

City Properties Available for Homeless Housing and Services



RON  **GALPERIN**
LA CONTROLLER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
Background	3
City efforts to develop housing and shelter on City-owned property in recent years.....	5
Processes to determine which City-owned properties are considered for alternate uses.....	7
Challenges to identifying and repurposing City-owned properties for housing or shelter.....	9
Areas of Opportunity	10
Vacant City-owned properties	11
Parker Center	12
Parking lots and underutilized properties	13
Airport properties	13
Recommendations	14
Appendix	16

City Properties Available for Homeless Housing and Services



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Los Angeles continues to struggle with its homelessness crisis. Data released in the coming months will provide greater insight about the extent to which our unhoused population changed after the onset of the pandemic. **But the data will likely confirm that tens of thousands of people are struggling to survive in dangerous conditions and many lives have been—and continue to be—tragically lost.**

In addition, encampments in the public right-of-way and other spaces have created safety and public health risks for all Angelenos. These conditions led to a federal lawsuit and contributed to larger community concerns about the City's approach to addressing homelessness. Increasingly, Angelenos are calling for development of interim housing facilities because of the inadequate supply of permanent housing and the lengthy timelines associated with projects developed using bond proceeds from Proposition HHH.

In April 2021, U.S. District Court Judge David O. Carter issued an injunction which tasked our Office with identifying City-owned properties that could be used for housing or shelter. Although the injunction was later vacated by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, **we followed through with the request because of the urgent need to provide unhoused Angelenos with help.**

To identify potential sites, we adapted criteria established by the City and targeted vacant or unused sites in the property database maintained by the General Services Department. After a preliminary screening, we collaborated with City departments which control the individual sites to determine whether they are available for interventions such as bridge housing, tiny home villages, safe sleeping villages, or safe parking.

It is critical to note that our process was limited to potential site identification. Actual determinations about habitability and feasibility cannot be made until subject matter experts in departments such as the Bureau of Engineering conduct formal assessments. A series of factors such as site layout, access to infrastructure, contamination/liability risks, and site preparation time/costs need to be considered.

Based on our analysis and review of available information, **we identified 26 potential sites which met our minimum criteria. Although entire sites may not be buildable or suitable for housing or other facilities, the combined parcel square footage for the locations we identified**

is approximately 1.7 million square feet. We also identified opportunities at the following sites.

- **Parker Center** – The site of the former Parker Center as a property of interest given its overall size, uncertain future, and proximity to Skid Row.
- **City-owned parking lots and underutilized sites** – Our analysis primarily focused on vacant or unused sites, but locations such as sparsely-used parking lots are promising because they are often centrally located and require less extensive site preparation activities.
- **Airport properties** – Officials from Los Angeles World Airports are working with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to determine whether airport properties identified in conjunction with a City Council District can be used to support homeless housing programs.

These potential sites represent the starting point of a larger process. As a result, we recommend that the City consider the following:

- Conduct formal assessments of the 26 sites identified in the Appendix of this report, as well as the site of the former Parker Center.
- Create a City-led working group comprised of non-City governmental entities and other institutions to address planning, coordination, and capacity issues related to homeless housing.
- Establish guidelines for when Council-controlled departments should designate a property as underutilized, and develop a process by which department property managers regularly report to City asset management groups any properties that may be underutilized.
- Develop a formal process by which each proprietary department periodically evaluates properties to identify vacant, surplus, or underutilized sites that may be suitable for homelessness initiatives. The analysis should consider any land use, revenue, or regulatory restrictions that apply to the proprietary departments' assets.
- Continue working with the FAA to obtain permission to repurpose the six sites currently being considered and to identify additional sites for review.

The magnitude of our homelessness crisis requires a variety of different approaches, including development of interim shelter on City-owned properties. Implementation of these recommendations will help the City determine whether the sites identified in this report are viable—and help identify additional sites in the future.

BACKGROUND

In March 2020, a coalition of Los Angeles stakeholders filed a lawsuit (*LA Alliance for Human Rights, et. al. v. City of Los Angeles, et. al.*) that accused the City of Los Angeles (City) and County of Los Angeles (County) of violating State and federal laws in their response to the homelessness crisis. The original lawsuit and subsequent orders by the Court spurred discussions about issues such as structural racism, housing, control of public space, property rights, accessibility rights, mental health, addiction, public health, and use of taxpayer funds. **While the underlying causes of the crisis are complex and represent policy failures across multiple levels of government, Angelenos generally agree that the status quo is unacceptable.**

Despite years of unprecedented investment and attention, Los Angeles County remains the epicenter of the State's homelessness crisis. The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health estimated that approximately four unhoused individuals died every day in 2019 and preliminary reporting suggests that the trend has continued during the ensuing period. The most recent point-in-time count (conducted in January 2020) showed that tens of thousands of people were living in the streets without housing or shelter. Several years of data show a deepening crisis and the continued economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic further threatens vulnerable residents who face housing instability.

A key question posed by the LA Alliance lawsuit is whether the City is doing enough to help unhoused residents while waiting for long-term strategies—primarily development of supportive housing funded by Proposition HHH—to deliver results. Given the increasingly untenable situation in Skid Row and other Los Angeles neighborhoods, U.S. District Court Judge David O. Carter issued an injunction in April 2021 that called for:

- completion of multiple audits/investigations into City and County programs designed to alleviate homelessness (e.g., Proposition HHH and Measure H), as well as funds used for mental health or substance abuse treatment; and
- timelines to offer/provide housing, shelter, or treatment services to unhoused residents of Skid Row.

The injunction also stated, “...**City Controller Ron Galperin shall oversee the creation of a report on all land potentially available within each district for housing and sheltering the homeless of each district.**” Subsequent discussion with the Court clarified that the scope of the order was limited to properties owned by the City.

The request stemmed from our Office's previous work on the issue, which included building an inventory of publicly-owned properties and developing recommendations about how the City should strategically manage its real estate assets. We originally launched the [Property Panel](#) in 2017 and our 2019 update identified more than 14,000 government owned properties in Los

Angeles. Approximately 7,500 of these properties were owned by the City itself. The remaining properties were owned by the federal government, State of California, County of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD), and Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro).

Discussions surrounding the City’s approach to homelessness have continued to evolve—both inside and outside of the courtroom.

- In May 2021, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit ordered an administrative stay (i.e., hold) on Judge Carter’s injunction and the Court eventually vacated the order. In November 2021, the plaintiffs submitted an amended complaint intended to address some of the procedural and evidentiary concerns highlighted by the Ninth Circuit. Barring a settlement, the legal process will continue to play out over the next several months.
- The City initiated significant changes to its camping laws throughout the summer of 2021. The City now has the authority to prohibit unhoused individuals from sitting, lying, sleeping, or storing their property in the public right-of-way near: (1) sensitive sites such as schools, parks, and libraries; (2) underpasses, overpasses, or ramps; (3) facilities that provide homeless services or shelters opened after January 2018; and (4) portions of the public right-of-way that the City identifies due to threats to public health or safety. To date, the City has designated—or is considering—hundreds of sites under this new framework.

The ultimate outcome of the LA Alliance lawsuit remains unclear, but the growing number of restricted zones established by the City raises questions about where unhoused people can legally sit, lie, and sleep. **In addition, the City’s efforts to develop supportive housing using funds from Proposition HHH is beset with high costs, lengthy timelines, and will not produce nearly enough units for everyone in need.**

Average total cost per unit (October 2021)	Estimated project timeline	Total housing units
\$576,245	3 to 6 years	7,305

Given these issues, it is critical to identify vacant or underutilized City-owned properties that should be considered for interim shelter or support facilities. This report is intended to fulfill Judge Carter’s original request and provide additional context about the City’s efforts to assess its properties.

City efforts to develop housing and shelter on City-owned property in recent years

Developing supportive and affordable housing is a key component of the City's overall homelessness strategy. As a result, large parcels of City-owned land which are centrally located and do not require extensive site preparation are often designated for construction of housing projects using bond proceeds from Proposition HHH or other funding streams. This approach is intended to leverage existing City assets and lower development costs.

As of June 2021, there were **16 projects in the Proposition HHH pipeline being developed on City-owned property**. These properties include Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) parking lots and properties formerly controlled by the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Los Angeles. When completed, these projects will provide approximately 1,074 units of housing for the target population.

But the magnitude of the crisis also requires a mix of short-term strategies to help unhoused residents in need and to ensure that public space such as sidewalks, parks, and streets are safe and clean for all residents. Over the last several years, the City directed multiple teams and working groups (e.g., Interim Housing and Temporary Structures Working Group) to focus on issues such as interim housing and property management. These efforts led to development of new interim housing sites, some of which are located on City-owned property.

A Bridge Home – In 2018, the City launched the A Bridge Home program, which included installation of modular trailers or membrane structure to provide temporary shelter, storage, and supportive services for unhoused residents. The program was designed to provide participants with short-term transitional housing (typically between three and six months) while they wait for housing to become available.



Source: Bureau of Engineering



Source: Bureau of Engineering



Source: Mayor's Office

As of June 2021, the City completed 31 bridge housing facilities—**11 of which were developed on properties controlled by City departments**. The remaining projects were built on properties owned by other public entities (e.g., Metro, Caltrans) or private entities.

COVID-19 Homelessness Roadmap – The first half of 2020 brought the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the influx of emergency funding, and an urgent need to find emergency shelter for high-risk unhoused individuals. **The convergence of these factors spurred an increase in the number of planned interim housing projects, along with efforts to identify vacant or underutilized City-owned properties.** In addition, concerns about COVID-19 transmission resulted in a greater focus on interim housing in non-congregate settings.

The City and County reached an agreement (Roadmap) in June 2020 to develop 6,700 housing interventions within 18 months to address the COVID-19 emergency. The Roadmap allows for several different types of interventions (e.g., beds in A Bridge Home facilities, safe parking sites, tiny home villages, motel rooms, permanent housing) to count toward the overall goal.

Since the agreement was reached, several City departments—primarily the City Administrative Officer (CAO), Chief Legislative Analyst (CLA), Bureau of Engineering (BOE), and General Services Department (GSD)—have worked with Council Offices and other stakeholders to identify and evaluate potential sites. **These efforts, and operating funds from the County, facilitated the development of several interim housing locations, some of which are on property owned by the City.**

Facility type/location	Additional details
<p>Tiny Home Village (CD3 – 19020-19040 Vanowen Street)</p> 	<p>The site is approximately 36,800 square feet (sf) and was previously used as a municipal parking lot (NOTE – the photo shows a similar facility managed by the same service provider). Nearby facilities include a library, park, West Valley LAPD station, and CD3 Council Field Office.</p> <p>According to the City, the project contains approximately 55 pallet shelters with beds for up to 104 individuals, hygiene trailers with restrooms, showers, drinking fountains, and designated seating areas for food service.</p>

Source: General Services Department

Facility type/location	Additional details
<p>Safe Sleeping Village (CD13 – 317 N. Madison Avenue)</p>  <p><i>Source: Bureau of Engineering</i></p>	<p>The City launched an eight-month pilot program on a privately-owned site of a supportive housing project that has not yet begun construction. The program is scheduled to end on December 31, 2021.</p> <p>According to the City, the goal of the Safe Sleep Village is to provide a low-barrier intervention that moves unhoused residents from encampments to a space where they have access to sanitation/hygiene facilities and access to service providers who can connect them to case management and housing navigation services. The maximum capacity of the site is 70 spaces.</p>

<p>Safe Parking (CD11 – 11339 Iowa Avenue)</p>  <p><i>Source: Safe Parking LA</i></p>	<p>In coordination with LAHSA, the City facilitated the establishment of safe parking sites in areas of the City with concentrations of people living in their vehicles. These sites are managed by service providers and typically provide onsite restrooms/security and access to case management services.</p> <p>The pictured site is run by Safe Parking LA and is located in the Sawtelle neighborhood. It accommodates up to 25 vehicles between 7:30pm to 7:30am.</p>
--	---

Further analysis is required to better understand costs associated with developing/operating these types of sites and measuring outcomes for participants. For example, the Safe Sleeping pilot program listed in the table has a projected monthly cost of \$2,600 per-person, per-space—which raises questions about the long-term viability of the program, relative to other options. **But the City’s alternate approach has typically meant leaving individuals without adequate shelter and sanitation while they wait for housing placements that may take years to materialize.**

Processes to determine which City-owned properties are considered for alternate uses

The City’s efforts to identify and assess properties for economic development or other purposes are guided by its Asset Evaluation Framework. The evaluation process is initiated when a proposed re-use of a City-owned property is transmitted to the CAO’s Asset Management Strategic Planning (AMSP) unit. The AMSP unit’s role differs from GSD, which is the City’s

property manager, maintains the inventory of properties, and performs real estate transactions on behalf of the City.

The AMSP unit works with City stakeholders to consider a series of factors during its evaluation, including municipal uses currently operating on site and whether those uses are necessary or can be relocated. Recommendations from AMSP are forwarded to the Municipal Facilities Committee (comprised of representatives from the CAO, CLA, and Mayor) for review. Actions recommended by the Municipal Facilities Committee are submitted to the Council for consideration.

The process for identifying viable City-owned sites to develop temporary shelter is mostly consistent with the principles outlined in the Asset Evaluation Framework. But there are additional feasibility considerations and criteria to account for the unique nature of emergency/temporary housing facilities such as bridge shelters, tiny home villages, safe sleeping, and safe parking.

The graphic below summarizes the assessment process for City-owned properties, as reported by the CAO in February 2021. Sites are introduced for feasibility assessments by City Councilmembers or City departments, and corresponding Council Offices provide feedback throughout the process.



Source: Adapted from CAO Report, February 23, 2021 (Council file #20-1351)

Challenges to identifying and repurposing City-owned properties for housing or shelter

The LA Alliance lawsuit spurred discussions about whether the City is doing enough to tackle homelessness using its own properties, which raises larger questions about how the City manages its vast real estate portfolio. The City's longstanding approach has been fragmented and not optimized to pursue strategic opportunities to revitalize underutilized properties, acquire new land/real estate, or dispose of existing assets. Overall, this limits the City's economic development potential and prevents reinvestment of real estate revenue into new projects.

To address these—and other real estate management issues—our Office recommended the creation of a new entity called the Los Angeles Municipal Development Corporation (LAMDC). As envisioned, the governance structure of LAMDC would include City officials tasked with advancing public interest goals in partnership with experts from the financial and real estate sectors. The LAMDC is modeled, in part, on leading entities in other jurisdictions, while incorporating features unique to the City of Los Angeles to best serve the needs of the City, stakeholders, and residents.

In the context of the ongoing shelter emergency, potential sites—both publicly- and privately-owned—are being evaluated by the City on a parcel-by-parcel basis. According to a February 2021 CAO report on the City's efforts to identify properties to contribute to homeless interventions, 100 locations were deemed infeasible for a variety of underlying reasons. Some of the challenges associated with the City-owned properties, as well as other relevant obstacles, are outlined below.

Asset management system – GSD is responsible for maintaining an inventory of the City's real estate assets. Tracking the status, conditions, and uses of more than 8,000 City-owned properties within Los Angeles County poses challenges. While GSD centrally tracks real estate asset information in its Asset Management System, GSD relies in part on departments to update information about the properties under their control. **As a result, real estate asset data can contain errors, and departments sometimes fail to update information in a timely manner.**

Departmental operations – Decisions about the feasibility of repurposing vacant or surplus City-owned land depend on factors such as lot size, nearby amenities, and infrastructure conditions. If the minimum criteria are met and requisite approvals are obtained, the site can be prepared for conversion to bridge housing, safe parking, safe sleeping, or tiny home village.

But the task becomes markedly more challenging when the location is tied to departmental operations. For example, a lightly used maintenance yard may be a viable location for interim

housing, but the affected department would need to modify its operations to account for the repurposing of the location.

Community opposition – The City’s ability to identify and convert vacant or underutilized property for supportive housing or interim housing interventions is further complicated by residents, businesses, or local organizations who oppose those efforts. **Opposition can come from stakeholders who contend that these projects should be developed in other areas, or others who contend that resources allocated to interim housing impedes long-term solutions like supportive housing.**

Whether through formal appeals of land use decisions or less formal means like social media, residents, businesses, and local organizations wield significant influence about which locations are considered. Ultimately, the pushback can shrink the number of projects that are selected for initial feasibility assessments or prevent viable projects from moving forward.

Site characteristics – There are a variety of reasons why a vacant or underutilized City property may be deemed infeasible. Because larger and centrally located sites are typically set aside for affordable/supportive housing development, many of the remaining properties present their own site-specific challenges such as inadequate size, irregular layout, wildfire risks, pollution risks, ADA issues, or other regulatory hurdles. Sites that do not have easy access to essential infrastructure such as power, water, and sewer will typically require site preparation that makes the project cost prohibitive.

Proprietary departments – Management of property asset data is particularly challenging for the City's proprietary departments. These entities own or control thousands of parcels of land, much of which supports their management of critical infrastructure and transportation systems.

Given the scope and nature of capital improvement projects and upgrades taking place at the LAX, the Port of LA, and across the City's power and water systems, it can be difficult to ensure information about properties such as their condition, and future plans for sites, is up to date and accurate. In addition, these properties are typically subject to a greater number of regulatory constraints compared to properties controlled by Council-controlled departments.

AREAS OF OPPORTUNITY

The information in the subsections below is intended to provide a point-in-time assessment on properties that should be considered for homeless housing interventions or support facilities. Our analysis was limited to properties within the City’s direct control, but properties owned/controlled by other public entities (e.g., LAUSD, Metro, Caltrans) should also be considered as part of a comprehensive approach to the issue.

It is critical to note that our process was limited to potential site identification. Actual determinations about habitability and feasibility cannot be made until subject matter experts in departments such as the Bureau of Engineering conduct formal assessments. A series of factors such as site layout, access to infrastructure, contamination/liability risks, impact on surrounding communities, and site preparation time/costs need to be considered.

In addition, it should be noted that we used minimum lot size criteria established by the City to identify potential sites. Other types of interim housing interventions may allow for greater density or smaller lot sizes.

Vacant City-owned properties – Judge Carter’s April 2021 injunction included City-owned properties that could be used for supportive/affordable housing. **However, we primarily focused our efforts on City-owned sites that can be used to develop interim shelter because of the emergency nature of the situation and the relative speed at which interventions like tiny home villages, safe sleeping villages, and safe parking could be deployed.**

We targeted approximately 6,000 City-owned properties which were flagged as vacant or did not have any known structures based on the database maintained by GSD. We focused on these locations because they are more likely to be available, and repurposing them would be less likely to disrupt ongoing City operations. **Our methodology for identifying sites is outlined in the Appendix of this report and was based on the City’s process from the February 2021 CAO report.** But there are some key issues that should be noted.

- The City’s initial feasibility screening sets a minimum three-year threshold for site availability, with a preference for sites available for up to five years. Given the urgency of the situation, we reduced this threshold to one-year and provided controlling departments with an opportunity to provide feedback.
- Some of the sites we recommended for consideration have already been formally assessed by the City. We recommended that these sites get a second look based on information provided by controlling departments or different facility types that have emerged since the original assessment was completed. For example, sites previously ruled out for bridge housing may be suitable for safe parking or tiny home villages.

Overall, we identified 26 City-owned sites which met our minimum criteria, may be habitable, and warrant formal assessment. Combined, these properties have potential to provide approximately 1.7 million square feet of space for interim housing or other types of facilities. Site profiles can be found in the Appendix of this report.

It is important to note that our Office evaluated properties based on data contained in the City’s property database, Los Angeles County Assessor records, and information about properties provided by City departments. Only properties meeting our minimum suitability criteria were considered, and our analysis did not consider the locations of the City’s potentially

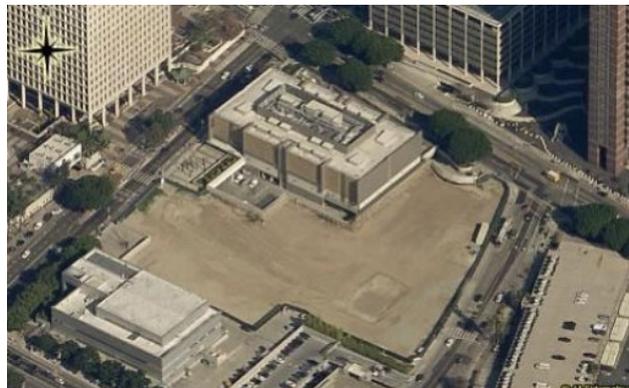
suitable properties. As a result, the properties identified during our research are not distributed evenly based on geographic parameters, such as Council Districts. Potentially feasible sites tend to be located in areas where the City owns large properties.

Additional analysis will be required to determine whether these potential sites are distributed equitably and overlap with areas where unhoused Angelenos are located.

Parker Center – The sheer magnitude of the homelessness crisis affects nearly every neighborhood in Los Angeles, but Skid Row has been ground zero for several decades. The most recent point-in-time count (conducted in January 2020) estimated that there were 4,662 unhoused people living in the area—more than 11% of the citywide homeless population. The conditions on Skid Row and impacts on community residents/businesses were the some of the stated reasons for the LA Alliance lawsuit. Following a tour of the neighborhood in late-2017, a United Nations (UN) official stated that the number of public toilets available to unhoused residents failed to meet minimum sanitation standards for UN refugee camps.

Mere blocks away from Skid Row sits once of the City’s most visible and centrally-located vacant parcels—the site of the former Parker Center (150 N. Los Angeles Street). Discussions about demolishing the building and constructing a new City facility in its place began as early as 2006. After several years of planning and consideration of options, the City decided to move forward with construction of a 753,740-square-foot office tower for City employees known as the Los Angeles Street Civic Building. The effort was embedded into the Civic Center Master Plan, which is a multi-year effort to add at least 1.2 million-square-feet of office space to the area around City Hall.

Demolition of the Parker Center began in 2018 and was certified as complete as of February 2020. Concurrent with that process, the City developed and issued a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) to identify a short-list of qualified teams to design, build, finance, operate, and maintain the newly constructed building. But the City canceled the RFQ due to concerns about project costs and uncertainty about potential savings associated with selling properties or terminating leases. In June 2020, the Council instructed BOE, CAO, and Economic Workforce Development Department to report back with procurement alternatives, but it does not appear that the request has been completed.



The Council recently approved a motion to explore redeveloping the Civic Center area by building 3.5 million-square-feet of housing and consolidating/building 1.5 million-square-feet of office space. Given that the larger redevelopment effort remains in flux, **the Parker Center site will continue to sit dormant for an undetermined period of time. This lull presents the City with an**

opportunity to formally assess whether the site would be appropriate for interim housing (e.g., tiny homes, safe sleeping) or support facilities such as restrooms, showers, and laundry.

Both the location and size (> 100,000-square-feet) of the parcel are promising, but a formal assessment is needed to determine whether there are any significant contamination concerns or other issues that would make repurposing the site impractical or cost prohibitive. For example, the demolition and excavation process has left portions of the site below grade, which may present site preparation challenges.

Parking lots and underutilized properties – In addition to vacant sites or other large, unused properties, the City should consider repurposing underutilized properties to further support its homelessness initiatives. These types of sites are periodically evaluated, but establishing criteria and reporting requirements would help identify these sites on an ongoing basis.

Though sometimes an overlooked asset, many of the City’s facilities have parking lots for employees, members of the public, or City fleet vehicles and equipment. Some parking lots associated with City facilities may already possess certain characteristics that could make them suitable for repurposing. They are flat, paved, and may be located close to existing power, water, and other utility assets, which makes it easier to prepare sites for homeless housing solutions. For example, a City-owned parking lot at 19020-19040 Vanowen Street in Council District 3 was repurposed for a tiny home village.

Other large, flat, and paved spaces that are not specifically used for parking may also be suitable, such as underutilized service yard spaces. However, departments would need to carefully examine whether hosting homeless housing or safe parking programs would negatively impact operations, the safety employees or unhoused individuals, or City infrastructure.

Airport properties – Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA) is a proprietary department which maintains control of its own properties. LAWA officials reported airport properties generally cannot be used for homeless housing initiatives due to certain federal restrictions. The City would need to pay fair market value for any revenue generating LAWA properties converted to homeless housing. Another challenge is that some of the properties owned by LAWA were acquired due to public health concerns about noise or other issues.

LAWA is currently working with the FAA to determine whether airport properties identified in conjunction with a City Council District can be used to support homeless housing programs—including parcels adjacent to LAX and Van Nuys Airport. The following properties are being considered for safe parking:

- Portion of Lot E, or construction support site north of Lot E (both sites not currently in use) – 5455 W. 111th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90045; and
- Van Nuys FlyAway Overflow Parking – 7691 Gloria Ave., Los Angeles, CA 91406.

These properties are being considered for tiny home villages:

- Manchester Square – North of Century, east of Aviation, west of La Cienega; and
- Northside Phase II – North of Westchester Blvd, east of Fire Station 5, west of La Tijera.

In addition, LAWA has significant aviation-related landholdings in Palmdale. Much of that property is not currently in use and, although LAWA is exploring potential future uses, they likely would take some time to develop. In the past, LAWA has received inquiries from the County of Los Angeles regarding the potential utilization of some portion of the Palmdale landholdings for temporary homeless housing. The following Palmdale properties are being considered:

- 4037 E Ave P-8, Palmdale, CA 93552; and
- 39516 25th Street East, at P Street, Palmdale CA 93550.

The FAA's initial response requested additional information about how long sites would be repurposed for and LAWA's plan to secure and maintain sites. In addition, the FAA cautioned that it would not support a plan to house people in areas that have been previously determined to be—or soon will be—incompatible with residential use.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Council should instruct the CAO—in coordination with departments such as BOE, GSD, City Planning, LADBS—to complete formal site assessments for the 28 properties listed in the Appendix of this report to determine whether they can be used for interim housing or support facilities.
2. The Council should instruct the CAO—in coordination with departments such as BOE, GSD, City Planning, LADBS—to complete a formal site assessment of the Parker Center site to determine whether it can be used for interim housing or support facilities on a temporary basis until redevelopment plans are finalized. The Council should also request that LAHSA report back with options about how the site can be used to assist unhoused Angelenos in the Skid Row and Civic Center area.
3. The Council should instruct the CLA to establish a City-led interagency working group/task force to address planning, coordination, and capacity issues related to homeless housing. The working group should specifically include, but not be limited to, federal agencies, State of California agencies, the County of Los Angeles, neighboring cities, and other public sector organizations, such as universities, utilities, and transportation agencies.
4. The Council should instruct the CAO, in conjunction with GSD, to establish guidelines for when a Council-controlled department should consider a property underutilized, and develop a process by which department property managers regularly report to CAO and GSD asset management

groups any properties that may be underutilized. The process should prioritize identification of underutilized parking lots and maintenance yards.

5. The Boards of Commissioners for the Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles World Airports, and Port of Los Angeles should instruct their respective departments to develop a formal process by which each entity periodically evaluates properties to identify vacant, surplus, or underutilized sites that may be suitable for homelessness initiatives. The analysis should take into account any land use, revenue, or regulatory restrictions that apply to the proprietary departments' assets.
6. The Board of Commissioners for Los Angeles World Airports should instruct the department to continue working with the FAA to obtain permission to repurpose the six sites currently being considered and to identify additional sites for review.

APPENDIX

Scope and Methodology – The initial property inventory provided by GSD included approximately 8,000 City-owned properties. We worked to clean/prepare the data and determined parcel sizes through a matching process with data from the Los Angeles County Assessor and other sources. Next, we identified properties that met key criteria:

- minimum 20,000 square feet lot size; and
- property status designated as “vacant” (i.e., unused) in the GSD database, properties without structure descriptions, and properties listed with an “unknown” status.

The minimum lot size was consistent with standards established by the CAO and BOE and allows for a variety of different shelter types (e.g., pallet shelters, mobile trailers, sprung structures) to be built, if the site is deemed feasible. Of the properties that fit this criterion, we specifically sought to identify City-owned sites which do not contain buildings or other structures. Not only are vacant parcels without existing buildings in place more likely to be suitable for homeless housing, the conversion of existing buildings and structures into housing is often cost prohibitive.

After we identified a preliminary list of properties that met our minimum size (20,000 sq. feet) and status (vacant/unused) criteria, we reached out to the relevant City departments to obtain additional information about the property to determine suitability. This process also offered departments with an opportunity to suggest additional sites which may not have been identified during our analysis of GSD data.

- Is the property primarily under your department’s control?
- Does the property have any buildings on it?
- Is the property vacant or unused land?
- Does your department or the City have any plans to develop the property in the next year?
- Are there any public health, public safety, or environmental risks associated with the property?
- Is the property subject to legal/regulatory restrictions prohibiting its use for homeless housing or shelter?
- Has your department or the City ever considered using the property for homeless housing or shelter?

Finally, we conducted site visits for selected sites to make basic observations about site conditions in accordance with guidance provided by BOE. **These site visits and observations were preliminary in nature and are not intended to replace formal assessments for suitability by subject matter experts in City departments.**

Research limitations – We did not include the properties of three City departments in our parcel-by-parcel analysis. However, it is important to note that this exclusion is not an indicator that these departments do not have an important role in assisting with the City’s overall effort to identify and evaluate its properties for interim shelter.

Recreation and Parks – Although RAP manages more than 400 park sites—many with large open spaces—the City's parks, recreational sites, and cultural centers host a wide variety of programs and events and are widely used by members of the community. As a result, these sites did not meet the vacant/unused criteria in our analysis. However, underutilized parking lots or operations yards on RAP-controlled property may be appropriate.

Department of Water and Power – We sought from LADWP additional clarifying information for approximately 600 properties. However, the complex nature of the department's infrastructure assets made obtaining information about each site from managers and technical specialists from across the water and power systems difficult. LADWP representatives noted that open spaces owned by the department are often not well-suited for housing because the sites host critical infrastructure, some of which can be underground.

Los Angeles World Airports – We did not assess the suitability of LAWA properties as part of our review. LAWA officials reported that the use of airport land is under the oversight of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and, generally, airport properties cannot be used for housing due to grant assurances that set forth incompatible land uses; FAA requirements that the airport receive fair market value for the use of their property; specific grant assurances that preclude the erecting of structures or bringing together person, except for the parking of automobiles; and/or other FAA rules and regulations regarding the use of airport land.

Results – Overall, we identified 26 vacant/unused City-owned sites which met our minimum criteria, may be habitable, and warrant formal assessment. Although entire sites may not be buildable or suitable for housing or other facilities, **the combined parcel square footage for the locations we identified is approximately 1.7 million square feet.**

The property profiles that follow provide basic information about the sites and potential issues affecting site viability. **We recommend that the City undertake formal assessments of these sites to determine whether they can be used for bridge housing, safe parking, safe sleeping villages, or tiny home villages.**

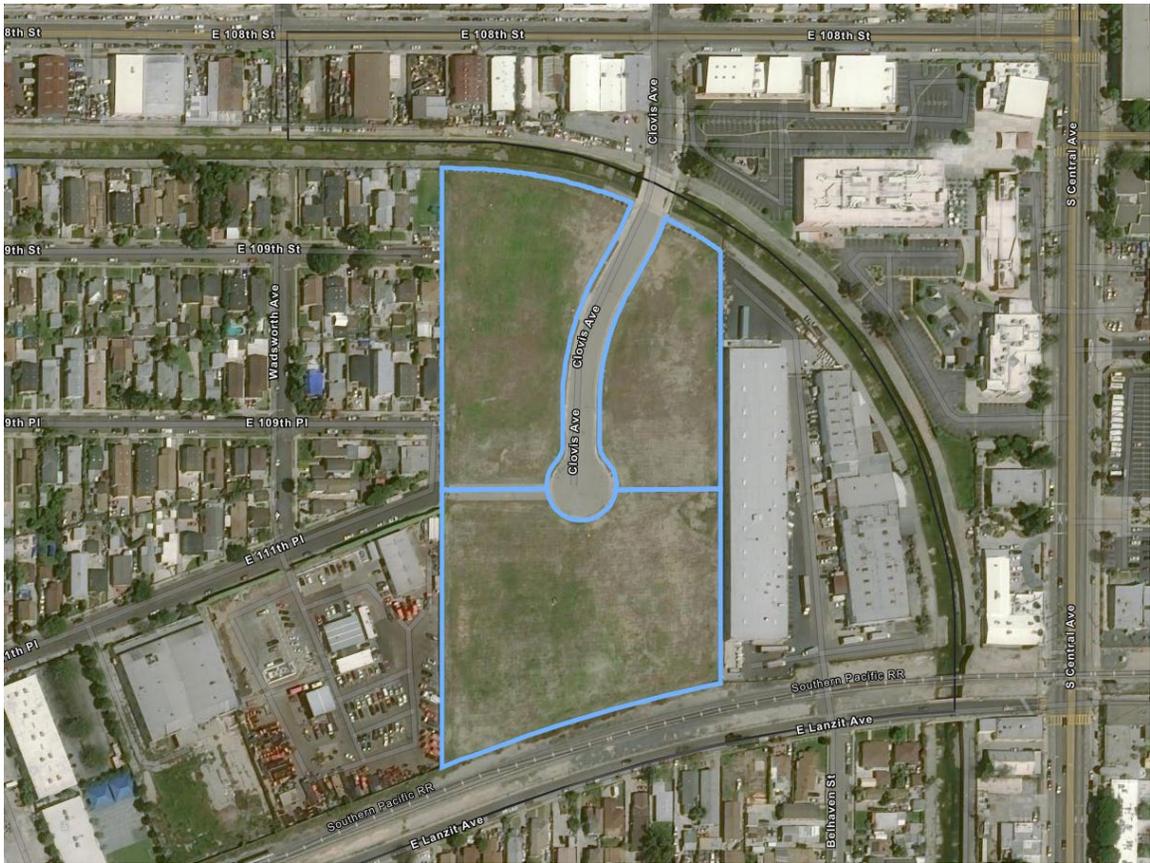
1. Vacant Land (Lanzit Industrial Park)



Address:
10901 S Clovis Ave
10931 S Clovis Ave
10920 S Clovis Ave

AIN:
6071021914 6071021915 6071021916

Department: EWDD
Council District: 8
Est. Total SqFt: 394,883



Considerations:
Contamination risk
Possible impact on residential areas

2. Parking Lots (single development project)

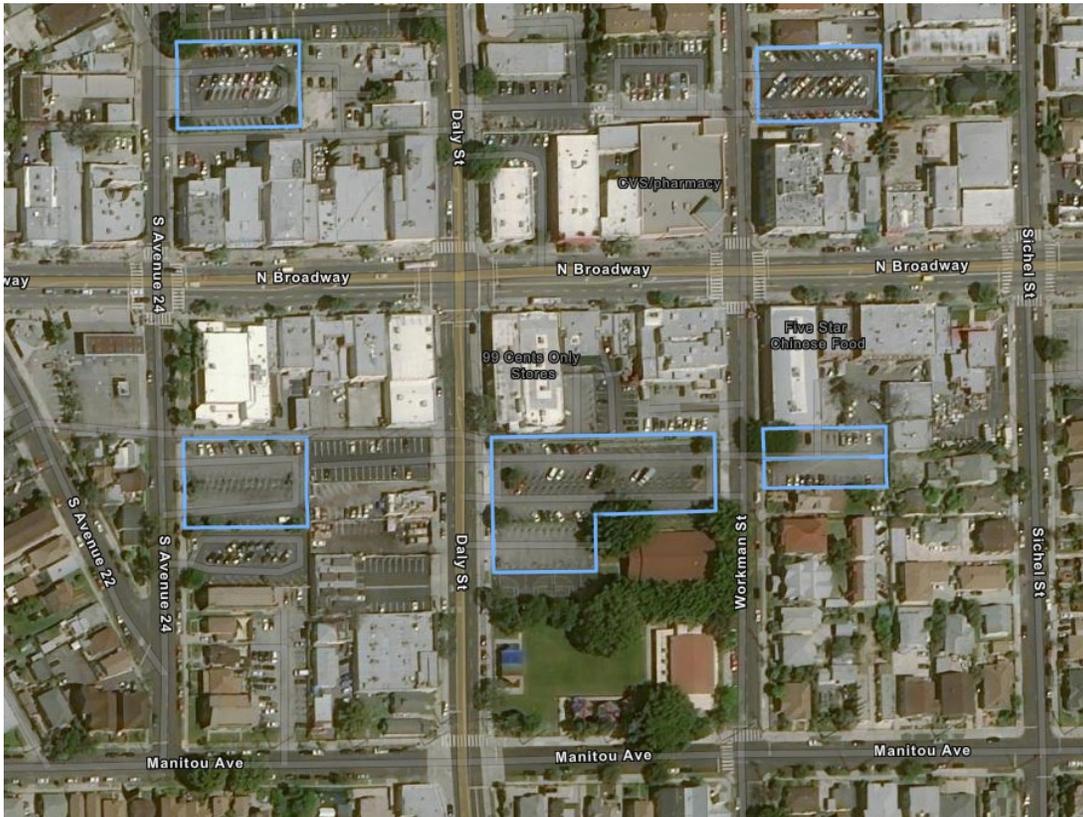


2332 - 2340 N Workman
 216 - 244 S Avenue 24
 2330 - 2338 N Daly
 2416 - 2422 N Workman
 154 - 164 S Avenue 24

AIN:

5204016900	5204016901	5204005901
5204011903	5204015901	5204004901

Department: LAHD, LADOT, RAP
Council District: 1
Est. Total SqFt: 192,923



Considerations:

- Previously considered by CAO
- Possible short-term use only due to development plans
- Possible impact on residential areas
- Possible impact on commercial activity

3. Vacant Land (Marlton Square)

**Address:**

3900 W Martin Luther King Jr Blvd
3860 W Martin Luther King Jr Blvd
3856 W Martin Luther King Jr Blvd
3850 W Martin Luther King Jr Blvd
3840 W Martin Luther King Jr Blvd
3838 W Martin Luther King Jr Blvd

AIN:

5032004915 5032004914 5032004913
5032004912 5032004911 5032004910
5032005902

Department: EWDD**Council District:** 10**Est. Total SqFt:** 105,028**Considerations:**

Possible short-term use only due to development plans

Possible impact on residential areas

Possible impact on adjacent medical facility

4. Vacant Land



Address:
10702 N Sharp Ave

AIN:
2617014903

Department: GSD, CAO
Council District: 7
Est. Total SqFt: 100,962



Considerations:

- Previously considered by CAO
- Possible impact on residential areas
- Planned alternate temporary use (community garden)

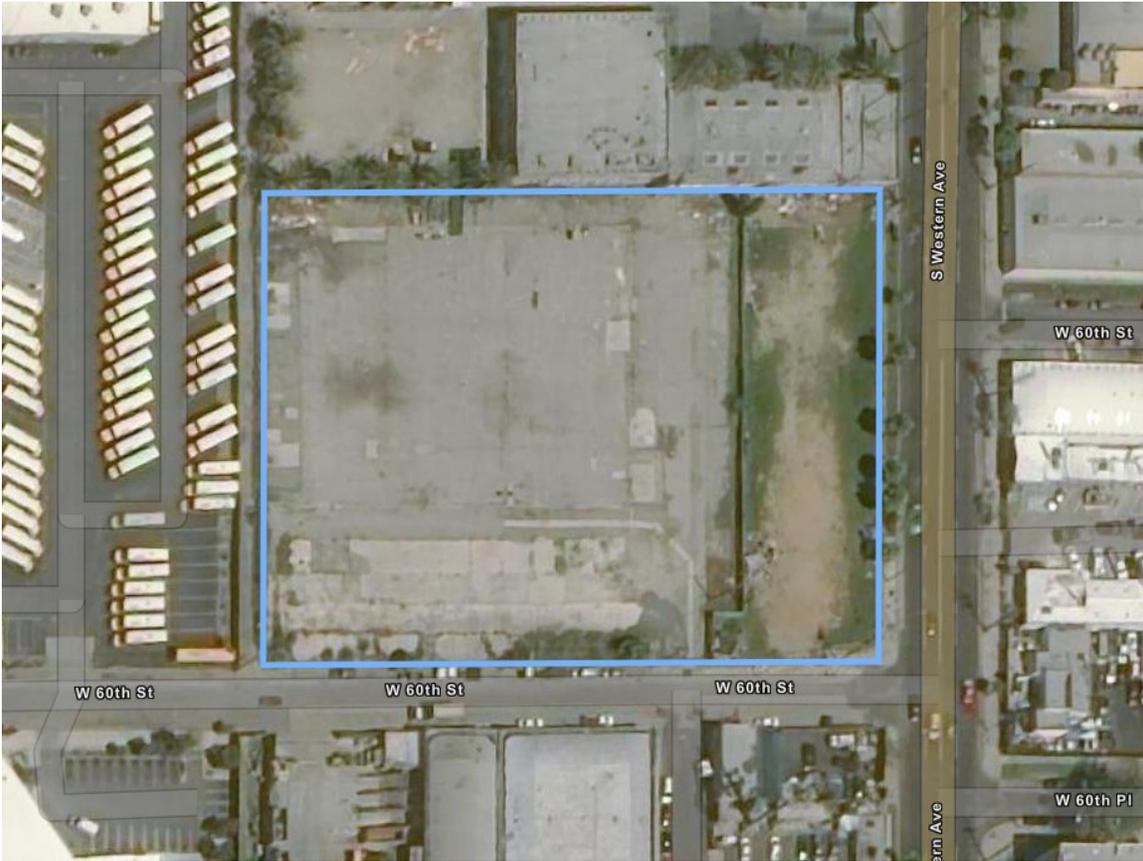
5. Vacant Land



Address:
5975 S Western Ave

AIN:
6001014900

Department: GSD
Council District: 8
Est. Total SqFt: 121,880



Considerations:

Previously considered by CAO
Current alternate temporary use (Film LA parking)

6. Vacant Land



Address:

12568 N San Fernando Rd

AIN:

2506034903 2506034900 2506034902
2506034901 2506034036 2506035900
2506035010

Department: LAHD

Council District: 7

Est. Total SqFt: 96,446



Considerations:

Previously considered by CAO

Possible short-term use only due to development plans

Possible impact on residential areas

7. Vacant Land (Avalon Triangle Park)

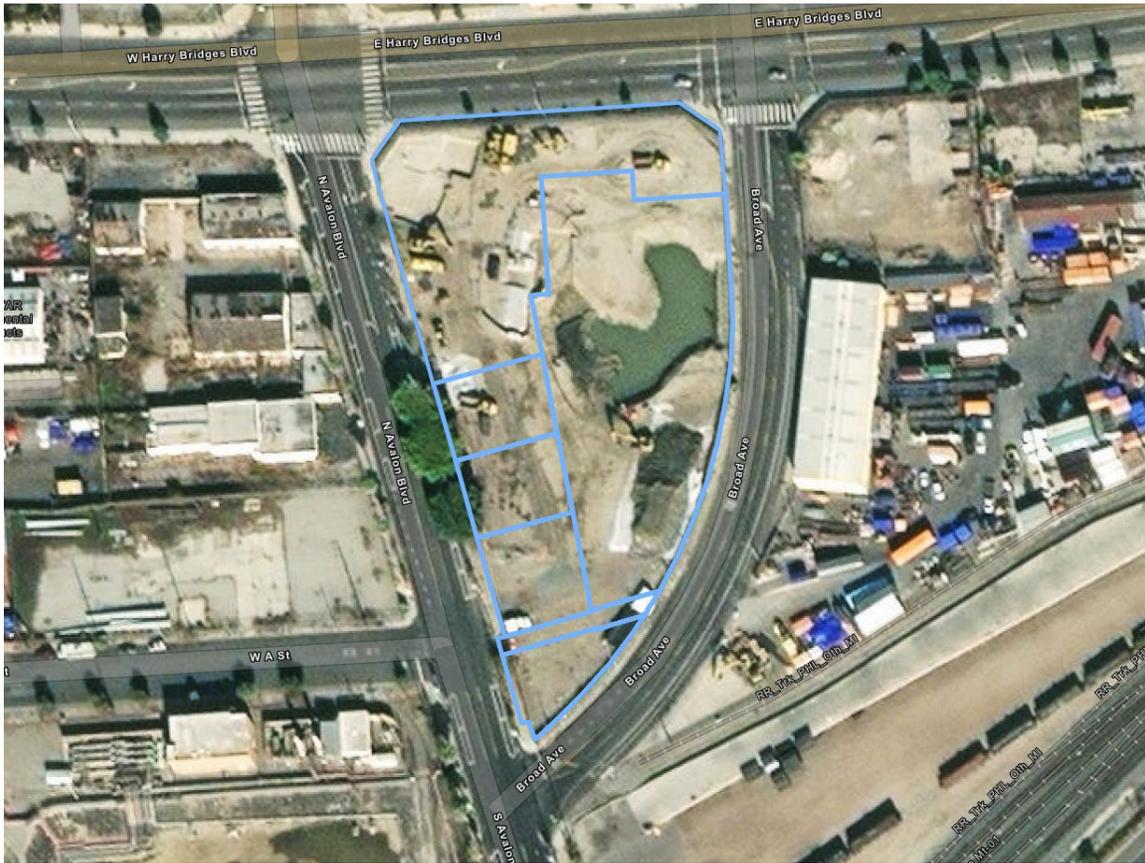


110 N Avalon Blvd

AIN:

7440006915	7440006916	7440006919
7440006920	7440006933	7440006921

Department: Harbor
Council District: 15
Est. Total SqFt: 78,372



Considerations:

- Contamination risk
- Possible short-term use only due to development plans
- May require regulatory approval

8. LADOT Parking Lot 625



Address:
3416 W 43rd Ave

AIN:
5024018901 5024018902

Department: LADOT
Council District: 10
Est. Total SqFt: 68,260



Considerations:

- Previously considered by CAO
- Possible impact on residential areas
- Possible impact on commercial activity

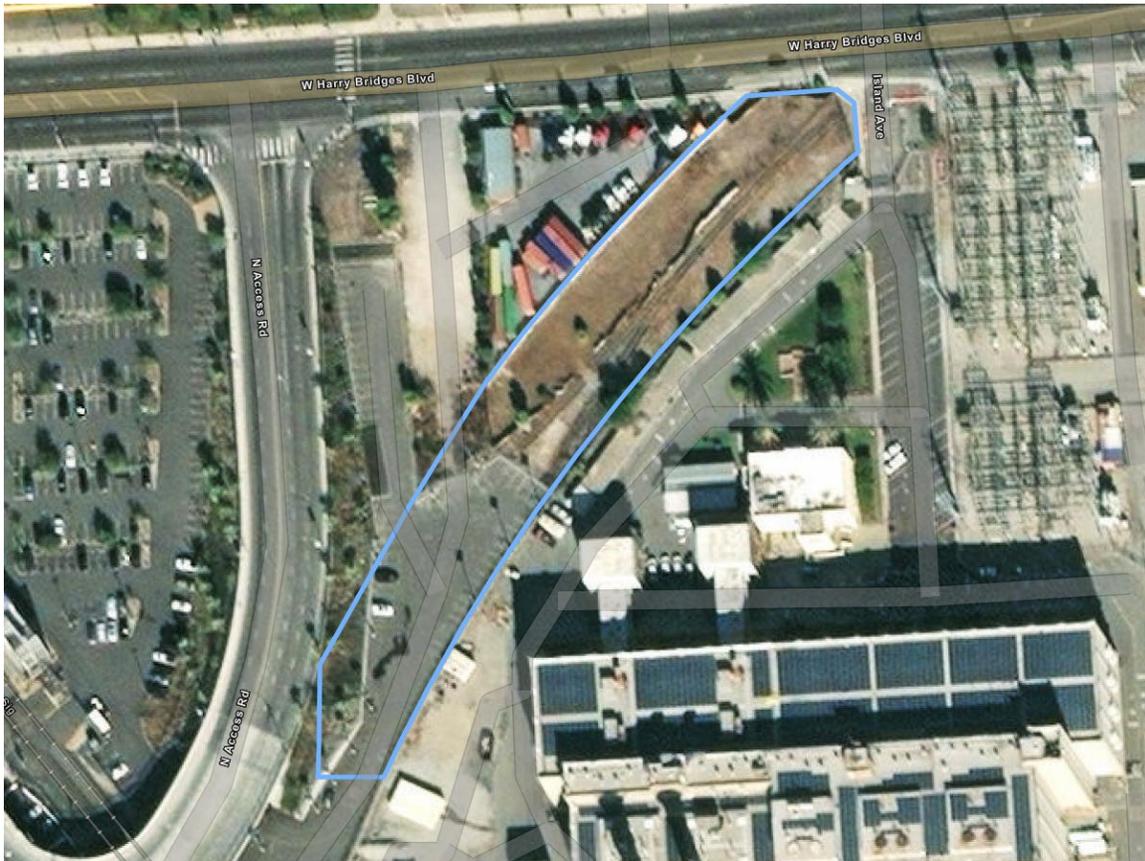
9. Vacant Land



Address:
Unknown

AIN:
7440006959

Department: Harbor
Council District: 15
Est. Total SqFt: 67,103



Considerations:

- Contamination risk
- Possible short-term use only

10. Vacant Land



Address:

309 W Harry Bridges Blvd
225 N Fries Ave

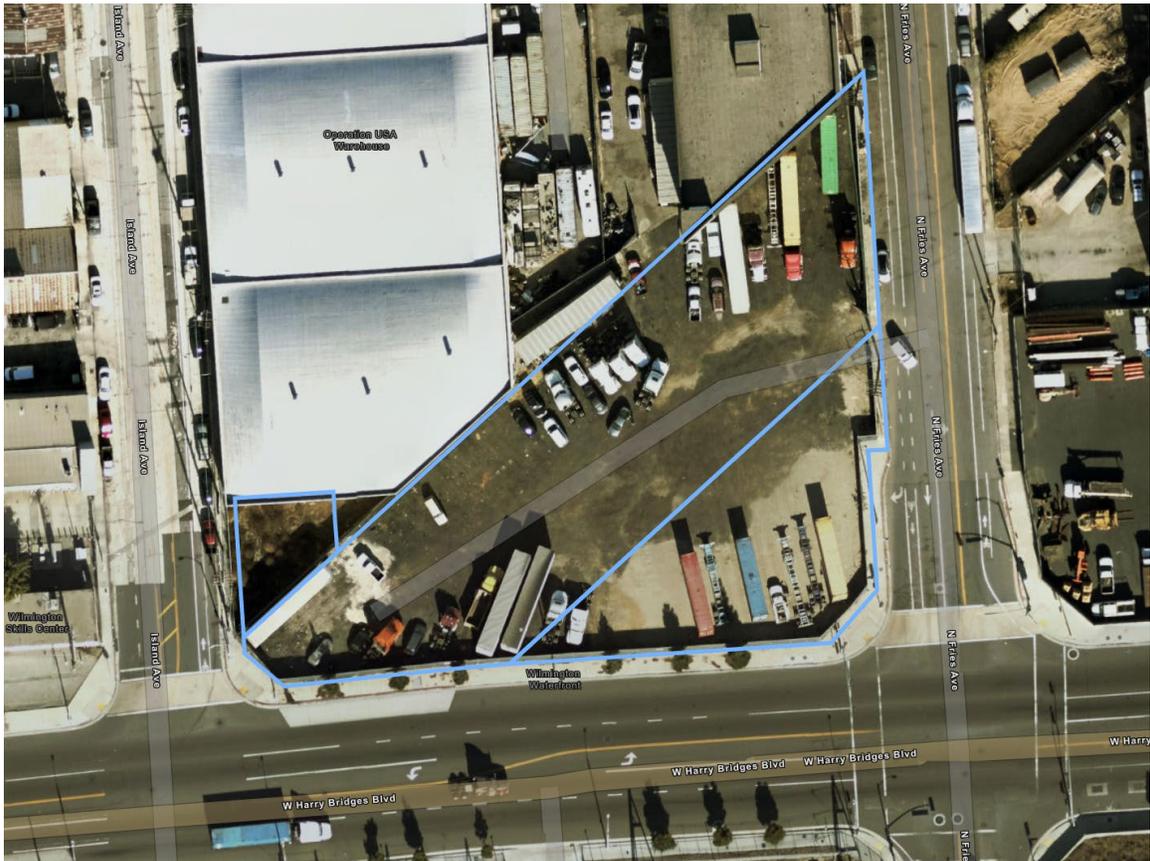
AIN:

7418034907 7418034908 7418034903

Department: Harbor

Council District: 15

Est. Total SqFt: 52,035



Considerations:

Contamination risk

Possible short-term use only due to development plans

May require regulatory approval

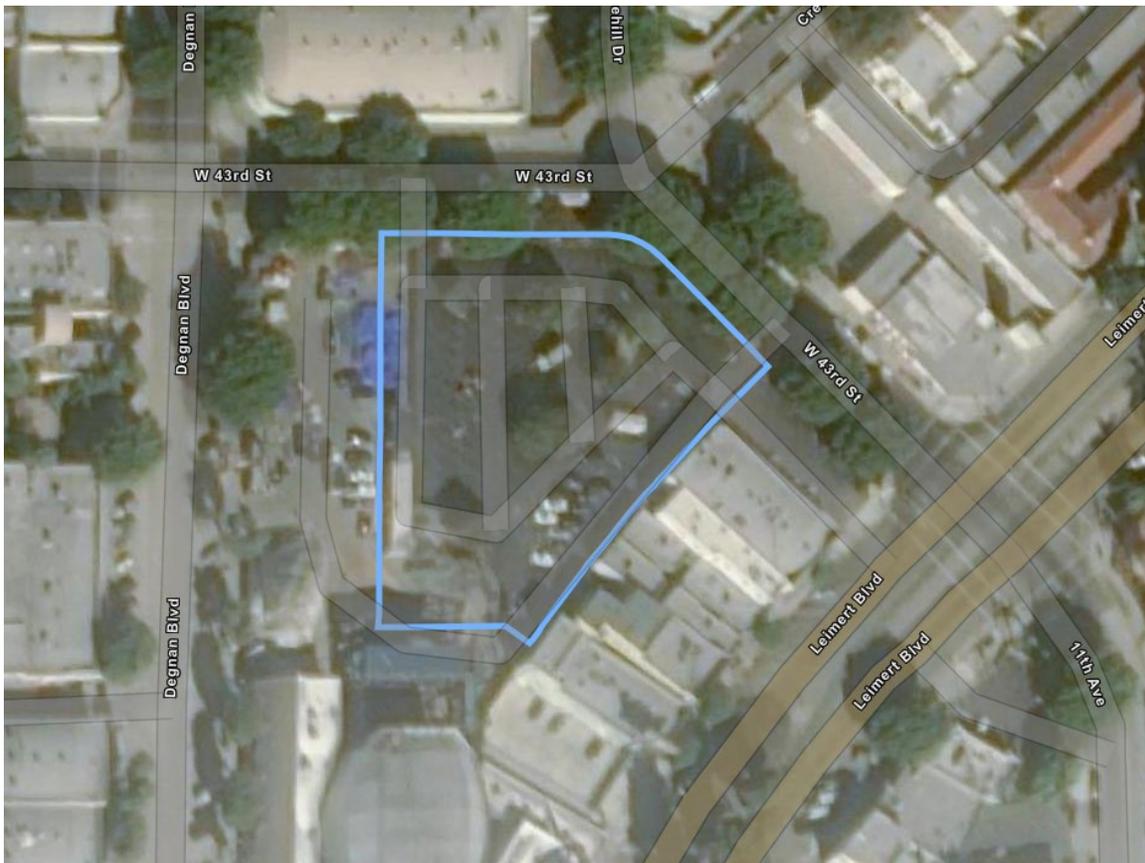
11. LADOT Parking Lot 626



3228 W 43rd St

AIN:
5024019907

Department: LADOT
Council District: 10
Est. Total SqFt: 49,360



Considerations:

- Previously considered by CAO
- Possible impact on residential areas
- Possible impact on commercial activity

12. Vacant Land



Address:
5887 S Crocker St
5888 S Crocker St

AIN:
6006030901 6006029900 6006029901
6006030902

Department: LAHD
Council District: 9
Est. Total SqFt: 36,377



Considerations:

- Previously considered by CAO
- Possible short-term use only due to development plans
- Possible impact on residential areas

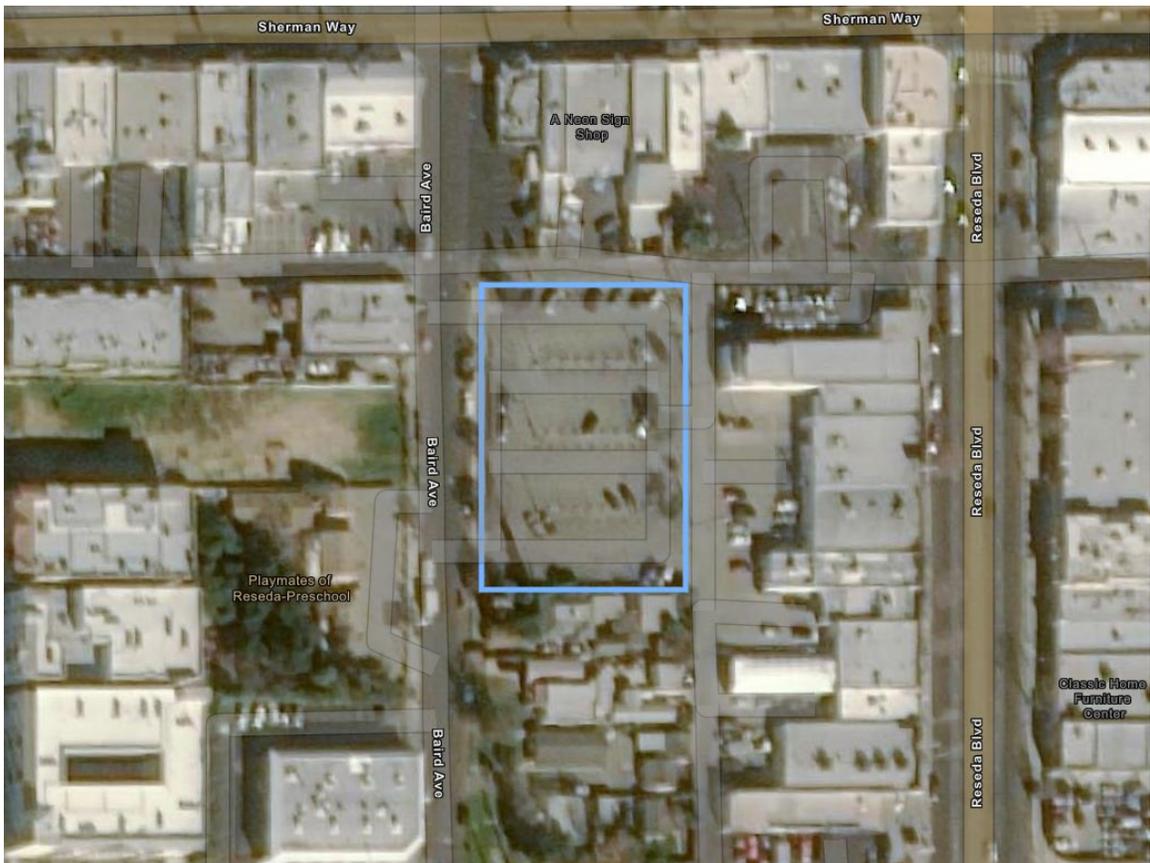
13. LADOT Parking Lot 621



7120 Baird Ave

AIN:
2126007900

Department: LADOT
Council District: 3
Est. Total SqFt: 33,500



Considerations:

- Previously considered by CAO
- Possible impact on residential areas
- Possible impact on commercial activity

14. Vacant Land

**Address:**

209 N Avalon Blvd 201 N Avalon Blvd
119 Harry Bridges Blvd 127 Harry Bridges Blvd
111 Harry Bridges Blvd

AIN:

7418032915 7418032918 7418032914
7418032908 7418032916 7418032913
7418032919 7418032917

Department: Harbor

Council District: 15

Est. Total SqFt: 32,661

**Considerations:**

Contamination risk

Possible short-term use only due to development plans

May require regulatory approval

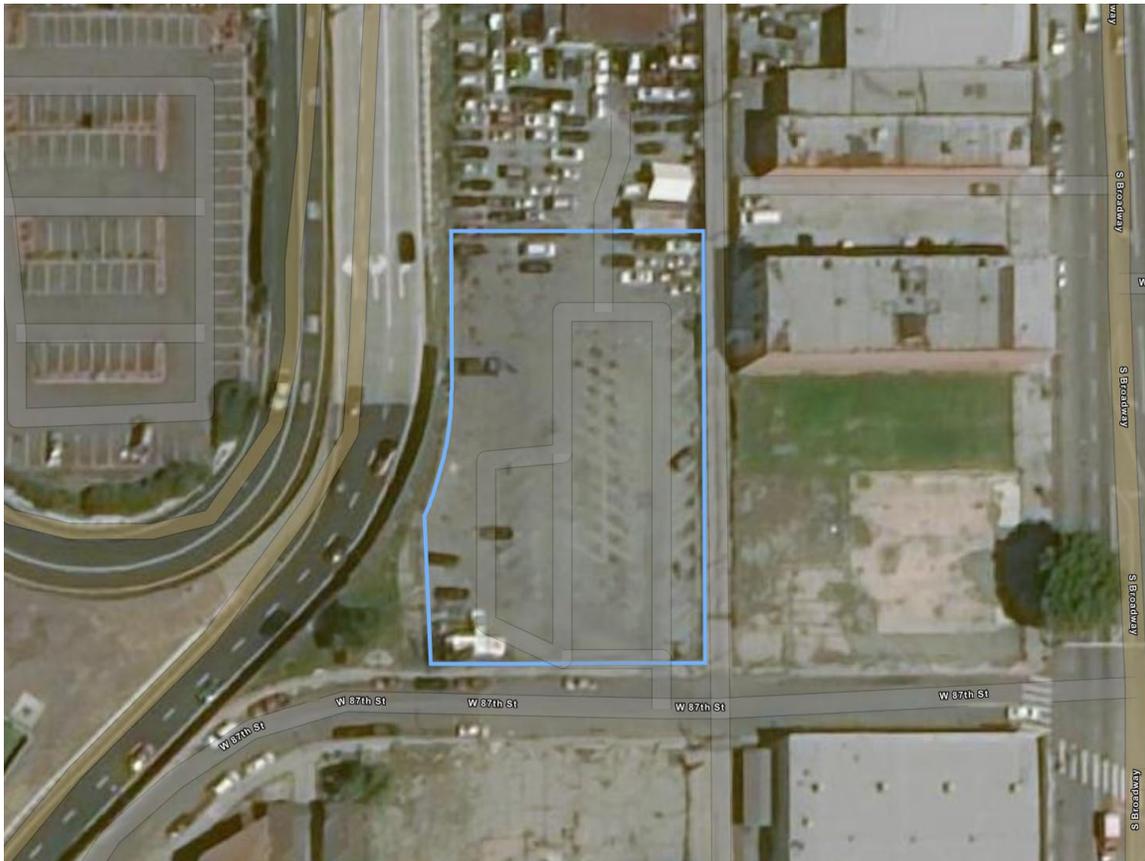
15. LADOT Parking Lot 665



Address:
323 W 87th St

AIN:
6040014905

Department: LADOT
Council District: 8
Est. Total SqFt: 32,370



Considerations:

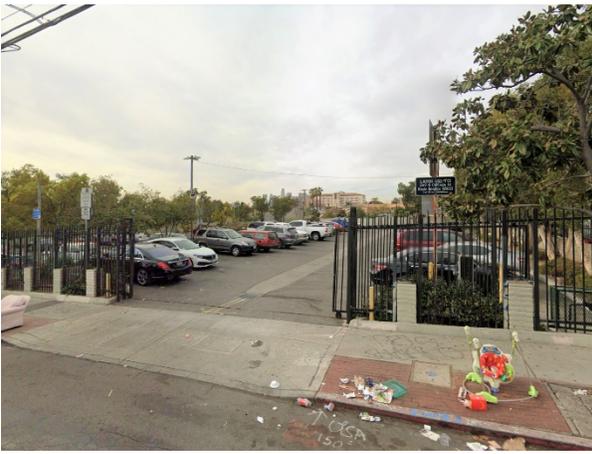
Previously considered by CAO

Possible impact on residential areas

Possible impact on commercial activity

Under consideration for long term lease (LA Sanitation and Environment)

16. Parking Lot



249 N Chicago Ave

AIN:

5183002902 5183002900 5183002901

Department: LAHD, LADOT

Council District: 14

Est. Total SqFt: 27,131



Considerations:

Previously considered by CAO

Possible short-term use only due to development plans

Possible impact on residential areas

Possible impact on commercial activity

17. Vacant Land



Address:
419 W Harry Bridges Blvd
204 N Lagoon Ave
216 Lagoon Ave

AIN:
7418035911 7418035912 7418035913
7418035914 7418035908

Department: Harbor
Council District: 15
Est. Total SqFt: 26,808



Considerations:

- Contamination risk
- Possible short-term use only due to development plans
- May require regulatory approval

18. LADOT Parking Lot 666



235 W 87th St

AIN:

6040015900 6040015901

Department: LADOT

Council District: 8

Est. Total SqFt: 25,916



Considerations:

Previously considered by CAO

Possible impact on residential areas

Possible impact on commercial activity

19. LADOT Parking Lot 613



Address:
2010 S Pisani Pl

AIN:
4241028906 4241028905 4241028904

Department: LADOT
Council District: 11
Est. Total SqFt: 25,380



Considerations:

- Previously considered by CAO
- Possible impact on residential areas
- Possible impact on commercial activity

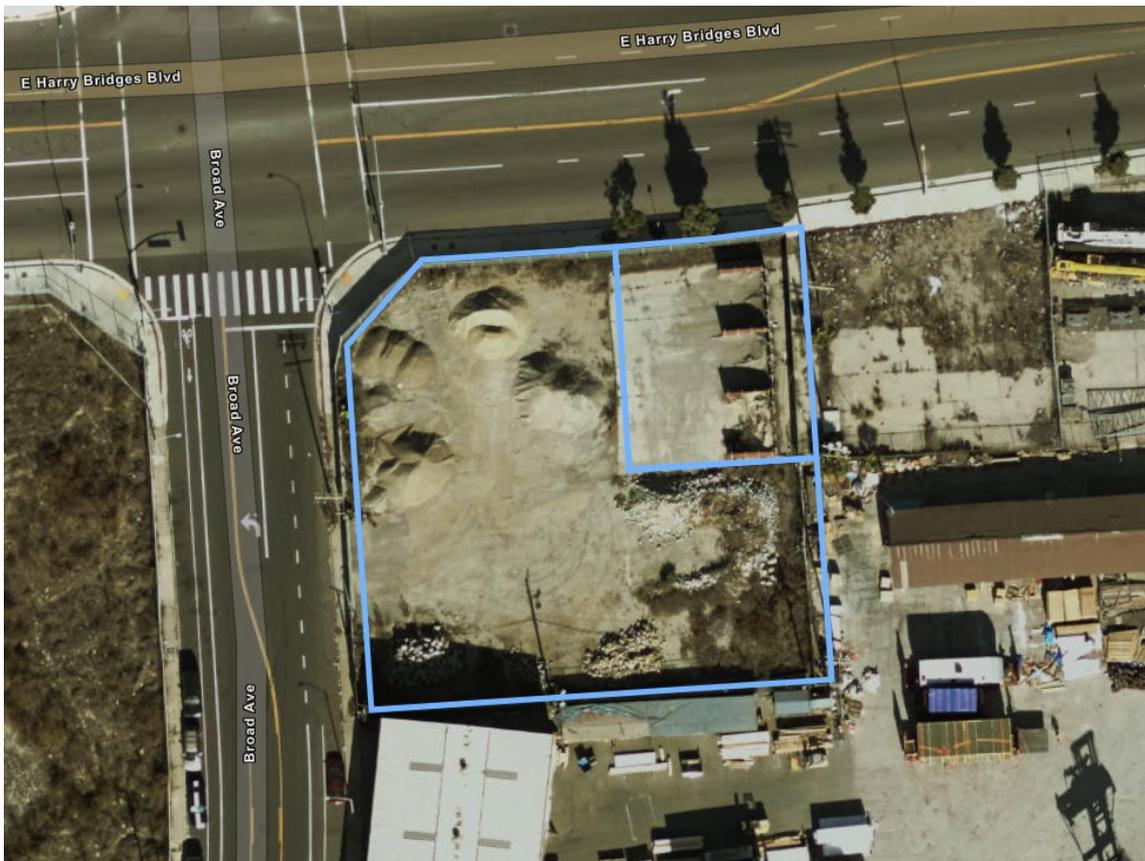
20. Vacant Land



Address:
130 Broad Ave

AIN:
7440005953 7440005955

Department: Harbor
Council District: 15
Est. Total SqFt: 24,431



Considerations:

Contamination risk
Possible short-term use only due to development plans
May require regulatory approval

21. Parking Lot



Address:
840 W Slauson Ave

AIN:
6004002903

Department: GSD
Council District: 9
Est. Total SqFt: 24,159



Considerations:

- Possible impact on residential areas
- Possible impact on commercial activity
- Possible impact on adjacent school

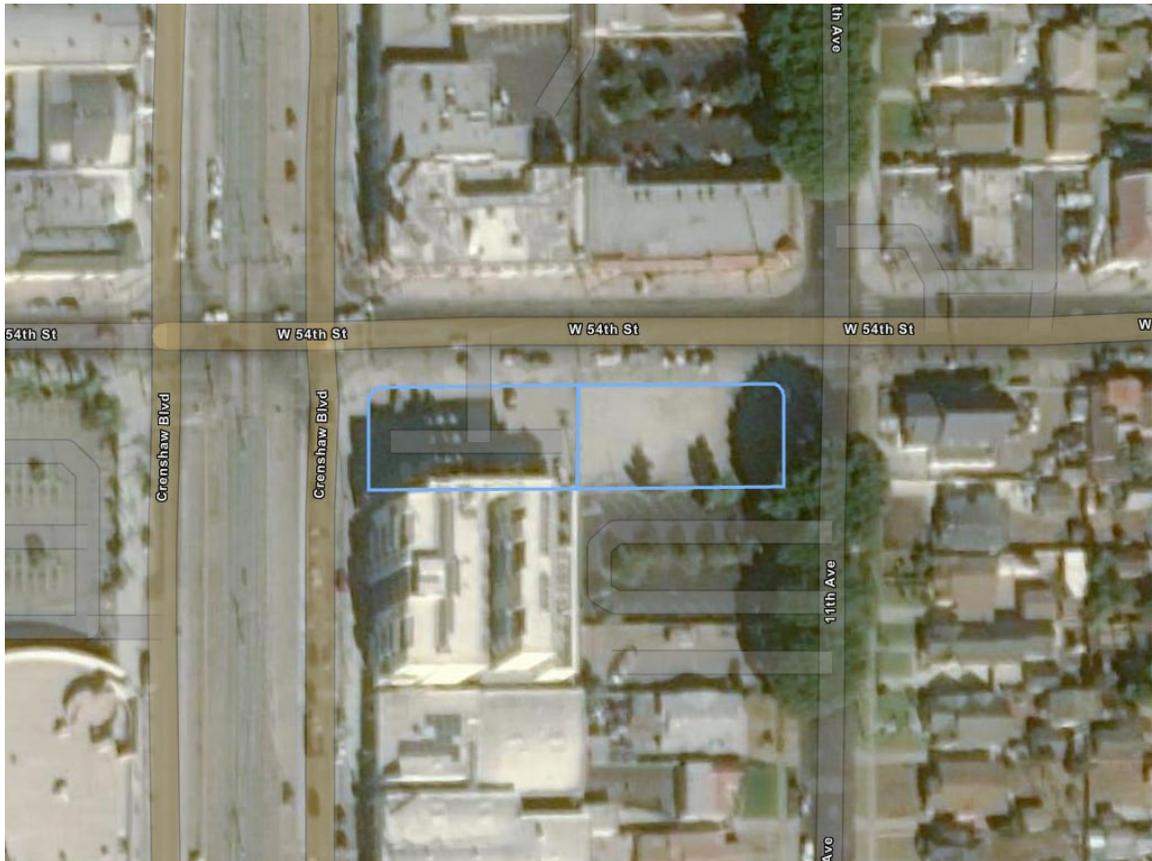
22. Parking Lot



Address:
5400 Crenshaw Blvd

AIN:
5006008903 5006008904

Department: LAHD, LADOT
Council District: 8
Est. Total SqFt: 22,628



Considerations:

- Previously considered by CAO
- Possible short-term use only due to development plans
- Possible impact on residential areas

23. Vacant Land



600 E L St

AIN:
7423026900

Department: HCID
Council District: 15
Est. Total SqFt: 21,597



Considerations:

- Previously considered by CAO
- Contamination risk
- Possible impact on residential areas
- Current alternate temporary use (community garden)

24. LADOT Parking Lot 640



Address:
7130 Darby Ave

AIN:
2125003900

Department: LADOT
Council District: 3
Est. Total SqFt: 20,380



Considerations:

- Previously considered by CAO
- Possible impact on residential areas
- Possible impact on commercial activity
- Under consideration for long term lease (school parking)

25. Vacant Land



1636 W Manchester Ave

AIN:
6037001900

Department: LAHD, EWDD
Council District: 8
Est. Total SqFt: 19,519



Considerations:

- Previously considered by CAO
- Possible short-term use only due to development plans
- Possible impact on residential areas

26. LADOT Parking Lot 699



Address:
529 W 11th St

AIN:
7454019900 7454019901 7454019902

Department: LADOT
Council District: 15
Est. Total SqFt: 18,900



Considerations:

- Previously considered by CAO
- Possible impact on residential areas
- Possible impact on commercial activity