



TRANSIENT LODGING STUDY

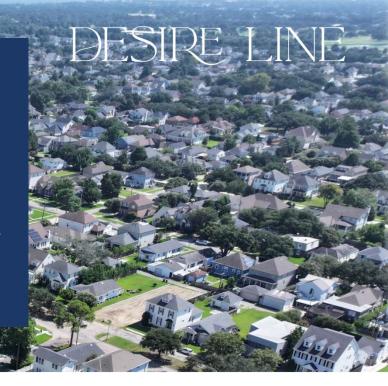
INCLUDING COMMERCIAL SHORT TERM RENTALS

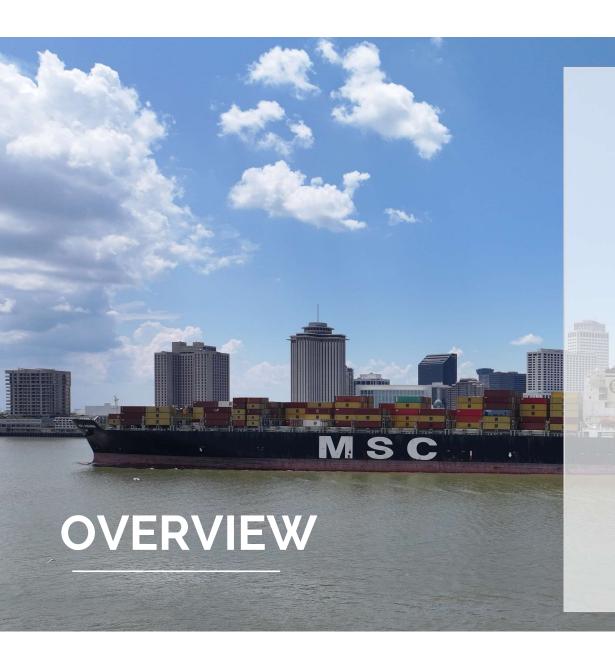
October 28, 2025, 1:30pm

Presentation Brief

This presentation aims to provide a high-level overview of recommendations to accompany the release of this Study's Final Report, with a more detailed presentation planned for November 11, 2025.

The Study report and appendices will be public prior to the November 11th meeting and a link to materials will also be distributed via the project email list and city website.





Transient Lodging Uses
Study Goal and Objectives
Existing Uses + Findings
Zoning Analysis + Findings
Consistency with Master Plan
Outreach + Findings
Recommendations
Effect

Important Note: This presentation is a **Summary**of Analysis completed, and throughout the
presentation, we'll reference where to find
additional information in specific
Appendices of the **Final Report**.

TRANSIENT LODGING USES

- Transient lodging uses are a continually evolving land use with many different types and characteristics that emerged over time, including hotels/motels, bed & breakfasts, hostels, timeshares, and short-term rentals or STRs.
- As STR uses expanded, the City developed regulations to address their new and evolving impacts, often reacting to public pressure, resulting in several iterations of STR regulations.
- A difficult to predict regulatory framework has complicated enforcement, blurred the line between similar transient lodging land uses, and raised questions about how the city should distinguish between and regulate different types of transient lodging uses in the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance.











STUDY GOAL & OBJECTIVES

GOAL: To develop policy recommendations for **Commercial** STRs and other transient lodging uses that balance the need to safeguard neighborhoods and permanent housing opportunities, preserve and enhance the tourism industry, create opportunities for business growth, and support business sustainability.

OBJECTIVES:

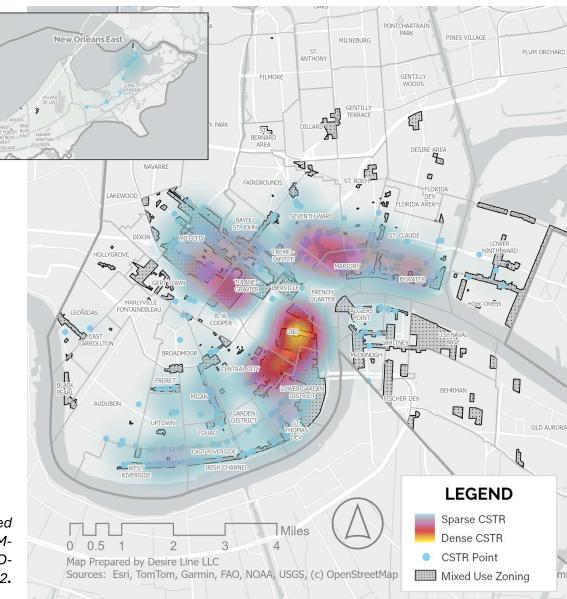
- Develop policy recommendations that can be implemented by City staff and understood by all (the community and transient lodging operators), that can be practically applied within a short period of time.
- Base recommendations on the need to protect community character by openly and consistently
 acknowledging the fact that transient lodgings uses, at their very core, include managing whether
 permanent or long-term occupants are permitted to occupy an area and in what form.
- Balance the protection of community character with reasonable land use allowances that promote economic opportunity, when that economic opportunity is unlikely to have negative impacts.

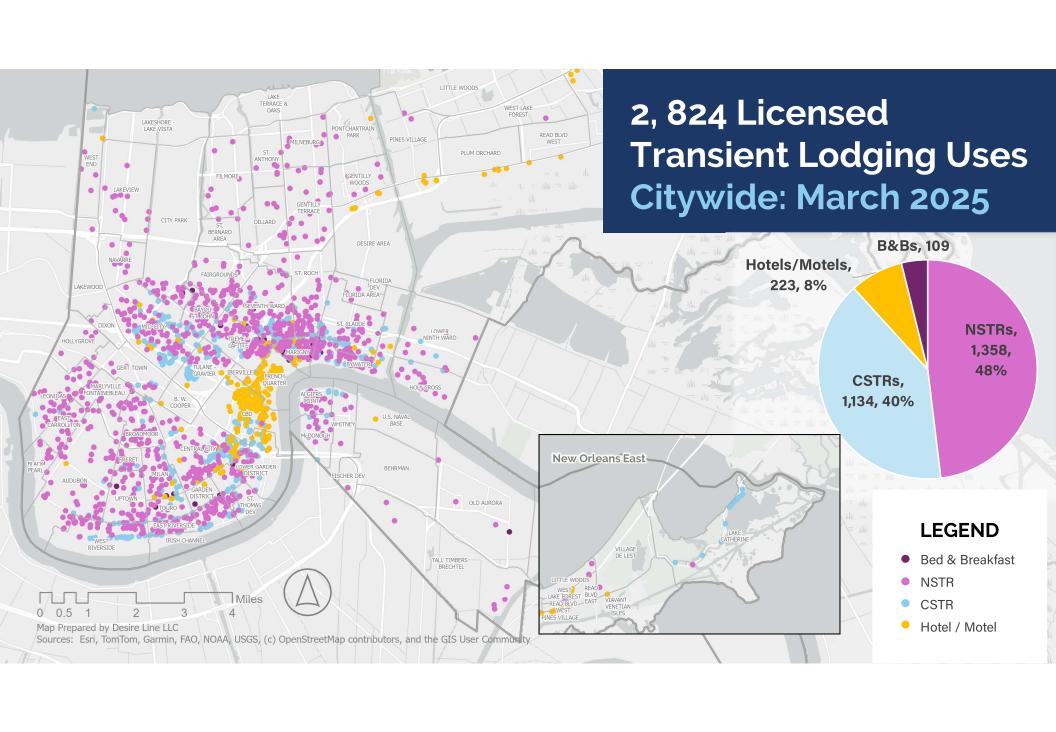
BACKGROUND & DATA ANALYSIS

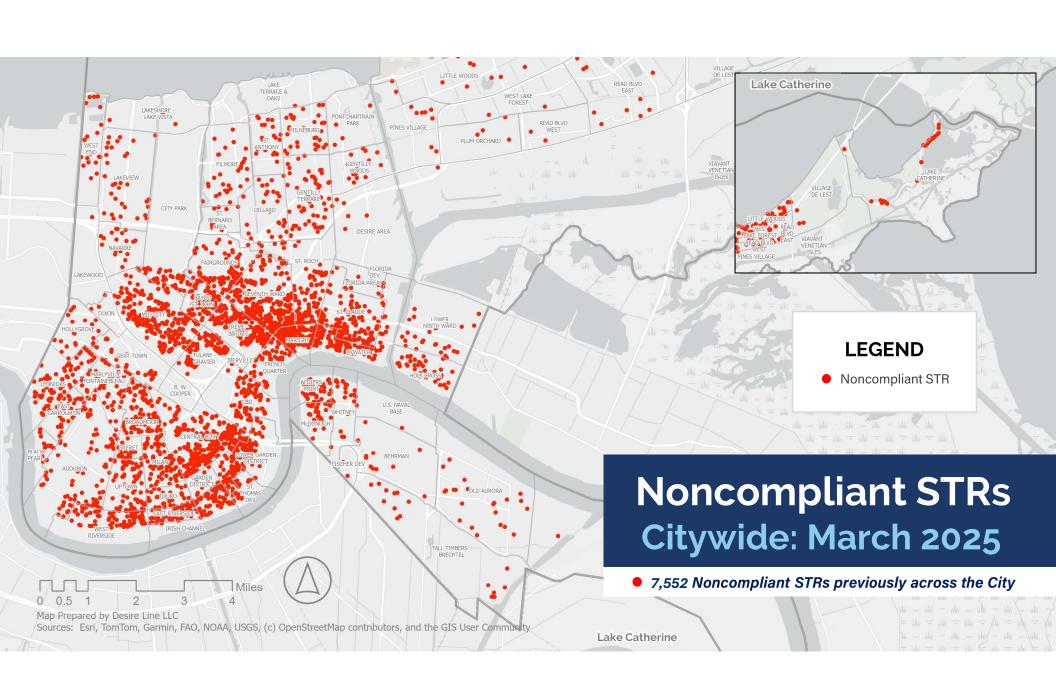
Study includes a comprehensive analysis of Transient Lodging Uses and extensive detail on:

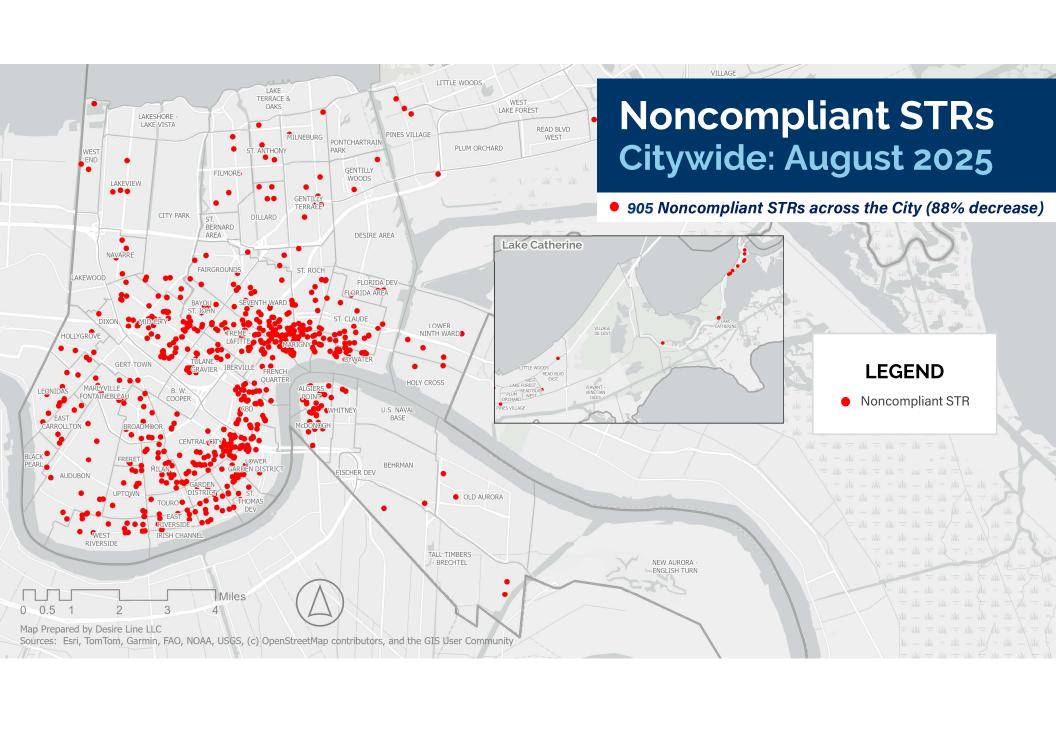
- 1. Background and History
- 2. Data Collection and Analysis
- 3. The Tourism Economy
- Housing Redevelopment Opportunities, Occupancy, and Affordability
- 5. Comparison to Other Cities
- 6. Land Use Analysis

Image. Existing CSTR heat map and mixed use zoning districts (including HU-MU, HM-MU, MU-1, MU-2, S-MU, CBD-2, CBD-5, CBD-6, LI, LS) - Final Report, Section 2.









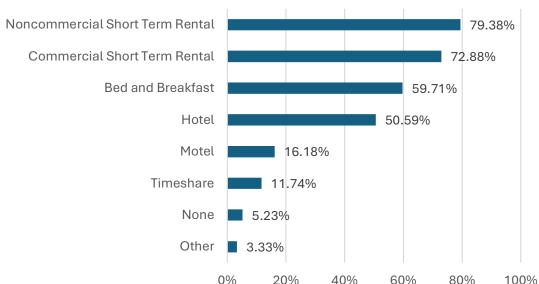
TRANSIENT LODGING USES WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE

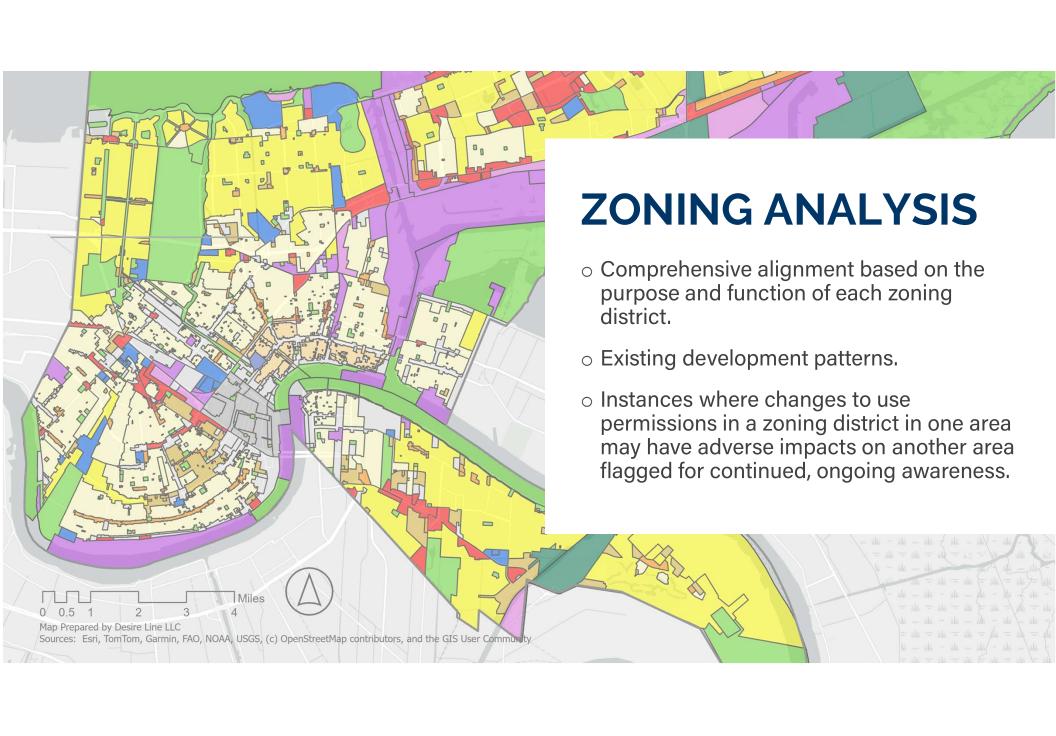
FINDINGS

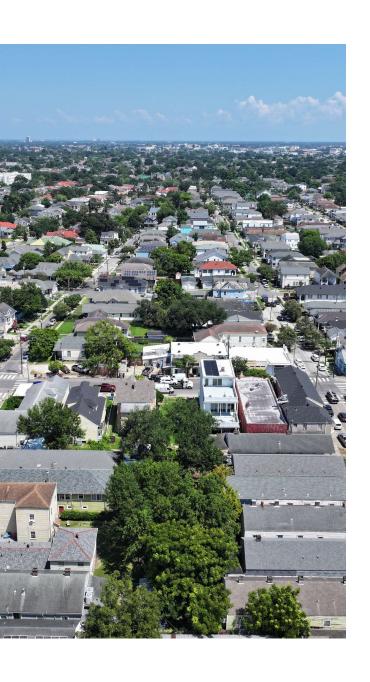
Question: Select all transient lodging uses currently located within walking distance of the area where you live.

Note: The Final Report addresses all transient lodging uses. Because STRs (specifically CSTRs) became the focus of much the work, they are a core focus of this brief presentation.

- The continued growth in STRs suggests that they are very likely to continue to locate where they are permitted.
- 2. The American Planning
 Association identifies three
 broad categories of objective characteristics that contribute to perceptions of community character: urban form, natural features, and *demographics*.
- 3. Because transient lodging uses change the demographics of an area, if they become oversaturated, they can contribute to a significant loss in community character.







FINDINGS

- Existing zoning district framework is complex. There are 71 base (and sub) zoning districts mapped across the city. Of the 71 zoning districts, 52 (73.2%) currently allow transient lodging uses.
- 2. Unique districts, development patterns, and use standards provide a sufficient mechanism to regulate transient lodging uses citywide provided comprehensive updates, re: treatment of transient lodging uses, are adopted, including:
 - More specific definitions
 - An established methodology for when, where, and why these land uses are permitted across the city's residential, mixed-use, commercial/entertainment, and special zoning districts.
 - Density limitations to avoid over concentration.

CITY MASTER PLAN CONSISTENCY

Refer to Final Report, Appendix A for more detail.

Chapter 5: Neighborhoods and Housing

- Meet neighborhood needs
- Prevent displacement
- Preserve and expand affordable housing
- Support quality neighborhoods

Chapter 9: Enhancing Prosperity and Opportunity

- Preserve and enhance the tourism industry
- Sustain and grow small businesses
- Revitalize downtown New Orleans and Canal Street



NEED FOR ADDITIONAL OUTREACH ANALYSIS

Scope, need, and setting:

 Project website www.neworleanslodging analysis.com

- Data limitations underlined need for additional outreach
- Public feedback collected on specific transient lodging uses
- Increased enforcement recommended

68 participants in Focus Groups

1,261 Community Survey responses

Image (below). Picture of yard signs placed at every firehouse in the city to support study awareness and participation.



The New Orleans Transient Lodging

Study will evaluate the location and impacts of temporary housing in the City, including community and stakeholder feedback, and provide long-term policy recommendations.

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK ABOUT COMMERCIAL SHORT-TERM RENTALS...

Visit the project website below and take the survey to become part of the process.

For more information, scan the QR code or visit www.NewOrleansLodgingAnalysis.com



31 individual stakeholders in **21** Stakeholder Meetings

Image (right). Snapshot of Study webpage.



New Orleans Transient Lodging Study

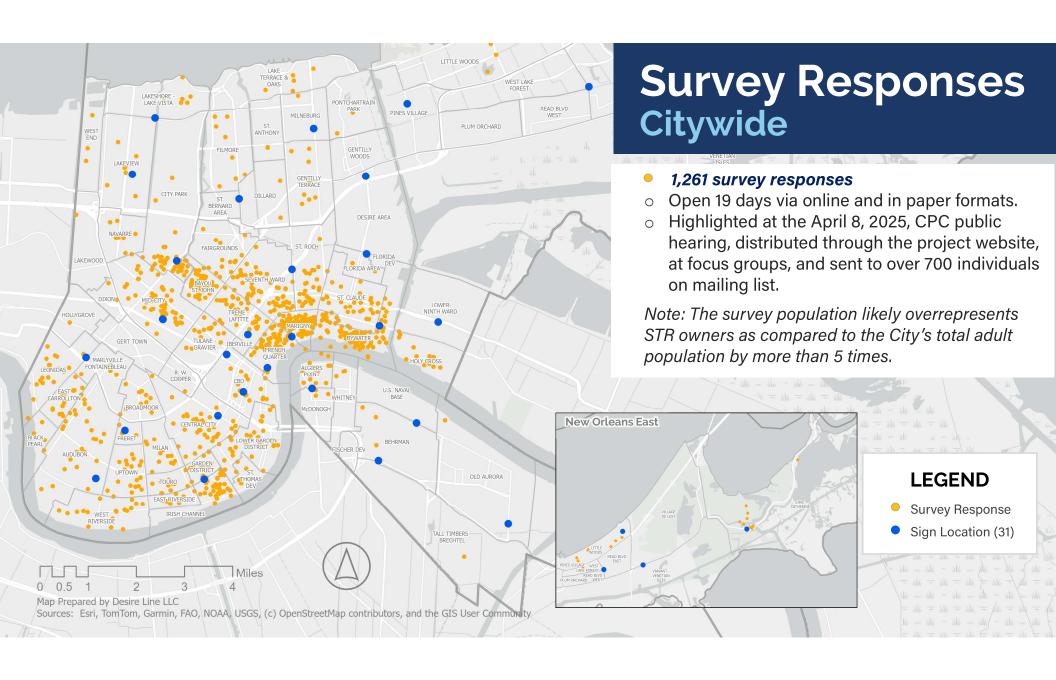
Study Background Scope of the Study Commun—

Study Background

What are Transient Lodging Uses?

Transient lodging describes temporary housing or sleeping facilities for travelers or others needing accommodations for less than 30 days. Examples include Short Term Rentals, hotels/motels, rooming houses, hostels, and bed and breakfasts.

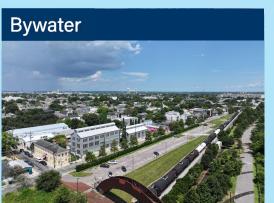




COMMUNITY SURVEY RESPONSES by Neighborhood

- The survey received responses from residents of 58 of the city's 71 neighborhoods. These responses were analyzed against additional datasets and grouped into lower, moderate, and higher impact neighborhood categories.
- The four neighborhoods with the most responses represent 20.5% of all responses from New
 Orleans residents, and included: Marigny 91, Bywater 91, French Quarter 58, Seventh Ward 58
- 13 neighborhoods received no responses, which is consistent with very low levels of STR activity in the neighborhoods (<5 reported units per neighborhood).









FINDINGS

All agree enforcement is a problem.

Survey respondents were asked what the City should focus on when updating rules for CSTRs.

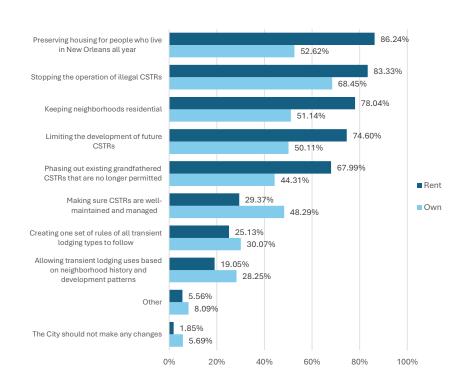
- 72.8% Stopping the operation of illegal CSTRs.
- 62.6% Preserving housing for people who live in New Orleans all year.
- 59.2% Keeping neighborhoods residential.
- 57.3% Limiting the development of future CSTRs.

When breaking down survey respondents by **owner and non-owner cohort**, there was significantly less agreement. Upon review of survey "free responses," defense of compliant CSTR operators was a central theme, specifically "don't punish the CSTR operators who follow the rules," one respondent stated, urging the City to "shut down the illegal operators and properties" instead. These legal operators, they argue, "are not the bad guys here" but rather contribute significantly to the local economy "through property taxes AND [sic] occupancy taxes." Their goal, they say, is not disruption, but to "share the city with all our visitors."

RECOMMENDED FOCUS FOR CSTR REGULATORY IMPROVEMENT, BY

RENTER/OWNER

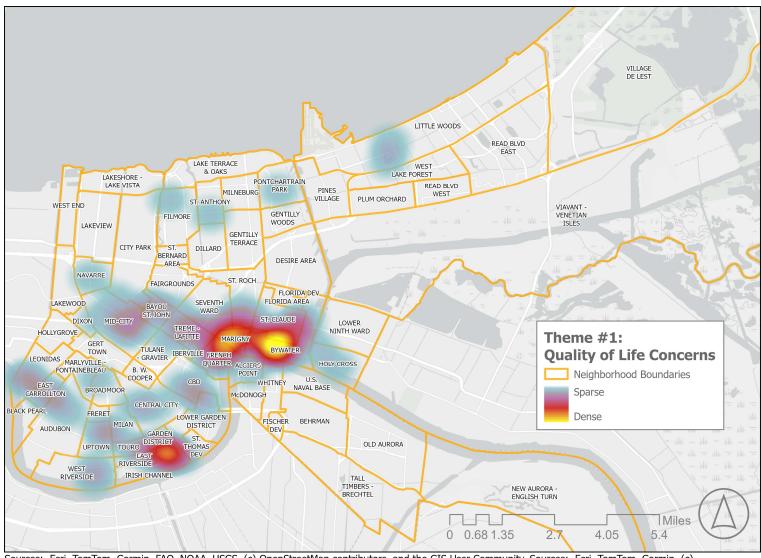
Question: "The City is currently working to improve the rules for Commercial Short Term Rentals. What should they focus on?"



Narrative Theme 1: Quality of Life Concerns

Most respondents expressed concern regarding numerous negative impacts to their quality of life due to STRs, where the highest concerns included "increased housing/rent costs," (54.52%), "loss of neighborhood character" (58.68%), and "more vacant or investor-owner properties" (60.00%).

Quality of life issues were also a predominant theme in the free response section, reflected in 95 out of the 514 comments. These concerns were most elevated in the Bywater, Marigny, and Garden District neighborhoods.

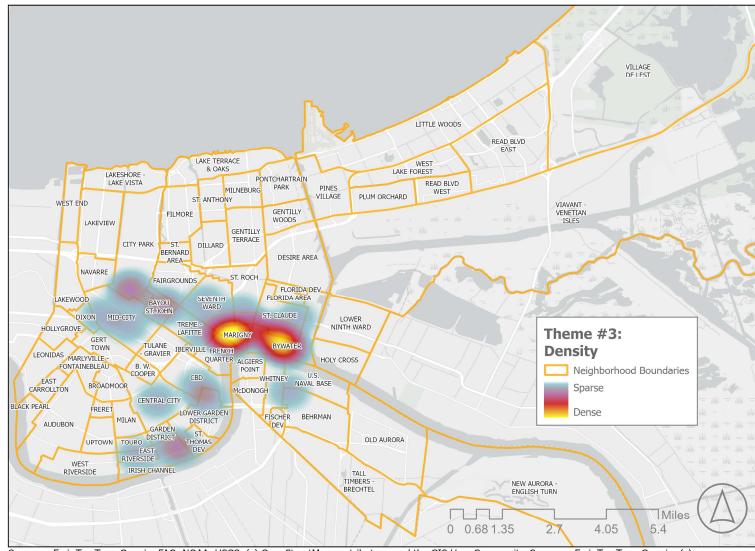


Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, City of New Orleans GIS,
Map Prepared by Desire Line LLC

Narrative Theme 2: Density of STRs in the Community

Many respondents emphasized the negative impact that clusters of STRs have on neighborhood stability and community character. The heat map shows density-related complaints are especially concentrated in the Marigny and Bywater neighborhoods.

Moderate densities of complaints are also visible in Mid-City, Bayou St. John, and portions of the Lower Garden District and Irish Channel neighborhoods. These hot spots correlate with areas with high numbers of STRs according to city sources.

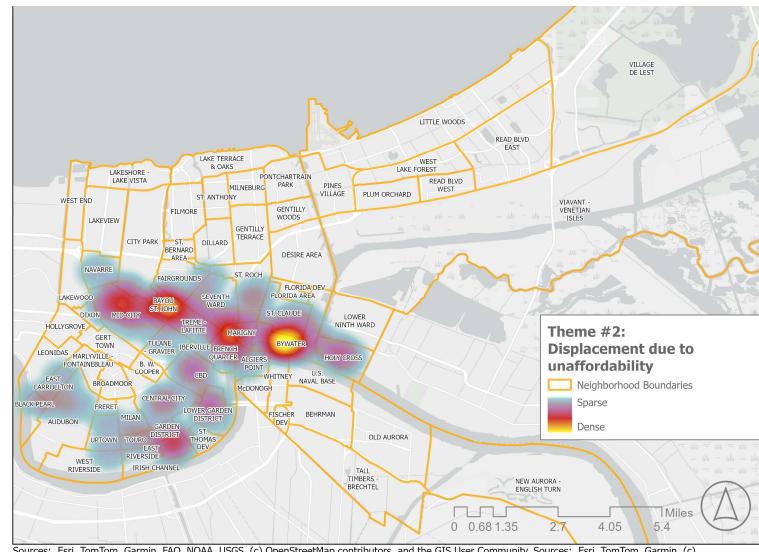


Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, City of New Orleans GIS, Map Prepared by Desire Line LLC

Narrative Theme 3: Displacement due to Unaffordability

The majority of both homeowners and renters, 69.84%, acknowledged that their property value or rent had increased, but this was rarely seen as a good thing. Displacement was a particularly urgent concern. Over a quarter of respondents (27.28%), 344 individuals, reported that they or someone they knew had been evicted from a unit that is now being used as a CSTR.

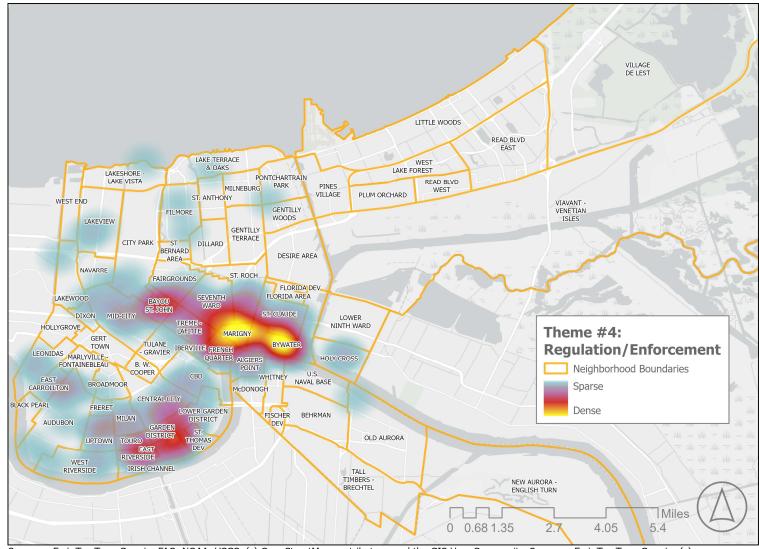
These incidents have reportedly become more frequent in recent years. In free response comments, 85 out of 514 respondents raised issues related to the displacement of locals, the loss of affordable housing, and the weakening of neighborhood identity and cohesion.



Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, City of New Orleans GIS, Map Prepared by Desire Line LLC

Narrative Theme 4: Regulation and Enforcement

The most pervasive theme among respondents' free responses, appearing in 212 out of 514 comments, concerned regulations and enforcement of STRs. While the survey data provided some insight into public opinion about the focus of existing regulations, the highest priorities for many were stopping the operation of illegal STRs (72.80%) and preserving housing for year-round residents of New Orleans (62.65%). Respondents spoke more frequently about enforcement of regulations rather than the regulations themselves, with this concern particularly strong in the Marigny and Bywater neighborhoods, though it was also echoed in the Garden District and Irish Channel.



Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, City of New Orleans GIS, Map Prepared by Desire Line LLC

FINDINGS

- 1. Community concerns directly correlate to areas with high concentrations of STRs. Limiting the overconcentration of CSTRs in particular—even along commercial or mixed-use corridors—will protect community character by: (1) preserving existing long-term housing units, (2) limiting land use speculation and potential increased building costs, and (3) protecting commercial spaces that sustain the city's small- and micro-business base, which altogether enable "thriving, mixed-use urban centers" consistent with the goals of the City's Master Plan.
- 2. In more impacted neighborhoods, where negative feedback around transient lodging uses was markedly higher (for example, in the Tremé, Bywater, Marigny neighborhoods), the transient lodging use permissions should be more restrictive to protect and preserve community character.
- 3. In less impacted neighborhoods, the purpose and function of underlying zoning districts mapped in the area steered proposed transient lodging land use permissions.

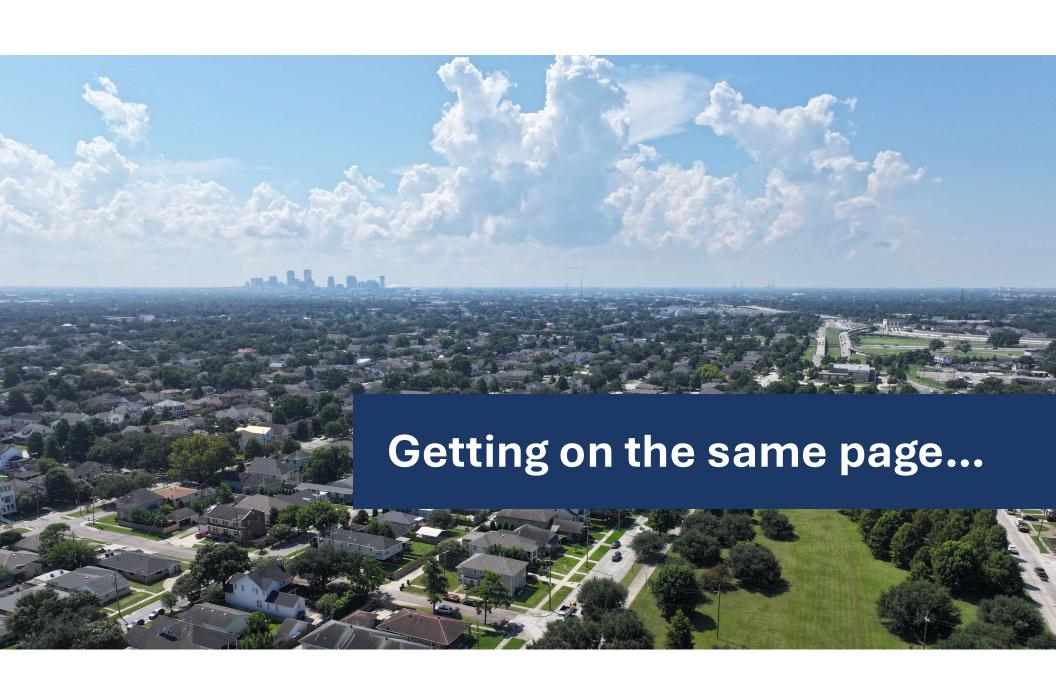




RECOMMENDATIONS

A reasonable compromise in favor of preserving community character is needed, based on:

- Streamlined and consistent definitions and use standards
- 2. Land use permissions that reflect zoning district purposes as well as development patterns and community input
- 3. Density limitations that serve an immediate goal to limit the over-concentration of CSTRs and Bed and Breakfasts (as a potential loophole), More by-right use permissions for appropriately sited and scaled transient lodging uses citywide.



Establish an appropriate land use spectrum and scale to manage the variety of transient, temporary lodging land uses in and around residential areas.



B&B

Bed and Breakfast

5 guestrooms max



CSTR-S

Commercial Short Term Rental – Small

1 unit, 2 guest rooms, 4 occupants max



CSTR-M

Commercial Short Term Rental – Medium

4 units, 2 guest rooms, 6 occupants max



CSTR-L

Commercial Short Term Rental - Large

1 unit, 7 guestrooms, 20 occupants max

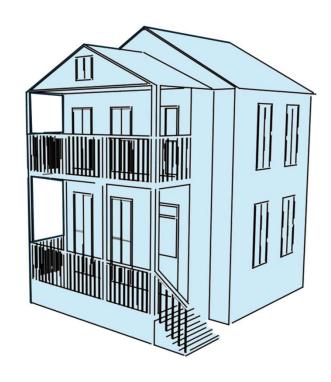
STREAMLINE DEFINITION

Better define land use activity, combine existing terms (principal and accessory), and limit bedrooms to 5 maximum. Characterized by:

- Overnight visitors renting a room within a home or residential dwelling
- In-room meal services
- Shared common spaces
- In person host-interactions upon arrival, throughout the guest's stay, and upon departure.

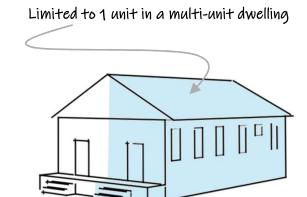
Use standards include but are not limited to:

- o Management: Operator-occupied.
- o Structure: Single-family dwelling.
- Guestroom/sleeping accommodations: 5 maximum.
- Density: One (1) per lot and block, counting existing NSTRs.

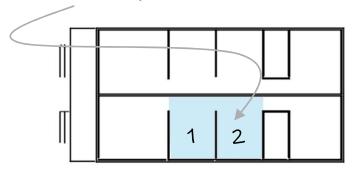


CSTR-S Commercial Short Term Rental - Small

Characterized as one unit located in a multi-unit dwelling having a maximum of two (2) guest bedrooms and four (4) occupants OR a Dwelling, Above the Ground Floor in a multi-story mixed-use building having a maximum of two (2) guest bedrooms and four (4) occupants.



Limited to two guest rooms, Max 4 occupants



CSTR-S

Commercial Short Term Rental - Small

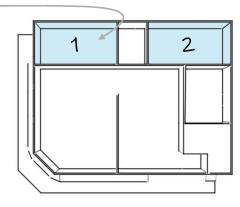
Use Standards include but are not limited to:

- Management: A designated and permitted operator must be on call and available to address neighborhood complaints or guest questions 24 hours a day, seven (7) days a week.
- Structure: Traditional shotgun two-family or multifamily dwelling with a maximum of four (4) dwelling units.
- Transient dwelling unit: One (1) maximum dwelling unit for guest stay.
- Guestroom/sleeping accommodations: Two (2) guest bedrooms and four (4) occupants maximum.
- Density: Limited to one (1) per building, lot, and block, across all CSTRs.

Limited to 1 unit within a building primarily used for commercial purposes



Limited to two quest rooms, Max 4 occupants

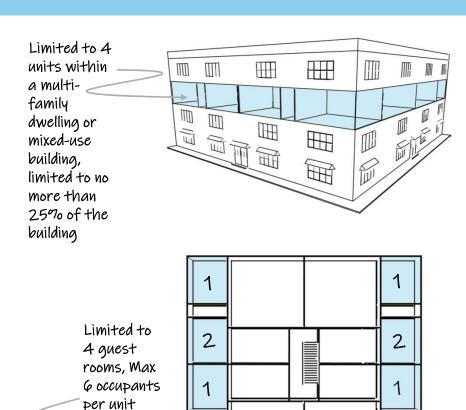


CSTR-M

Commercial Short Term Rental - Medium

Standards / characteristics:

- Management: A designated and permitted operator must be on call and available to address neighborhood complaints or guest questions 24 hours a day, seven (7) days a week. All dwelling units used for guest stays as part of a CSTR-M permit must be managed as a single land use activity by the same operator.
- Structure: Multi-family dwelling or mixed-use multi-story building.
- Transient dwelling unit: Four (4) maximum per building or 25 percent, whichever is less.
- Guestroom/Sleeping accommodations: Maximum of two (2) guest bedrooms and six (6) occupants per unit.



2

ADJUST DENSITY

CSTR-M

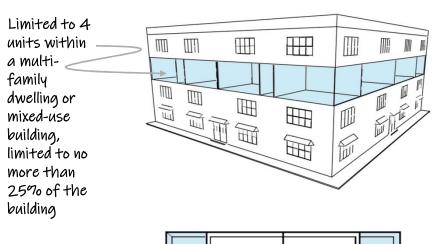
Commercial Short Term Rental - Medium

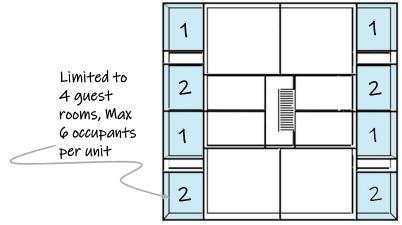
Standard Density Requirement:

- No more than four (4) CSTR-M or 25 percent maximum, whichever is less, per building and lot, and no more than one (1) building with CSTR-Ms maximum per city block.
- CSTR-Ms may have up to 4 licenses in one building but must have the same operator for all units.

Density limitations specific to the CBD-1, CBD-2, CBD-3, CBD-4, CBD-5, CBD-6, CBD-7, EC, MC, MS, and LS zoning districts:

- No more than four (4) CSTR-Ms or ten (10) percent of the building, whichever is more, per building and lot.
- No more than three (3) buildings with CSTR-Ms maximum per city block.
- CSTR-M licenses within the same building must have the same operator for all units.





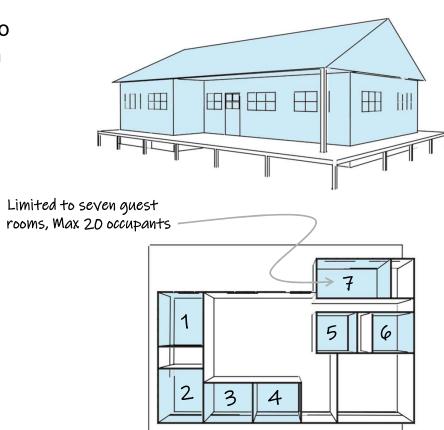
CSTR-L

Commercial Short Term Rental - Large

Refers to a whole home single family dwelling having no more than seven (7) guest bedrooms and no more than twenty (20) occupants maximum.

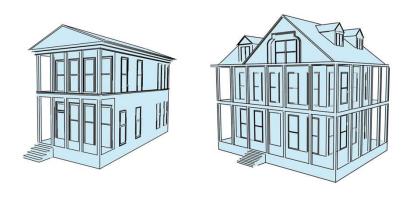
Use Standards include but are not limited to:

- Management: A designated and permitted operator must be on call and available to address neighborhood complaints or guest questions 24 hours a day, seven (7) days a week.
- Structure: Whole home single family dwelling.
- o *Transient dwelling unit*: One (1) maximum.
- Guestroom/sleeping accommodations: Seven (7)
 bedrooms and twenty (20) occupants per unit maximum.
- Density: Limited to one (1) per building, lot, and block.



Establish an appropriate land use spectrum and scale appropriate for commercial areas and 24/7

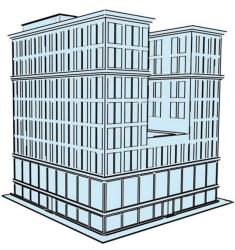
onsite operators.



Hotel/Motel

Neighborhood

20 units max 2 guest bedrooms/unit max 24/7 on site operator Includes ancillary uses if allowed in the zoning district



Hotel/Motel

Large

21 units or more Allows more than 2 guestrooms per unit

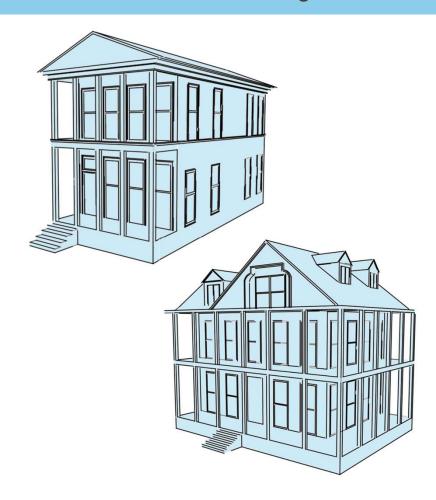
RECLASSIFY

Hotel/Motel Neighborhood

Characterized as an establishment having no more than twenty (20) units [limited to no more than two (2) guest bedrooms per unit] with private bathroom facilities. Must be neighborhood oriented and fit the character of the neighborhood for which it is located, re: scale, design, and parking.

Use standards include:

- o *Management*: Must have an on-site operator 24/7.
- Structure: Single-family dwelling or traditional hotel structure, such as a multi-storied building with a lobby and elevator.
- o Transient Dwelling Unit: 20 maximum.
- o Guestroom/Sleeping accommodations: No limit.
- Additional clarifications: May include ancillary uses only if they are allowed in the zoning district.



Consistently apply use permissions across the city's zoning districts

Refer to Tables 5 and 6 in Final Report (pg. 76 and 101) & Handout

- 1. In general, recommendations were made based on the purpose and function of a zoning district. Residential uses like Bed and Breakfasts are targeted to residential areas, commercial uses like CSTRs are targeted to mixed use and commercial areas, and hotels are targeted to commercial and industrial areas.
- 2. In lower impact neighborhoods, the purpose and function of the zoning district led the proposed district recommendations.
- 3. Remove Bed and Breakfasts from non-residential districts they are currently permitted.
- 4. Change Bed and Breakfast allowances from conditional use to by right.

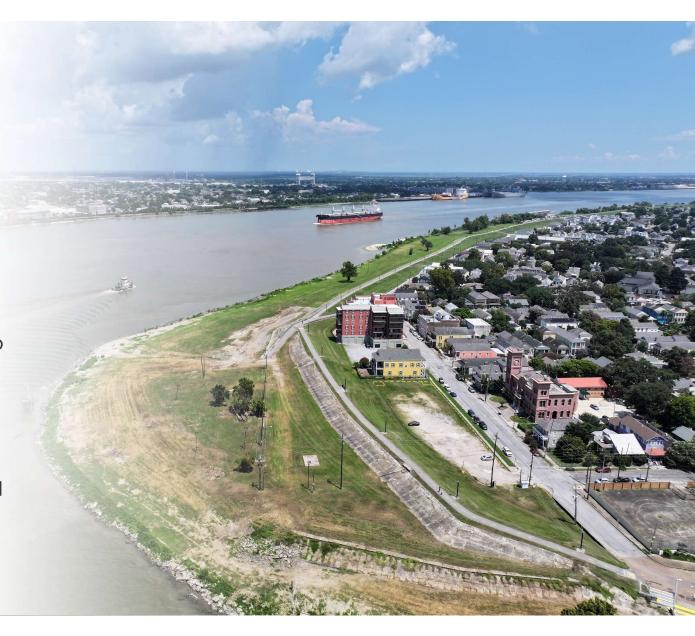
Consistently apply use permissions across the city's zoning districts

Refer to Tables 5 and 6 in Final Report (pg. 76 and 101) & Handout

- 5. Retain hostels and timeshares in the same zoning districts as currently permitted, with few exceptions.
- 6. Target mixed-use areas for small, neighborhood boutique hotels.
- 7. Prohibit and restrict transient lodging use expansion in higher impact neighborhoods identified by survey respondents, including the Bywater, Marigny and Seventh Ward.
- 8. Allow transient lodging uses in CBD based on the stakeholder interviewees and citywide land use analysis.

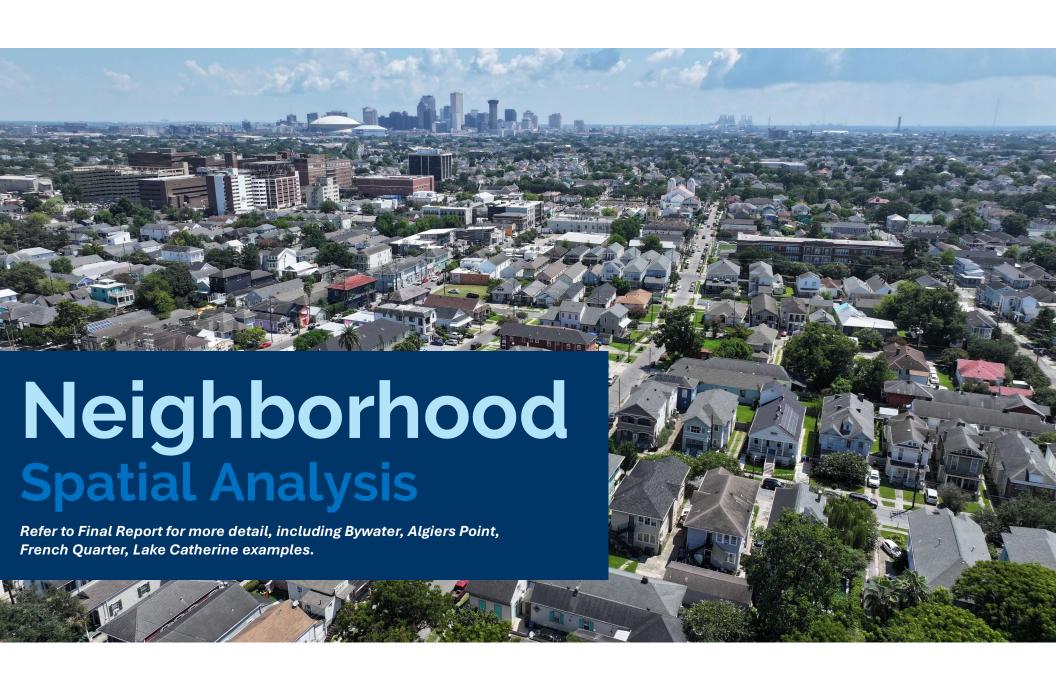
Manage the density of B&Bs, NSTRs, and CSTRs to protect community character.

- No more than one Bed and Breakfast may be located on a City block. This limitation applies across all Bed and Breakfasts and NSTRs, where no more than one (1) of these uses may be permitted per block.
- No more than one Commercial Short-Term Rental may be located on a City block. This limitation applies across all CSTR-Small, CSTR-Medium, and CSTR-Large(s), where no more than one of these uses may be permitted per block.

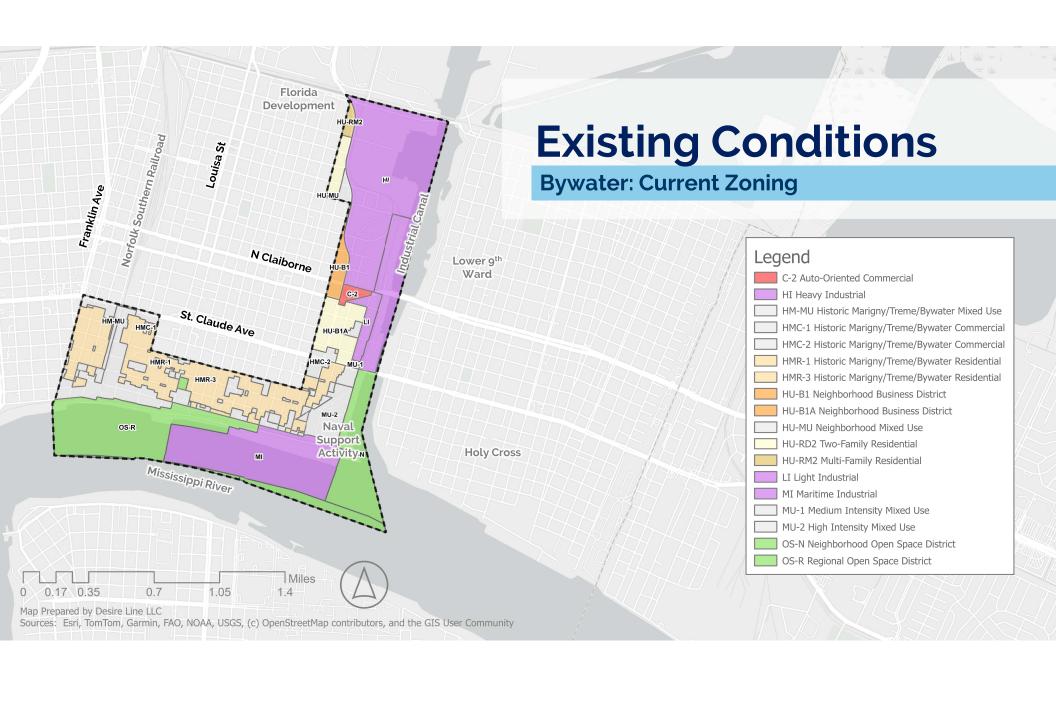


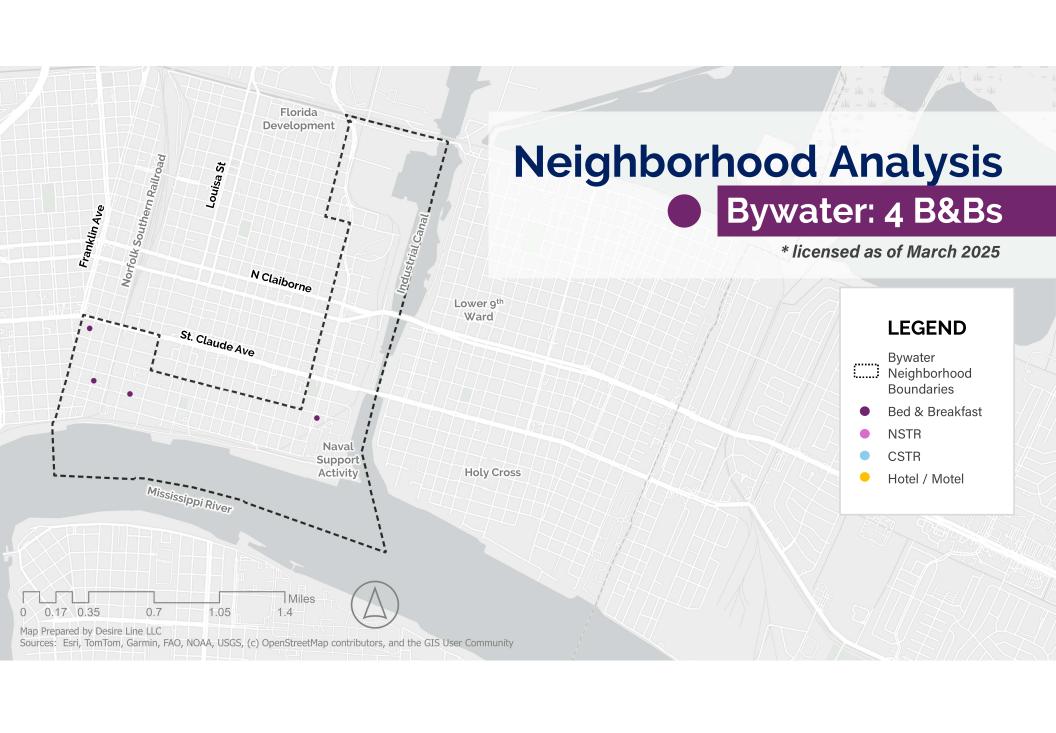
Allow existing, licensed transient lodging uses to remain, where CSTRs are established as temporary, legal nonconforming uses able to maintain their nonconforming status as long as the license remains active.

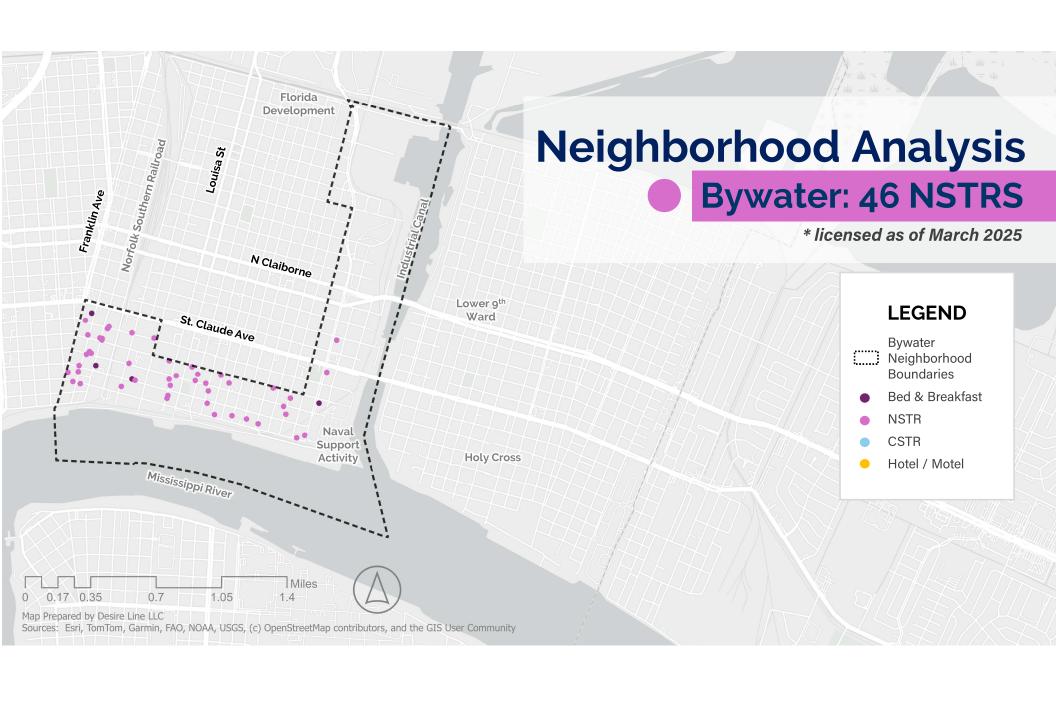
Extend CTSR permit expiration time frames from 1- to 2-year renewals to shift more administrative time and effort towards enforcement processes.

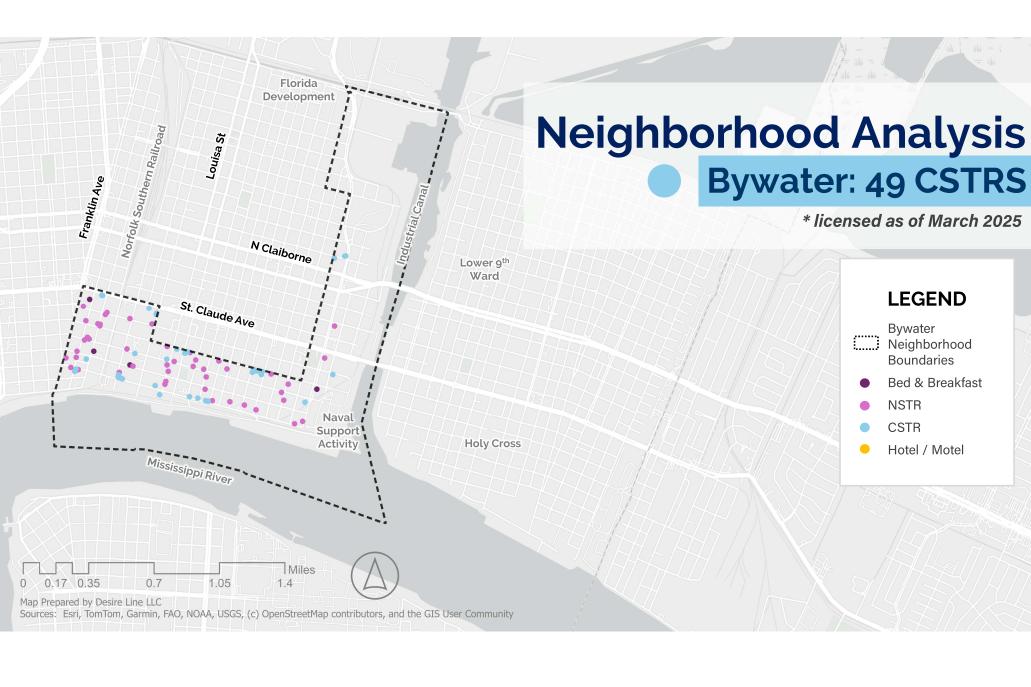


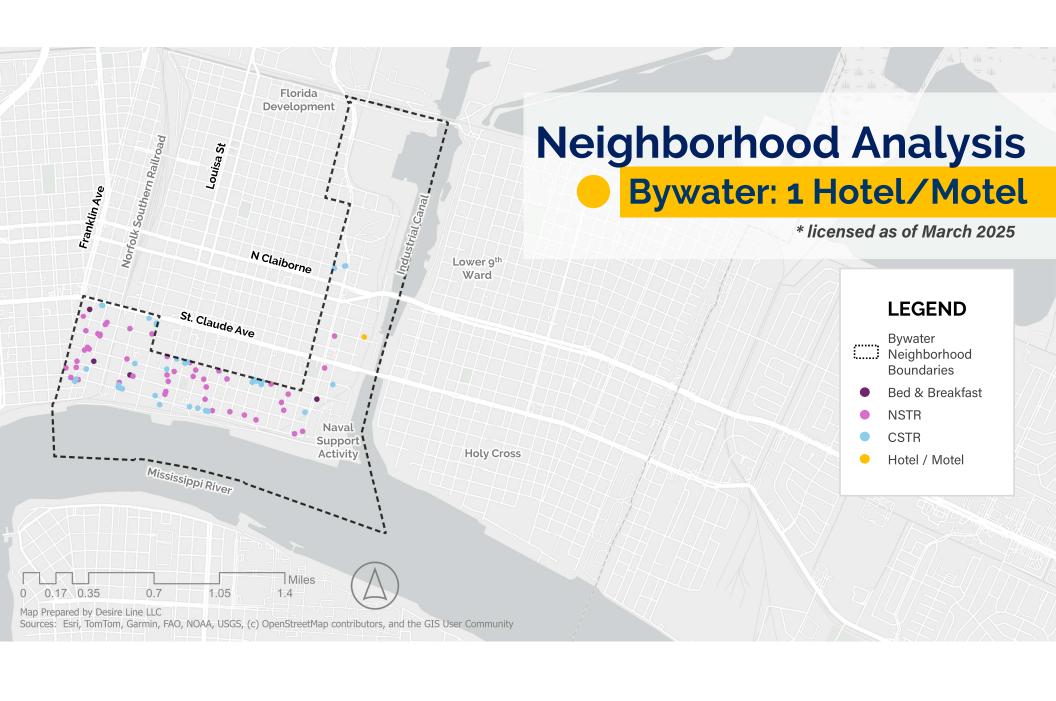




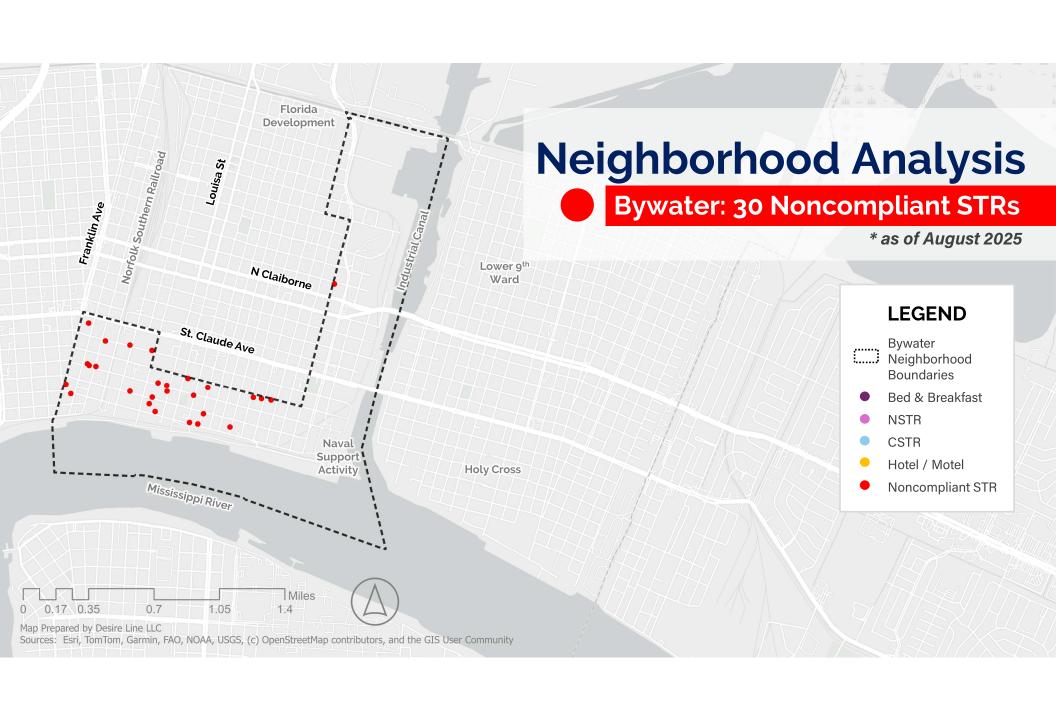


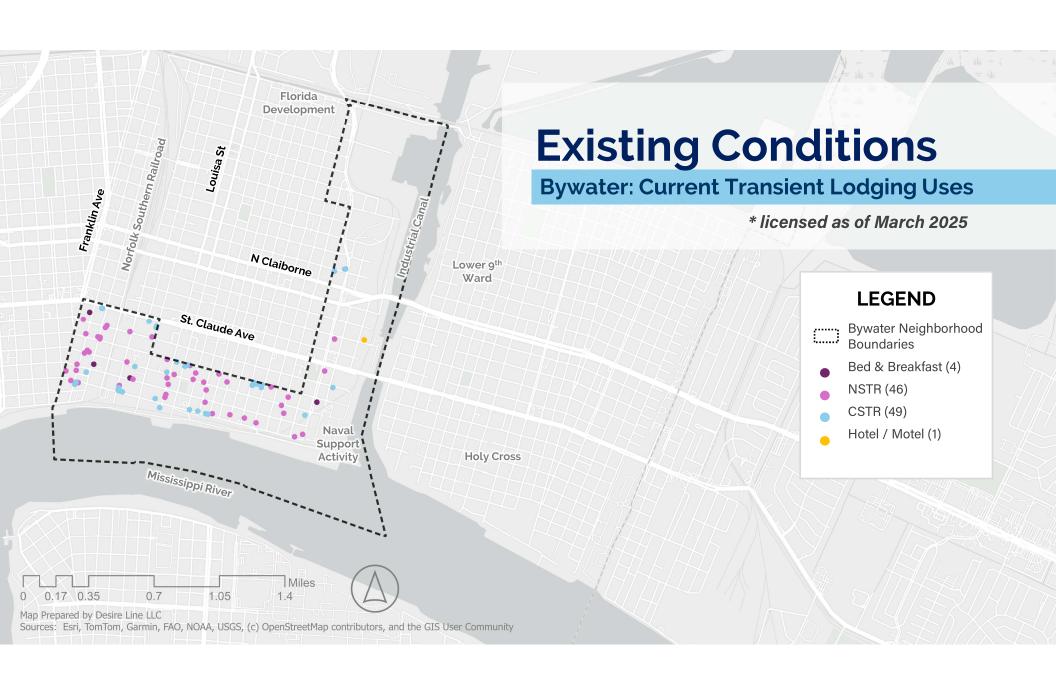






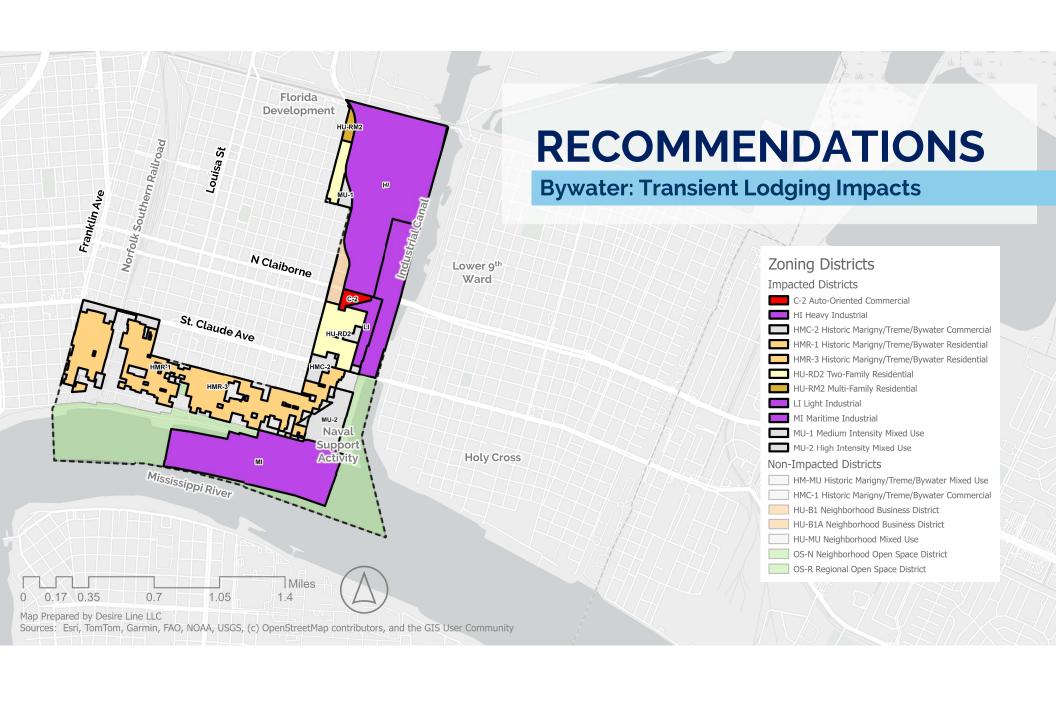














RECOMMENDATIONS Bywater 4 B&Bs currently

Permitted by right in HMR-1, HMR-3, HU-RD2, and HU-RM1.

With density limitations, 45 available blocks

* NSTRs and B&Bs are limited to 1 per block, totaled collectively

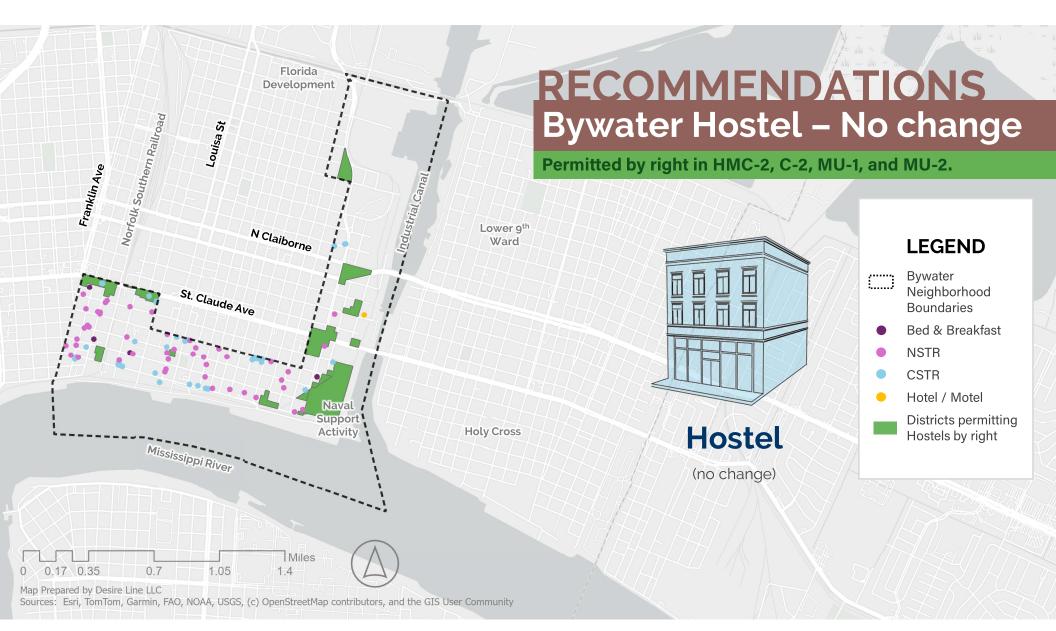


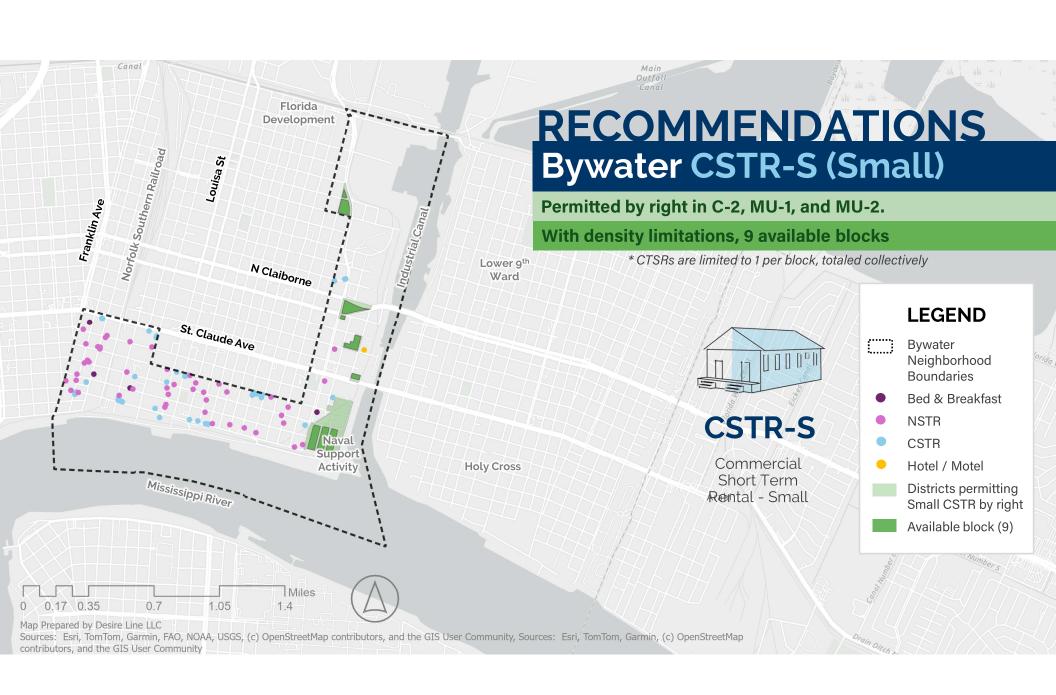
B&B

Bed and Breakfast

LEGEND

- Bywater Neighborhood
 Boundaries
- Bed & Breakfast
- NSTR
- CSTR
- Hotel / Motel
- Districts permitting Bed & Breakfasts by right
- Available block (45)





Florida Development Norfolk Southern Railroad N Claiborne Lower 9th Ward St. Claude Ave Naval Support ! **Holy Cross** Activity Miles 0.17 0.35 0.7 1.05 1.4 Map Prepared by Desire Line LLC Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

RECOMMENDATIONS

Bywater CSTR-M (Medium)

Permitted by right in C-2, LI, HI, MI, MU-1, and MU-2

With density limitations, 29 available blocks

* CTSRs are limited to 1 per block, totaled collectively



CSTR-M

Commercial Short Term Rental – Medium

LEGEND

- Bywater Neighborhood Boundaries
- Bed & Breakfast
- NSTR
- CSTR
- Hotel / Motel
- Districts permitting Medium CSTR by right
- Available block (29)

Florida Development N Claiborne Lower 9th Ward St. Claude Ave Naval Support : **Holy Cross** Activity Mississippi River Miles 0.17 0.35 0.7 1.05 1.4 Map Prepared by Desire Line LLC Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

RECOMMENDATIONS

Bywater CSTR-L (Large)

Permitted by right in C-2, HI, LI, and MI

With density limitations, 23 available blocks

* CTSRs are limited to 1 per block, totaled collectively

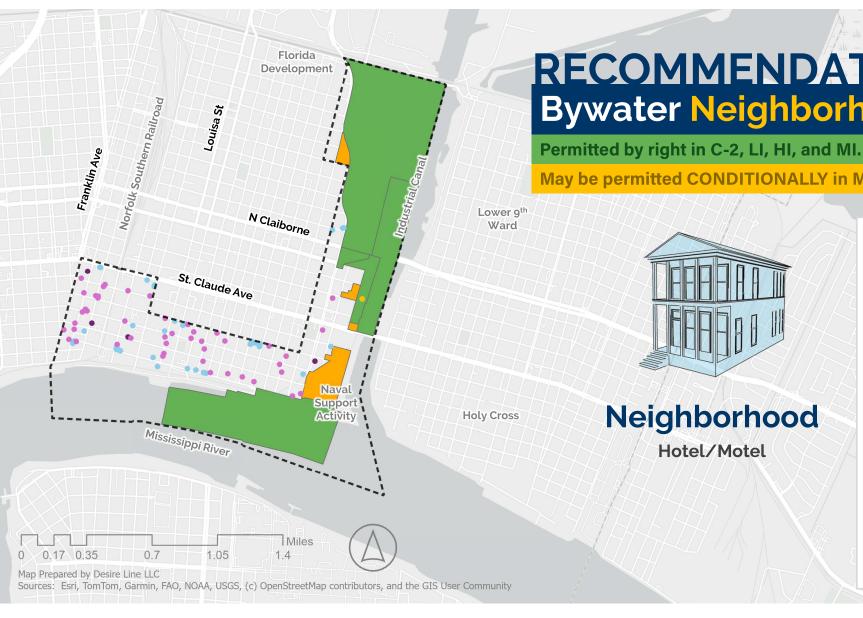


CSTR-L

Commercial Short Term Rental – Large

LEGEND

- Bywater
 Neighbo
 - Neighborhood
- Boundaries
- Bed & Breakfast
- NSTR
- CSTR
 - Hotel / Motel
- Districts permitting
 Large CSTR by right
- Available block (23)



RECOMMENDATIONS **Bywater Neighborhood Hotel**

May be permitted CONDITIONALLY in MU-1 and MU-2.

LEGEND

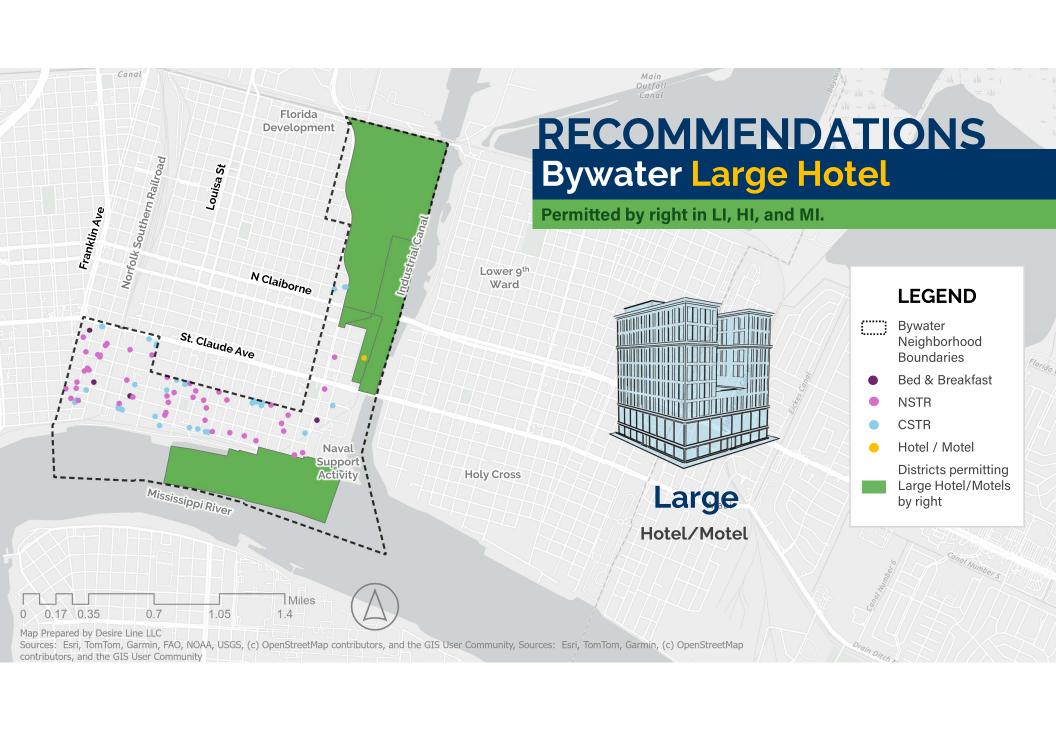
- Bywater Neighborhood Boundaries
- Bed & Breakfast
- **NSTR**
- **CSTR**
- Hotel / Motel

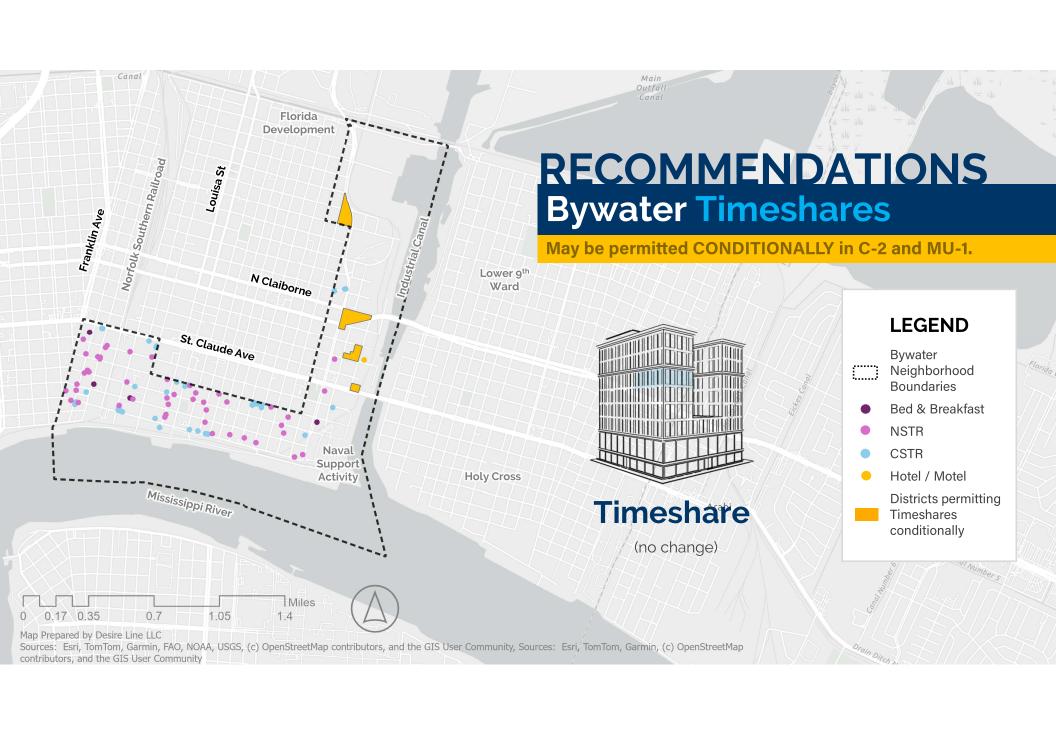
Districts permitting

Hotel/Motel, Neighborhood by right

Districts permitting

Hotel/Motel, Neighborhood conditionally







This presentation provided a high-level overview of recommendations to accompany the release of the Final Report, with a more detailed presentation planned for November 11, 2025.

The Study report and appendices will be public prior to the November 11th meeting and a link to materials will also be distributed via the project email list and city website.

Visit NewOrleansLodgingAnalysis.com & Sign Up for Updates!





Thank you, and please stay tuned. - DESIRE LINE