



Citywide Housing Incentive Program One-Year Report February 2025–2026

One Year of CHIP

On February 11, 2025, Los Angeles City Planning (City Planning) launched the Citywide Housing Incentive Program (CHIP), one of the city's most significant housing policy reforms in decades, creating zoning capacity for more than 500,000 housing homes. On November 24, 2025, City Planning released a six-month report highlighting early program trends. This report expands on those initial findings and provides a deeper analysis of CHIP's first year. It examines preliminary applications and formal filings submitted to Los Angeles City Planning and the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (LADBS) between February 11, 2025 and February 12, 2026.

Highlights

- The **number of proposed projects** has **doubled since the first six months**, indicating a continued interest in the program. Within the first year, 242 projects and 28,526 homes have been proposed through CHIP.
- **38% of all proposed CHIP homes are covenanted affordable.** This is a 4% increase compared to the first six months.
- The **bulk of housing proposals are in Higher Opportunity Areas**, with 57% of all proposed homes and 44% of covenanted homes.
- **Over 60% of proposed homes are located in Central Los Angeles and the South San Fernando Valley.**
- Approximately 54% of proposed homes in Central and 68% of homes in the South Valley are located are located in Higher Opportunity Areas.
- **Over 90% of applications are eligible for ministerial processes** including 35% being processed over the counter by zoning review.
- **More than half of the CHIP projects were filed through formal applications** or review by City Planning's Zoning Review Division (previously under LADBS), compared to 33% in the six month report.

One Year Comparison: Six vs. Twelve Months

Interest in CHIP was evident from the program's launch, with 115 projects proposing 16,659 homes within the first six months. This appeal continued to grow as 11,867 more homes were proposed in the following six months of CHIP, leading to 242 projects proposing 28,526 homes in the first year of the program. Of those projects, 117 received signed Preliminary Application Referrals (PARs), 89 of those became official Planning cases, and 25 of those were issued signed Letters of Determination.

In the first six months, between February 2025 and August 2025, 49 PARs were signed, and 65% became official filed cases at the one year mark. Comparing the first six months of the program to the first year, there was a reduction in PARs by 20% and rise in official cases, with more projects becoming official Planning cases.

Comparison of Six vs. Twelve Months – Total Proposed Homes and Projects

Applicable Procedure	Total Homes		Total Projects	
	6 Months (February 2025 - August 2025)	1 Year (February 2025 - February 2026)	6 Months (February 2025 - August 2025)	1 Year (February 2025 - February 2026)
PAR	12,700	14,726	73	105
By-Right Review	901	3,764	17	49
EAR	1,758	6,484	21	75
DIR	207	558	1	3
CPC	1,093	2,994	3	10
Total	16,659	28,526	115	242

At a Glance

CHIP Overview

CHIP was created in response to state housing requirements and local affordability pressures, improving production outcomes and creating clearer approval pathways in transit-rich and high-opportunity neighborhoods.

Through three subprograms, the State Density Bonus Program, the Mixed Income Incentive Program (MIIP), and the Affordable Housing Incentive Program (AHIP), CHIP streamlines how housing moves through the development conduit while advancing the City’s housing objectives.



State Density Bonus

Localizes State Density Bonus incentives for mixed-income housing



Mixed Income Incentive Program

Expands mixed-income housing near transit, jobs, along corridors, and in Higher Opportunity Areas



Affordable Housing Incentive Program

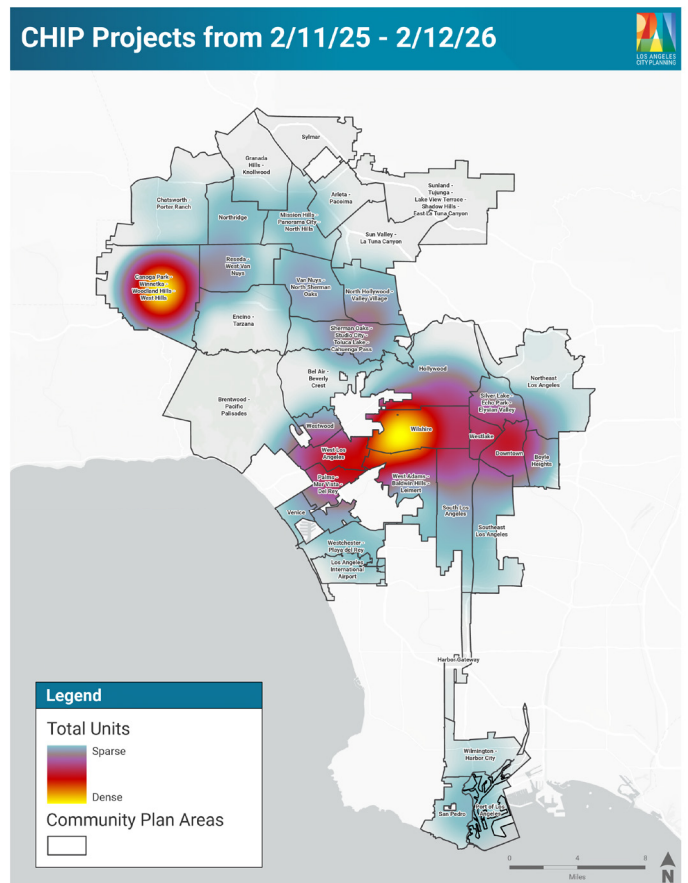
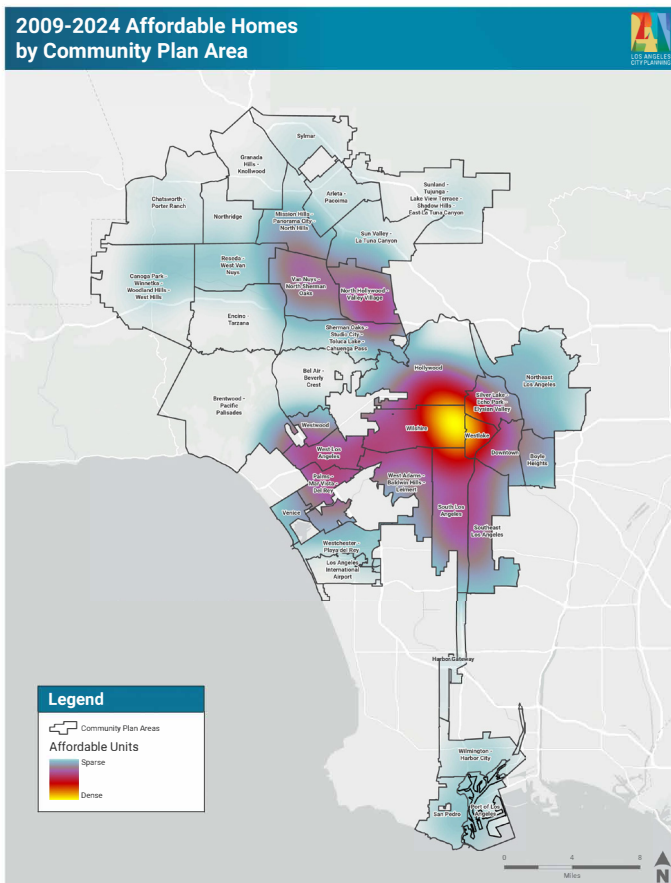
Facilitates 80-100% Affordable Housing, including on public land and faith-based organization owned sites

In the first year of CHIP's effectuation, City Planning received proposals for nearly 28,526 new homes (14,726 homes through PARs, 3,764 by-right homes through the Zoning Review Division, and 10,036 homes through formal applications with the Department). More than a third of homes were proposed as covenanted affordable housing. In comparison, within the first year of effectuation, 9,479 homes were proposed through entitlements within the Transit Oriented Communities (TOC)¹ program, 10,151 homes were proposed through Mayor Bass' issuance of Executive Directive 1 (ED 1), and 4,038² homes were proposed under Density Bonus in 2024.

The two maps compare the distribution of affordable housing proposed from 2009-2024 to the first year of the CHIP Ordinance³ (February 11, 2025 to February 12, 2026). In the map on the left,

housing is densely concentrated in Central Los Angeles, specifically in Westlake and the Wilshire area. CHIP production is expanding across Los Angeles, with proposals reaching Central, South, and West LA, as well as the Valley.

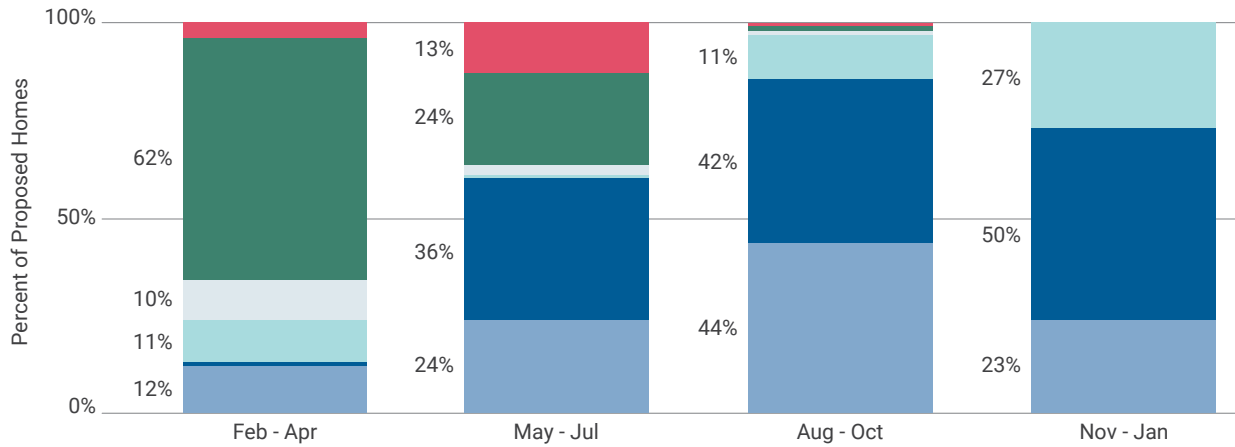
This shift suggests that CHIP is beginning to direct affordable housing production toward transit-rich and Higher-Opportunity geographies that historically saw lower levels of affordable housing development, particularly in areas where zoning constraints previously limited multifamily housing. The emerging concentrations in Central Los Angeles and the Valley also indicate that the ordinance's incentive structure may be improving project feasibility across a wider range of community plan areas, helping distribute affordable housing opportunities more evenly across the city rather than reinforcing prior clustering patterns.



- 1 Reported TOC numbers do not include by-right TOC applications processed by LADBS.
- 2 This number excludes Density Bonus projects that also utilized Executive Directive 1.
- 3 This map includes Preliminary Application and official CHIP projects received by City Planning and LADBS.

Percent of Proposed Homes by CHIP and House Program

Housing Program ● CHIP - AHIP ● CHIP - DB ● CHIP - MIIP ● DB ● ED1 ● TOC



The chart above showcases how CHIP compares to popular housing programs in the City, such as Density Bonus, ED 1, and TOC⁴. In the first quarter of adoption, February to April, a majority of proposed homes came from ED 1, with CHIP only making up about one-fourth of proposed homes. This steadily increased from May to July, as CHIP comprised 60% of the proposed homes, and ED 1 declined by approximately 38%. Starting in August, interest in CHIP was evident, making

up 97% of proposed homes, with AHIP and MIIP replacing ED 1 and TOC⁴, as the utilized programs for projects interested in affordable housing and development near public transit. Of the homes exclusively filed under CHIP in November, all came from the State Density Bonus Program, MIIP, and AHIP, respectively. Overall, as knowledge and awareness of the program grew, so did CHIP's popularity, encouraging developers to participate in this one-of-a-kind program.

⁴ This chart exclusively compares CHIP, Density Bonus, ED 1, and TOC projects. Other housing programs are excluded from this analysis, ensuring that non-related housing projects, such as Accessory Dwelling Units, do not skew the data.

Key Trends

Distribution of Proposed Homes

CHIP activity has been most prevalent in Central Los Angeles and the South Valley, together accounting for over 60% of homes proposed during the first year. A significant number of homes have also been proposed in West Los Angeles and South Los Angeles, making up 16% and 13% of proposed homes, respectively. This trend is illustrated by the 2009-2024 Affordable Homes by Community Plan Area Map on page 3.

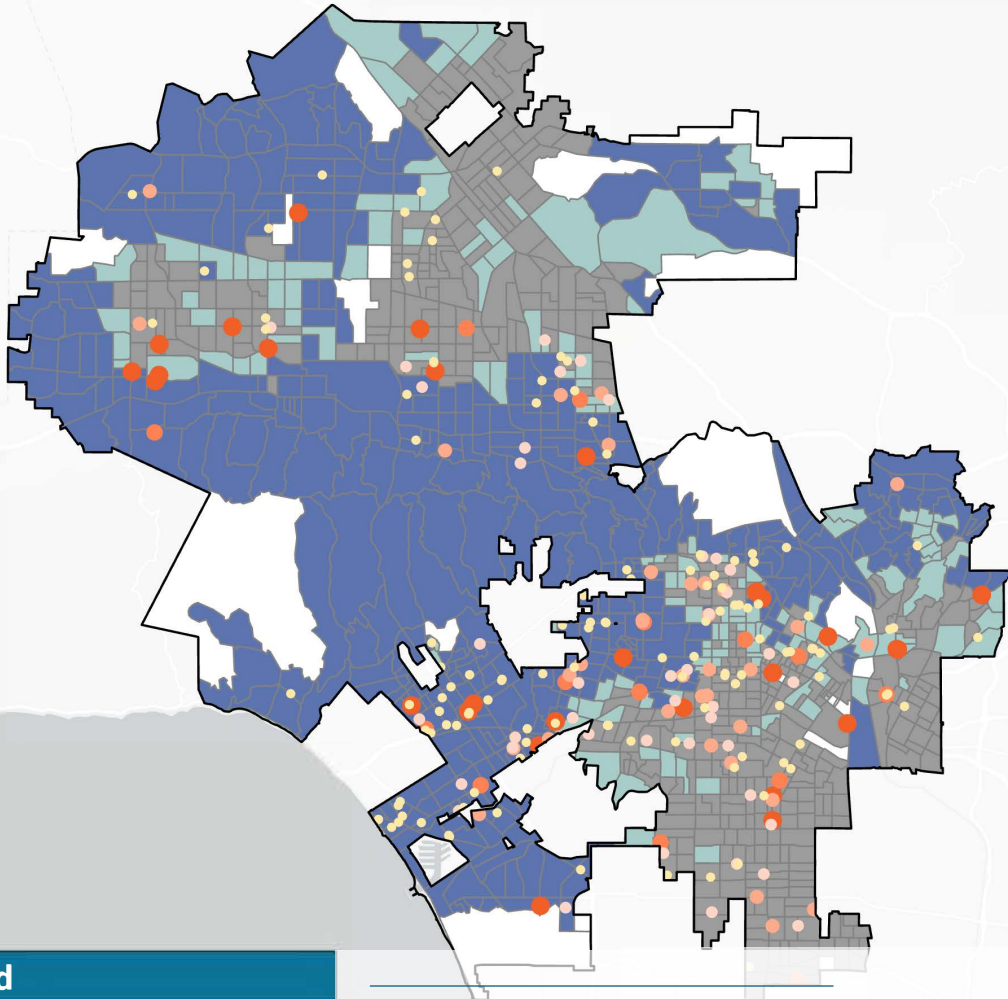
Opportunity Areas

The CHIP Ordinance addresses historical patterns of inequity by prioritizing affordable housing production in Higher Opportunity Areas, expanding access for more Angelenos to neighborhoods associated with stronger quality-of-life outcomes. These areas typically offer greater access to transit, schools, and job centers, along with lower exposure to environmental pollutants. By encouraging multifamily housing development in these neighborhoods, CHIP helps to expand opportunities for educational attainment, higher earnings, and long-term economic mobility for Angelenos.

The map on page 6 highlights where proposed affordable homes are in relation to the 2026 California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) map. TCAC data is used to understand how cities can Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH) to address past patterns of inequity and encourage inclusive communities. Areas in dark blue are where access to opportunity is high, in teal where moderate, and in gray where low. The dots range in color and size where the darker dots indicate more affordable homes are being proposed. As demonstrated by this map, affordable homes are proposed throughout all Opportunity Areas.

The Housing Element established a target of rezoning more than half of its added capacity in Higher Opportunity Areas. Within CHIP's first year, 57% of all proposed homes have been located in Higher Opportunity Areas, achieving the program's targeted geographic distribution.

Affordable Homes in 2026 TCAC Areas



Legend

Affordable Homes

- 1 - 25 Affordable Homes
- 26 - 50 Affordable Homes
- 51 - 75 Affordable Homes
- 76 - 99 Affordable Homes
- 100+ Affordable Homes

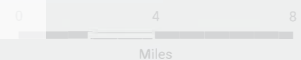
TCAC 2026

- Highest Resource
- High Resource
- Moderate Resource
- Low Resource
- Insufficient data

City Boundary



57% of all proposed homes and 44% of all covenanted affordable homes are planned in Higher Opportunity Areas, creating real pathways to opportunity.



Demolition of Existing Homes

As CHIP stimulates housing production, it works together with the Resident Protections Ordinance (RPO). The RPO was adopted in 2025 to protect the most vulnerable Angelenos, by establishing a clear and consistent approach for development on sites with existing housing in Los Angeles. The ordinance codifies in addition to replacement requirements, the RPO expands tenant protections, and enhances requirements for affordable homes. Lower-income households retain the right to relocation assistance and a right of return to a comparable home at their prior rental rate. All tenants have the right to remain up to six months prior to construction, and the right to return if demolition does not proceed. The RPO also established noticing requirements from developers regarding a tenant’s right to return,

established a private right of action for tenants, and created tenant anti-harassment protections.

Over 50% of proposed CHIP projects do not require the demolition of existing homes. Of the 242 proposed projects, 23% propose the demolition of one to two existing homes, while 23% propose the demolition of three or more existing homes. While 399 existing homes are proposed to be demolished to construct CHIP projects, 6,216 new homes are proposed to be developed in their place, with approximately 57% of these homes convened affordable. This represents an over 1,500% increase in total homes through this program. Despite the demolition of some existing homes, CHIP ensures that more are developed in its place, with an emphasis on affordability.

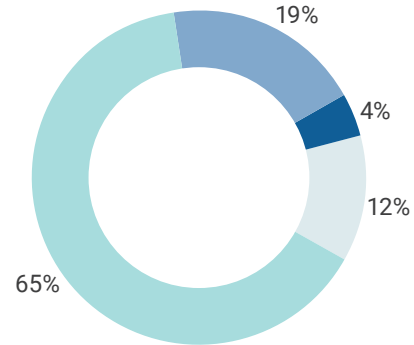
Comparison of Demolished Homes and Proposed CHIP Homes

Proposed Demolition Home Count	Number of Projects Proposing Demolition	Total Demolished Homes	Affordable Homes	Total Homes
0	130	0	7,291	22,310
1	31	31	996	1,703
2	25	50	569	1,105
3	10	30	363	445
4	19	76	407	800
5	9	45	329	631
6+	18	167	849	1,532
Total	242	399	10,804	28,526

Proposed Affordable Homes per Income Category

Each CHIP program scales density, height, and Floor Area Ratio (FAR) bonuses based on the level of affordability provided. Greater development incentives are available as more affordable homes are provided. Projects received the greatest incentives through AHIP, as these projects are 80% to 100% affordable, followed by MIIP and the State Density Bonus Program.

Number of Proposed Affordable Homes per Income Category



- Extremely Low Income Homes - 4%
- Very Low Income Homes - 12%
- Low Income Homes - 65%
- Moderate Income Homes - 19%

Of the 10,804 proposed affordable homes through CHIP, the majority of affordable homes are proposed for low-income households (64%).

Proposed Homes per Income Category

	Total Acutely Low Income Homes	Total Extremely Low Income Homes	Total Very Low Income Homes	Total Low Income Homes	Total Moderate Income Homes	Sum of Affordable Homes ⁵	Sum of Market Rate Homes	Total Homes
By-Right ⁶	0	96	80	563	129	868	2,896	3,764
Pre-Application	0	235	641	3,133	1,088	5,097	9,629	14,726
City Planning Formal Application	0	134	611	3,272	822	4,839	5,197	10,036
Total Homes	0	465	1,332	6,968	2,039	10,804	17,722	28,526
Percentage of Covenanted Homes	0%	4%	12%	64%	19%	100%	0%	38%

⁵ The percentages for the Affordable Homes is based on area median income (AMI) percentages. Acutely Low Income is categorized as 15% of the AMI, Extremely Low Income as 30% of the AMI, Very Low Income as 50% of the AMI, Low Income as 80% of the AMI, and Moderate Income as 120% AMI.

⁶ While projects marked as 'By-Right' are currently filed through the Zoning Review Division, this data may become a City Planning Formal Application in the future.

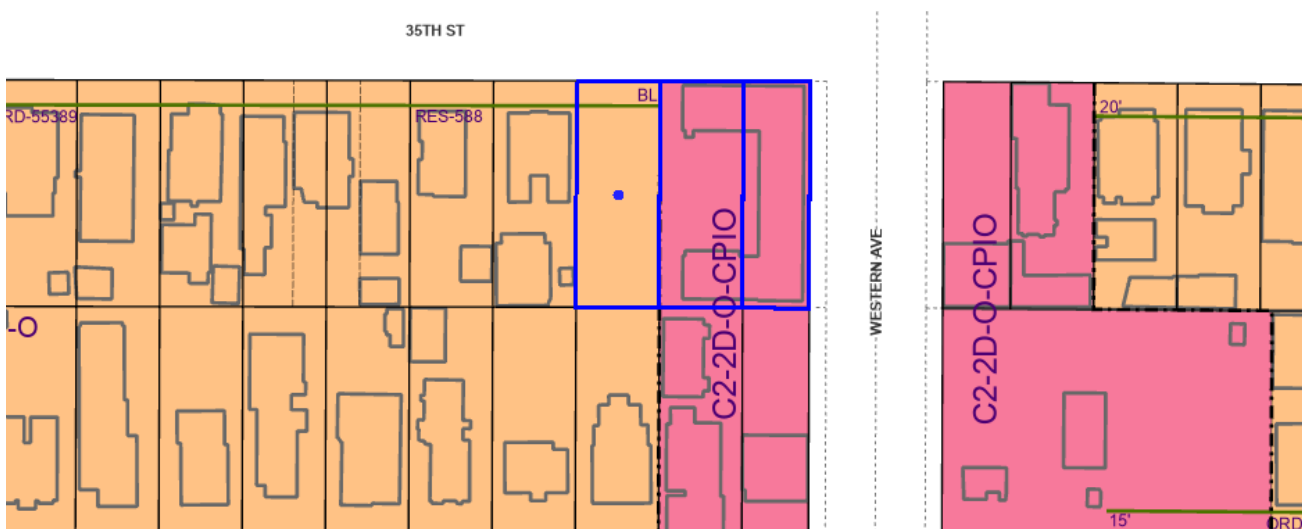
Case Study: 3509 S. WESTERN AVENUE

Supporting the development of 80-100% affordable projects, AHIP offers incentives beyond State Density Bonus Law. For example, an AHIP project at 3509 S. Western Avenue, zoned C2-2D-O-CPIO and R2-1-O and currently developed with a two-story commercial hotel/motel building and a surface parking lot in South Los Angeles (EAR-2025-2781-AH-VHCA), was filed on May 15, 2025. The development standards currently limit the site to 34 homes, with a FAR of 3:1 (R2) / 1.5:1 (C2), and height of 33 feet (R2) / 45 feet (C2). However through the program, the developer initiated construction for a 100% affordable, residential, seven-story building. Complying with

the CHIP program and approved on December 9, 2025, the developer proposed 70 homes, seeking additional density, FAR, height, and zero parking. Alongside the base incentives, additional relief was requested through four on-menu incentives focused on yard and ground floor height reductions and averaging of the FAR, density, parking and open space of the site; one off-menu incentive on yard reductions, and one waiver for open space reductions. Because the site requested five incentives and one waiver through AHIP, the project received ministerial approval through Expanded Administrative Review (EAR).



Rendering of 3509 S. Western Avenue, Lorcan O’Herlihy Architects, EAR-2025-2781-AH-VHCA



Existing Zoning, ZIMAS

Case Study: 5469 W. ADAMS BOULEVARD

Building upon the Transit Oriented Communities (TOC) program, MIIP encourages development near public transit citywide. At 5469 W. Adams Boulevard, a C2-1VL-CPIO zoned commercial site with a parking lot in West Adams, filed a project under the Transit Oriented Incentive Areas Program (TOIA) (EAR-2025-4923-TOIA-HCA) on Aug. 29, 2025. With the Letter of Compliance issued on Feb. 20, 2026, the project was approved for the construction of a 100% affordable, mixed-use, six-story development. Providing 142 homes, the developer requested base incentives for additional density, FAR, and height; two on-menu incentives focused on yards and open space reductions; and one off-menu incentive for transitional height. Also participating in the Multi-Bedroom Public Benefit Option, the project set aside at least 10% of homes as three bedrooms or larger, accessing additional FAR and height. As the project requested three additional incentives and one Public Benefits Option, it was eligible for ministerial review through Expanded Administrative Review (EAR). Without TOIA, the development standards limited the site to 71 homes, with an FAR of 1.5:1 and height limit of 45 feet.

Proposed Projects and Homes per CHIP Program

During the first year of adoption, nearly half (48%) of proposed CHIP projects pursued AHIP incentives, making it the program with the highest participation. AHIP's popularity aligned with the success of ED 1's program, as 53% of AHIP projects are proposed in conjunction with ED 1. Although most projects used AHIP, the State Density Bonus Program accounted for the largest share of homes, with 42% of total homes proposed through it. Within this program, 28% of proposed homes came from large projects of over 500 homes. MIIP represented 20% of CHIP projects, with 80% using the TOIA program and 20% pursuing the Opportunity Corridors program. Notably, no Corridor Transition program projects were proposed in CHIP's first year due to feasibility limitations which City Planning has since revised.



Rendering of 5469 W. Adams Blvd, Kevin Tsai Architecture, EAR-2025-4923-TOIA-HCA

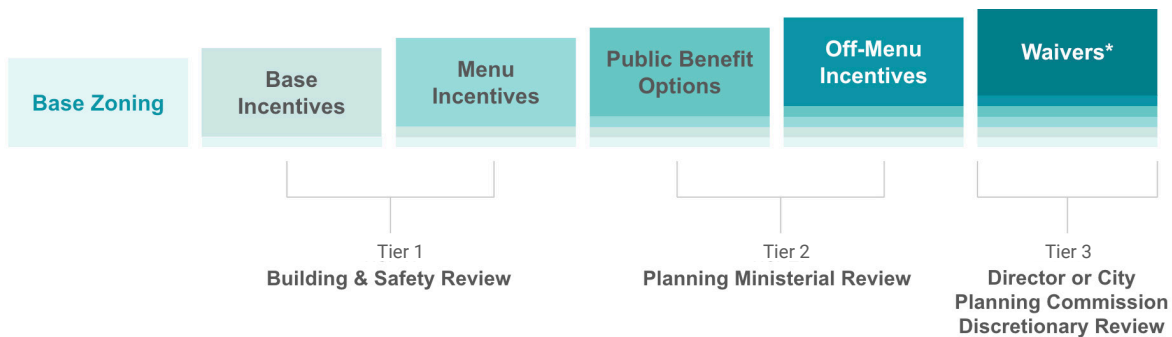
Proposed Projects and Homes per CHIP Program⁷

Program	Number of Proposed Homes	% of Projects
Affordable Housing Incentive Program (AHIP)	10,647 By-Right: 1,606 Pre-Applications: 4,820 Planning Formal Applications: 4,221	48%
State Density Bonus Program (DB)	12,070 By-Right: 32 Pre-Applications: 7,610 Planning Formal Applications: 4,428	27%
Mixed Income Incentive Program (MIIP)	5,012 By-Right: 1,329 Pre-Applications: 2,296 Planning Formal Applications: 1,387	20%
Total	27,729	95%⁸

CHIP’s Framework and Applicable Procedures

CHIP projects are eligible for three levels of review. Projects in Level 1 are those that seek base incentives as well as incentives that are on a predetermined Menu of Incentives (Menu). These projects are by-right and may proceed directly to Zoning Review to file a building permit application. Those in Level 2 are processed ministerially through City Planning’s EAR, which is available to projects requesting Public Benefits or incentives

not on the Menu. AHIP projects can also request up to 1 waiver in alignment with ED 1 streamlined processing. Projects in Level 3 are processed under discretionary review by the Director of Planning or City Planning Commission (CPC) and includes waiver requests.

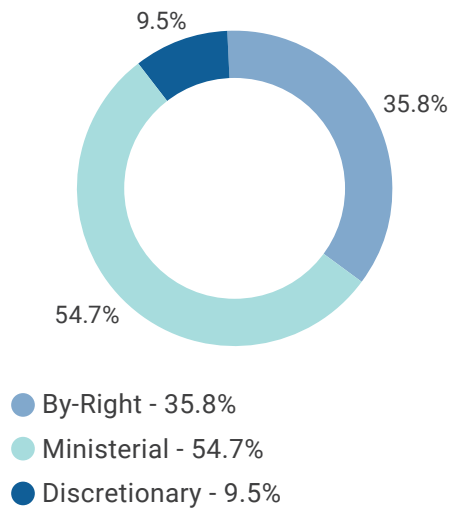


* AHIP projects can receive 1 waiver under EAR

⁷ This does not count all projects filed directly to the Zoning Review Division.

⁸ The additional 5% is made up of projects filed directly to the Zoning Review Division.

Ministerial vs Discretionary Projects



Procedures for City Planning Formal Applications

Applicable Procedure ⁹	Count of Projects
By-Right Review	49
Ministerial	75
Discretionary	13
Total	137

Proposed Projects and Homes per Procedure¹⁰

Of the 242 proposed projects during the first year 43% (105 projects) were preliminary applications. Six months after adoption, preliminary applications decreased by 20%, indicating that projects are steadily advancing to the formal application stage. Of the formal applications, 55% of all filed projects were processed through the EAR process, utilizing the streamlining established through the CHIP Ordinance.

To date, many of the project inquiries City Planning received are Preliminary Application Referrals (PARs), which are projects that may be further refined before their application is formally submitted to the City for review. Submitting a PAR is the first step in moving through the planning review process. PARs may result in either a discretionary or ministerial application, and they are required for every CHIP project.

Housing developers can encounter complicated entitlement processes, but CHIP now streamlines the City’s review of projects to allow more projects to be filed without discretionary review. Of the projects that have been filed through the CHIP, 91% have been processed ministerially.

Since the first six months of CHIP, ministerial applications increased by 18% and Preliminary Application Referrals (PARs) decreased by 20%.

⁹ This data includes projects receiving By-Right Review, Expanded Administrative Review (EAR), Director’s Determination, or CPC review. This does not include projects that have only submitted their Preliminary Application Referral forms.

¹⁰ Projects marked as By-Right are currently filed through the Zoning Review Division and may become an official Planning case in the future.

All Proposed Projects

Applicable Procedure	Total Homes	Percent of Homes	Total Projects	Percent of Projects
Preliminary Application Referral (PAR)	14,726	52%	105	43%
By-Right Review	3,764	13%	49	20%
Expanded Administrative Review (EAR)	6,484	23%	75	31%
Director's Determination (DIR)	558	2%	3	1%
City Planning Commission (CPC)	2,994	10%	10	4%
Total	28,526	100%	242	100%

City Planning Formal Applications

Applicable Procedure	Total Homes	Percent of Homes	Total Projects	Percent of Projects
By-Right Review	3,764	27%	49	36%
Expanded Administrative Review (EAR)	6,484	47%	75	55%
Director's Determination (DIR)	558	4%	3	2%
City Planning Commission (CPC)	2,994	22%	10	7%
Total	13,800	100%	137	100%

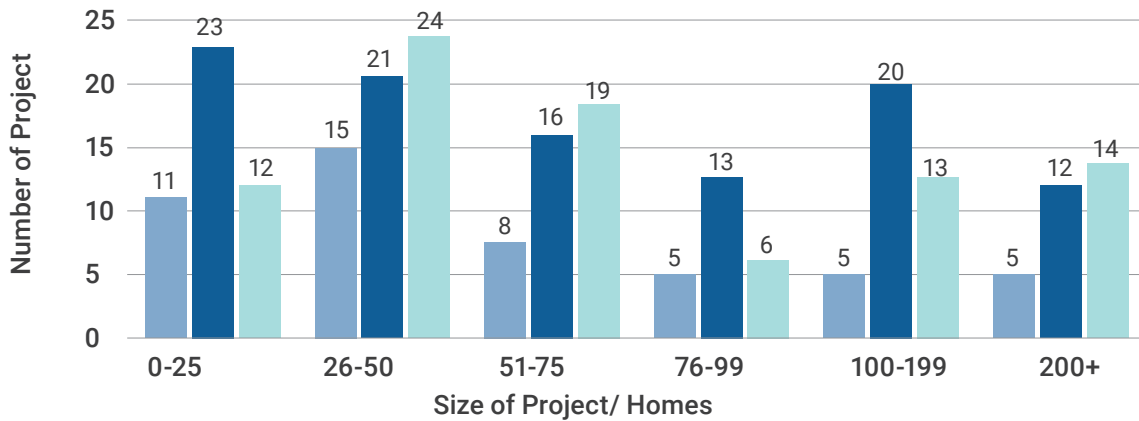
Size of Projects¹¹

The data below displays the difference between the size of projects filed by-right, through Pre-Applications, or through formal applications with City Planning. Of the total 242 proposed projects, 25% are proposing between 26 to 50 homes. By-right and formal applications most frequently

proposed 26 to 50 homes, while Pre-Application projects most frequently proposed smaller-scaled projects up to 25 homes.

By-Right, Pre-Application and City Planning Formal Applications

■ By-Right ■ Pre-Application ■ Formal Application



Size of Projects for All Proposed Projects

Size of Project	By-Right Projects	Pre-Application Projects	Formal Application Projects
0-25 homes	5%	10%	5%
26-50 homes	6%	9%	10%
51-75 homes	3%	7%	8%
76-99 homes	2%	5%	2%
100-199 homes	2%	8%	5%
200+ homes	2%	5%	6%

Total	100%		
--------------	-------------	--	--

¹¹ Projects marked as By-Right are currently filed through the Zoning Review Division and may become an official Planning case in the future.

Incentives and Waivers

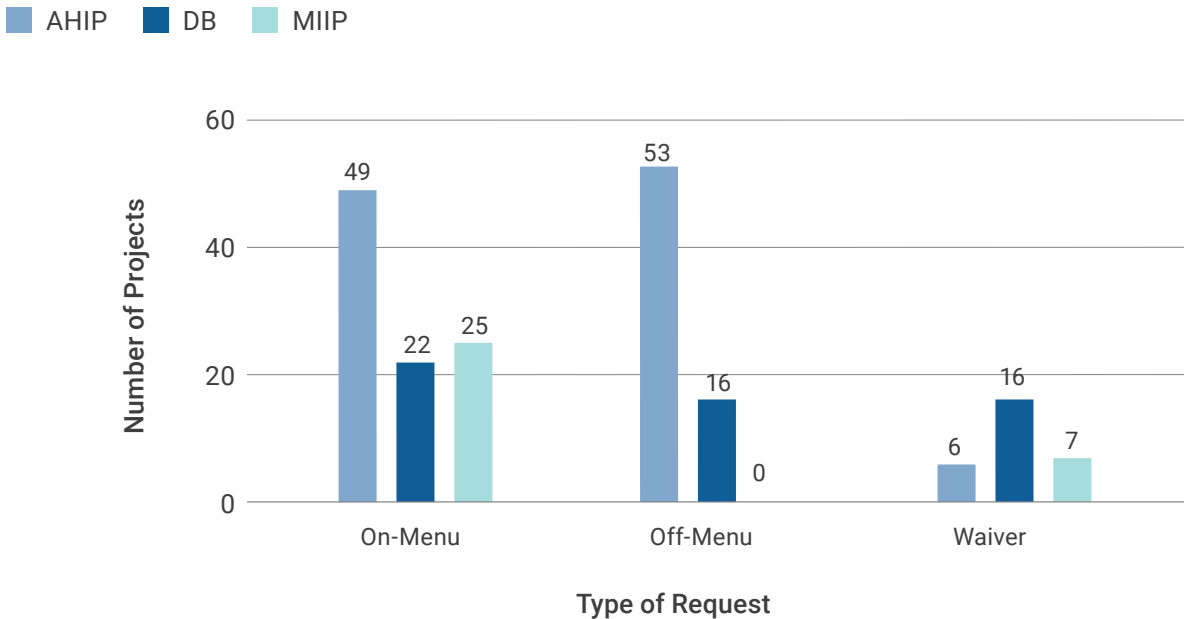
Through CHIP, projects have access to a series of additional relief including, but not limited to, yard reductions, open space relief, deviations from lot coverage and lot width requirements, and relief from transitional height requirements. When projects requested incentives or waivers, it was popular to seek one on-menu incentive, two or three off-menu incentives, or one waiver. Of the requested incentives and waivers, 67% (166 projects) asked for yard reductions while 60% (148 projects) requested open space reductions.

Yards

Reductions to the front, side, and rear yards in Commercial (C) and Residential (R) zones were the most commonly requested CHIP incentive across on-menu, off-menu, or waiver requests. Projects in C zones seeking relief from any type of yard requirements can utilize requirements in the RAS3 zone, while R zone sites have different reductions for the front yard versus the side and rear yards. The front yard reduction for R zones

can either be the average of the front yards of adjacent buildings along the same street frontage or match the facade of the adjacent building, while the side and rear yard reductions can receive a 30% decrease. Making up 31% of all CHIP projects, yard reductions were frequently requested as an on-menu incentive. 69% of all CHIP projects request yard reductions either on menu, off-menu, or through a waiver process.

Number of Projects Requesting the Yard Incentive



All Proposed Projects Requesting Yards as an Incentive/Waiver

CHIP Program	Number of Times Requested ¹²		
	On-Menu	Off-Menu	Waiver
AHIP	49	53	6
DB	22	16	16
MIIP	25	0	7
Total	96	69	29

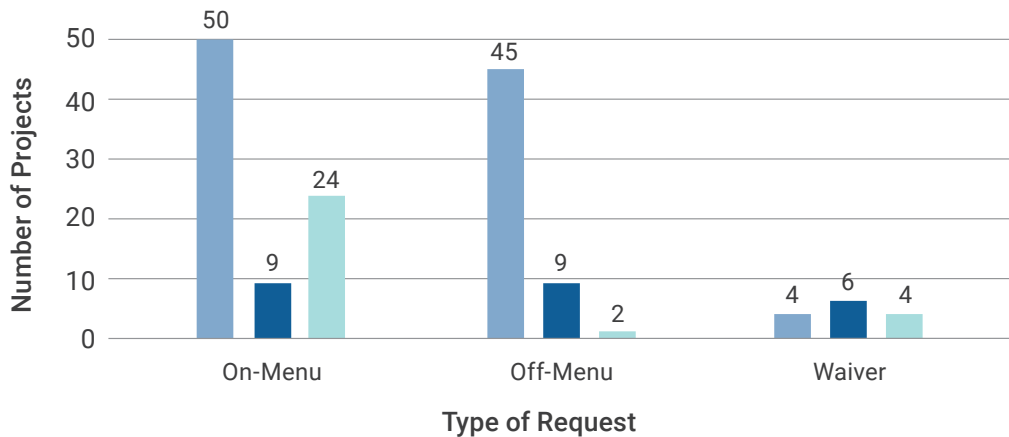
Open Space

Open Space relief was the second most requested CHIP incentive across on-menu, off-menu, or waiver requests. Through this relief, projects can provide common or private open space relief mechanism that is equal to either 15% of the total

lot area or 10% of the total floor area, whichever is greater, as long as 30 points are achieved under the Landscape and Site Design Ordinance. Overall, 61% of all CHIP projects requested open space relief, typically as an on-menu incentive.

Number of Projects Requesting the Open Space Incentive

■ AHIP ■ DB ■ MIIP



¹² If the additional incentive is requested multiple times as an on-menu and off-menu incentive, on-menu incentive and waiver, or off-menu incentive and waiver, the project is counted twice.

¹³ PAR-2025-5915-TOIA and PAR-2025-6887-TOIA requested open space reductions as off-menu incentives. While PAR-2025-5915-TOIA was approved, PAR-2025-6887-TOIA submitted a revised PAR in March 2026, requesting open space as an on-menu incentive.

All Proposed Projects Requesting Open Space as an Incentive/Waiver

CHIP Program	Number of Times Requested as... ¹⁴		
	On-Menu	Off-Menu	Waiver
AHIP	50	45	4
DB	9	9	6
MIIP	24	2 ¹³	4
Total	83	56	14

Parking Trends¹⁵

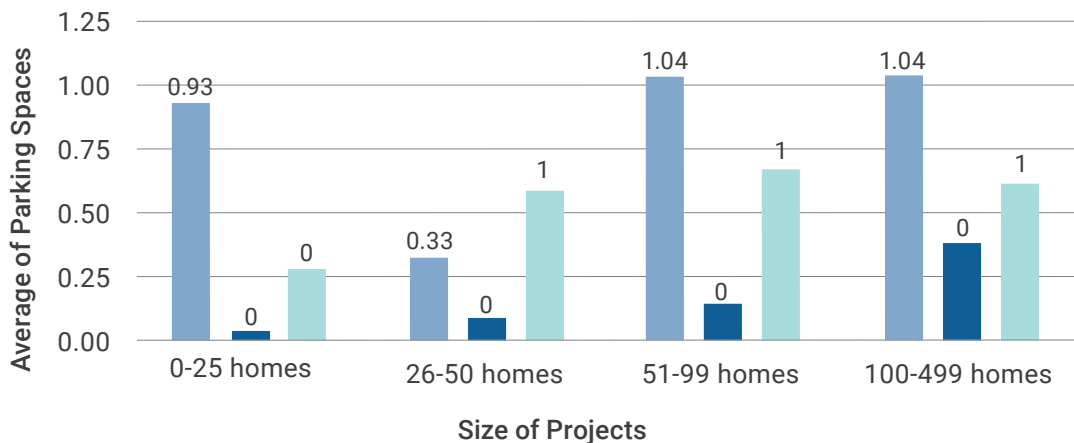
Each of the three CHIP programs provide parking reductions for projects to encourage public transit use. A majority of projects provided less than one parking space per home. On average, there were approximately:

- Average 0.97 parking spaces per unit for 51 proposed State DB projects.
- Average 0.41 parking spaces per unit for 79 proposed AHIP projects.
- Average 0.62 parking spaces per unit for 26 proposed MIIP projects.

AHIP projects provided the least parking, with many developers opting to provide zero parking. In contrast, State Density Bonus projects providing 100 to 499 homes offered the most parking. One explanation for why these projects provided one parking spot per home could be to support the production of mixed-use CHIP projects by providing parking for retail and commercial uses. Although the majority of proposed projects were residential buildings, there were some mixed-use developments that provided parking for residents, guests, and patrons of the commercial uses.

Average Number of Parking Spaces per Home

■ State DB ■ AHIP ■ MIIP



Citywide Average of Parking Spaces per Home

Size of Projects		State DB	AHIP	MIIP
0-25 Homes	Parking Spaces	0.93	0.04	0.28
	Project Count	18	7	4
26-50 Homes	Parking Spaces	0.33	0.09	0.59
	Project Count	11	23	7
51-99 Homes	Parking Spaces	1.04	0.15	0.67
	Project Count	9	33	8
100-499 Homes	Project Spaces	1.04	0.39	0.62
	Project Count	13	16	7
On Average, Parking Spaces Provided Per Home		0.97	0.41	0.62
On Average, Number of Projects Proposed by Program		51	79	26

Looking Ahead

Throughout the first year of the Citywide Housing Incentive Program (CHIP), a total of 242 projects proposing 28,526 homes have been submitted through Pre-Applications, Planning formal applications, or by-right through the Zoning Review Division, marking a steady change in housing production across Los Angeles. These trends showed that CHIP is meeting its core goals of fostering greater access to housing, with 44% of proposed covenanted affordable homes and 57% of all proposed homes in Higher Opportunity Areas through its three cornerstone programs:

the State Density Bonus Program, MIIP, and AHIP. Despite increasing costs of materials and labor, economic trends which have broadly affected the construction industry in the past year, CHIP data demonstrates that by combining streamlined review processes with robust affordability incentives, CHIP is slowly increasing housing supply and setting a precedent for equitable growth citywide. City Planning looks forward to monitoring how CHIP continues to shape housing development in the years ahead.

14 The information in this section is based on data for projects filed from February 11, 2025 to January 26, 2026. Projects proposing at least or above 500 homes were excluded from this analysis to avoid skewing the data.

15 The information in this section is based on data for projects filed from February 11, 2025 to January 26, 2026. Projects proposing at least or above 500 homes were excluded from this analysis to avoid skewing the data.



@Planning4LA
Planning4LA.org