-burdens. About 66% of the City's RHNA units are in tracts where the concentration of cost-burdened owners is lower- mainly located in northern Terrace at the intersection of Broadway Ave and Freemont Boulevard, Freemont Boulevard and Amador Avenue, and former Fort Ord. These sites in Terrace and Olympia provide low and moderate income opportunities for households near services and transit, promoting mobility to areas with better conditions. The Parker Flats site though not located within a High Quality Transit Area, (HQTa) is about ¼ mile away from the Campus Town development area which is expected to have retail, entertainment, park access, and other amenities available to the surrounding areas.

Table App-103: RHNA Unit Distribution by Cost-Burdened Renter Households			
	Lower Income RHNA	Moderate Income RHNA	Total RHNA Units
< 20 %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20% - 40%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40% - 60%	3.8%	9.4%	5.2%
60% - 80%	96.3%	90.6%	94.8%
> 80%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Units	240	85	325

Table App-104: RHNA Unit Distribution by Cost-Burdened Owner Households			
	Lower Income RHNA	Moderate Income RHNA	Total RHNA Units
< 20 %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20% - 40%	75.4%	40.0%	66.2%
40% - 60%	24.6%	60.0%	33.8%
60% - 80%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
> 80%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Units	240	85	325

Figure App-84: RHNA Distribution by Percent Cost-Burdened Renter Households

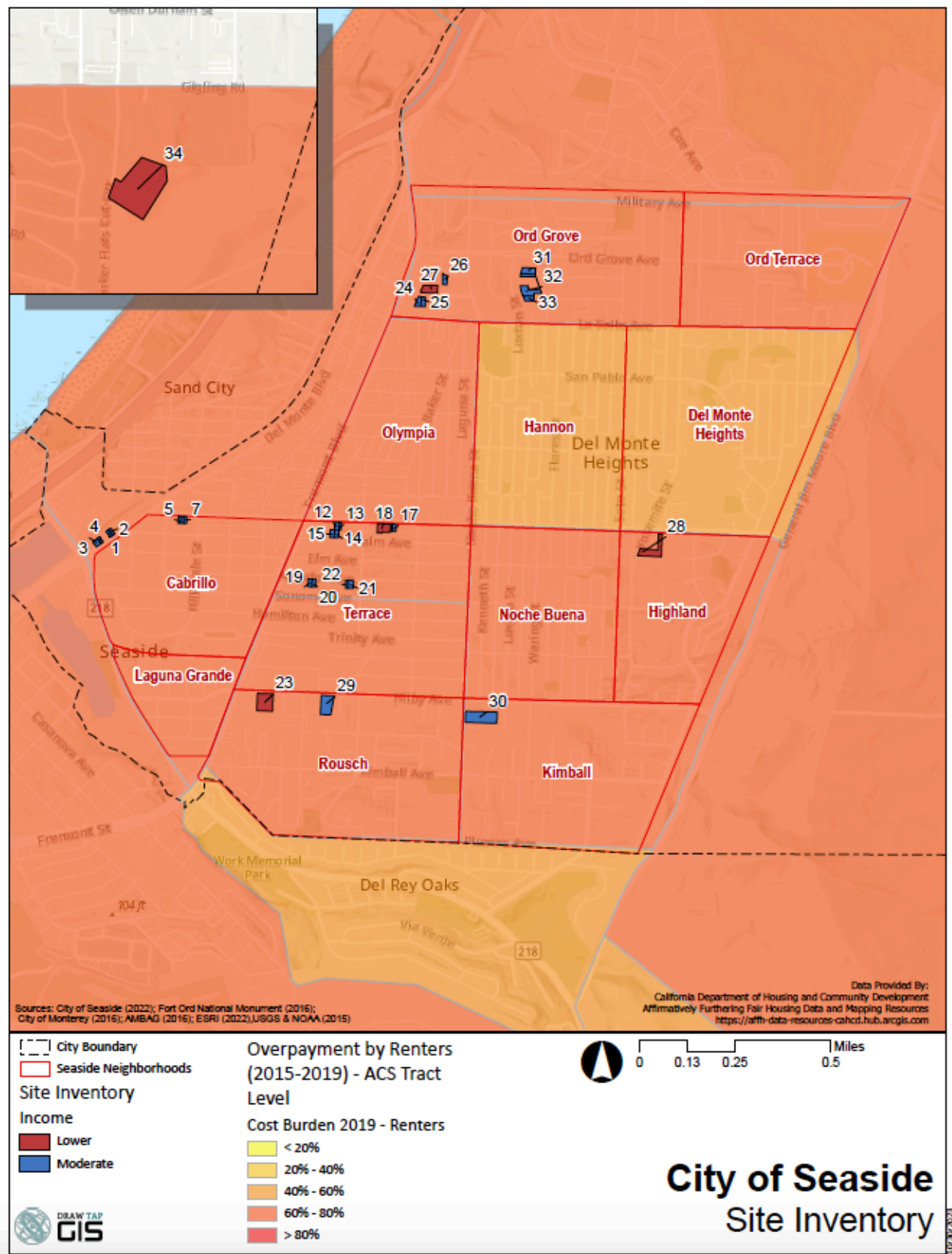
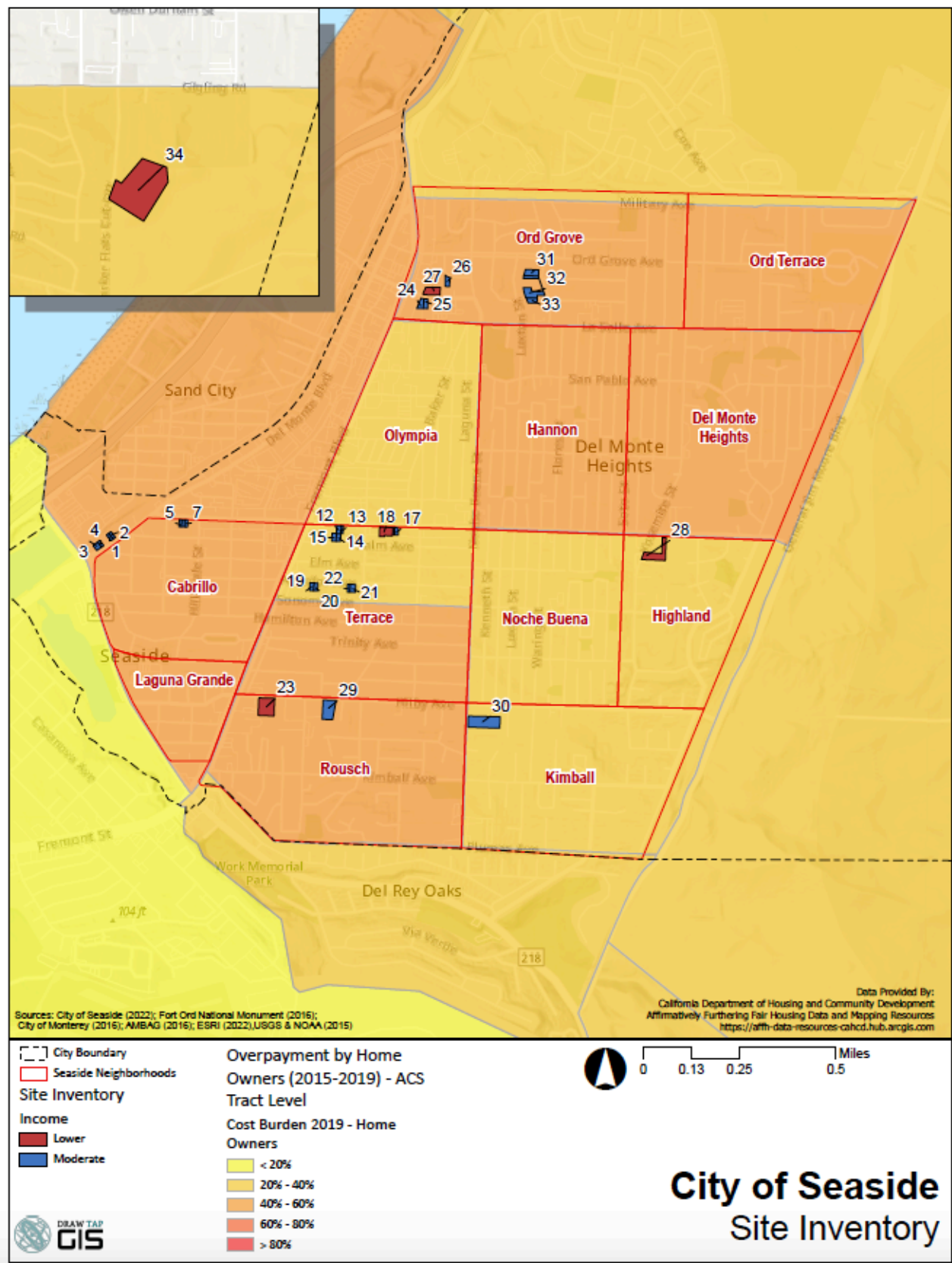


Figure App-85: RHNA Distribution by Percent Cost-Burdened Owner Households



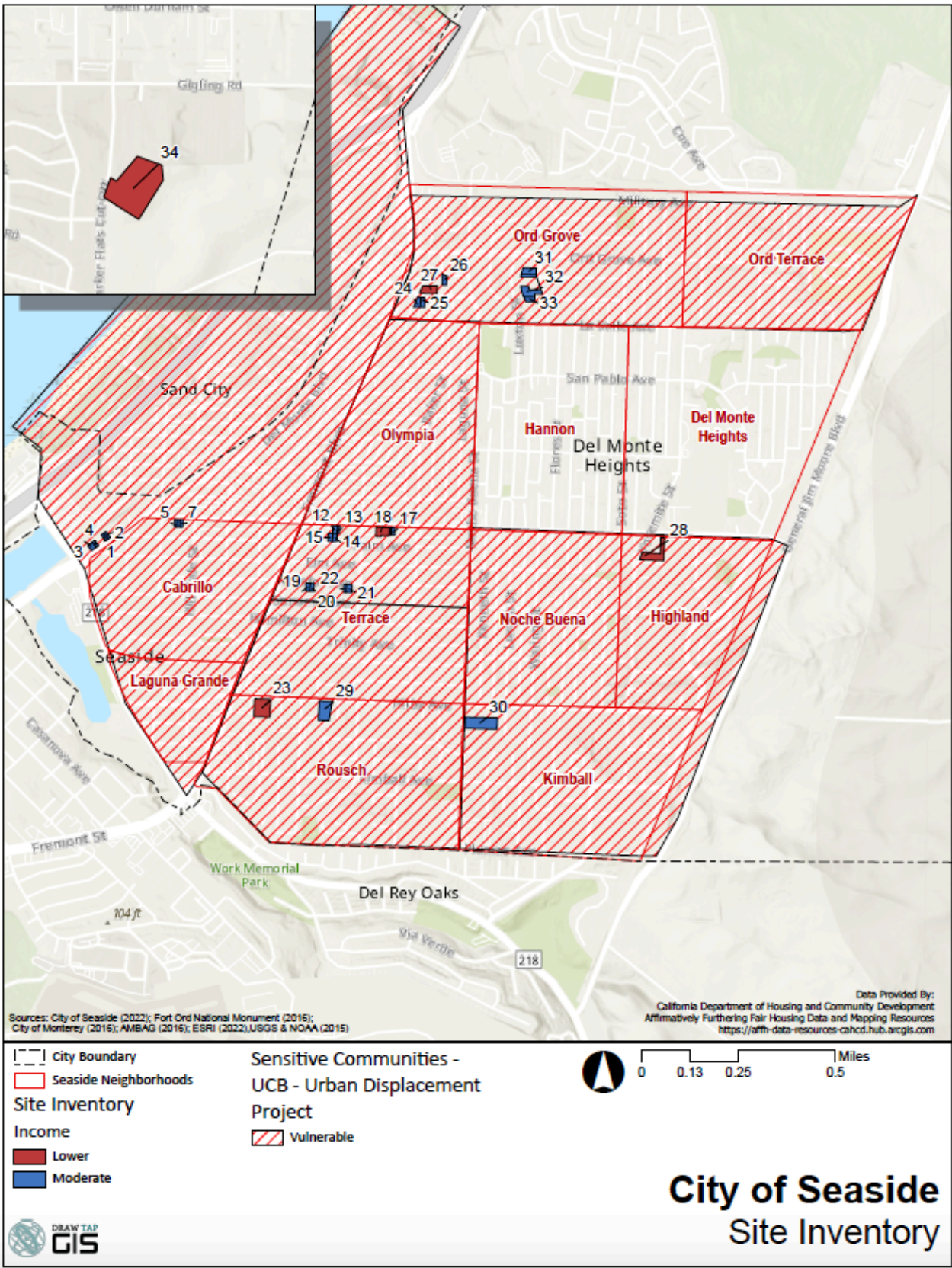
Overcrowded Households

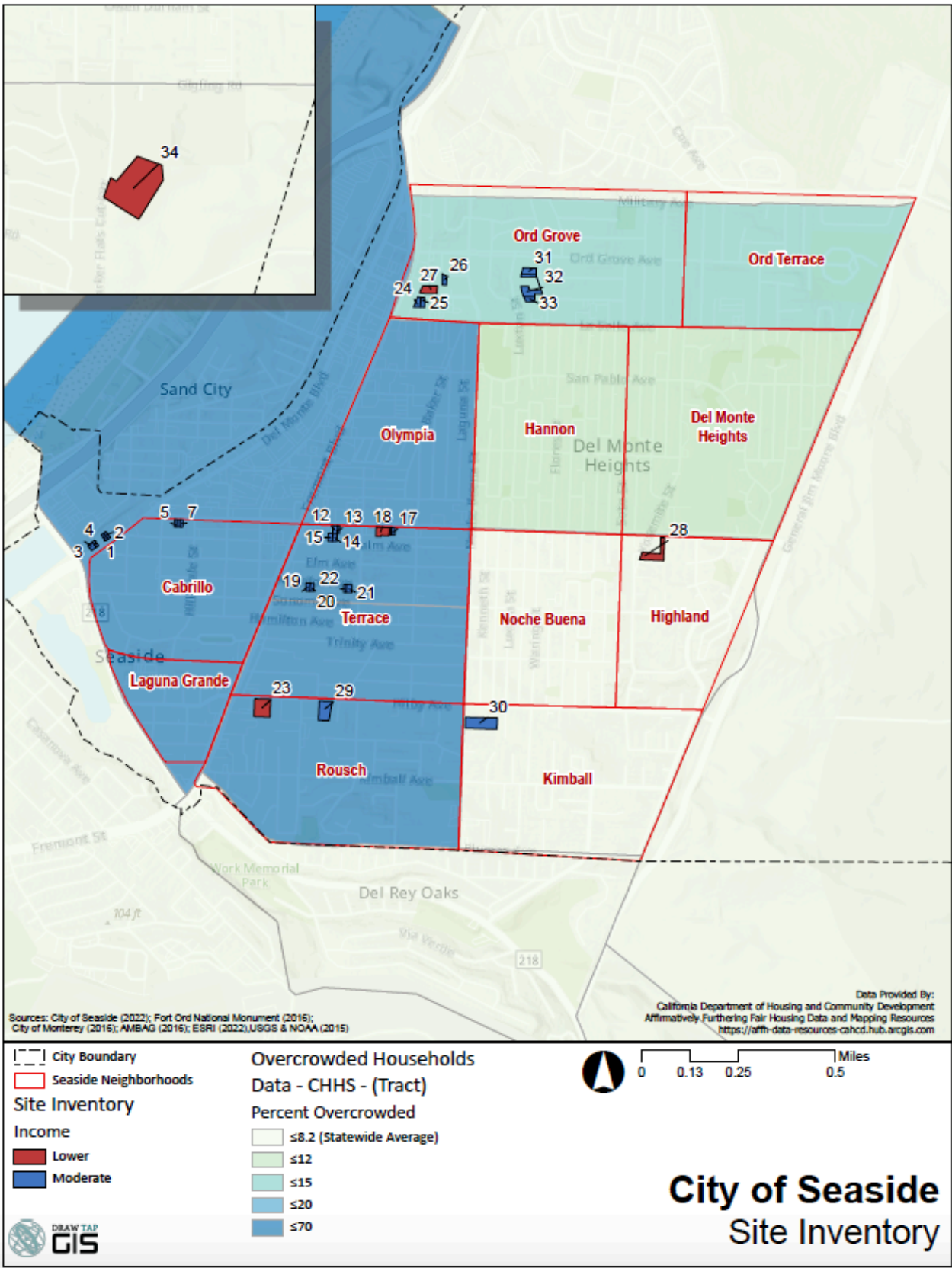
Like LMI population, the concentration of overcrowded households is highest in Olympia/Terrace (Census Tract 137), Rousch (Census Tract 136), and Laguna Grande and Cabrillo (Census Tract 140). In these tracts, between 20% and 30% of households live in overcrowded conditions. The correlation between LMI population and overcrowding is not surprising given that high housing costs may be forcing households to double-up or live in housing that is not the correct size for the households.

These overcrowded households areas cover the expected mixed-use corridors and areas of development laid out in the General Plan. About 33% of all RHNA units and 27% of lower income RHNA are located in tracts with the highest concentrations of overcrowding in the City. These sites are expected to improve overcrowding conditions by providing new affordable new housing opportunities in areas of need. In addition, as explained earlier, housing opportunities for moderate income households outside of these areas of overcrowded households are also provided through ADUs. While the lower density residential neighborhoods are not as close to transit and services, moderate income households are more likely to have access to cars to reach these services and mixed-use centers.

Table App-105: RHNA Unit Distribution by % Overcrowded Households			
	Lower Income RHNA	Moderate Income RHNA	Total RHNA Units
≤ 8.2 (Statewide Average)	68.8%	9.4%	53.2%
8.2- 12%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12.01-15%	4.2%	20.0%	8.3%
15.01- 20%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20.01- 30%	27.1%	70.6%	38.5%
Total Units	240	85	325

Figure App-86: RHNA Distribution by Percent Overcrowded Households





Displacement Risk

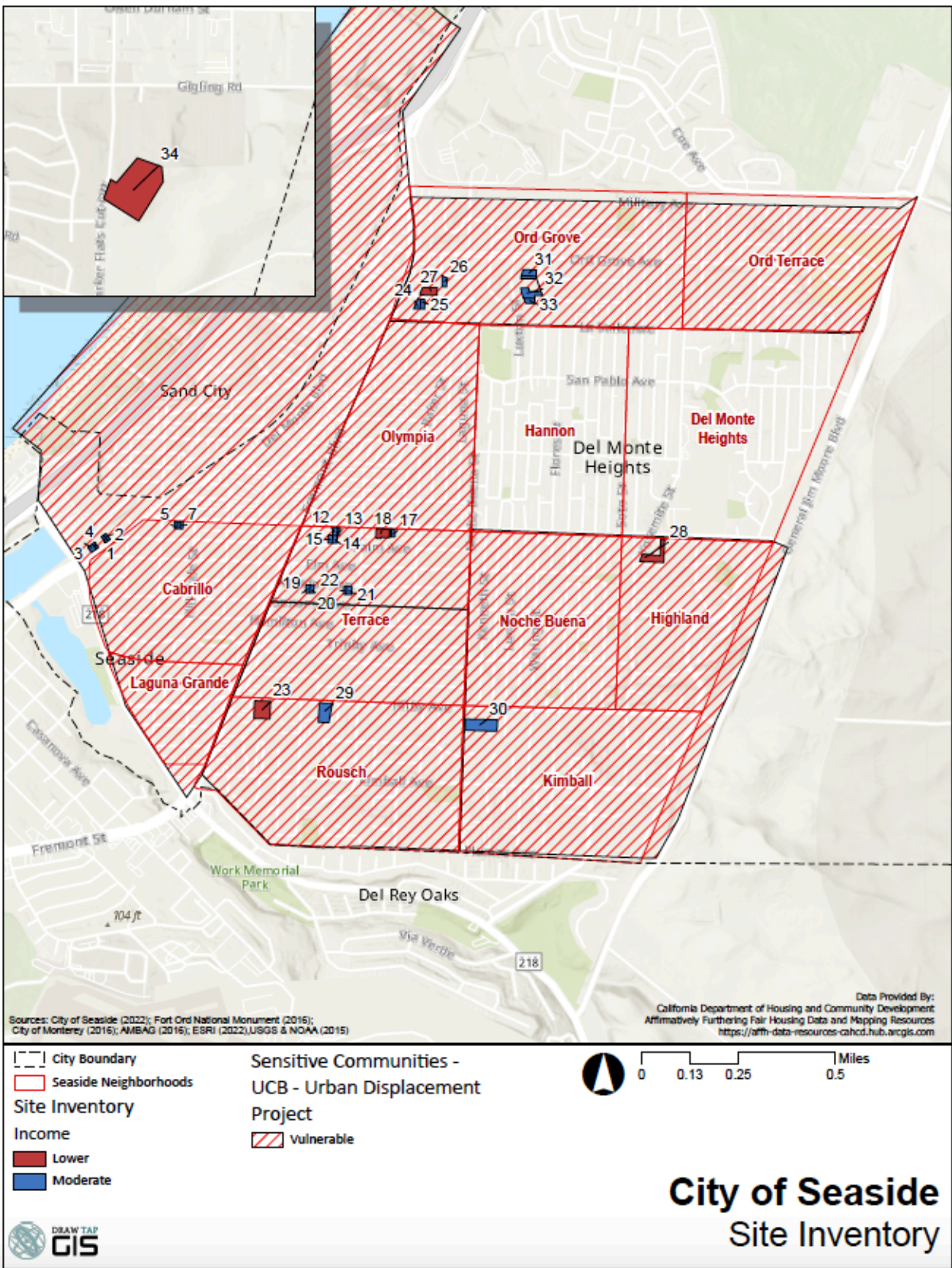
UC Berkley's displacement project defines residential displacement as "the process by which a household is forced to move from its residence - or is prevented from moving into a neighborhood that was previously accessible to them because of conditions beyond their control." As part of this project, the UCB's team has identified populations vulnerable to displacement (named "sensitive communities" in the event of increased redevelopment and drastic shifts in housing cost. They defined vulnerability based on the share of low income residents per tract and other criteria including: share of renters is above 40%, share of people of color is more than 50%, share of low income households severely rent burdened, and proximity to displacement pressures. Displacement pressures were defined based on median rent increases and rent gaps.

Using this methodology, sensitive communities were identified throughout the City in all neighborhoods except Hannon, Del Monte Heights, and former Fort Ord. Because Hannon and Del Monte Heights are far from "major strategy" areas in the General Plan or current transit and services, they were not considered suitable for sites. The Former Fort Ord area is not considered at risk of displacement and is close to the Campus Town Specific Plan area, so it was deemed suitable for lower income units. As a result, 48% of RHNA units are located in neighborhoods not sensitive to displacement.

The other 52 percent of RHNA units are located in areas vulnerable to displacement. The majority of these units are located in Terrace and Cabrillo. While these residents in these areas are sensitive to displacement, the sites selected are mostly vacant or sites with underutilized commercial uses and their development is not expected to displace any residents. The City currently employs a full-time staff member to conduct proactive multi-lingual outreach to educate small business owners regarding potential financing and access to low-cost capital. This could be a resource to assist businesses at risk of displacement. At this time, the City has determined that anti-displacement policies focused on this area could have the effect of hindering the redevelopment of those sites. However, in 2026, the City will evaluate development and displacement conditions and explore actions like right of first refusal and relocation assistance for displaced residents and businesses.

Table App-106: RHNA Distribution by Vulnerable Communities			
	Lower Income RHNA	Moderate Income RHNA	Total RHNA Units
Not Vulnerable	65.0%	0.0%	48.0%
Vulnerable	35.0%	100.0%	52.0%
Total Units	240	85	325

Figure App-87: RHNA Distribution by Vulnerable Communities



DRAFT RESOLUTION

Before the Monterey County Airport Land Use Commission, State of California

Resolution No. 23- 009

Finding the proposed amendment to the City of Seaside's Housing Element (General Plan) consistent with the 2019 Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) for Monterey Regional Airport.

REF230032, City of Seaside (multiple Assessor's Parcel Numbers)

WHEREAS, on September 25, 2023, the City of Seaside (City) submitted an ALUC application for a proposed amendment (update) to the Housing Element of the City's General Plan (ALUC File No. REF230032) to ALUC staff; and

WHEREAS, the ALUC is responsible for review of projects within the Airport Influence Area for Monterey Regional Airport, as identified in the 2019 ALUCP; and

WHEREAS, the proposed General Plan Housing Element amendment would evaluate the City's existing and projected housing needs, review previous goals and programs, inventory sites within the City, identify housing constraints, discuss development of housing programs to address needs, and list quantifiable objectives; and

WHEREAS, as proposed, the amendment would demonstrate that the City has adequate sites available to accommodate its 6th cycle Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA), based on statewide and regional estimates determined by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD); and

WHEREAS, HCD does not mandate that these units be constructed; yet, requires that the City demonstrate available vacant lands to meet the projected housing need (RHNA). No specific housing or development projects within the City's current jurisdiction are proposed as part of the Housing Element update. Future Zoning Ordinance amendments will be required to help accommodate the encouraged and foreseeable development projects and shall be subject to separate ALUC review; and

WHEREAS, the City has identified numerous infill properties and pipeline projects within the City boundaries that would meet the City's RHNA requirements. These lands are located entirely within Safety Zone 7 (Airport Influence Area), as shown in ALUCP Exhibit 4C (Monterey Regional Airport Safety Zones); and

WHEREAS, the proposed Housing Element amendment was reviewed for consistency with the Long Range Noise Contour Exposure Maps for Monterey Regional Airport. The lands proposed for potential future residential uses are located outside of the 65 (or greater) Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) contour. In accordance with the ALUCP Table 4A (Noise Compatibility Criteria Matrix), all of the proposed residential sites are located outside of the 65 CNEL and are a compatible use with no

restrictions. Therefore, the proposed amendment and foreseeable development is consistent with the ALUCP with regard to noise compatibility criteria, and no further conditions regarding noise are recommended; and

WHEREAS, all proposed housing inventory sites are located within Safety Zone 7, which does not establish residential density restrictions, and therefore the development encouraged by the Housing Element amendment will be a compatible use; and

WHEREAS, no development is proposed with implementation of the Housing Element amendment and therefore no hazards to flight will directly occur with adoption of the amendment. Future development of the identified sites may be subject to ALUC review and approval to determine ALUCP compatibility and potential hazards to flight;

WHEREAS, the ALUC has reviewed the proposed amendment for noise compatibility, airspace protection, safety compatibility and other flight hazards and determined that no additional recommended conditions are necessary; and

WHEREAS, potential application of ALUC conditions would be better suited during ALUC consistency determination of any future General Plan Land Use Designation and Zoning Map amendments for a specific development proposal; and

WHEREAS, a complete copy of the proposed amendment is on file with the ALUC staff, and a link to the full Draft Housing Element is included in the ALUC October 23, 2023 staff report; and

WHEREAS, on October 23, 2023, the ALUC conducted a duly noticed public meeting to consider the proposed amendments to the Housing Element of the City's General Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Monterey County Airport Land Use Commission does hereby find the City of Seaside's draft Housing Element consistent with the 2019 ALUCP for Monterey Regional Airport, incorporated herein by reference.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on this 23rd day of October 2023, upon motion of Commissioner Stewart and seconded by Commissioner McGregor, by the following vote, to-wit:

AYES: Commissioners Carbone, Cleveland, Cohan, McGregor,
Stewart

NOES:

ABSENT: Commissioners Williamson and Scherer

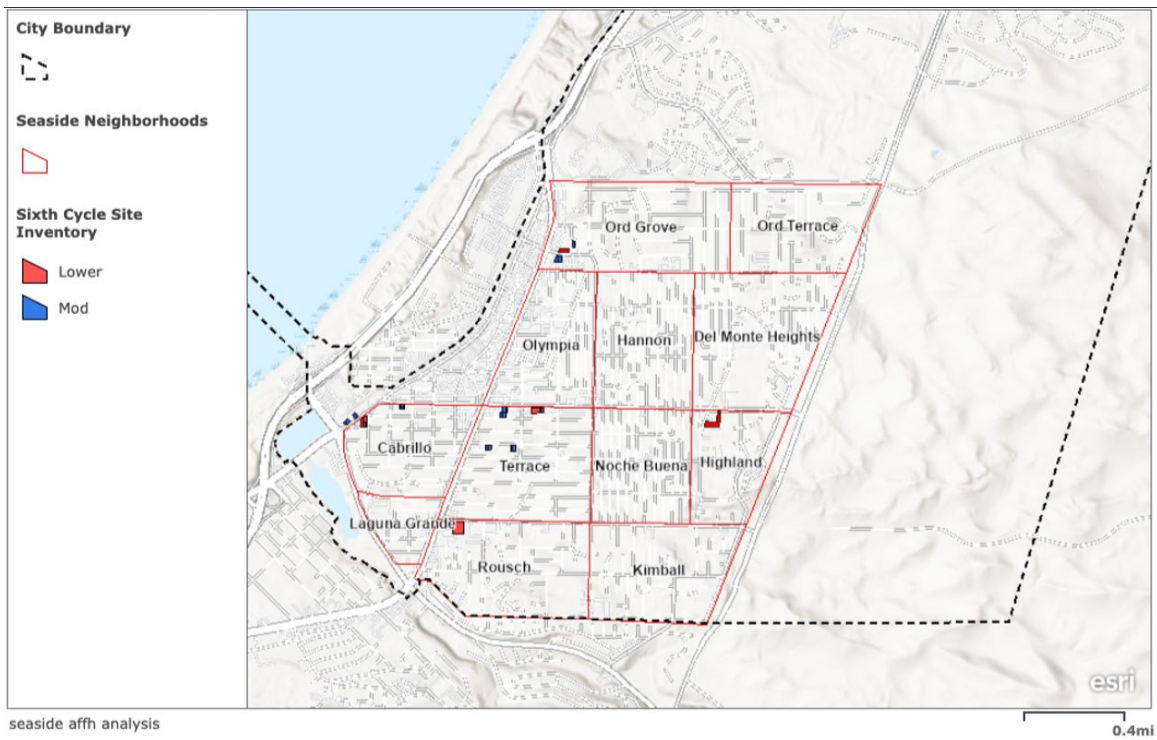
ABSTAIN:

ATTEST

Craig Spencer, Secretary to the ALUC

By: *Fionna M. Jensen*

Fionna Jensen, Designee of Secretary to the ALUC
October 23, 2023



**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HOUSING POLICY DEVELOPMENT**

2020 W. El Camino Avenue, Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95833
(916) 263-2911 / FAX (916) 263-7453
www.hcd.ca.gov



October 19, 2023

Andrew Myrick, Manager
Department of Economic Development and Community Planning
City of Seaside
440 Harcourt Avenue
Seaside, CA 93955

Dear Andrew Myrick:

RE: City of Seaside 6th Cycle (2023-2031) Draft Housing Element

Thank you for submitting the City of Seaside's (City) draft housing element received for review on July 21, 2023, along with revisions received on October 12, 2023. Pursuant to Government Code section 65585, subdivision (b), the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) is reporting the results of its review. Our review was facilitated by a conversation on September 12, 2023, with you, Alexia Rapoport, Housing Program Manager, and Consultants Alexis Bueno and Veronica Tam. In addition, HCD considered comments from David Kellogg, LandWatch, and Michael DeLapa pursuant to Government Code section 65585, subdivision (c).

The draft element addresses many statutory requirements; however, revisions will be necessary to comply with State Housing Element Law (Gov. Code, § 65580 et seq). The enclosed Appendix describes the revisions needed to comply with State Housing Element Law.

Public participation in the development, adoption, and implementation of the housing element is essential to effective housing planning. Throughout the housing element process, the City should continue to engage the community, including organizations that represent lower-income and special needs households, by making information regularly available and considering and incorporating comments where appropriate. Please be aware, that any revisions to the element must be posted on the local government's website and to email a link to all individuals and organizations that have previously requested notices relating to the local government's housing element at least seven days before submitting to HCD.

For your information, pursuant to Assembly Bill 1398 (Chapter 358, Statutes of 2021), if a local government fails to adopt a compliant housing element within 120 days of the statutory deadline (December 15, 2023), then any rezoning to make prior identified sites available or accommodate the regional housing needs allocation (RHNA) shall be

completed no later than one year from the statutory deadline pursuant to Government Code sections 65583, subdivision (c) and 65583.2, subdivision (c). Otherwise, the local government's housing element will no longer comply with State Housing Element Law, and HCD may revoke its finding of substantial compliance pursuant to Government Code section 65585, subdivision (i). Please be aware, if the City fails to adopt a compliant housing element within one year from the statutory deadline, the element cannot be found in substantial compliance until these rezones are completed.

Several federal, state, and regional funding programs consider housing element compliance as an eligibility or ranking criteria. For example, the CalTrans Senate Bill (SB) 1 Sustainable Communities grant, the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program, and HCD's Permanent Local Housing Allocation consider housing element compliance and/or annual reporting requirements pursuant to Government Code section 65400. With a compliant housing element, the City will meet housing element requirements for these and other funding sources.

For your information, some general plan element updates are triggered by housing element adoption. HCD reminds the City to consider timing provisions and welcomes the opportunity to provide assistance. For information, please see the Technical Advisories issued by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research at: <https://www.opr.ca.gov/planning/general-plan/guidelines.html>.

HCD appreciates the cooperation and support you and Alexia Rapoport, Housing Program Manager provided during the housing element update and review. We are committed to assisting the City in addressing all statutory requirements of State Housing Element Law. If you have any questions or need additional technical assistance, please contact Clare Blackwell, of our staff, at Clare.Blackwell@hcd.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Paul McDougall
Senior Program Manager

Enclosure

APPENDIX CITY OF SEASIDE

The following changes are necessary to bring the City's housing element into compliance with Article 10.6 of the Government Code. Accompanying each recommended change, we cite the supporting section of the Government Code.

Housing element technical assistance information is available on HCD's website at <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/planning-and-community-development/hcd-memos>. Among other resources, the housing element section contains HCD's latest technical assistance tool, *Building Blocks for Effective Housing Elements (Building Blocks)*, available at <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/planning-and-community-development/housing-elements/building-blocks> and includes the Government Code addressing State Housing Element Law and other resources.

A. Housing Needs, Resources, and Constraints

1. *Affirmatively further[ing] fair housing in accordance with Chapter 15 (commencing with Section 8899.50) of Division 1 of Title 2...shall include an assessment of fair housing in the jurisdiction (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (c)(10)(A))*

Displacement: While the element identifies populations vulnerable to displacement within the City, it should utilize additional data sources for the analysis that reflect more recent trends of displacement vulnerability. Please see HCD's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Data Viewer for an additional data source. In addition, the element should analyze displacement risk relative to disproportionate housing needs (e.g., overcrowded and cost-burdened households), and consider other factors that may contribute to increased displacement concerns. Based on the results of a complete analysis, the element should add or revise programs to address any identified need for displacement protection.

2. *An inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, including vacant sites and sites having realistic and demonstrated potential for redevelopment during the planning period to meet the locality's housing need for a designated income level, and an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites. (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (a)(3).)*

Progress in Meeting the Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA): The City's RHNA may be reduced by the number of new units built, approved, or pending (pipeline) since June 30, 2023; however, the element must demonstrate their availability or likelihood of completion in the planning period. While the element provided some information on the timing of the Campus Town Specific Plan, it did not include any information on the Enclave at Cypress Grove and Parker Flats projects. Availability should address the status, anticipated completion, any barriers to development and other relevant factors such as build-out horizons, phasing, and dropout rates to demonstrate the availability or likelihood of development in the planning period. Lastly, given the element's reliance on pipeline projects, the element must include programs with actions that commit to

facilitating development and monitoring approvals of the projects (e.g., coordination with applicants to approve remaining entitlements, supporting funding applications, expediting approvals, rezoning or identification of additional sites should the applications not be approved).

Suitability of Nonvacant Sites: The element must include an analysis demonstrating the potential for redevelopment of nonvacant sites. While the element lists several factors such as age of structure and low improvement to land value ratios, to address this requirement, the element should expand the site-by-site discussion to include additional factors demonstrating the potential for redevelopment. The element can summarize past experiences converting existing uses to higher density residential development, include current market demand for the existing use, provide analysis of existing leases or contracts that would perpetuate the existing use or prevent additional residential development and include current information on development trends and market conditions in the City and relate those trends to the sites identified. The element could also consider indicators such as expressed developer interest in residential development, degree of underutilization, and other factors.

Zoning for Lower-Income Households: The element appears to be utilizing state legislation (SB 4) as a proxy for available local zoning to accommodate the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA). However, this does not satisfy the requirement that the City demonstrate adopted densities to accommodate the need for lower-income households (Government Code section 65583.2, subdivision (c)(3)). Further, zoning available under state legislation is conditional and must meet various eligibility requirements. At the least, if zoning was not available prior to the start of the planning period (December 15, 2023) and SB 4 was not in effect prior to the planning period, then the City should make zoning available, including appropriate development standards, to accommodate the RHNA. Particularly, any zoning that was not made available prior to the start of the planning period to accommodate the lower-income RHNA must address all by-right requirements pursuant to Government Code section 65583.2, subdivisions (h) and (i). As a result, the element must list sites by local zoning and general plan designations and if necessary, add or modify programs to accommodate a shortfall of adequate sites, including addressing by-right requirements.

Infrastructure: The element describes infrastructure limitations in the City. However, it must also demonstrate sufficient total dry utility capacity (existing and planned) to accommodate the City's regional housing need for the planning period. (Gov. Code, § 65583.2, subd. (b).) In addition, the element must clarify whether there is sufficient water set-aside to accommodate the projected number of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs). For additional information, see the Building Blocks at <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/planning-and-community-development/housing-elements/building-blocks/analysis-sites-and-zoning>.

In addition, while the element includes Program 21 (Adequate Water Supply for the Development of New Housing) to maintain and augment the existing water supply, the program should be revised to include discrete timelines for implementation throughout the planning period.

Finally, HCD received comments regarding the transfer of water outside of the MCWD service district. The element should clarify any impact on identified sites and pipeline projects, including the Campus Town project, and add a program, if necessary, that will commit to frequent monitoring (every other year) and appropriate alternative actions.

Zoning for a Variety of Housing Types:

- *Emergency Shelters*: While the element provides general information on emergency shelters, it must also describe how it complies with the requirements of Assembly Bill 2339 (2022). Among other changes, this amendment to Government Code section 65583, subdivision (a)(4) expands the definition of “emergency shelters”, specifies the type of zoning designations that must be identified to allow emergency shelters as a permitted use without a conditional use or discretionary permit, and demonstrate the appropriateness of sites to accommodate emergency shelters.
 - *Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU)*: The element notes that the City’s ADU ordinance was updated in March 2023, came effective in April 2023, and was submitted to HCD for review. Given the ordinance has not been reviewed to date, the element should include a program to amend the ordinance, if necessary, to comply with ADU law within a specified time period upon HCD’s review.
3. *An analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, including the types of housing identified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c), and for persons with disabilities as identified in the analysis pursuant to paragraph (7), including... local processing and permit procedures... (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (a)(5).)*

Local Processing and Permit Procedures: The element lists several findings required to obtain a use permit that include potential subjectivity, including findings of approval relating to public interest and convenience. However, the element should analyze these standards for impacts on project timing, cost, supply, and approval certainty and include programs to address identified constraints.

In addition, the element states (App. 66) that the City does not have specific multifamily design guidelines and generally applies the single-family design guidelines to multifamily development. The element should clarify how design guidelines are applied to multifamily development and discuss any impacts on project timing, cost, supply, and approval certainty.

Constraints on Housing for Persons with Disabilities: The element briefly describes its reasonable accommodation procedures including approval findings related to compatibility with existing and planned land uses. However, this finding is generally similar to a conditional use permit finding and beyond the scope of a reasonable accommodation procedure. The element should identify this approval as a constraint and add or modify program(s) to amend the reasonable accommodation procedure to remove the constraint.

4. *An analysis of potential and actual nongovernmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, including... requests to develop housing at densities below those anticipated in the analysis required by subdivision (c) of Government Code section 65583.2, and the length of time between receiving approval for a housing development and submittal of an application for building permits for that housing development that hinder the construction of a locality's share of the regional housing need... (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (a)(6).)*

Developed Densities and Permit Times: While the element includes a brief discussion of approval times and requests for lesser densities (App. 35-36), it generally does not address this requirement. The element must include an analysis of requests to develop housing at densities below those identified in the inventory, and the length of time between receiving approval for a housing development and submittal of an application for building permits. The element must address any hindrance to the development of housing and include programs as appropriate.

B. Housing Programs

1. *Identify actions that will be taken to make sites available during the planning period with appropriate zoning and development standards and with services and facilities to accommodate that portion of the city's or county's share of the regional housing need for each income level that could not be accommodated on sites identified in the inventory completed pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) without rezoning, and to comply with the requirements of Government Code section 65584.09. Sites shall be identified as needed to facilitate and encourage the development of a variety of types of housing for all income levels, including multifamily rental housing, factory-built housing, mobilehomes, housing for agricultural employees, supportive housing, single-room occupancy units, emergency shelters, and transitional housing. (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (c)(1).)*

As noted in Finding A1 the element does not include a complete site analysis; therefore, the adequacy of sites and zoning were not established. Based on the results of a complete sites inventory and analysis, the City may need to add or revise programs to address a shortfall of sites or zoning available to encourage a variety of housing types.

2. *The Housing Element shall contain programs which assist in the development of adequate housing to meet the needs of extremely low-, very low-, low- and moderate-income households. (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (c)(2).)*

While the element includes Program 11 to assist in the development of housing for extremely low-income (ELI) and special needs households, the program must be revised to include additional actions and commitments. The program(s) could commit the City to granting fee waivers or deferrals, modifying development standards, granting concessions and incentives for housing developments that include units affordable to ELI and special needs households, assisting, supporting, or pursuing funding applications, and outreach and coordination with affordable housing developers.

For additional information, see the Building Blocks at <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/planning-and-community-development/housing-elements/building-blocks/assist-development-housing>.

3. *Address and, where appropriate and legally possible, remove governmental and nongovernmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing, including housing for all income levels and housing for persons with disabilities. The program shall remove constraints to, and provide reasonable accommodations for housing designed for, intended for occupancy by, or with supportive services for, persons with disabilities. (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (c)(3).)*

As noted in Findings A2 and A3 the element requires a complete analysis of potential governmental and nongovernmental constraints. Depending upon the results of that analysis, the City may need to revise or add programs and address and remove or mitigate any identified constraints. In addition, the element should be revised as follows:

- Program 18 (Parking Standards) should be revised with a discrete timeline to review parking requirements and should identify specific considerations for amendments to parking standards.
- Program 22 (Planning and Development Fees) should be revised with a discrete timeline to review planning and development fees and should identify specific fees to be evaluated.

4. *Promote and affirmatively further fair housing opportunities and promote housing throughout the community or communities for all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, familial status, or disability, and other characteristics... (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (c)(5).)*

As noted in Finding A1, the element requires a complete AFFH analysis. Depending upon the results of that analysis, the City may need to revise or add programs.



CITY OF SEASIDE STAFF REPORT

Item No.: 11.A.

TO: City Council

FROM: Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

BY: Nisha Patel, Public Works Director/City Engineer

DATE: December 7, 2023

**SUBJECT: ADOPT A RESOLUTION APPROVING AN AMENDED FINAL
SUBDIVISION MAP FOR PHASE 3 OF THE ENCLAVE, AND
GRANT DEEDS TO SHEA HOMES, L.P.**

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a resolution approving the Enclave Phase 3 Amended Final Subdivision Map, and grant deeds to Shea Homes, L.P.

BACKGROUND

On January 30, 2023, the Seaside City Council approved a Final Map for Shea Homes L.P. to subdivide the Enclave Phase 3 into 30 residential lots. This Final Map was recorded with the County of Monterey.

The Phase 3 Final Map subdivision contains 30 residential lots situated in the northwestern portion of the Bayonet golf courses in substantially the same location as contemplated in the Vesting Tentative Map (VTM). Lots 96-125 are identified as "Phase 3" and owned by Shea Homes Limited Partnership. The Phase 3 lots are surrounded by several holes on the back-9 of the Black Horse golf course (portions of holes 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18). Phase 3 access is by way of a new private street that intersects Coe Avenue Road just east of the Sun Bay Apartment complex.

Shea Homes, L.P. would now like to have the Enclave Phase 3 Final Map amended. Five (5) parcels, with an area of 73,498 sf (1.69 AC), adjacent to the exterior of the subdivision and adjacent to the City's Golf Course property, that due to topographic features, are not suitable for ownership by the homeowners' association, are being offered for dedication to the City of Seaside and in exchange, for two (2) minor parcels, an area of 2676 sf, which will be conveyed by the City of Seaside to Shea Homes L.P. prior to filing the subdivision map. Overall, the property exchange is beneficial to

enhancing the City's golf course, operations, and open space. The new exterior boundaries of the Amending Final Map will reflect these property exchanges.

Staff has reviewed the Amending Phase 3 Final Maps for conformance to the Project Conditions, EIR mitigation monitoring requirements, previous Final and Parcel Maps, and the Seaside Municipal Code and has found they are substantially consistent with and satisfy applicable requirements.

An easement agreement for City of Seaside to have easements over the Shea Homes L.P. Phase 3 property was executed in 2021. Some of the easements will not be needed any longer because the easements are within the parcels being transferred with the Amending Map. A Landscape and Maintenance Easement Agreement from the City of Seaside to Shea Homes L.P. over Parcel C-2 will be separately filed in the near future. This easement will allow Shea Homes L.P. to maintain spine flower, which is required per the endangered species restoration plan.

A Subdivision Improvement Agreement was previously prepared and filed with the County which contractually binds the Developer to complete the Phase 3 improvements in accordance with the Final Map and to provide security for completion in accordance with City requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Staff found that Phase 3 of the Enclave Project satisfied applicable project conditions and is in substantial conformance with the intent and spirit of the project conditions.

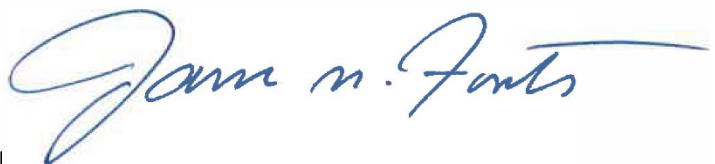
FISCAL IMPACT

Consistent with the project conditions, the Developer was required to pay fair share fees to offset impacts associated with the Development. Fair share fees include Park, Fire, Police, Emergency Vehicle Access, and Gateway Improvements. The fees associated with development of the 30 residential lots included with Phase 3 total \$172,796.40 and were paid to the City prior to the March 21, 2023 recordation of the Phase 3 Final Map.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution
2. Amended Final Map
3. Grant Deed with Legal Description and Exhibit

Reviewed for Submission to the City Council by:



Item I

Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

RESOLUTION NO. 23-xx

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE

APPROVING THE AMENDING FINAL SUBDIVISION MAP FOR ENCLAVE PHASE 3, AND GRANT DEEDS TO SHEA HOMES, L.P.

Recitals of Facts:

- A. WHEREAS, on July 7, 2005, the City Council approved an application by Seaside Resort Development, LLC for Vesting Tentative Map No. TM-01-03 for the subdivision of approximately 84.88 acres of land which is a part of a larger approximate 380-acre parcel of land on which the Bayonet and Black Horse golf courses are located, which parcel is also known as Assessor's Parcel Number 031-051-005; and
- B. WHEREAS, on July 7, 2005, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 05-43 certifying an environmental impact report for the Seaside Resort Estates Development Project; and
- C. WHEREAS, on March 15, 2007, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 07-10 approving Phase 1 Final Map, a Subdivision Improvement Agreement and Covenants, Conditions & Restrictions (CC&Rs) for the Seaside Resorts Estates Project; and
- D. WHEREAS, Shea Homes Limited Partnership has acquired interest in phases 1, 2, and 3 of the single family residential component of the Seaside Resort Estates Development (the Development); and
- E. WHEREAS, on May 20, 2021, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 21-44 authorizing a lot line adjustment and parking easement within phase 1A of the Development; and
- F. WHEREAS, the lot line adjustment, parking easements and minor adjustment to road and lot layout increased the Development by 11,000 square feet; and
- G. WHEREAS, to offset the increase in square footage represented by the lot line adjustment and parking easement, Resolution 21-44 required revisions to Phase 2A & 2B lot and road layouts resulting in a 11,200 square foot of reduction the Development; and
- H. WHEREAS, Shea Homes Limited Partnership prepared a Parcel Map for Phase 2A & 2B of the Enclave, the residential component of the Development; and
- I. WHEREAS, on September 2, 2021, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 21-79 approving the recordation of the Phase 2A & 2B Parcel Map and authorizing execution of deeds of partition; and
- J. WHEREAS, on January 20, 2022, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 22-11 approving Phase 2A and 2B Final Map and associated Subdivision Improvement Agreement, and construction easements; and

- K. WHEREAS, on December 13, 2022, Shea Homes submitted a Subdivision Improvement Agreement and Final Map for Phase 3 of Enclave; and
- L. WHEREAS, on January 30, 2023, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 23-19 approving Phase 3 Final Map and associated Subdivision Improvement Agreement; and
- M. WHEREAS, Shea Homes L.P. has requested an amendment to the Phase 3 Final Map to convey 5 parcels, and area of 73,498 SF (or 1.69 AC), adjacent to the exterior of the subdivision and adjacent to the City of Seaside-owned golf course and that due to topographic features, are not suitable for ownership by the homeowners' association, for dedication to the City of Seaside; and
- N. WHEREAS, Shea Homes L.P. has requested the City of Seaside convey two (2) minor parcels, an area of 2676 SF, to Shea Homes L.P. prior to filing the amending subdivision map, and the exterior boundaries of the Amending Final Map will reflect these two minor additional areas; and
- O. WHEREAS, an easement agreement for City of Seaside to have easements over the Shea Homes L.P. Phase 3 property was executed in 2021, and some of the easements will not be needed any longer because of parcel transfers with the Amending Map; and
- P. WHEREAS, a Landscape and Maintenance Easement Agreement from the City of Seaside to Shea Homes L.P. over Parcel C-2 may be filed separate from the Amending Final Map in the near future, and the easement will allow Shea Homes L.P. to maintain spine flower required per the rare plant restoration plan for a period up to five years; and
- Q. WHEREAS, subdivision (b) of Government Code Section 66450 requires that all final maps include a certificate signed by the city surveyor or city engineer that he or she has examined the map, that the subdivision is substantially the same as it appeared on the tentative map and any approved alternations thereof, that all provisions of the Subdivision Map Act and the City's Subdivision Ordinance have been complied with, and that he or she is satisfied that the map is technically correct; and
- R. WHEREAS, Steven C. Wilson, a Professional Engineer and Professional Land Surveyor with Monterey Bay Engineers is currently providing surveying services under contract with the City and is qualified to execute the certificate required by Section 66450.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

1. The City Council does hereby find that the above recitals are accurate and are hereby incorporated in and made part of this Resolution by this reference.
2. The City Engineer approved the Amending Final Map for Phase 3.
3. The City Council makes the following findings pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act:

A. Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") and the Agency's local CEQA Guidelines, the City certified an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) on July 7, 2005 in connection with the City's approval of the Seaside Resort Project entitlements and the Agency Board approved the same EIR in connection with the Agency's actions to implement that project. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, no subsequent or supplemental EIR or Negative Declaration is required in connection with subsequent discretionary approvals of the same project unless: (i) substantial changes are proposed to the project that indicate new or more severe impacts on the environment; (ii) substantial changes have occurred in the circumstances under which the project was previously reviewed that indicates new or more severe environmental impacts; or (iii) new important information shows the project will have new or more severe impacts than previously considered; or (iv) additional mitigation measures are now feasible to reduce impacts or different mitigation measures can be imposed to substantially reduce impacts.

B. The City Council finds, in connection with the Amending Final Map that its approval is a ministerial action consistent with the project that was reviewed and approved pursuant to the Seaside Resort Project EIR. Staff further finds that actions contemplated by this Resolution will not have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previously certified EIR, not have more severe effects than previously analyzed, and that additional or different mitigation measures are not required to reduce the impacts of the project to a level of less than significant.

C. Based on these findings and all evidence in the record, the City Council determines that no additional environmental review is required pursuant to CEQA in connection with the City's consideration of the Amending Final Map.

4. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 66457, the City Council finds that all required certificates or statements on the map have been signed and, where necessary, have been acknowledged.

5. The City Council hereby finds that the property outlined in Recital N is exempt surplus land. The City Council further finds that exchange of properties outlined in Recitals M and N above meet the Surplus Land Act exemption requirements of both small lot area transfers (Gov. Code §54221(f)(1)(B)) and are also beneficial and necessary for the long term recreational golf-course needs of the City ((Gov. Code §54221(f)(1)(C)) and are therefore exempt from the provisions of the Surplus Lands Act.

6. The City Council hereby appoints Steven C. Wilson as Acting City Surveyor to review the Amending Final Map and any additional Final Maps for the Seaside Resort Project and provide the certificate therefor in compliance with Government Code Section 66442.

7. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 66458, and based upon the determinations and report of the City Engineer, the City Council finds that the Amending Final Map conforms to all requirements of the Subdivision Map Act, the City's local Subdivision Ordinance and that all conditions prior the approval of the final map have been completed to the satisfaction of the City or will be completed pursuant to the Subdivision Improvement Agreement.

8. Based on the findings contained in Section 1 through 7 of this Resolution, and pursuant to the requirements of the California Subdivision Map Act and the City's Subdivision Ordinance, the City Council hereby approved the Subdivision Improvement Agreement attached hereto as Exhibit A, and authorized the City Manager to execute the Agreement on behalf of the City. The City Council grants authority to the City Engineer to require and approve modifications to the CC&Rs as required to comply with project conditions and ensure compliance with other legal requirements.

9. Based on the findings contained in Section 1 through 7 of this Resolution, and pursuant to the requirements of the California Subdivision Map Act and the City's Subdivision Ordinance, the City Council hereby approves the Amended Final Map.

10. The City Council hereby instructs the City Clerk to endorse on the face of the Final Map the certificate that embodies the approval of the Amended Final Map and instructs the City Clerk to accept all offers of public dedication that may be provided on the Map.

11. The City Council hereby instructs the City Clerk and City Engineer not to release the amended final map to the County Clerk for recordation until all subdivision securities required by the Subdivision Improvement Agreement have been filed with the City and the Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions relating to the ownership and maintenance of private improvements in the Subdivision have been filed with the City in a form approved by the City Engineer.

12. The City Council of the City of Seaside approves conveying two (2) minor properties, an area of 2676 SF, to Shea Homes L.P. prior to filing the amended subdivision map, and authorizes the City Manager to execute the associated Grant Deeds.

13. The City Council hereby authorizes the City Manager to accept five parcels of 73,498 sf from Shea Homes L.P. to the City of Seaside representing the exchange of property that enhances the City open space and recreation and directs the City Manager to amend the golf course property description accordingly.

14. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Resolution.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Seaside, State of California on the 7th day of December, 2023.

AYES:	COUNCIL MEMBERS
NOES:	COUNCIL MEMBERS
ABSTAIN	COUNCIL MEMBERS
ABSENT:	COUNCIL MEMBERS

APPROVED:

Ian N. Oglesby, Mayor

ATTEST:

Dominique L. Davis, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Sheri L. Damon, City Attorney

N: 2,122,190 E: 5,733,370

OWNER'S STATEMENT

WE HEREBY STATE THAT WE ARE THE OWNERS OF, OR HAVE SOME RIGHT, TITLE OR INTEREST IN AND TO, THE REAL PROPERTY INCLUDED WITHIN THE SUBDIVISION SHOWN UPON THIS MAP, AND THAT WE ARE THE ONLY PERSONS OR CORPORATION WHOSE CONSENT IS NECESSARY TO PASS A CLEAR TITLE TO SAID PROPERTY, AND WE CONSENT TO THE PREPARATION AND RECORDATION OF SAID MAP AND SUBDIVISION AS SHOWN WITHIN THE SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY LINES.

THE REAL PROPERTY DESCRIBED BELOW IS DEDICATED IN FEE FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES:

- FOR GOLF COURSE PURPOSES, THOSE PORTIONS OF LAND DESIGNATED HERON AS PARCELS C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, AND C-5. RESERVING FROM SAID PARCEL C-2 AN EASEMENT OVER THE AREA DESIGNATED AS "TEMPORARY LANDSCAPE AND MAINTENANCE EASEMENT" BY THE OWNER FOR LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE PURPOSES FOR A PERIOD OF 5 YEARS FOLLOWING THE RECORDATION OF THIS MAP.

THE REAL PROPERTY DESCRIBED BELOW IS DEDICATED AS AN EASEMENT FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES:

- PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENTS (PUE), ON, OVER, UNDER THOSE CERTAIN STRIPS OF LAND WHERE DESIGNATED HEREON FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, USE, REPLACEMENT, IMPROVEMENT, AND OPERATION OF SANITARY SEWERS, STORM DRAINS AND WATER PIPELINES, GAS AND ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION LINES, AND TELEPHONE LINES, AND ALL THE NECESSARY APPURTENANCES THERETO, TOGETHER WITH THE RIGHT OF INGRESS AND EGRESS FROM SAID EASEMENT. SAID STRIPS OF LAND ARE TO BE KEPT OPEN AND FREE FROM BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES OF ANY KIND EXCEPT UTILITY COMPANY STRUCTURES, IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, LAWFUL FENCES, DRIVEWAYS, SIDEWALKS AND APPURTENANCES THERETO.
- FOR INGRESS AND EGRESS OF EMERGENCY VEHICLES (EMERGENCY VEHICLE ACCESS EASEMENT OR EVAE) WITHIN THE SUBDIVISION, UPON THE PRIVATE STREET DESIGNATED HEREON AS "CYPRESS LANE" (PARCELS 3-S.1, 3-S.2, 3-S.3 AND 3-S.4 INCLUSIVE).
- PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENTS (PUE) OVER, UNDER, AND UPON THE PRIVATE STREET DESIGNATED HEREON AS "CYPRESS LANE" (PARCELS 3-S.1, 3-S.2, 3-S.3 AND 3-S.4 INCLUSIVE), FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, USE AND OPERATION OF SANITARY SEWERS, STORM DRAINS AND WATER PIPELINES, GAS AND ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION LINES, AND TELEPHONE LINES, AND ALL THE NECESSARY APPURTENANCES THERETO, TOGETHER WITH THE RIGHT OF INGRESS AND EGRESS FROM SAID EASEMENT.
- PUBLIC PEDESTRIAN ACCESS EASEMENT OVER THOSE CERTAIN STRIPS OF LAND DESIGNATED HEREON AS SIDEWALK EASEMENTS (SWE).

THE STREET SHOWN AND DESIGNATED HEREON AS "CYPRESS LANE" (PARCELS 3-S.1, 3-S.2, 3-S.3, AND 3-S.4) IS A PRIVATE STREET AND WILL BE RETAINED BY OWNER FOR FUTURE TRANSFER TO AN OWNERS ASSOCIATION.

THE AREAS DESIGNATED AS PARCEL A, B, D, F, AND H ARE TO BE RETAINED BY THE OWNER FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER TO AN OWNERS ASSOCIATION.

OWNER: SHEA HOMES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, A CALIFORNIA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

BY: MATTHEW J. HENRY, AUTHORIZED AGENT

BY: DONALD A. HOFER, AUTHORIZED AGENT

THE SIGNATURES OF THE HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING INTERESTS MAY BE OMITTED IN AS MUCH AS THEIR INTERESTS ARE SUCH THAT THEY CANNOT RIPEN INTO FEE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 66445 OF TITLE 7 OF DIVISION 2 OF GOVERNMENT CODE:

- MARINA COAST WATER DISTRICT – EASEMENT INTEREST PER INSTRUMENT NO. 2001090793
- EASEMENT HOLDERS AS DESCRIBED IN "GRANT DEED AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESTRICTIONS" PER INSTRUMENT NOS. 2005131756, 2019043545 AND 2019043569
- BAYONET AND BLACK HORSE GOLF COURSE PROPERTIES, LLC – EASEMENT INTEREST(S) PER INSTRUMENT NO. 2005131760 AS AMENDED BY INSTRUMENT NO. 2007065672.
- SRD R, LLC AND B & B GOLF COURSE PROPERTIES, LLC – GOLF COURSE EASEMENT AGREEMENT PER RECORDER'S SERIES #2021082641 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

NOTES:

- UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ARE REQUIRED IN THIS SUBDIVISION.
- SOILS REPORT M11868.31 PREPARED BY HARO, KASUNICH AND ASSOCIATES, INC. DATED NOVEMBER 2021, IS ON FILE WITH THE CITY OF SEASIDE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

OWNER'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A NOTARY PUBLIC OR OTHER OFFICER COMPLETING THIS CERTIFICATE VERIFIES ONLY THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO SIGNED THE DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE IS ATTACHED, AND NOT TO THE TRUTHFULNESS, ACCURACY, OR VALIDITY OF THAT DOCUMENT.

STATE OF)

COUNTY OF)

ON ,

BEFORE ME, , NOTARY PUBLIC

PERSONALLY APPEARED , WHO PROVED TO ME ON THE BASIS OF SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE TO BE THE PERSON(S) WHOSE NAME(S) IS/ARE SUBSCRIBED TO THE WITHIN INSTRUMENT AND ACKNOWLEDGED TO ME THAT HE/SHE/THEY EXECUTED THE SAME IN HIS/HER/THEIR AUTHORIZED CAPACITY(IES), AND THAT BY HIS/HER/THEIR SIGNATURE(S) ON THE INSTRUMENT THE PERSON(S), OR THE ENTITY UPON BEHALF OF WHICH THE PERSON(S) ACTED, EXECUTED THE INSTRUMENT.

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THAT THE FOREGOING PARAGRAPH IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

WITNESS MY HAND, AND OFFICIAL SEAL.

SIGNATURE

NOTARY PUBLIC'S NAME:

COUNTY OF BUSINESS:

COMMISSION EXPIRATION DATE:

COMMISSION NUMBER:

OWNER'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A NOTARY PUBLIC OR OTHER OFFICER COMPLETING THIS CERTIFICATE VERIFIES ONLY THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO SIGNED THE DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE IS ATTACHED, AND NOT TO THE TRUTHFULNESS, ACCURACY, OR VALIDITY OF THAT DOCUMENT.

STATE OF)

COUNTY OF)

ON ,

BEFORE ME, , NOTARY PUBLIC

PERSONALLY APPEARED , WHO PROVED TO ME ON THE BASIS OF SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE TO BE THE PERSON(S) WHOSE NAME(S) IS/ARE SUBSCRIBED TO THE WITHIN INSTRUMENT AND ACKNOWLEDGED TO ME THAT HE/SHE/THEY EXECUTED THE SAME IN HIS/HER/THEIR AUTHORIZED CAPACITY(IES), AND THAT BY HIS/HER/THEIR SIGNATURE(S) ON THE INSTRUMENT THE PERSON(S), OR THE ENTITY UPON BEHALF OF WHICH THE PERSON(S) ACTED, EXECUTED THE INSTRUMENT.

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THAT THE FOREGOING PARAGRAPH IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

WITNESS MY HAND, AND OFFICIAL SEAL.

SIGNATURE

NOTARY PUBLIC'S NAME:

COUNTY OF BUSINESS:

COMMISSION EXPIRATION DATE:

COMMISSION NUMBER:

TRACT NO. 1562-B
AMENDING FINAL MAP
OF
PHASE 3
THE ENCLAVE
BEING A MERGER AND RESUBDIVISION OF THE LANDS OF SHEA HOMES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP PREVIOUSLY SUBDIVIDED PER THE MAP FILED IN VOLUME 24 OF CITIES AND TOWNS AT PAGE 85, AND THE ADDITIONAL LANDS TRANSFERRED TO SHEA HOMES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP PER DOCUMENT NO. _____ OFFICIAL RECORDS OF MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, IN THE CITY OF SEASIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PREPARED BY:
WHITSON ENGINEERS
6 HARRIS COURT, MONTEREY CALIFORNIA
DATE: NOV 29, 2023 SHEET 1 OF 7 JOB NO. 1057.23

STATEMENT OF CITY SURVEYOR

I HEREBY STATE THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS MAP PURSUANT TO THE SUBDIVISION MAP ACT, SECTION 66442 (a) (4) AND LOCAL ORDINANCE AND I AM SATISFIED THAT IT IS TECHNICALLY CORRECT.

DATED: _____

STEVEN C. WILSON, PLS 5207
ACTING CITY SURVEYOR, CITY OF SEASIDE



STATEMENT OF CITY ENGINEER

I HEREBY STATE THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS MAP AND THE SUBDIVISION AS SHOWN IS SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME AS IT APPEARED ON THE TENTATIVE MAP AND ANY APPROVED ALTERATIONS THEREOF. ALL PROVISIONS OF THE SUBDIVISION MAP ACT, SECTION 66442 (a) (1) (2) (3) AND THE CITY OF SEASIDE SUBDIVISION ORDINANCE, APPLICABLE AT THE TIME OF APPROVAL, HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH.

DATED: _____

NISHA PATEL
CITY ENGINEER OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE
RCE C72491



STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION

I, ANDREW MYRICK, SECRETARY OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE, CALIFORNIA, HEREBY STATE THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS MAP, THAT THE SUBDIVISION AS SHOWN HEREON IS SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME AS IT APPEARED ON THE APPROVED TENTATIVE MAP, AND ANY APPROVED ALTERATIONS THEREOF, AS APPROVED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE, CALIFORNIA, ON SEPTEMBER 8, 2004, THAT ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA "SUBDIVISION MAP ACT" AS AMENDED, AND OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE LOCAL ORDINANCES APPLICABLE AT THE TIME OF THE APPROVAL OF SAID TENTATIVE MAP HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH.

DATED: _____

ANDREW MYRICK
SECRETARY, PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE
CITY OF SEASIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SURVEYOR'S STATEMENT

THIS MAP WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECTION AND IS BASED UPON A FIELD SURVEY IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SUBDIVISION MAP ACT AND LOCAL ORDINANCE AT THE REQUEST OF SHEA HOMES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, A CALIFORNIA L.P. IN SEPTEMBER 2021. I HEREBY STATE THAT ALL THE MONUMENTS ARE OF THE CHARACTER AND OCCUPY THE POSITIONS INDICATED, OR THAT THEY WILL BE SET IN THOSE POSITIONS ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER, 2024 AND THAT THE MONUMENTS WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO ENABLE THE SURVEY TO BE RETRACED, AND THAT THIS FINAL MAP SUBSTANTIALLY CONFORMS TO THE CONDITIONALLY APPROVED TENTATIVE MAP.

DATED: _____

RICHARD P. WEBER
PLS No. 8002



STATEMENT OF CITY CLERK

I, DOMINIQUE L. DAVIS, CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE, COUNTY OF MONTEREY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, HEREBY STATE THAT THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE, APPROVED RESOLUTION _____ ON _____ APPROVING THE WITHIN SUBDIVISION MAP AND ACCEPTS ON BEHALF OF THE PUBLIC ALL PUBLIC PARCELS AND EASEMENTS OFFERED FOR DEDICATION.

DATED: _____

DOMINIQUE L. DAVIS
CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE

COUNTY RECORDER'S STATEMENT

FILED FOR RECORD AT THE REQUEST OF CHICAGO TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
THIS ____ DAY OF _____, _____, AT ____ : ____ .M.
IN VOLUME _____ OF CITIES & TOWNS, AT PAGE _____.

XOCHITL MARINA CAMACHO BY: _____
MONTEREY COUNTY CLERK-RECORDER
NAME: _____,DEPUTY

DOCUMENT NO.: _____ FEE:\$ _____

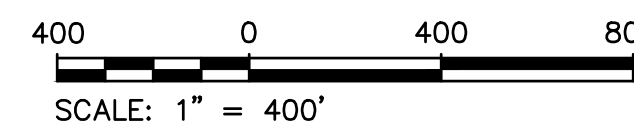
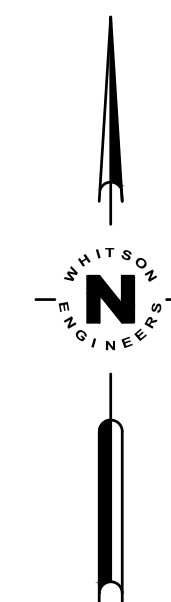
TRACT NO. 1562-B
AMENDING FINAL MAP
OF
PHASE 3
THE ENCLAVE
BEING A MERGER AND RESUBDIVISION OF THE
LANDS OF SHEA HOMES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
PREVIOUSLY SUBDIVIDED PER THE MAP FILED IN
VOLUME 24 OF CITIES AND TOWNS AT PAGE 85, AND
THE ADDITIONAL LANDS TRANSFERRED TO SHEA HOMES
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP PER DOCUMENT NO. _____
OFFICIAL RECORDS OF MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,
IN THE CITY OF SEASIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PREPARED BY:
WHITSON ENGINEERS
6 HARRIS COURT, MONTEREY CALIFORNIA
DATE: NOV 29, 2023 SHEET 2 OF 7 JOB NO. 1057.23

BASIS OF BEARINGS

BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON THE MAP, "TRACT NO 1493 - SEASIDE RESORT ESTATES SUBDIVISION PHASE 1A AND 1B" FILED IN VOLUME 24 OF CITIES AND TOWNS AT PAGE 11 IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF MONTEREY COUNTY. A CALCULATED BEARING AND DISTANCE OF N67°48'44"E 2041.49' BETWEEN FOUND MONUMENTS SHOWN ON SAID MAP, AS SHOWN HEREON IS THE BASIS OF BEARINGS FOR THIS SURVEY.

LEGEND

	SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
	LOT LINE
	CENTERLINE
	EASEMENT
	ORIGINAL LOT LINE, TO BE REMOVED
	SET 3/4" IRON PIPE, "LS 8002"
	FOUND IRON PIPE, AS NOTED
	FOUND MONUMENT AS NOTED
PUE	PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT
CL	CENTERLINE
MON	MONUMENT
AC	ACRES
FD	FOUND
IP	IRON PIPE
(R)	RADIAL
RUE	ROAD AND UTILITY EASEMENT
SDE	STORM DRAIN EASEMENT
	SHEET NUMBER



TRACT NO. 1562-B AMENDING FINAL MAP OF PHASE 3 THE ENCLAVE

BEING A MERGER AND RESUBDIVISION OF THE LANDS OF SHEA HOMES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP PREVIOUSLY SUBDIVIDED PER THE MAP FILED IN VOLUME 24 OF CITIES AND TOWNS AT PAGE 85, AND THE ADDITIONAL LANDS TRANSFERRED TO SHEA HOMES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP PER DOCUMENT NO. _____

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, IN THE CITY OF SEASIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PREPARED BY:

WHITSON ENGINEERS

6 HARRIS COURT, MONTEREY CALIFORNIA

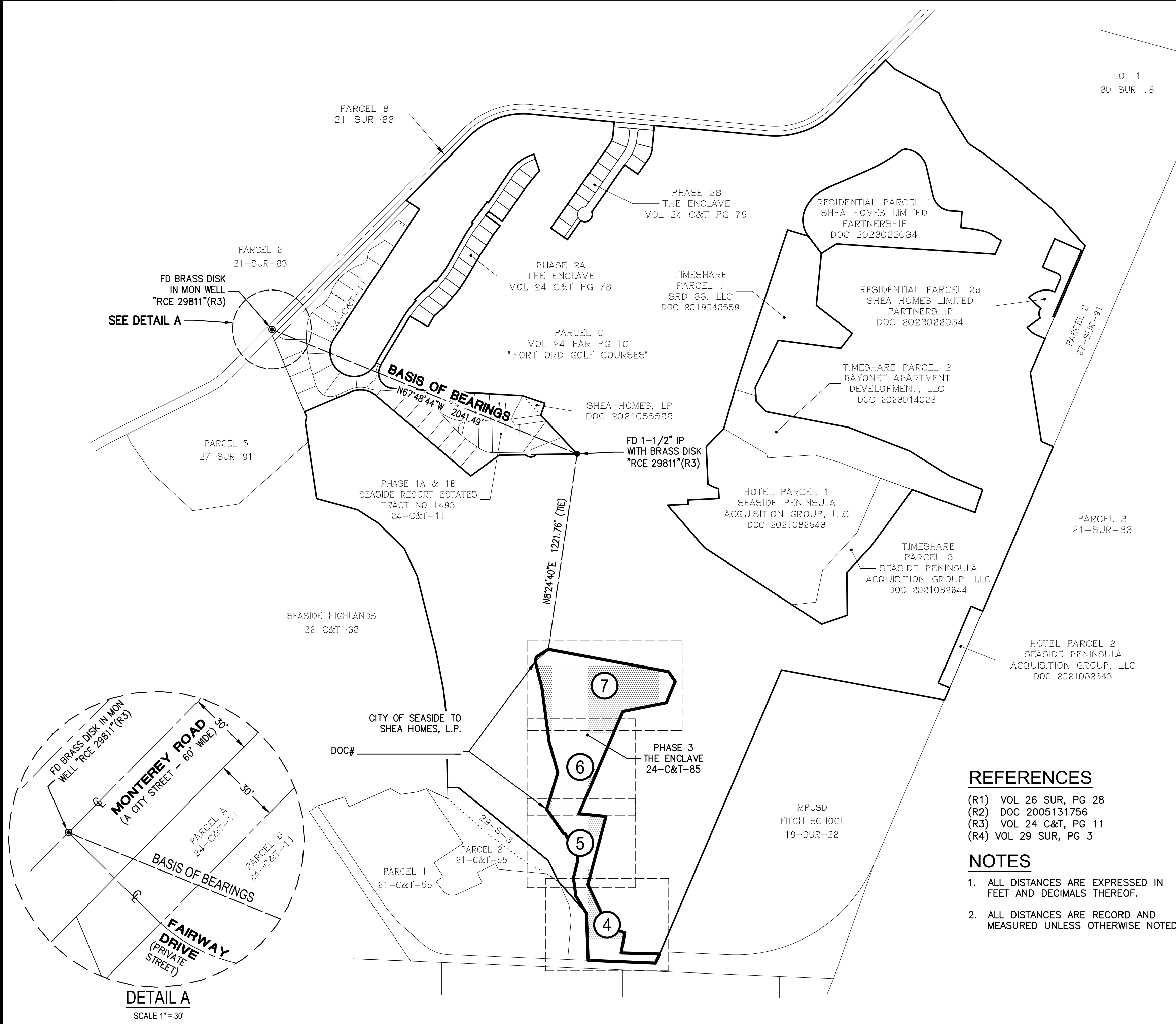
DATE: NOV 29, 2023 SHEET 3 OF 7 JOB NO. 1057.23

REFERENCES

- (R1) VOL 26 SUR, PG 28
- (R2) DOC 2005131756
- (R3) VOL 24 C&T, PG 11
- (R4) VOL 29 SUR, PG 3

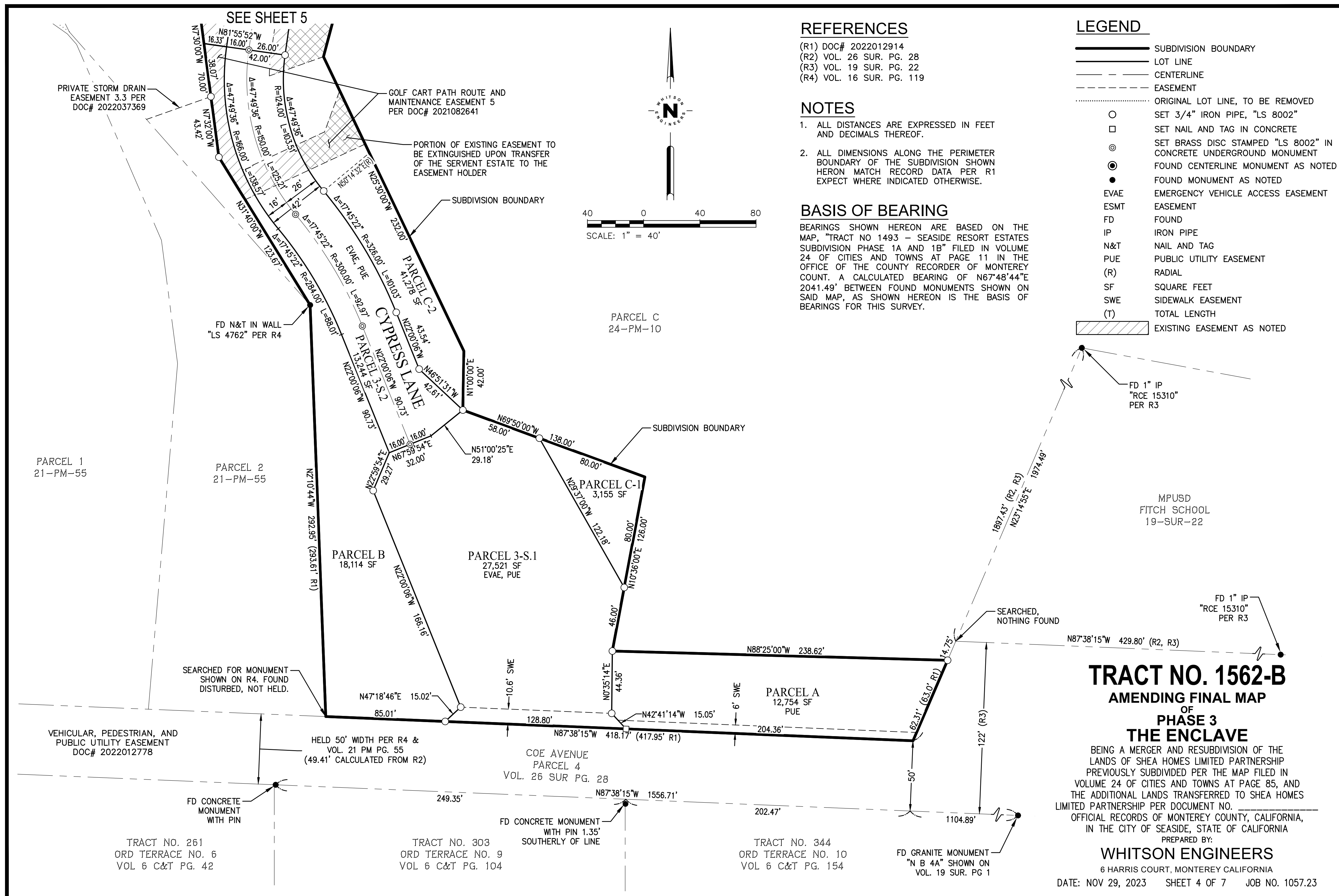
NOTES

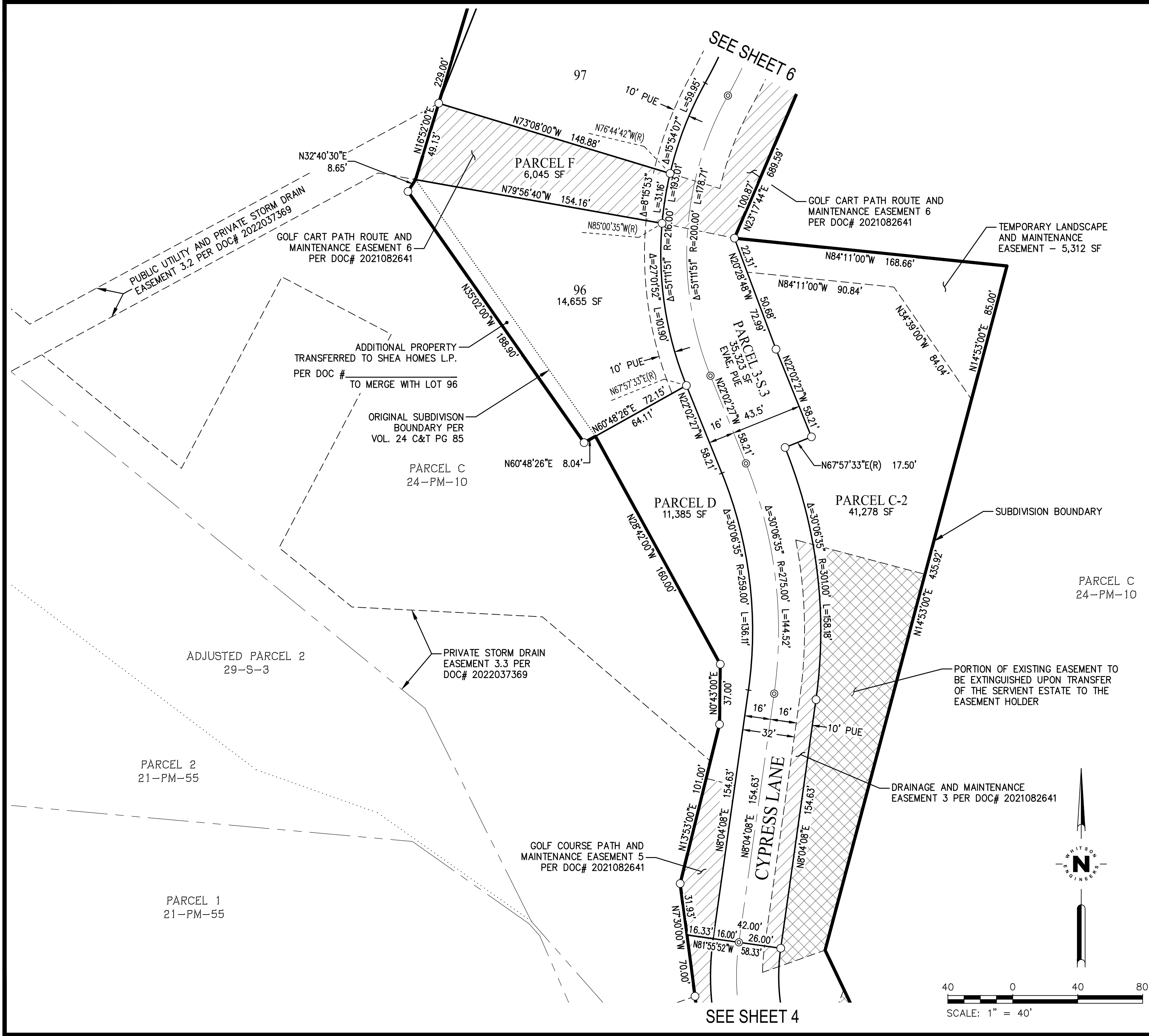
- ALL DISTANCES ARE EXPRESSED IN FEET AND DECIMALS THEREOF.
- ALL DISTANCES ARE RECORD AND MEASURED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED



SEE DETAIL A

DETAIL A
SCALE 1" = 30'





LEGEND

- SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
- LOT LINE
- CENTERLINE
- EASEMENT
- ORIGINAL LOT LINE, TO BE REMOVED
- SET 3/4" IRON PIPE, "LS 8002"
- SET NAIL AND TAG IN CONCRETE
- SET BRASS DISC STAMPED "LS 8002" IN CONCRETE UNDERGROUND MONUMENT
- FOUND CENTERLINE MONUMENT AS NOTED
- FOUND MONUMENT AS NOTED
- EVAE EMERGENCY VEHICLE ACCESS EASEMENT
- ESMT EASEMENT
- FD FOUND
- IP IRON PIPE
- N&T NAIL AND TAG
- PUE PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT
- (R) RADIAL
- SF SQUARE FEET
- SWE SIDEWALK EASEMENT
- (T) TOTAL LENGTH
- EXISTING EASEMENT AS NOTED

REFERENCES

- (R1) DOC# 2022012914
- (R2) VOL. 26 SUR. PG. 28
- (R3) VOL. 19 SUR. PG. 22
- (R4) VOL. 16 SUR. PG. 119

NOTES

- ALL DISTANCES ARE EXPRESSED IN FEET AND DECIMALS THEREOF.
- ALL DIMENSIONS ALONG THE PERIMETER BOUNDARY OF THE SUBDIVISION SHOWN HERON MATCH RECORD DATA PER R1 EXPECT WHERE INDICATED OTHERWISE.

BASIS OF BEARING

BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON THE MAP, "TRACT NO 1493 – SEASIDE RESORT ESTATES SUBDIVISION PHASE 1A AND 1B" FILED IN VOLUME 24 OF CITIES AND TOWNS AT PAGE 11 IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF MONTEREY COUNTY. A CALCULATED BEARING OF N67°48'44"E 2041.49' BETWEEN FOUND MONUMENTS SHOWN ON SAID MAP, AS SHOWN HEREON IS THE BASIS OF BEARINGS FOR THIS SURVEY.

TRACT NO. 1562-B
AMENDING FINAL MAP
OF
PHASE 3
THE ENCLAVE

BEING A MERGER AND RESUBDIVISION OF THE LANDS OF SHEA HOMES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP PREVIOUSLY SUBDIVIDED PER THE MAP FILED IN VOLUME 24 OF CITIES AND TOWNS AT PAGE 85, AND THE ADDITIONAL LANDS TRANSFERRED TO SHEA HOMES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP PER DOCUMENT NO. _____ OFFICIAL RECORDS OF MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, IN THE CITY OF SEASIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PREPARED BY:
WHITSON ENGINEERS

6 HARRIS COURT, MONTEREY CALIFORNIA

DATE: NOV 29, 2023 SHEET 5 OF 7 JOB NO. 1057.23

REFERENCES

- (R1) DOC# 2022012914
- (R2) VOL. 26 SUR. PG. 28
- (R3) VOL. 19 SUR. PG. 22
- (R4) VOL. 16 SUR. PG. 119

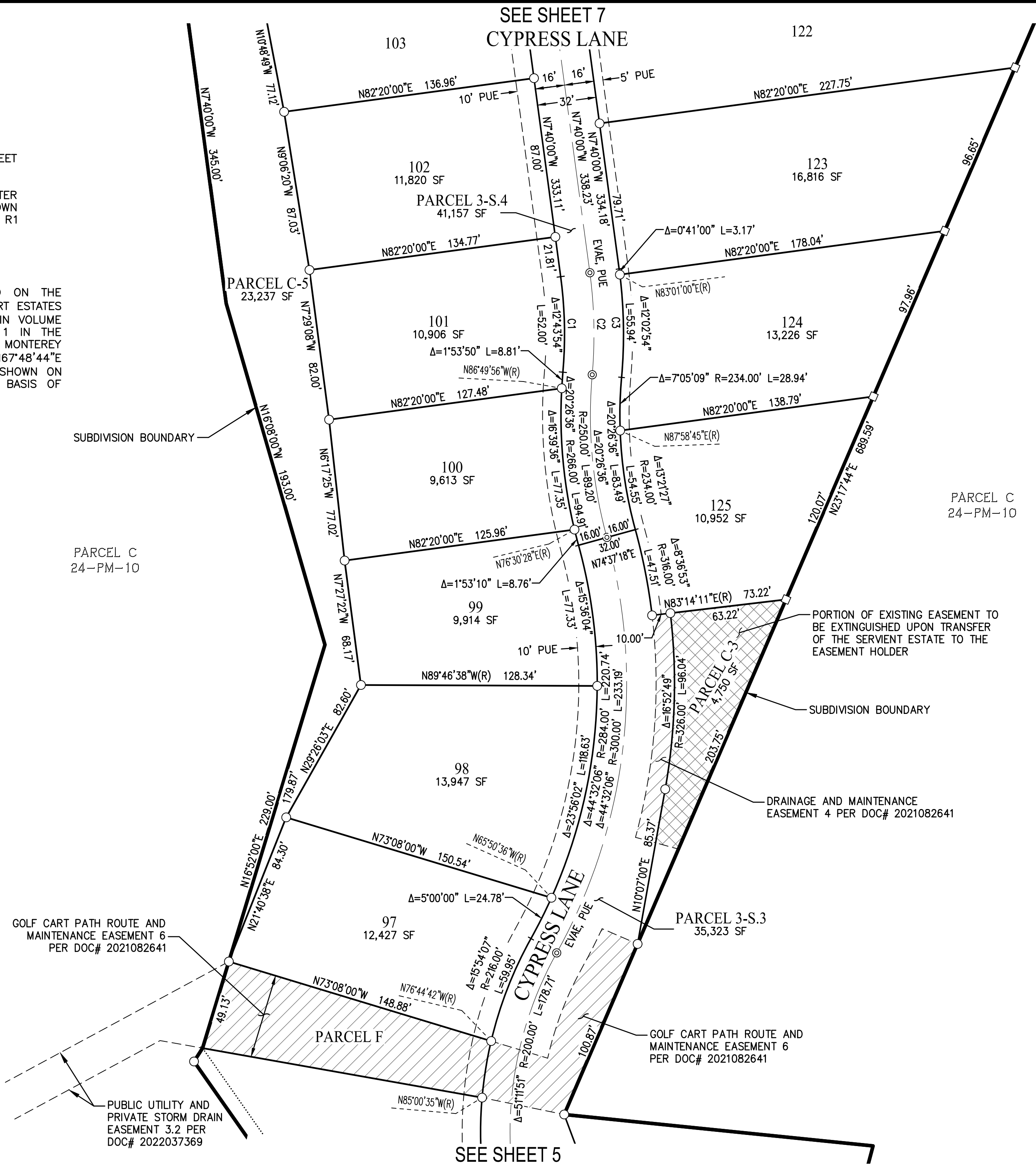
NOTES

- 1. ALL DISTANCES ARE EXPRESSED IN FEET AND DECIMALS THEREOF.
- 2. ALL DIMENSIONS ALONG THE PERIMETER BOUNDARY OF THE SUBDIVISION SHOWN HERON MATCH RECORD DATA PER R1 EXPECT WHERE INDICATED OTHERWISE.

BASIS OF BEARING

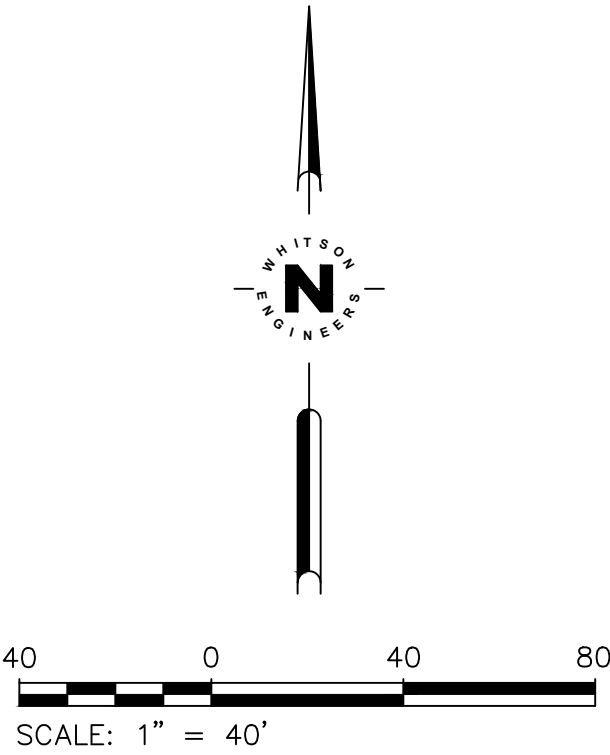
BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON THE MAP, "TRACT NO 1493 - SEASIDE RESORT ESTATES SUBDIVISION PHASE 1A AND 1B" FILED IN VOLUME 24 OF CITIES AND TOWNS AT PAGE 11 IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF MONTEREY COUNTY. A CALCULATED BEARING OF N67°48'44"E 2041.49' BETWEEN FOUND MONUMENTS SHOWN ON SAID MAP, AS SHOWN HEREON IS THE BASIS OF BEARINGS FOR THIS SURVEY.

CURVE TABLE			
NO.	DELTA	RADIUS	LENGTH
C1	12°43'54"	234.00'	52.00'
C2	12°43'54"	250.00'	55.55'
C3	12°43'54"	266.00'	59.11'



LEGEND

- SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
- LOT LINE
- CENTERLINE
- EASEMENT
- ORIGINAL LOT LINE, TO BE REMOVED
- SET 3/4" IRON PIPE, "LS 8002"
- SET NAIL AND TAG IN CONCRETE
- SET BRASS DISC STAMPED "LS 8002" IN CONCRETE UNDERGROUND MONUMENT
- FOUND CENTERLINE MONUMENT AS NOTED
- FOUND MONUMENT AS NOTED
- EVAE EMERGENCY VEHICLE ACCESS EASEMENT
- ESMT EASEMENT
- FD FOUND
- IP IRON PIPE
- N&T NAIL AND TAG
- PUE PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT
- (R) RADIAL
- SF SQUARE FEET
- SWE SIDEWALK EASEMENT
- (T) TOTAL LENGTH
- EXISTING EASEMENT AS NOTED



TRACT NO. 1562-B
AMENDING FINAL MAP
OF
PHASE 3
THE ENCLAVE

BEING A MERGER AND RESUBDIVISION OF THE LANDS OF SHEA HOMES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP PREVIOUSLY SUBDIVIDED PER THE MAP FILED IN VOLUME 24 OF CITIES AND TOWNS AT PAGE 85, AND THE ADDITIONAL LANDS TRANSFERRED TO SHEA HOMES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP PER DOCUMENT NO. _____ OFFICIAL RECORDS OF MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, IN THE CITY OF SEASIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PREPARED BY:
WHITSON ENGINEERS

6 HARRIS COURT, MONTEREY CALIFORNIA

DATE: NOV 29, 2023 SHEET 6 OF 7 JOB NO. 1057.23

Recording requested by
Chicago Title Company
When recorded mail Document
and tax statements to:
Shea Homes
P.O. Box 5064
Livermore, Ca. 94551

GRANT DEED

The undersigned grantor(s) declare(s):
County transfer tax is \$ Documentary transfer tax none-no consideration *
City transfer tax is \$ Documentary transfer tax none-no consideration *
() computed on full value of property conveyed, or
() computed on full value less value of liens and
encumbrances remaining at time of sale.
() Unincorporated area; or (X) City of Seaside and

FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged,

City of Seaside, a Public Body, Corporate and Politic

hereby GRANT(S) to

Shea Homes Limited Partnership, a California limited partnership

the following described real property in the City of Seaside, County of Monterey,
State of California:

**SEE EXHIBITS _____ ATTACHED HERETO AND MADE A PART
HEREOF**

* THIS GRANT DEED IS BEING RECORDED TO EFFECTUATE A BOUNDARY
ADJUSTMENT APPROVED AND CONVEYED BY THE CITY OF SEASIDE.

City of Seaside, a Public Body, Corporate and Politic

By: _____

By: _____ Dated _____

Mail tax statements as directed above

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF _____

On _____, _____, before me, _____
(here insert name and title of the officer)

personally appeared _____

who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she executed the same in his/her authorized capacity, and that by his/her signature on the instrument the person, or the entity upon behalf of which the person acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Name (typed or printed), Notary Public in

and for said County and State

(Seal)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION
PORTIONS OF PARCEL C, VOL. 24 PAR. PG. 10

Certain real property situate in the City of Seaside, County of Monterey, State of California, being a portion of that certain parcel of land designated Parcel C ("Fort Ord Golf Courses") as shown on the map filed for record September 15, 2021 in Volume 24 of Parcel Maps at Page 10 in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, described as follows:

AREA A (LOT 107 ADDITION)

BEGINNING at the most northerly corner of Lot 107 as said lot is shown on the map filed for record March 21, 2023 in Volume 24 of Cities and Towns at Page 85 in the Office of the County Recorder of said County; thence along the northwesterly boundary of said Lot 107

- 1) South 47°53'00" West, 113.63 feet to the most westerly corner of said Lot 107; thence departing said boundary
 - 2) North 10°39'32" East, 29.63 feet; thence
 - 3) North 57°18'32" East, 88.64 feet to a point along the westerly prolongation of the northerly line of said Lot 107; thence along said prolonged line
 - 4) South 79°25'00" East, 4.28 feet to the Point of Beginning
- Area A containing 1,148 square feet or 0.026 acres, more or less.

AREA B (LOT 96 ADDITION)

BEGINNING at the most westerly corner of Lot 96 as said lot is shown on the map filed for record March 21, 2023 in Volume 24 of Cities and Towns at Page 85 in the Office of the County Recorder of said County; thence along the southwesterly boundary of said Lot 96

- 1) South 35°02'00" East, 193.00 feet to the most southerly corner of said Lot 96; thence departing said boundary along the southwesterly prolongation of the southeasterly line of said Lot 96
 - 2) South 60°48'26" West, 8.04 feet; thence along a line parallel with said southwesterly line of Lot 96 and distant 8.00 feet southwesterly therefrom
 - 3) North 35°02'00" West, 188.90 feet; thence
 - 4) North 32°40'30" East, 8.65 feet to the Point of Beginning.
- Area B containing 1,528 square feet or 0.035 acres, more or less.

As shown on the plat attached hereto and made a part hereof.

END OF DESCRIPTION

PREPARED BY:
WHITSON ENGINEERS

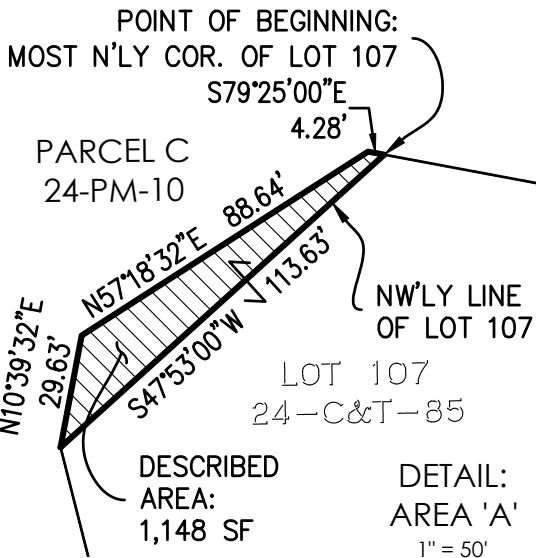


RICHARD P. WEBER, LS
L.S. No. 8002
Job No.: 1057.23

11/29/23

DATE

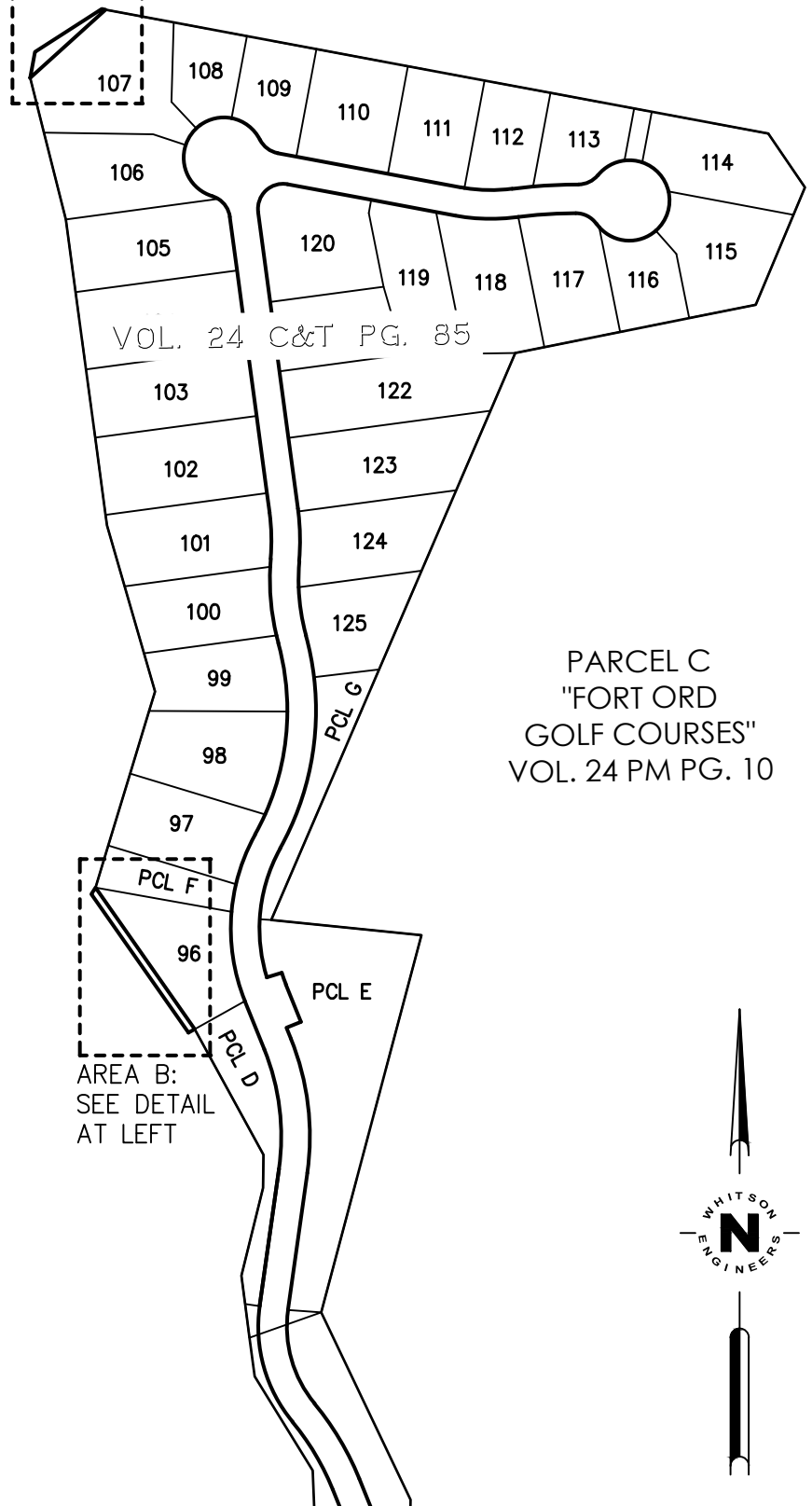




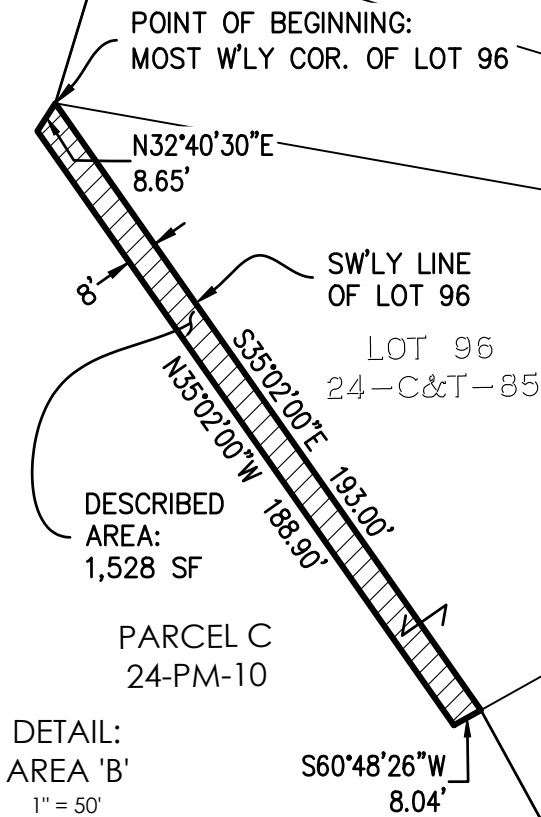
PARCEL C
"FORT ORD
GOLF COURSES"
VOL. 24 PM PG. 10

AREA A:
SEE DETAIL
AT LEFT

200 0 200Feet
SCALE: 1" = 200'



PARCEL C
"FORT ORD
GOLF COURSES"
VOL. 24 PM PG. 10



PLAT TO ACCOMPANY DESCRIPTION PORTIONS OF PARCEL C, 24-PM-10 TO BE TRANSFERRED

SEASIDE, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 29, 2023



Civil Engineering +
Land Surveying
6 Harris Court
Monterey, CA 93940
831.649.5225
whitsonengineers.com



CITY OF SEASIDE STAFF REPORT

Item No.: 11.B.

TO: City Council

FROM: Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

BY: Jose Bazua, Economic Development Director

DATE: December 7, 2023

SUBJECT: ADOPT A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONTRACT WITH CALIFORNIA PREMIER RESTORATION TO INCLUDE THE RETRIEVAL OF UNATTENDED SHOPPING CARTS IN PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

RECOMMENDATION

Amend the existing contract with California Premier Restoration (CPR), a company that specializes in biohazard cleanup, to include retrieval of unattended shopping carts that could contain hazardous materials in public right of way until the funding is expended, and a new contract is required.

BACKGROUND

- The City of Seaside has seen an increase in the proliferation of unattended shopping carts throughout the community in the last several years.
- The City's Police, Building Safety and the Public Works Departments are collaborating to respond to community requests to eliminate the blight created by shopping cart encampments.
- These departments use valuable staff time to pick up and dispose of these unattended shopping carts.

On September 29th, 2023, staff introduced to the City Council a draft ordinance to address and receive directions on the unattended shopping cart nuisance issue. The City Council gave directions to staff as follows:

1. Create partnerships with Seaside businesses on the nuisance issue
2. Collaborate with neighboring commercial businesses on the nuisance issue

3. Determine City of Seaside cost to retrieve shopping carts
4. Cost for third party shopping cart retrieval program

The City's contract with CPR

The City awarded CPR the contract on July 6, 2023, and it will expire on June 30, 2024, with the stated goals for CPR to clean up homeless encampments, hazardous waste at those sites and alleyways on an on-call basis. However, the CPR contract did not include retrieving an unattended shopping cart in public right of way.

Direction 1: Partnerships with Seaside Businesses

Staff gathered information and established collaboration with the Seaside businesses that have shopping carts on their premises. Businesses indicated an openness to cooperate with the City when they are contacted to retrieve their displaced shopping carts from the City of Seaside.

City of Seaside Shopping Cart Information:

Staples	Locks their carts
Smart and Final	Has antitheft device
Home Depot	Has retrieval service
Santa Fe Market	Has security
Grocery Outlet Market	Has antitheft device
La Preciosa	No shopping carts
Dollar Tree	Has antitheft device
Cost Plus	Has retrieval service

Direction 2: Collaboration with Neighboring Commercial Businesses Outside City Limits

Since the City of Seaside has no jurisdiction over neighboring commercial businesses that have shopping carts, staff undertook a proactive approach to gathering information on shopping cart security methods in neighboring commercial businesses within less than 100 feet from Seaside City limits. This information was gathered through visual and third party retrieval services interviews and created a shopping cart security picture in neighboring commercial businesses. Yellow highlight signifies that the businesses are serviced by the same shopping cart company.

Neighboring commercial businesses with large shopping cart access.

Costco	Has retrieval service
Home Goods	No antitheft device
Lucky	Has retrieval service
Ross	No antitheft device
Target	Has retrieval service
Safeway	Has retrieval service
Marshall	No antitheft device

Pet Smart	No antitheft device
-----------	---------------------

Direction 3: Determine City of Seaside cost to retrieve shopping carts

The average Public Works Department cost to remove unattended shopping carts in encampments using three staff members is: \$556.56 per 5 work hours.

The average Police Department cost to provide safety for public works staff for abandoned shopping carts in encampments: \$306.15 per 5 work hours for 1 officer.

Staff	Wage/hour	Hours	Staff	Cost	Per cart
Public Works Staff	37.11	5	3	556.56	111.33
Police Officer	61.32	5	1	306.15	61.32
Total				862.71	

Per cart: $556.56/3 = \$111.33$

Direction 4: Cost for third party shopping cart retrieval program

The average cost for a third party to retrieve an unattended shopping cart on public right of way is \$50.00 per cart (Source: Retail Marketing Services, Inc.). The average range for servicing a city the size of Seaside is between \$150 and \$200 a day, depending on how many days a week a city requires. The cost was given by two different third party shopping cart retrieval services. One services the City of Folsom (AAR Services, Inc.) and the other the City of Watsonville (Retail Marketing Services, Inc.).

Analysis

As staff surveyed shopping cart security policies, they discovered from commercial businesses that there is a third party service company that serves Sand City and City of Seaside businesses. Retail Marketing Services, Inc. is the third party shopping cart retrieval company that is serving the cities of Seaside, Sand City and Watsonville. This company services four Seaside business and two businesses from other jurisdictions (highlighted in table). Retail Marketing Services, Inc. only retrieves unattended empty shopping carts that belong to their clients. The company does not pick up occupied unattended shopping carts that contain personal property in them. Of major significance, is that Retail Marketing Inc., picks up carts in Seaside that belong to outside businesses at no cost to the City of Seaside.

The City needs to be aware that the third party service company and City staff cannot retrieve a shopping cart that has personal items with a person steering the shopping cart. The shopping cart can only be retrieved when it is unattended and located within a public right of way and the items can then be identified, stored for 90 days and then disposed of in a designated area if not retrieved. The shopping carts are disposed of

and not stored due to hazard, health and safety concerns. The shopping cart owners do not want them returned due to liability concerns. The City's contractor, California Premier Restoration (CPR), will address the shopping cart disposal.

On July 6, 2023, the City Council approved resolution 23-108 awarding a contract to California Premier Restoration (CPR) to perform multiple homeless camp clean-ups that include biohazard remediation for \$75,000 with a 10% contingency for a total project cost of \$82,500. CPR's scope of work did not include the company picking up unattended shopping carts on public right of way. The company has agreed to amend the contract to remove unattended shopping carts on public right of way. The Police, Public Works, and Building Safety departments will continue to collaborate to remove unattended shopping carts in encampments, and public right of way. However, CPR is the lead contractor to clean up biohazard materials in encampment areas and remove shopping carts on public right of way. CPR will follow protocols to remove items from shopping carts, identify the items, store the items, and dispose of the items along with the shopping carts after a set time.

By amending CPR's contract to include unattended shopping carts in public right of way, the City of Seaside addresses the unattended shopping cart health and safety hazard within the City. There will be no additional charge by CPR for picking up unattended shopping carts on public right of way.

According to the City attorney, an ordinance is not necessary since CPR's contract will address unattended shopping carts in the public right of way. Unattended carts located within the public right of way are a health and safety hazard and may be addressed immediately. The City's departments will continue to assist with unattended shopping carts in encampments. However, having CPR focus on shopping cart retrieval in public right of way will allow staff to focus on city maintenance and request from residents, reducing city expenditures for this issue.

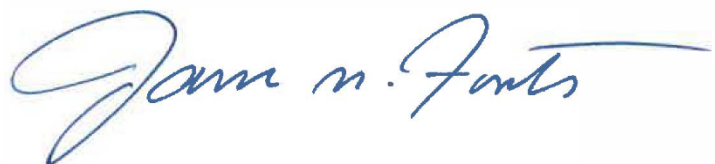
FISCAL IMPACT

California Restoration Premier's is funded by account 100-8430-2073 and the amended contract has no impact to the cost.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution
2. Amendment 1

Reviewed for Submission to the City Council by:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "James M. Font", is written over a horizontal line.

Jaime M. Fontes, City Manager

RESOLUTION NO. 23-XX

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEASIDE

ADOPT A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONTRACT WITH CALIFORNIA PREMIER RESTORATION TO INCLUDE THE RETRIEVAL OF UNATTENDED SHOPPING CARTS IN PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

WHEREAS, a formal on-call contractor is needed to 1) cleanup homeless encampments, and 2) respond to other cleanup actions as may be requested by the City; and

WHEREAS, on February 16, 2023, staff issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) to solicit proposals from eligible firms to provide on-call property clean up services and no proposals were received on March 16, 2023; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Public Contract Code 22038. (c) staff requested informal proposals on May 5, 2023 from ten (10) contractors; and

WHEREAS, four (4) proposals were received through the informal procedure and reviewed by staff; and

WHEREAS, staff negotiated a contract with California Premier Restoration (CPR) to perform on-call clean-up services based on their experience and competitive pricing; and

WHEREAS, on July 6, 2023 the City Council awarded an agreement for contractor services to California Premier Restoration to provide On-Call Property Clean-Up services for an amount not to exceed \$75,000.00, including a 10% contingency of \$7,500; and

WHEREAS, the Scope of Work in the contract includes retrieval of unattended shopping carts but does not specify within public right of way; and

WHEREAS, due to the increase of unattended shopping carts in public right of way; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Seaside authorizes the City Manager to execute an amendment to the Agreement for Contractor Services with California Premier Restoration to include retrieval of unattended shopping carts in public right of way to the Scope Work for no additional cost.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Seaside duly held on the 7th day of December 2023, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Ian N. Oglesby, Mayor

ATTEST:

Dominique L. Davis, City Clerk

APPROVED TO FORM:

Sheri Damon, City Attorney

CONTRACT AMENDMENT #1
CONTRACTOR SERVICES
City of Seaside

Date: November 29, 2023

Change Requested by: X City/District Consultant

Contract Date

Project Name

08/01/2023

On-Call Property Clean Up Services

To (Contractor): California Premier Restoration Inc., 9821 Blue Larkspur Lane, Suite 200, Monterey, CA 93940

You are directed to make the following changes to the Contract Documents or amend the following described work not included in the contract documents for this project.

The purpose of this addendum is to provide additional professional services related to the project named above. The contract terms and conditions shall not be modified except for as stated herein.

MODIFY the following text in Section 2, "Services."

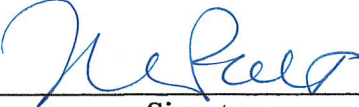
Consultant shall perform the tasks described and set forth in Exhibit A and A1 attached hereto and incorporated herein as though set forth in full. Consultant shall complete the tasks according to the schedule of performance which is also set forth in Exhibit A and A1.

MODIFY the following text in Section 22, "Contents of Request for Proposal and Proposal."

Consultant is bound by the contents of City's Request for Proposal, Exhibit "D" hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, and the contents of the proposal submitted by the Consultant, Exhibit A and A1 attached hereto.

Original Contract Amount	Previous CCO Total (Not including this Amendment)	This Amendment Total	Revised Contract Amount
\$75,000.00	\$0	\$0.00	\$75,000.00
Original Contract Time	Original Completion Date	Days To Date (Including This Amendment)	Revised Completion Date
11 Months	June 30, 2024	0	June 30, 2024

CONTRACT AMENDMENT #1
CONTRACTOR SERVICES
City of Seaside

SUBMITTED BY:		
	Nisha Patel PW Director / City Engineer	11-30-23
Signature	Name and Title	Date
CITY APPROVAL BY:		
	Jaime M. Fontes City Manager	
Signature	Name and Title	Date

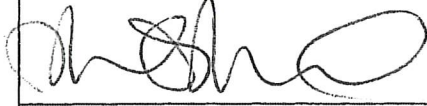
CONSULTANT ACCEPTANCE BY:		
	Michael Mosebach President	11/29/23
Signature	Name and Title	Date

EXHIBIT A
SCOPE OF WORK

SCOPE OF WORK

The City is requesting proposals from qualified contractors for on-call property clean-up services. The Scope of Work shall include but not be limited to the following tasks and deliverables.

1. CONTRACTOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1.1 Contractor shall clean-up encampment sites and other areas as assigned by City. Preparation for clean-ups shall include: surveying sites, scheduling clean-ups with City staff, planning for clean-ups (labor, equipment, specialists, sub-contractors), procedural record keeping for each job as described below. Clean-ups shall include collecting and sorting of debris, shopping carts, e-waste, mattresses etc., separating out personal property (defined in Attachment A), dismantling temporary structures, removing trash, and disposing of all debris at the Monterey Peninsula Landfill or other appropriate disposal site. Contractor shall profile, manifest and dispose of materials excluded from disposal at said landfill (i.e. hazardous waste, universal waste, medical waste, and other items banned from landfills or transfer station) at a site permitted to accept such material.
- 1.2 As needed, Contractor will clean-up City alley ways on an on-call basis.
- 1.3 Contractor shall supply all labor, materials, tools, heavy machinery and equipment, vehicles, protective clothing, protective gear, portable bathroom facilities, dumpsters, and other supplies that may be required to remove large quantities of debris, litter, and waste. Such equipment, tools and protective gear shall be sufficient for all conditions including jobsites that may be located in heavy foliage, poison oak, steep embankments, by lakes, occasionally on private property (with permission granted), public right of way and other areas requiring alertness to the environment and pre-planning to prevent injury or illness.
- 1.4 Contractor shall coordinate with the City on a project-by-project basis to determine the scope for each encampment clean-up. The scope will establish the project start date, period of work, size/scope of the job, work location, the name and title of the onsite Contractor representative, and the estimated not-to-exceed cost of the clean-up. Additional specific instructions will be given at the work location.
- 1.5 Contractor shall post City provided "Notice to Vacate" signs at the work site prior to the commencement of each removal project as established in the work-scope and as directed by City staff. Depending on circumstances this posting may occur no less than a minimum of 72-hours from the date of the clean-up, or up to two-weeks prior to the clean-up. Contractor shall photograph posted notices to document time and location of posting.
- 1.6 Contractor shall be responsible for the supervision/management of its crew and ensure all necessary safety procedures are followed. This individual will also serve as the contact person for all projects.
- 1.7 Contractor shall provide bags and tags, and identify and tag certain items as "personal property." Such items include but are not limited to items in good repair such as tents, backpacks, medication, eye glasses, books, jewelry, stoves, audio equipment, toiletries, personal records, handbags, personal photographs, duffel bags, bedrolls, blankets, watches, and clean clothing. The Contractor will transport identified property for storage to a site designated by City as directed by City Staff. Guidelines for the proper identification and classification of personal property may be found in Attachment A. In addition, the City will provide training and written instructions as required for the Contractor to help identify, sort, tag, photograph, and catalogue what will be retained as personal property. Contractor will also be responsible for posting notice at each clean-up site indicating contact information for reclaiming personal property.
- 1.8 Contractor shall photograph the encampment site before and after the clean-up to document the condition of the site and the date of the clean-up. Photographs of clean-up will be provided to the City electronically after completion of the clean-up. Photographs will include information specifying time and place where the photo was taken.
- 1.9 Contractor shall follow best practices work procedures to safely manage any hazardous materials that may be found on the jobsite, including urine, feces, soiled personal hygiene items, syringes, and other materials which could pose a health threat. Weapons or drugs will not be moved by the Contractor.

- 1.10 Contractor shall immediately contact the City Police Department in the event that weapons or drugs are found at the encampment.
- 1.11 If necessary, Contractor shall work with City representatives to obtain, maintain and comply with all permits required to perform clean-ups along watercourses, including but not limited to, any permits required by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- 1.12 Contractor shall notify the City when the work is complete and provide a clean-up report for each site including total weight of debris removed.
- 1.13 In the event that an adjacent homeless encampment is discovered in the general area during the course of a project, Contractor shall notify the City's designated representative to obtain authorization prior to proceeding with any additional work that was not identified in the work scope.
- 1.14 Contractor shall provide a representative, if requested by City, to attend regional encampment clean-up coordination meetings that involve multiple agencies, jurisdictions, and/or special interest organizations.
- 1.15 City reserves the right to cancel any given project if the City deems, in its sole discretion, that unsafe conditions exist at the site on the day of a planned event. The City will attempt to provide the Contractor with at least a 24 hour notice of any project cancellation.
- 1.16 Contractor shall perform work in a timely and efficient manner, and conduct themselves in a courteous and business-like fashion at all times.
- 1.17 Contractor shall properly handle and dispose of solid waste and hazardous waste in accordance with all applicable laws.
- 1.18 Contractor shall coordinate manifesting and billing between disposal site and the City so that landfill costs, including tipping fees, are billed directly to the City. Contractor shall provide proper documentations, such as manifests and weight tickets, for all wastes disposed of.

2. CITY RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1.1 City shall issue a work order and provide a minimum 24-hour notice to the Contractor prior to the start time of a clean-up project and issue maps and property boundary information as appropriate.
- 1.2 City shall provide security during the posting of the "Notice to Vacate" and for the duration of the clean-up.
- 1.3 City shall provide a representative to serve as a point of contact in writing, approving, and issuing work orders, and addressing any Contractor issues or questions that may arise during the course of a clean-up.
- 1.4 City shall provide training and written instructions as required for the Contractor to help identify, sort, tag, photograph, and catalogue what will be retained as personal property.

Attachment A

Guidelines for Property Identification

1. Unless an item is obvious trash or poses an immediate threat to public health or safety it should be retained for storage as potential personal property. Items that are arranged in a manner that suggests ownership (e.g.: items that are neatly folded or stacked, stored off the ground, hung or clearly on display or packed in bag or box) should be retained for storage.
2. If there is any uncertainty regarding whether an item should be thrown away or stored, it should be stored. City staff should be consulted as needed.
3. Examples of items to take to storage: The following are examples of items that are considered personal property and will be stored:
 - ID/Social Security cards
 - Birth Certificates
 - Medications
 - Tents
 - Stove or barbeque grill
 - Pots, pans, and cooking utensils
 - Packaged non-perishable foods
 - Sleeping bag, blanket
 - Clothing
 - Backpack or other bag
 - Handheld tools
 - Tents
 - Radios & Electronics
 - Photos/Photo Albums
 - Tax/medical records
 - Intact Bicycles
 - Jewelry
 - Purses/backpacks/briefcases
 - Eyeglasses
 - Books
 - Tools
 - Generators

City of Seaside
Request for Proposal to Provide Professional Services for
On-Call Property Clean-Up Services

4. Items that are trash or pose a threat to public health or safety and will not be stored. The following are examples of conditions that will cause an item (including those examples listed above) to be immediately disposed of:
 - Soiled or moldy items including items that smell, are stained with urine, bodily waste, or mud, or are infested with fleas, bed bugs, rats or other vectors
 - Loose or scattered papers
 - Wet or damp clothing, bedding, or sleeping bags
 - Perishable food or personal products that will spoil or rot in storage
 - Bike carcasses
 - Shopping carts
 - Broken or disassembled items or those stripped of parts
 - Contaminated: items used for hygiene or that present a risk of biohazard (i.e. used toothbrushes, hairbrushes, washcloths, bandages, sponges, and underwear)
 - Hazardous or Explosive: items that could corrode or burn in storage (i.e. car batteries, gasoline cans, and propane tanks)
 - Weapons: weapons will be turned over to the SPD
 - Obvious Trash: Food/beverage wrappers, tissue/paper napkins, open household product containers
 - All medications and controlled substances will be turned over to the PD for storage

EXHIBIT A1

SCOPE OF WORK

The City is requesting proposals from qualified contractors for on-call property clean-up services. The Scope of Work shall include but not be limited to the following tasks and deliverables.

1. CONTRACTOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1.1 Contractor shall clean-up encampment sites and other areas as assigned by City. Preparation for clean-ups shall include: surveying sites, scheduling clean-ups with City staff, planning for clean-ups (labor, equipment, specialists, sub-contractors), procedural record keeping for each job as described below. Clean-ups shall include collecting and sorting of debris, shopping carts in public right of way, e-waste, mattresses etc., separating out personal property (defined in Attachment A), dismantling temporary structures, removing trash, and disposing of all debris at the Monterey Peninsula Landfill or other appropriate disposal site. Contractor shall profile, manifest and dispose of materials excluded from disposal at said landfill (i.e. hazardous waste, universal waste, medical waste, and other items banned from landfills or transfer station) at a site permitted to accept such material.
- 1.2 As needed, Contractor will clean-up City alley ways on an on-call basis.
- 1.3 Contractor shall supply all labor, materials, tools, heavy machinery and equipment, vehicles, protective clothing, protective gear, portable bathroom facilities, dumpsters, and other supplies that may be required to remove large quantities of debris, litter, and waste. Such equipment, tools and protective gear shall be sufficient for all conditions including jobsites that may be located in heavy foliage, poison oak, steep embankments, by lakes, occasionally on private property (with permission granted), public right of way and other areas requiring alertness to the environment and pre- planning to prevent injury or illness.
- 1.4 Contractor shall coordinate with the City on a project-by-project basis to determine the scope for each encampment clean-up. The scope will establish the project start date, period of work, size/scope of the job, work location, the name and title of the onsite Contractor representative, and the estimated not-to-exceed cost of the clean- up. Additional specific instructions will be given at the work location.
- 1.5 Contractor shall post City provided "Notice to Vacate" signs at the work site prior to the commencement of each removal project as established in the work-scope and as directed by City staff. Depending on circumstances this posting may occur no less than a minimum of 72-hours from the date of the clean-up, or up to two-weeks prior to the clean-up. Contractor shall photograph posted notices to document time and location of posting.
- 1.6 Contractor shall be responsible for the supervision/management of its crew and ensure all necessary safety procedures are followed. This individual will also serve as the contact person for all projects.
- 1.7 Contractor shall provide bags and tags, and identify and tag certain items as "personal property." Such items include but are not limited to items in good repair such as tents, backpacks, medication, eye glasses, books, jewelry, stoves, audio equipment, toiletries, personal records, handbags, personal photographs, duffel bags, bedrolls, blankets, watches, and clean clothing. The Contractor will transport identified property for storage to a site designated by City as directed by City Staff. Guidelines for the proper identification and classification of personal property may be found in Attachment A. In addition, the City will provide training and written instructions as required for the Contractor to help identify, sort, tag, photograph, and catalogue what will be retained as personal property. Contractor will also be responsible for posting notice at each clean-up site indicating contact information for reclaiming personal property.
- 1.8 Contractor shall photograph the encampment site before and after the clean-up to document the condition of the site and the date of the clean-up. Photographs of clean- up will be provided to the City electronically after completion of the clean-up. Photographs will include information specifying time and place where the photo was taken.

- 1.9 Contractor shall follow best practices work procedures to safely manage any hazardous materials that may be found on the jobsite, including urine, feces, soiled personal hygiene items, syringes, and other materials which could pose a health threat. Weapons or drugs will not be moved by the Contractor.
- 1.10 Contractor shall immediately contact the City Police Department in the event that weapons or drugs are found at the encampment.
- 1.11 If necessary, Contractor shall work with City representatives to obtain, maintain and comply with all permits required to perform clean-ups along watercourses, including but not limited to, any permits required by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- 1.12 Contractor shall notify the City when the work is complete and provide a clean-up report for each site including total weight of debris removed.
- 1.13 In the event that an adjacent homeless encampment is discovered in the general area during the course of a project, Contractor shall notify the City's designated representative to obtain authorization prior to proceeding with any additional work that was not identified in the work scope.
- 1.14 Contractor shall provide a representative, if requested by City, to attend regional encampment clean-up coordination meetings that involve multiple agencies, jurisdictions, and/or special interest organizations.
- 1.15 City reserves the right to cancel any given project if the City deems, in its sole discretion, that unsafe conditions exist at the site on the day of a planned event. The City will attempt to provide the Contractor with at least a 24 hour notice of any project cancellation.
- 1.16 Contractor shall perform work in a timely and efficient manner, and conduct themselves in a courteous and business-like fashion at all times.
- 1.17 Contractor shall properly handle and dispose of solid waste and hazardous waste in accordance with all applicable laws.
- 1.18 Contractor shall coordinate manifesting and billing between disposal site and the City so that landfill costs, including tipping fees, are billed directly to the City. Contractor shall provide proper documentations, such as manifests and weight tickets, for all wastes disposed of.

2. CITY RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1.1 City shall issue a work order and provide a minimum 24-hour notice to the Contractor prior to the start time of a clean-up project and issue maps and property boundary information as appropriate.
- 1.2 City shall provide security during the posting of the "Notice to Vacate" and for the duration of the clean-up.
- 1.3 City shall provide a representative to serve as a point of contact in writing, approving, and issuing work orders, and addressing any Contractor issues or questions that may arise during the course of a clean-up.
- 1.4 City shall provide training and written instructions as required for the Contractor to help identify, sort, tag, photograph, and catalogue what will be retained as personal property.