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3.000 HOUSING ELEMENT (2023-2031 UPDATE)

3.100 INTRODUCTION

3.110 Purpose of the Housing Element

The State of California Government Code¹ requires that all cities within the San Francisco Bay Area update the Housing Element of their General Plan by January 1, 2023. The purpose of this document is to meet this requirement by evaluating the existing and projected housing needs of all economic segments of Atherton, evaluating existing policies and programs aimed at the preservation, improvement and development of housing and where appropriate, identifying new priorities.

The contents of this update include an analysis of housing needs, statements of goals and policies, a schedule of programs and actions and an estimate of the number of housing units the Town expects to be developed, improved and maintained in the local housing stock. Programs and policies included in the existing Housing Element were evaluated and modified where necessary to reflect changing market conditions and policy priorities.

Atherton is a residential community of approximately 7,200 residents with a land area of approximately six square miles. The Town is bordered by Menlo Park, Woodside, Redwood City and unincorporated San Mateo County. Founded in the early 1920's, Atherton is characterized by large lot residential land use, where minimum lot size is 1/3 to 1 acre throughout the Town. There is no commercial or industrial land use in Atherton. There are eight schools in Town, three of which are private.

3.120 Definition of Income Categories

Since the determination of housing need is often discussed in terms of income categories, it is important to define the categories used in this update at the outset. The California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has established household income categories based on a proportion of the area's median family income as summarized below:

TABLE HE-1: HCD INCOME CATEGORIES DEFINED

Income Category Definitions	
Acutely Low	0 – 15% of area median income
Extremely Low	15% - 30% of area median income
Very Low	30%-50% of area median income

¹ § 65588(e)(2)

Lower ²	50%-80% of area median income
Moderate	80%-120% of area median income
Above Moderate	Above 120% of area median income

The income limits established by HCD for San Mateo County in 2021 are presented in Table HE-2.

TABLE HE-2: ANNUAL INCOME LIMITS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE - 2021(US\$)

San Mateo County Income Limits (2021)					
Income Category	Number of Persons Per Household (Maximum Income)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Extremely Low	\$38,400	\$43,850	\$49,350	\$54,800	\$59,200
Very Low	\$63,950	\$73,100	\$82,250	\$91,350	\$98,700
Low Income	\$102,450	\$117,100	\$131,750	\$146,350	\$158,100
Median Income	\$104,700	\$119,700	\$134,650	\$149,600	\$161,550
Moderate Income	\$125,650	\$143,600	\$161,550	\$179,500	\$193,850

Source: HCD State Income Limits 2021 and State CDBG and HOME Income Limits

TABLE HE-3: MONTHLY MAXIMUM AFFORDABLE HOUSING COST BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE – 2021 (US\$)

San Mateo County Income Limits (2021)					
Income Category	Number of Persons Per Household (Maximum Income)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Extremely Low	\$960	\$1,096	\$1,234	\$1,370	\$1,480
Very Low	\$1,599	\$1,828	\$2,056	\$2,284	\$2,468
Low Income	\$2,561	\$2,928	\$3,294	\$3,659	\$3,953
Median Income	\$2,618	\$2,993	\$3,366	\$3,740	\$4,039
Moderate Income	\$3,141	\$3,590	\$4,039	\$4,388	\$4,846

[Source: HCD State Income Limits 2013 and State CDBG and HOME Income Limits, calculations by Good City Company.](#)

² Term may also be used to mean 0% - 80% of AMI
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3.130 RHNA (Regional Housing Needs Allocation) 2023 - 2031 (6th Cycle)

The Regional Housing Needs Allocation in the Bay Area is a process managed by ABAG (Association of Bay Area Governments) and MTC (Metropolitan Transportation Commission), whereby the housing needs for the Bay Area are distributed to the various County and city jurisdictions. The 2023 - 2031 period is the 6th RHNA cycle since the beginning of the process. The Town of Atherton has been assigned the allocations by income category, listed below for this cycle:

Very Low Income	94 dwelling units
Low Income	54 dwelling units
Moderate Income	56 dwelling units
Above Moderate Income	144 dwelling units

3.140 Relation to Other Elements (including General Plan Consistency Analysis)

The Housing Element is closely related to the Land Use, Open Space and Circulation Elements. In the Housing Element, residential land use is translated into terms of household units to be accommodated in the future. Lands designated for residential use are identified in the Land Use Element; the location, site area and terrain suitable for housing is related to both open space and land use; and the capability of serving residential neighborhoods by an efficient circulation system is discussed in the Circulation Element.

State law requires that all elements of the general plan be consistent with each other. The General Plan was reviewed to ensure that the goals and policies of this Housing Element are consistent with the other elements of the Town's General Plan

3.200 ASSESSMENT OF HOUSING NEEDS

3.210 Housing Needs Detailed Analysis

See Appendix for detailed Housing Needs Analysis.

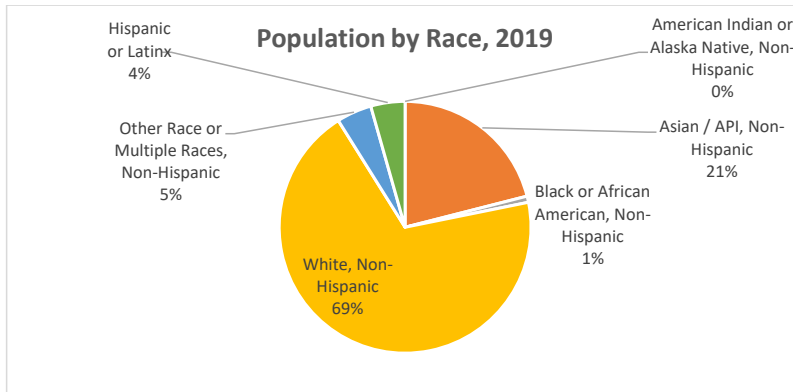
3.211 Summary of Key Facts

People

- **Population** – Atherton's population has been declining, unlike the rest of the Bay Area. While the Town's population decreased by 2.3% from 2000-2020, both the county and the Bay Area's populations have increased (by 9% and 15% respectively). In Atherton, this has been the result of almost complete buildout of the Town in accordance with the General Plan, aging population, and policies restricting land uses to low density residential and minimum lot sizes to 1 acre or ½ acre. This increase throughout the region is mostly due to natural growth (births minus deaths) and our strong economy drawing new residents to the region.
- **Income** – Atherton has a lower percentage of lower income households than the rest of the county and region, with 17% of households earning less than 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI)³ compared to 40% of households in San Mateo County and 39% of households in the Bay Area as a whole.
- **Age** – Community members in Atherton are overall older than they were in the past. The median age has increased from 45.2 in 2000 to 47 in 2019. In that year, 22.3% of the population was under 18 and 22.4% was over 65.
- **Race/Ethnicity** – Atherton is less diverse than the Bay Area as a whole. In 2019, 69% of the population was White, 21% was Asian, 4.4% was Latinx, and 0.8% was African American (see chart).
- **Poverty** – Currently, people of color in San Mateo County are more likely to experience poverty. The group with the highest poverty rate in Atherton is

³ The Area Median Income is the middle spot between the lowest and highest incomes earned. The AMI for the county is \$104,700 for a single person, \$119,700 for a household of two and \$149,600 for a family of four.

Asian/Pacific Islander residents (5.3%). White (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic) residents have the lowest poverty rate (3.5%).⁴



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B03002.

Jobs

- Employment** – Generally, having a similar number of jobs and employed residents produces more benefits for a community, such as reducing traffic and climate impacts, and allowing people who work in the community to also live there. San Mateo County is job rich, meaning it has more jobs than employed residents. In contrast, Atherton is job poor. Based on ABAC/MTC data, there are 2,870 employed residents, and 2,726 jobs⁵ in Atherton, resulting in a jobs-to-resident-workers ratio of 0.95. However, the estimation of jobs likely includes commercial enterprises within the nearby County-unincorporated area as the Town has no commercial land use. **The Town believes that a more accurate number for jobs in Atherton is far less.** Actual jobs in Atherton are limited to Town employees, public and private school employees, country club employees and CalWater employees. Unfortunately, there is no data readily available to more accurately represent local jobs.
- Unemployment** – Jurisdictions throughout the region experienced a sharp rise in unemployment in 2020 due to impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic,

⁴Some demographic groups do not have reported poverty rates or may have over/underestimated rates as a result of having a limited sample for the particular group.

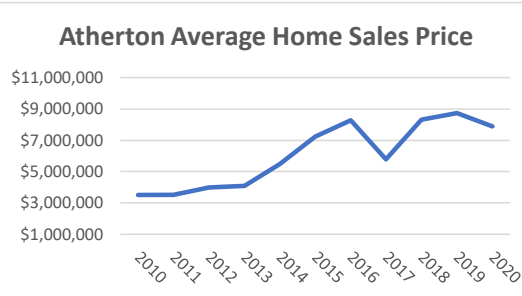
⁵ Employed *residents* in a jurisdiction are counted by place of residence (they may work elsewhere) while *jobs* in a jurisdiction are counted by place of work (they may live elsewhere).

though with a general improvement and recovery in the later months of 2020. As of January 2021, Atherton's unemployment rate was 6.1%, which was slightly lower than the regional unemployment rate of 6.6% and much lower than its pandemic-related high rate of 14.6% in April 2020. Atherton's pre-pandemic unemployment rate was 2.8% (January 2020). (Source: California Employment Development Department, *Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Sub-county areas monthly updates, 2010-2021*).

Housing and Households

- **New Homes Built** – The number of new homes built in the Bay Area has not kept pace with the demand, resulting in longer commutes, increasing prices, and exacerbating issues of displacement and homelessness. The number of homes constructed in Atherton decreased 1% from 2010 to 2020, which is below the growth rate for San Mateo County and below the housing growth rate of the region's housing stock during this time period (4% and 5% respectively).

- **Home Prices and Rents** – Housing prices in Atherton are unaffordable to most residents and workers in the town and are much less affordable than the region as a whole. Given high job growth and low housing growth in the county, the cost of housing in Atherton has increased significantly in the past decade:



- **Sales Price** – In 2020, the average sales price of a single-family home in Atherton was approximately \$7,897,800. Home prices increased by 196% from 2010 to 2020.⁶
 - **Rental Prices** – Rental prices increased by 60% from 2009 to 2019. The median rent in 2019 was \$3,200. To rent a typical apartment without cost burden, a household would need to make \$128,320 per year.⁷
- **Housing Type** – In 2020, 98% of homes in Atherton were single family detached, 2% were single family attached, 0.2% were small multifamily (2-4 units), and 0% were

⁶ San Mateo Association of REALTORS Annual Reports 2010-2020

⁷ Note that contract rents may differ significantly from, and often being lower than, current listing prices.

medium or large multifamily (5+ units). Moreover, Atherton's housing consists of more detached single-family homes than the region as a whole (98% as compared to 52% in the Bay Area)

- **Housing for Large Families** - Large families are generally served by homes with 3 or more bedrooms, of which there are 2,093 units in Atherton (94% of the housing). Among these 3+ bedroom units, 6% are renter-occupied and 94% are owner-occupied.
- **Cost Burden** – The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) considers housing to be affordable for a household if the household spends less than 30% of its income on housing costs. A household is considered “cost-burdened” if it spends more than 30% of its monthly income on housing costs, while those who spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs are considered “severely cost-burdened.” In Atherton, 14% of households are cost burdened, while an additional 18% of households are severely cost burdened.
- **Neighborhood Equity** – Some neighborhoods are identified as “Highest Resource” or “High Resource” by the State of California based on a range of indicators such as access to quality schools, proximity to jobs and economic opportunities, low pollution levels, and other factors.⁸ However, neighborhoods don't always receive an equitable share of these community resources and may be designated as “Low Resource” if they lack these amenities. Approximately 40% of residents in Atherton live in neighborhoods identified as “Highest Resource” or “High Resource”, while no residents live in areas identified by this research as “Low Resource”.
- **Displacement & Gentrification** – Displacement, or the inability of residents to afford to remain in their homes, is a major concern in the Bay Area due to increasing housing prices. Displacement has the most severe impacts on low- and moderate-income residents. When individuals or families are forced to leave their homes and communities, they lose their support network. A related concern is the impact of gentrification or exclusion—when neighborhoods have limited or no housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents. According to research from The University of California, Berkeley, no households in Atherton live in neighborhoods that are susceptible to or experiencing displacement, or in areas at risk of or undergoing gentrification. Low-income households are excluded from

⁸ For more information on the “opportunity area” categories developed by HCD and the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, see this website: <https://www.treasurer.ca.gov/ctcac/opportunity.asp>.

virtually all of Atherton's neighborhoods due to prohibitive housing costs, except for within ADU's located throughout Town.

- **Special Housing Needs** – Some population groups may have special housing needs such as mobility and accessibility barriers. In Atherton, 7.8% of residents have a disability of any kind and may require accessible housing. Additionally, 13% of Atherton households are larger households with five or more people, who likely need larger housing units with three bedrooms or more. Also, 5.4% of households are female-headed families, which are often at greater risk of housing insecurity, or being at risk of losing their home.

3.300 ATHERTON FAIR HOUSING ASSESSMENT

3.310 Introduction – What is Fair Housing?

The State of California's 2018 Assembly Bill (AB 686) requires that all public agencies in the state affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH) beginning January 1, 2019. Public agencies receiving funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) are also required to demonstrate their commitment to AFFH. The federal obligation stems from the fair housing component of the federal Civil Rights Act mandating federal fund recipients to take "meaningful actions" to address segregation and related barriers to fair housing choice.

AB 686 requires all public agencies to "administer programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner that affirmatively furthers fair housing, and take no action inconsistent with this obligation"⁹

AB 686 also makes changes to Housing Element Law to incorporate requirements to AFFH as part of the housing element and general plan to include an analysis of fair housing outreach and capacity, integration and segregation, access to opportunity, disparate housing needs, and current fair housing practices.

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

"**Affirmatively furthering fair housing**" means taking meaningful actions, in addition to combating discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics. Specifically, affirmatively furthering fair housing means taking meaningful actions that, taken together, address significant disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity, replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity, and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws. The duty to affirmatively further fair housing extends to all of a public agency's activities and programs relating to housing and community development. (Gov. Code, § 8899.50, subd. (a)(1).)"

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development Guidance, 2021, page 14.

⁹ California Department of Housing and Community Development Guidance, 2021, page 9.
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History of segregation in the region. The United States' oldest cities have a history of mandating segregated living patterns—and Northern California cities are no exception. ABAG, in its recent Fair Housing Equity Assessment, attributes segregation in the Bay Area to historically discriminatory practices—highlighting redlining and discriminatory mortgage approvals—as well as “structural inequities” in society, and “self-segregation” (i.e., preferences to live near similar people).

Researcher Richard Rothstein's 2017 book *The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America* chronicles how the public sector contributed to the segregation that exists today. Rothstein highlights several significant developments in the Bay Area region that played a large role in where the region's non-White residents settled.

Pre-civil rights San Mateo County faced resistance to racial integration, yet it was reportedly less direct than in some Northern California communities, taking the form of “blockbusting” and “steering” or intervention by public officials. These local discriminatory practices were exacerbated by actions of the Federal Housing Administration which excluded low-income neighborhoods, where the majority of people of color lived, from its mortgage loan program.

According to the San Mateo County Historical Association, San Mateo County's early African Americans worked in a variety of industries, from logging, to agriculture, to restaurants and entertainment. Expansion of jobs, particularly related to shipbuilding during and after World War II attracted many new residents into the Peninsula, including the first sizable migration of African Americans. Enforcement of racial covenants after the war forced the migration of the county's African Americans into neighborhoods where they were allowed to occupy housing—housing segregated into less desirable areas, next to highways, and concentrated in public housing and urban renewal developments.

The private sector contributed to segregation through activities that discouraged (blockbusting) or prohibited (restrictive covenants) integrated neighborhoods. The Town of Atherton 2023-2031 Housing Element – DRAFT August 2022

This history of segregation in the region is important not only to understand how residential settlement patterns came about—but, more importantly, to explain differences in housing opportunity among residents today. In sum, not all residents had the ability to build housing wealth or achieve economic opportunity. This historically unequal playing field in part determines why residents have different housing needs today.

segregatory effect of blockbusting activities is well-documented in East Palo Alto. In 1954, after a White family in East Palo Alto sold their home to an African American family, the then-president of the California Real Estate Association set up an office in East Palo Alto to scare White families into selling their homes ("for fear of declining property values") to agents and speculators. These agents then sold these homes at over-inflated prices to African American buyers, some of whom had trouble making their payments. Within six years, East Palo Alto—initially established with "whites only" neighborhoods—became 82% African American. The FHA prevented re-integration by refusing to insure mortgages held by White buyers residing in East Palo Alto.

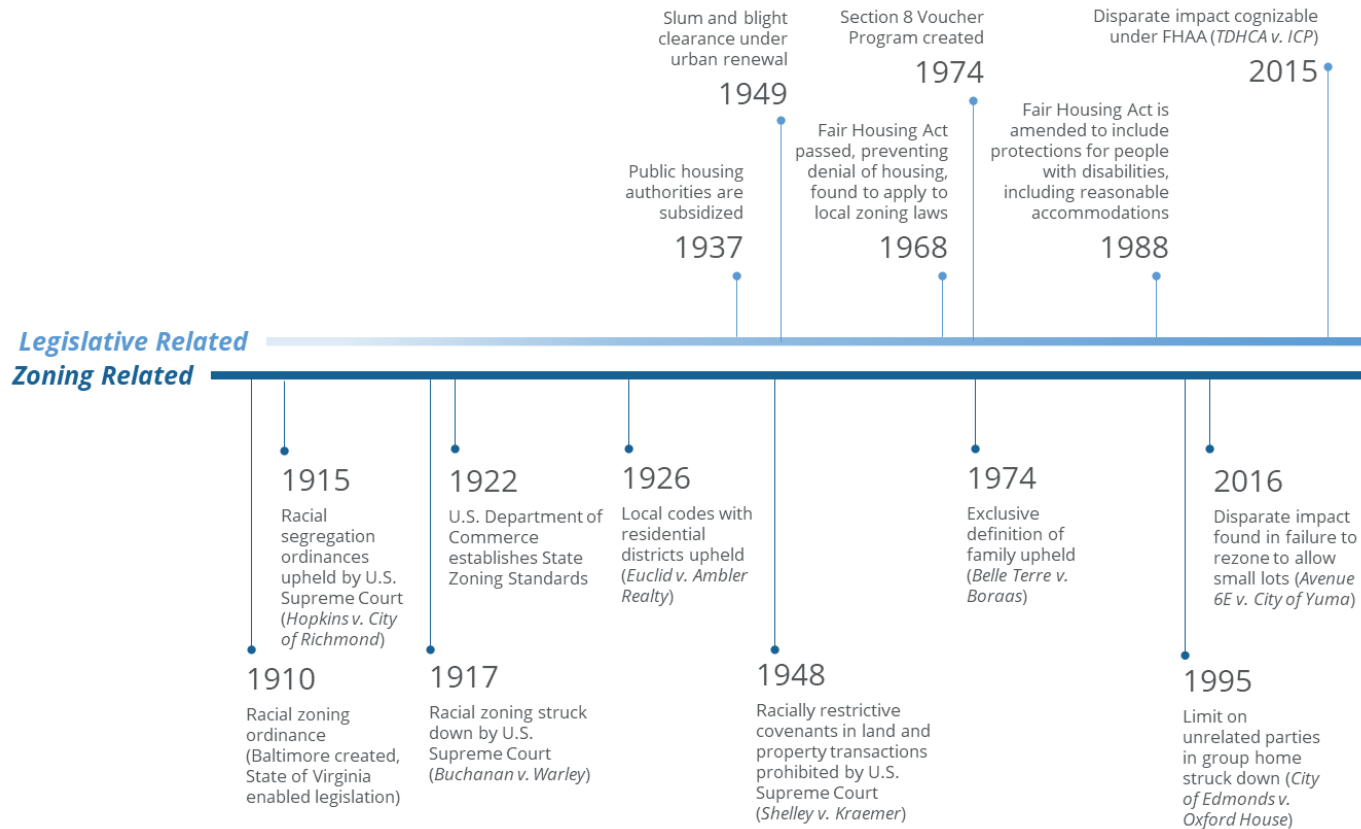
Throughout the county, neighborhood associations and city leaders attempted to thwart integration of communities. Although some neighborhood residents supported integration, most did not, and it was not unusual for neighborhood associations to require acceptance of all new buyers. Builders with intentions to develop for all types of buyers (regardless of race) found that their development sites were rezoned by planning councils, required very large minimum lot sizes, and/or were denied public infrastructure to support their developments or charged prohibitively high amounts for infrastructure.

The timeline of major federal Acts and court decisions related to fair housing choice and zoning and land use appears on the following page.

As shown in the timeline, exclusive zoning practices were common in the early 1900s. Courts struck down only the most discriminatory and allowed those that would be considered today to have a "disparate impact" on classes protected by the Fair Housing Act. For example, the 1926 case *Village of Euclid v. Amber Realty Co.* (272 U.S. 365) supported the segregation of residential, business, and industrial uses, justifying separation by characterizing apartment buildings as "mere parasite(s)" with the potential to "utterly destroy" the character and desirability of neighborhoods. At that time, multifamily apartments were the only housing options for people of color, including immigrants.

The Federal Fair Housing Act was not enacted until nearly 60 years after the first racial zoning ordinances appeared in U.S. cities. This coincided with a shift away from federal control over low-income housing toward locally-tailored approaches (block grants) and market-oriented choice (Section 8 subsidies)—the latter of which is only effective when adequate affordable rental units are available.

Major Public and Legal Actions that Influence Fair Access to Housing



3.320 Section Content and Organization

This Fair Housing Assessment follows the April 2021 State of California State Guidance for AFFH. The study was conducted as part of the 21 Elements process, which facilitates the completion of Housing Elements for all San Mateo County jurisdictions.

Section 3.330. Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity reviews lawsuits/enforcement actions/complaints against the jurisdiction; compliance with state fair housing laws and regulations; and jurisdictional capacity to conduct fair housing outreach and education.

Section 3.340. Integration and Segregation identifies areas of concentrated segregation, degrees of segregation, and the groups that experience the highest levels of segregation

Section 3.350. Access to Opportunity examines differences in access to education, transportation, economic development, and healthy environments.

Section 3.360. Disparate Housing Needs identifies which groups have disproportionate housing needs including displacement risk.

Section 3.370. Site Inventory Analysis provides an analysis of sites identified to meet RHNA obligations for their ability to affirmatively further fair housing.

Section 3.380. Contributing Factors and Fair Housing Action Plan identifies the primary factors contributing to fair housing challenges and the plan for taking meaningful actions to improve access to housing and economic opportunity.

Fair Housing Appendices

- Resident survey results—findings from a survey of San Mateo County residents on their experience finding and remaining in housing
- Disparate Access to Educational Opportunities—findings from a countywide analysis of access to education and educational outcomes by protected class.
- State Fair Housing Laws and Regulations—summary of key state laws and regulations related to mitigating housing discrimination and expanding housing choice
- Fair Housing Organizations in San Mateo County—mission, services, and contact information

3.321 Primary Findings

This section summarizes the primary findings from the Fair Housing Assessment for Atherton including the following sections: fair housing enforcement and outreach capacity, integration and segregation, access to opportunity, disparate housing needs, and contributing factors and the town's fair housing action plan.

- From 2017 to 2021, 57 fair housing complaints in San Mateo County were filed with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)—**none of the complaints were in Atherton**. Compared to nearby Redwood City and Menlo Park, Atherton does not appear to have housing stock currently used by renters with housing vouchers. The Town does not have an inventory of income assisted rental units and to our knowledge, no one has requested the use of vouchers.
- Atherton stands out for its affluence and high ownership rates.
- Racial and ethnic minorities living in Atherton are wealthier compared to the county. However:
 - Households of other or multiple races experience higher rates of cost burden—56% are extremely cost burdened, compared to 16% in the town overall (Figure IV-11). Lower income households are also more likely to experience housing cost burden. One out of seven households with income below 80% AMI are severely cost burdened (Figure IV-10).
 - Racial and ethnic minorities are more likely than non-Hispanic White households to experience overcrowding. Other races (21% of households), and Hispanic households (19%), experience the highest rates of overcrowding (Figure IV-17).
 - Disparities by race and ethnicity are prevalent for home mortgage applications, particularly in denial rates. Hispanic (60% denial rate) and Asian/API (29%) have the highest denial rates for mortgage loan applications in 2018 and 2019, compared to non-Hispanic White households (18%) (Figure IV-33).
- Population growth in Atherton since 2010 has been slower than the County's and the town has not reached the population level it had prior to the late 1900's (Figure IV-1). Despite the low population growth, home values accelerated since 2014 (Figure IV-5). Atherton is part of Silicon Valley and home prices have been driven by the regional economy that has generated incredible value. Atherton is one of

the region's most expensive communities. Though it is separately incorporated, its economy and home prices are due to regional growth and demand.

- Growth in home prices has not translated to more building activity. The majority of the housing inventory in Atherton was constructed from 1940 to 1959, with 1,087 units built between 1940 to 1959 compared to 180 units built in 2010 or later (Figure IV-3).
- Atherton has the same share of residents with a disability compared to the county (Figure III-17). Residents living with a disability in the town are more likely to be unemployed. Finally, the aging population is putting a strain on paratransit access countywide.
 - Unemployment is disproportionately high among residents living with a disability at 11% compared to 5% for residents without a disability in Atherton—particularly when compared to the county (Figure III-20).
- Atherton is served by the Menlo Park City, Redwood City, and Las Lomas Elementary School Districts.
- Countywide 27% of Hispanic students met or exceeded mathematics testing standards and 40% met or exceeded English testing standards. Hispanic students in Menlo Park City Elementary, Las Lomas Elementary, and Redwood City Elementary, which includes Atherton's Adelante Selby Spanish Immersion School, performed better compared to the county (55%, 44%, and 34% respectively in mathematics and 62%, 65%, and 43% in English).
- Overall, 29% of public-school students in San Mateo County qualify for reduced lunch. This was substantially higher in Redwood City Elementary School District, where 56% of students qualify for reduced lunch which includes Atherton's Adelante Selby Spanish Immersion School. County-wide, 20% of public-school students are English learners. Again, this rate is higher at Redwood City Elementary, where 38% of students are English learners. In contrast, the share of students who qualify for reduced lunch, are experiencing homelessness, or are English learners is lower in Menlo Park City Elementary and Las Lomas Elementary is significantly lower than the countywide share (Disparate Access to Educational Opportunities Appendix).
- At the high school level, Sequoia Union district has the highest dropout rate in the County (10%), and dropout rates among Pacific Islander (20%), Hispanic (16%),

and Black (12%) students are much higher (Disparate Access to Educational Opportunities Appendix).

3.330 Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity

This section discusses fair housing legal cases and inquiries, fair housing protections and enforcement, and outreach capacity.

Fair housing legal cases and inquiries. California fair housing law extends beyond the protections in the Federal Fair Housing Act (FHA). In addition to the FHA protected classes—race, color, ancestry/national origin, religion, disability, sex, and familial status—California law offers protections for age, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, genetic information, marital status, military or veteran status, and source of income (including federal housing assistance vouchers).

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The California Department of Fair Employment in Housing (DFEH) was established in 1980 and is now the largest civil rights agency in the United States. According to their website, the DFEH's mission is, "to protect the people of California from unlawful discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations (businesses) and from hate violence and human trafficking in accordance with the Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), Unruh Civil Rights Act, Disabled Persons Act, and Ralph Civil Rights Act".¹⁰

DFEH receives, evaluates, and investigates fair housing complaints. DFEH plays a particularly significant role in investigating fair housing complaints against protected classes that are not included in federal legislation and therefore not investigated by HUD. DFEH's website provides detailed instructions for filing a complaint, the complaint process, appealing a decision, and other frequently asked questions.¹¹ Fair housing complaints can also be submitted to HUD for investigation.

Additionally, San Mateo County has a number of local enforcement organizations including Project Sentinel, the Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County, and Community Legal Services of East Palo Alto. These organizations receive funding from the County and participating jurisdictions to support fair housing enforcement and outreach and education in the County.

From 2017 to 2021, 57 fair housing complaints in San Mateo County were filed with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)—none of the complaints were in Atherton.

¹⁰ <https://www.dfeh.ca.gov/aboutdfeh/>

¹¹ <https://www.dfeh.ca.gov/complaintprocess/>

Countywide, most complaints cited disability status as the bias (56%) followed by race (19%), and familial status (14%). No cause determination was found in 27 complaints followed by successful conciliation or settlement with 22 complaints. Fair housing inquiries in 2020 were primarily submitted from the City of San Mateo, Redwood City, Daly City, and Menlo Park.

Fair housing complaints filed with HUD by San Mateo County residents have been on a declining trend since 2018, when 18 complaints were filed. In 2019, complaints dropped to 5, increased to 11 in 2020, and had reached 6 by mid-2021.

Nationally, the National Fair Housing Alliance (NFHA) reported a “negligible” decrease in the number of complaints filed between 2019 and 2020. The primary bases for complaints nationally were nearly identical to San Mateo County's: disability (55%) and race (17%). Familial status represented 8% of complaints nationally, whereas this basis comprised 14% of cases in the county.

NFHA identifies three significant trends in 2020 that are relevant for San Mateo County:

- First, fair lending cases referred to the Department of Justice from federal banking regulators have been declining, indicating that state and local government entities may want to play a larger role in examining fair lending barriers to homeownership.
- Second, NFHA identified a significant increase in the number of complaints of harassment—1,071 complaints in 2020 compared to 761 in 2019.
- Finally, NFHA found that 73% of all fair housing complaints in 2020 were processed by private fair housing organizations, rather than state, local, and federal government agencies—reinforcing the need for local, active fair housing organizations and increased funding for such organizations.¹²

Atherton has not had any explicit fair housing complaints filed against them. It is difficult for moderate and low income families to access the Atherton housing market. This creates an insulated group of wealthy individuals who are largely not confronted by housing discrimination, or, if they are, have the financial power to overcome it without filing a complaint.

In preparing this AFFH, the San Mateo County jurisdictions participating in 21 Elements participated in a discussion with the local fair housing organizations Legal Aid of San Mateo County and Project Sentinel to learn about fair housing

¹² <https://nationalfairhousing.org/2021/07/29/annual-fair-housing-report-shows-increase-in-housing-harassment/>

trends and concerns, as well as to discuss best practices in AFFH. Following this discussion, the consultant team contacted local fair housing organizations to obtain local data on fair housing complaints and lawsuits beyond what was available in HCD and HUD datasets. Consultants also obtained and analyzed data from HUD. These datasets were compared for duplicate cases and analyzed and appear in the graphics and tables in this section.

Outreach and capacity. The Town of Atherton has posted their Draft Housing Element for 2023-2031 and advertised to residents an ADU survey, a special meeting and study session with the City Council, and plans to host community forums in January to gain input on the final Housing Element.

Atherton could improve the accessibility of fair housing information on their website and resources for residents experiencing housing discrimination. Information on housing resources can be expanded on the on the town's website as well as information or resources for residents experiencing discrimination in housing or the Fair Housing Act. This could include providing contact information for local fair housing organizations, legal assistance, and general information about the Fair Housing Act and discrimination.

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Fair Housing Complaints and Inquiries

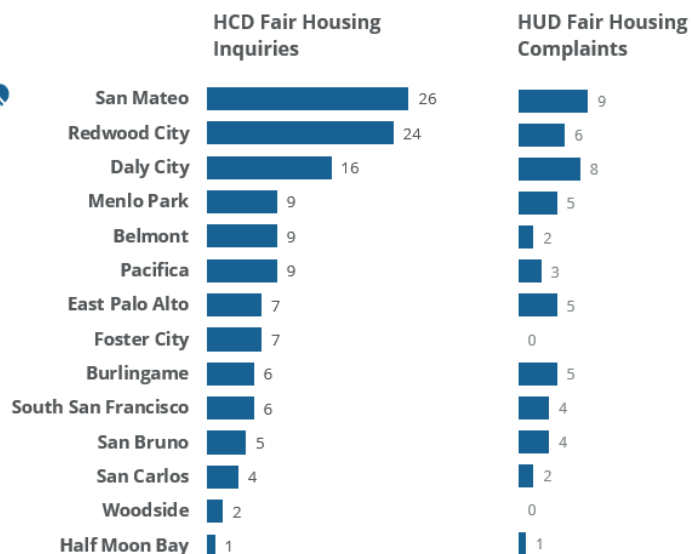
Fair Housing Complaints, by Basis, San Mateo County, 2017-2021



	Number	Percent
Disability	32	56%
Race	11	19%
Familial Status	8	14%
National Origin	3	5%
Religion	2	4%
Sex	1	2%

Total cases 57 100%

HCD Fair Housing Inquiries (2013- 2021) and HUD Fair Housing Complaints (2017- 2021)



Housing specific policies enacted locally. Atherton identified the following local policies that contribute to the regulatory environment for affordable housing development in the [towneity](#).

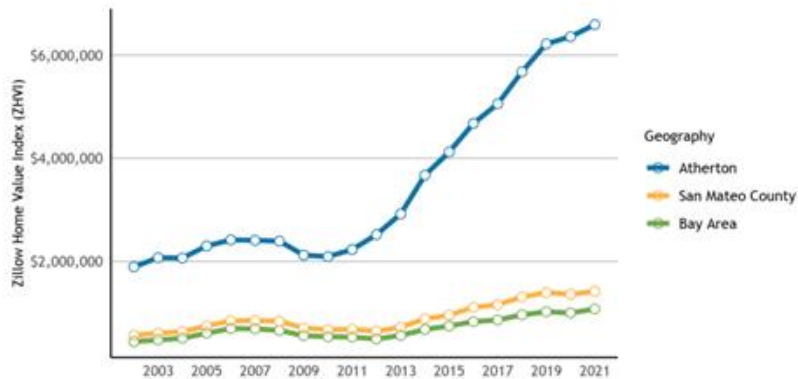
Local policies in place to encourage housing development.

- Density bonuses for affordable housing per State Density Bonus Law
- Exempt floor area for ADU and JADU construction
- Local Ordinance implementing SB9

Local policies that are NOT in place but have potential Council interest for further exploration.

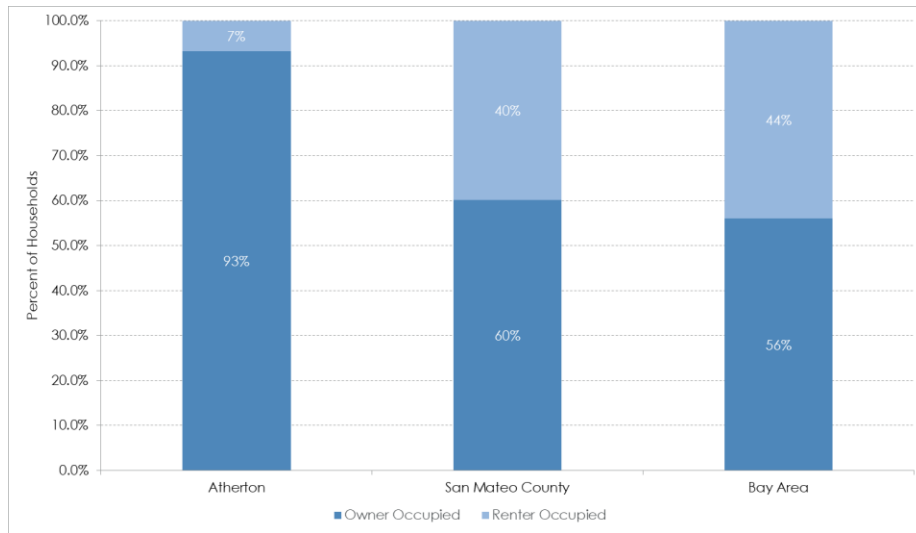
- Expanded ADU development and rental programs as well as incentives, to include reduction in fees
- Support for school and faculty housing solutions
- Multiple single-family ADU rentals on single-family zoned parcels
- Fair housing legal services
- Housing counseling subsidies

The greatest barrier to construction of affordable housing in Atherton is the high land cost. Property values in Atherton greatly outpace average land cost in other jurisdictions in San Mateo County. The current average cost of an acre is \$8 million. The Town believes that the high cost of land deters development opportunity for large-scale affordable housing projects. The Town believes that a distributed approach through the use of an ADU and JADU development and rental program mitigates the high cost of land and will ultimately be more successful. The graph below shows the radical difference in home values in Atherton that reflect the high cost of land as compared to other jurisdictions in San Mateo County and throughout the Bay Area.



According to the California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer (HCD data viewer), Atherton does not have public housing buildings. Atherton also does not appear to have a significant share of households using housing vouchers.

Compared to nearby Redwood City and Menlo Park, to the Town's knowledge, the Town does not have housing stock being utilized by renters with housing vouchers. The lack of presence of housing voucher users could indicate limited or no rental supply to house these residents. ~~should there be a need identified.~~



Bay Area policies are interconnected; Atherton's land use policies contribute to a lack of housing shortages in other areas of the county, as city and service workers are forced to other areas in search of affordable housing that is not found in the town in which they work. The figure above shows Atherton lacks renter-occupied housing compared to San Mateo County and the Bay Area. 40% of San Mateo County households are renters compared to only 7% in Atherton. This suggests that workers who cannot afford Atherton must rent elsewhere in the county, given the very limited numbers of rental units in Atherton. There are only 150 renter households in Atherton compared to 2,065 owner-occupied households. Both numbers have stayed relatively stagnant since 2000. Renters in Atherton are young: 74% of those aged 15-24 and 88% of those aged 25-34 are renters. Unless they benefit from family wealth, these renters must leave the town to purchase homes. Data is from ACS 5-year data (2015-2019).

According to ACS data, there are no multi-family homes, boats, RVs, vans or other types of housing in Atherton. 93% (2,021) of detached single-family homes are owner-occupied and 7% (150) are renter-occupied—providing the only rental stock in Atherton. All attached single-family homes (38) and mobile homes (6) are owner-occupied. Attached single-family homes have grown by only 30 homes and single family detached homes have lost 61 units in the past decade. The California Department of Finance counts six multifamily homes with two to four units built in 2020.

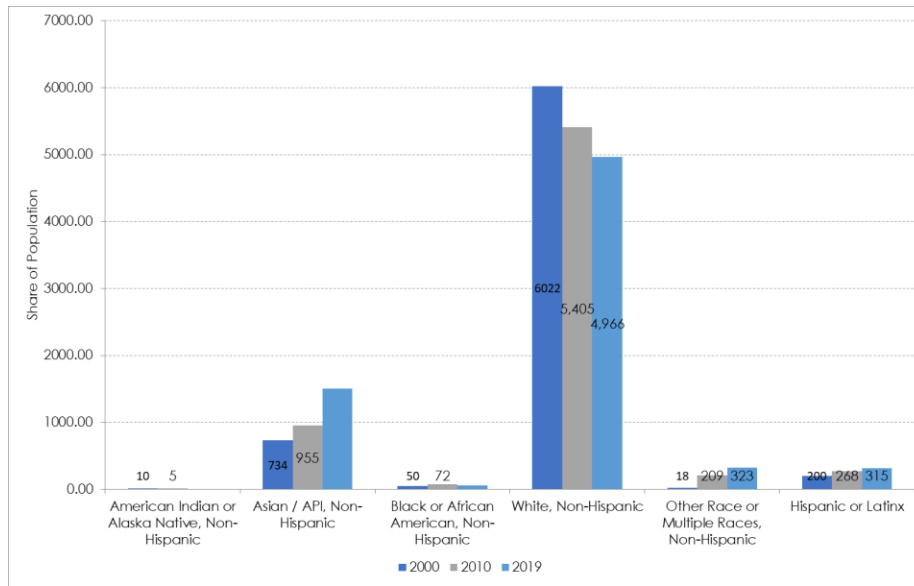
Local Data and Knowledge. The demographics seen today are rooted in the town's history. In the 1960s, continued disinvestment and urban renewal in areas surrounding Atherton, such as East Palo Alto, exacerbated housing and education inequality. Frustrated families in East Palo Alto petitioned for redistricting to address their concerns about education. The lines were drawn and redrawn, and eventually many Black students were bussed to Menlo-Atherton high school. Entrenched housing segregation translated to tension within the school. Black students felt unwelcome and white students felt unsafe in what developed as a microcosm of the exclusionary housing debate formed outside the school walls. The District Board of Trustees representing Menlo-Atherton High responded by limiting the policy to include only students living two miles or more from the school, strategically excluding Black neighborhoods as white students mostly had their own transportation. Protests and fighting ensued between students and white parents doubled down on efforts to remove Black students. One white parent said, "I'm not from the South. I'm a native Californian. I don't owe them anything. I've never done anything to them. Why should we have to subject our children to this kind of thing?"¹³ Overt tension has disappeared into the annals of history; however, ~~housing the affluence, beauty, and opportunities in~~ Atherton remain inaccessible to many due to its extremely high housing prices.

Housing and educational policy go hand in hand, and this example of exclusion is magnified through zoning code in Atherton that only allows single-family homes on plots a minimum of one acre. The code is as old as Atherton's incorporation in 1923 and inspired similar ordinances in Los Altos Hills.¹⁴ The realty board in Atherton "felt the only way to handle the minority problem was to set aside acreage and subdivide it for minority groups with schools, business districts, etc." But even this did not occur in Atherton, which continues to be almost entirely zoned for residential buildings. Harry Carskadon, a wealthy real estate agent in Atherton in 1947 was more explicit about excluding Black people and other people of color from the town. He said that the town was "not a proper place for Negroes, Chinese, and other racial minorities" and advocated for "white occupancy in the region."¹⁵ The population charts below show how Atherton's history is reflected in the demographics today. Data is from ACS.

¹³ <https://www.machronicle.com/menlo-athertons-race-riots/>

¹⁴ <https://belonging.berkeley.edu/rootsraceplace>

¹⁵ [Loewen, James. Sundown Towns: A Hidden Dimension of Segregation in America \(New York: The New Press, 2006\)](#)



3.340 Integration and Segregation

This section discusses integration and segregation of the population by protected classes including race and ethnicity, disability status, familial status, and income status. ~~The section concludes with an analysis of racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty and affluence.~~

Integration and Segregation

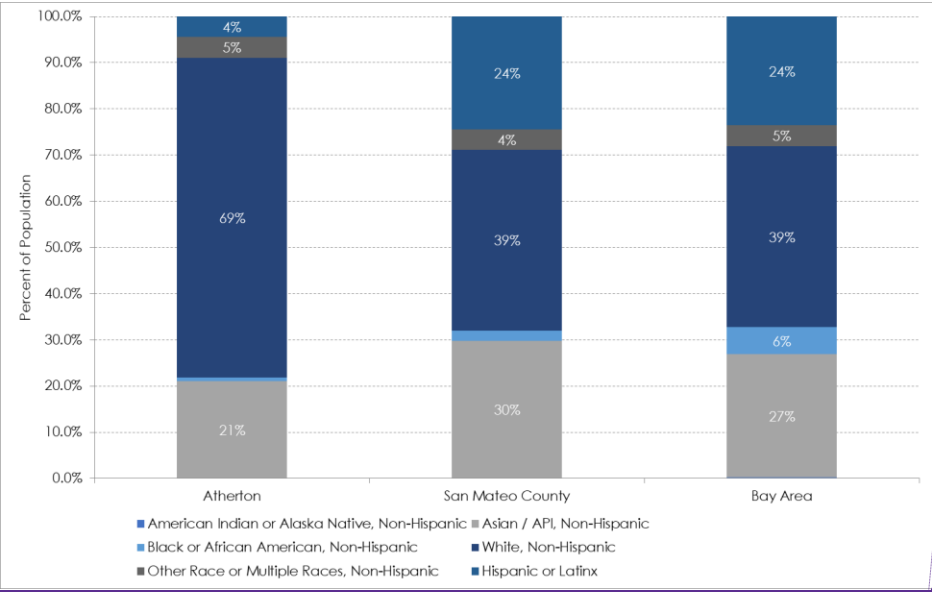
Integration generally means a condition in which there is not a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability when compared to a broader geographic area.

Segregation generally means a condition in which there is a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having

a disability or a type of disability in a particular geographic area when compared to a broader geographic area."

Race and ethnicity. Atherton is a less diverse community compared to the county. The largest proportion of the population is non-Hispanic White (69% v. 39% countywide), followed by Asian/API (21% v. 30% countywide). Residents of other or multiple races make up 5% of the population, Hispanic residents make up 4% of the population, and Black or African American residents make up 1%.¹⁶ The chart below, informed by ACS 2019 5-year data, shows the differences in racial makeup between Atherton, San Mateo County, and the Bay Area. Note that diversity by age cohort varies—older residents are less diverse with 89% of the population older than 65 years identifying as White compared to 61% of the population for children less than 18 years old.

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¹⁶ The share of the population that identifies as American Indian or Alaska Native is less than 1%.
Town of Atherton 2023-2031 Housing Element – DRAFT
August 2022

~~Older residents are less diverse with 89% of the population older than 65 years identifying as White compared to 61% of the population for children less than 18 years old.~~

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The Dissimilarity Index, or DI, is a common tool that measures segregation in a community. The DI is an index that measures the degree to which two distinct groups are evenly distributed across a geographic area. The DI represents the percentage of a group's population that would have to move for each area in the county to have the same percentage of that group as the county overall.

DI values range from 0 to 100—where 0 is perfect integration and 100 is complete segregation. Dissimilarity index values between 0 and 39 generally indicate low segregation, values between 40 and 54 generally indicate moderate segregation, and values between 55 and 100 generally indicate a high level of segregation.

The isolation index is interpreted as the probability that a randomly drawn minority resident shares an area with a member of the same minority, it ranges from 0 to 100 and higher values of isolation tend to indicate higher levels of segregation.

Disability status. The share of the population living with at least one disability is 8% in Atherton, which is the same as in San Mateo County. This has changed little over time, as the population was 7% in 2012. There are no census tracts in the town with a share of the population living with a disability above 10%. Geographic concentrations of people living with a disability may indicate the area has ample access to services, amenities, and transportation that support this population.

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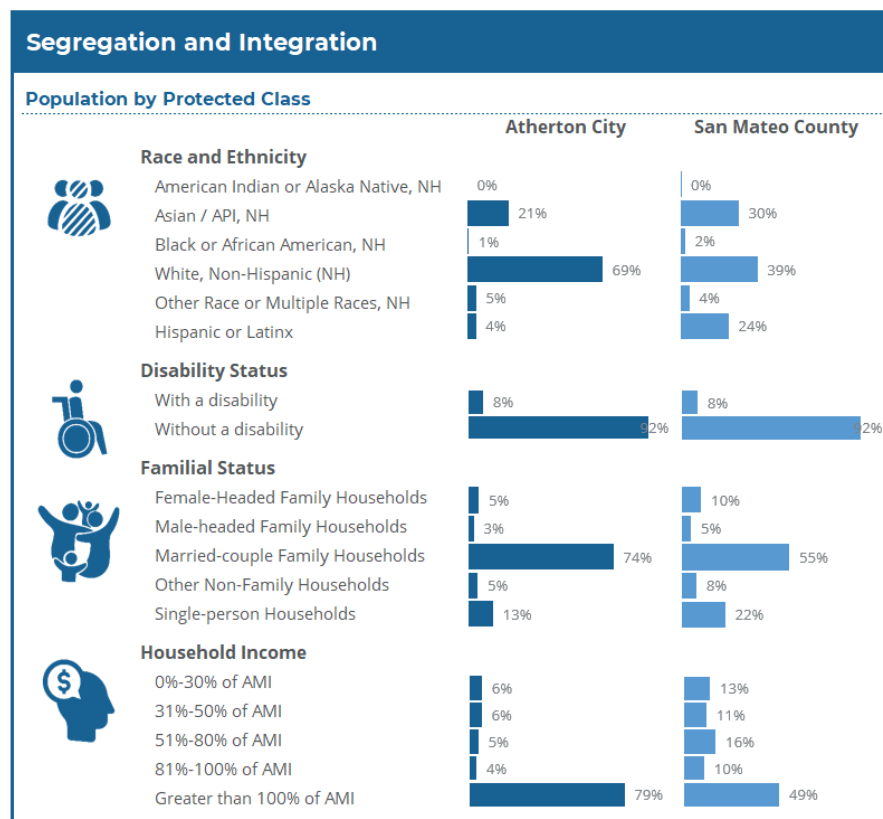
Familial Status. Atherton is home to more married-couple families and families with children than the county with 74% households being married-couple families compared to only 55% in the County. The town is home to fewer single-person households (13% v. 22% countywide). This is up from 61.7% of married-couple families in Atherton in 2010. The large, expensive homes in the area may draw successful couples in while also making it necessary to have incomes of two people to be able to afford the cost of living.

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The vast majority of households in Atherton are homeowners (93%). The number of housing units available by number of bedrooms and tenure is consistent with the familial status of the households that live in Atherton.

Household income. The household income distribution by percent of area median income (AMI) in Atherton is much more concentrated at above 100% AMI compared to the county (79% v. 49% countywide). There are no census tracts in the town with

concentrations of poverty rates over 10%. Zoning for exclusively single family homes also limits people with lower income from accessing the area, further driving up the area median income.



3.3550 Racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty and affluence

–Racially Concentrated Area of Poverty or an Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty (R/ECAP) and Racially Concentrated Areas of Affluence (RCAs) represent opposing

ends of the segregation spectrum from racially or ethnically segregated areas with high poverty rates to affluent predominantly White neighborhoods. Historically, HUD has paid particular attention to R/ECAPs as a focus of policy and obligations to AFFH. Recent research out of the University of Minnesota Humphrey School of Public Affairs argues for the inclusion of RCAAs to acknowledge current and past policies that created and perpetuate these areas of high opportunity and exclusion.¹⁷

It is important to note that R/ECAPs and RCAAs are not areas of focus because of racial and ethnic concentrations alone. This study recognizes that racial and ethnic clusters can be a part of fair housing choice if they occur in a non-discriminatory market. Rather, R/ECAPs are meant to identify areas where residents may have historically faced discrimination and continue to be challenged by limited economic opportunity, and conversely, RCAAs are meant to identify areas of particular advantage and exclusion.

R/ECAPs

HCD and HUD's definition of a Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty is:

- A census tract that has a non-White population of 50 percent or more (majority-minority) or, for non-urban areas, 20 percent, AND a poverty rate of 40 percent or more; OR
- A census tract that has a non-white population of 50 percent or more (majority-minority) AND the poverty rate is three times the average tract poverty rate for the County, whichever is lower.

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development Guidance, 2021.

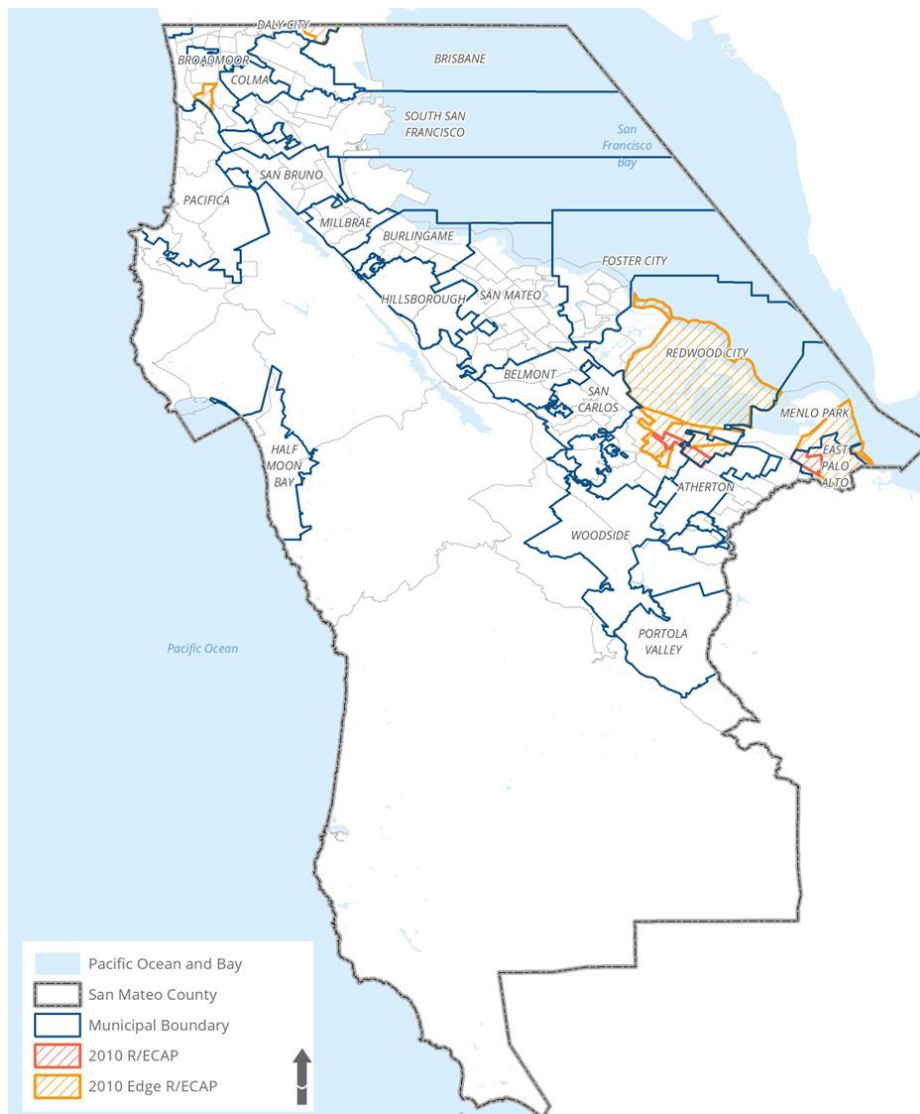
For this study, the poverty threshold used was three times the average tract poverty rate for the County—or 19.1%. In addition to R/ECAPs that meet the HUD threshold, this study includes edge or emerging R/ECAPs which hit two thirds of the HUD defined threshold for poverty—emerging R/ECAPs in San Mateo County have 2 times the average tract poverty rate for the county (12.8%).

In 2010 there were three census tracts that qualify as R/ECAPs (19.4% poverty rate) in the county and 11 that qualify as edge R/ECAPs (13% poverty rate). None of the R/ECAPs were located in Atherton in 2010.

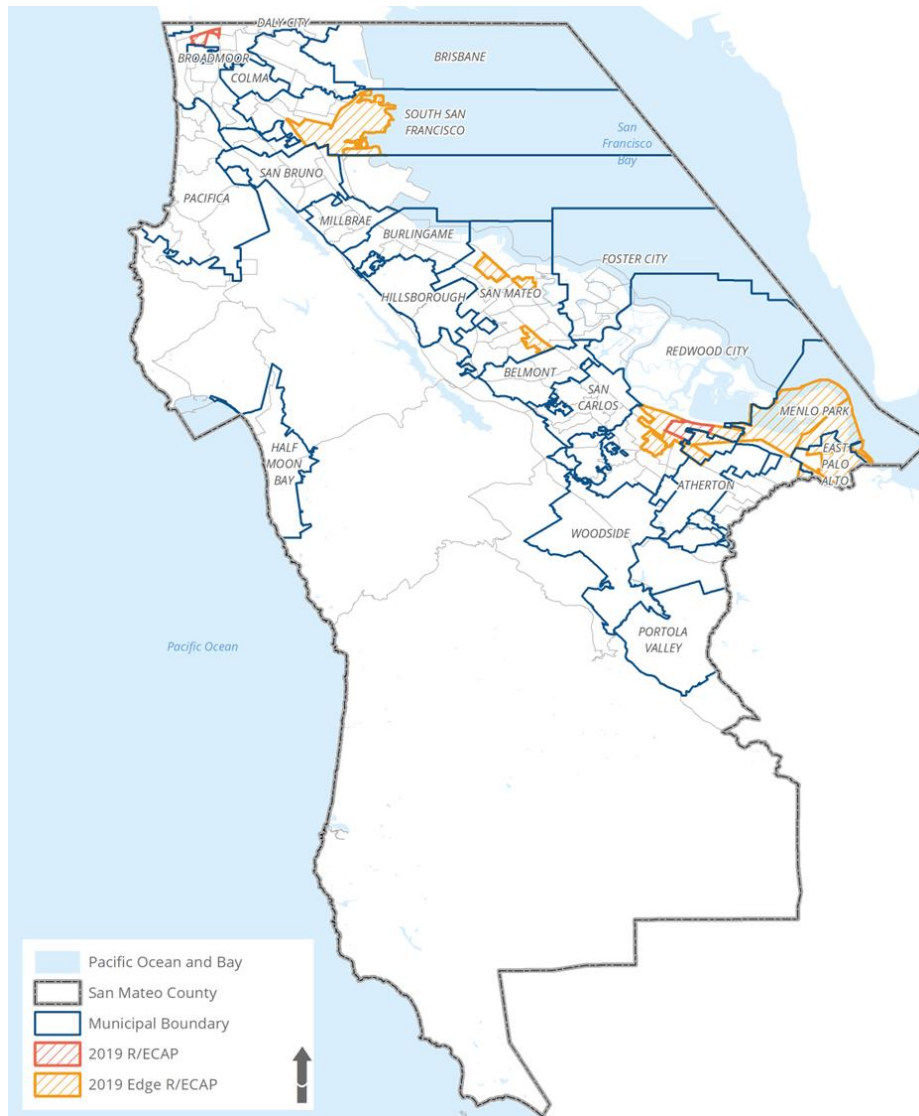
¹⁷ Goetz, E. G., Damiano, A., & Williams, R. A. (2019). Racially Concentrated Areas of Affluence: A Preliminary Investigation. *Cityscape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research*, 21(1), 99–124

In 2019 there are two census tracts that qualify as R/ECAPs (19.1% poverty rate) in the county and 14 that qualify as edge R/ECAPs (12.8% poverty rate). None of the 2019 R/ECAPs or edge R/ECAPs are located in Atherton. [Below is the map for R/ECAPS in 2010.](#)

[There are two R/ECAPs bordering Atherton in the Redwood City area and several more edge R/ECAPs. The cluster of R/ECAPs on the border of Atherton is significant, because it shows that 1\) Minority census tracts are not able to access resources West of Redwood City, including in Atherton, either because of low wages that cannot meet housing costs or not enough affordable inventory in Atherton to meet low wages and 2\) There are stronger minority communities that may feel excluded from the affluent, mostly white neighborhoods in Atherton and choose to live outside of it. Both of these options inform each other.](#)



In 2019, there remains a cluster of R/ECAPs and edge R/ECAPS on the border of the Atherton area. The only change in the maps regionally is the expansion of the East Palo Alto/ Menlo Park area as an edge R/ECAP.



RCAAs. HCD's definition of a Racially Concentrated Area of Affluence is:

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- A census tract that has a percentage of total white population that is 1.25 times higher than the average percentage of total white population in the given COG region, and a median income that was 2 times higher than the COG AMI.

Atherton is considered an RCAA (based on 2019 data) because its total white population is 67% and the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) is 40%. The map below shows Atherton's proximity to other RCAAs. Atherton is largely surrounded by communities that are also RCAAs, however, as one travels West on El Camino Real towards Redwood City, there are fewer RCAAs. Although maps are not available through time, our analysis so far has shown that the white population has remained the majority demographic throughout Atherton's history. Atherton has also consistently had high home prices compared to San Mateo County and the Bay Area, suggesting that high income people are drawn to the area and are willing to pay a high price for large homes in the residential town. The Stanford area has more racial and income diversity from its student body and staff. The Palo Alto area is still expensive, and many employees of the University likely bypass Atherton and Menlo Park for cheaper housing in Sunnyvale and Redwood City.

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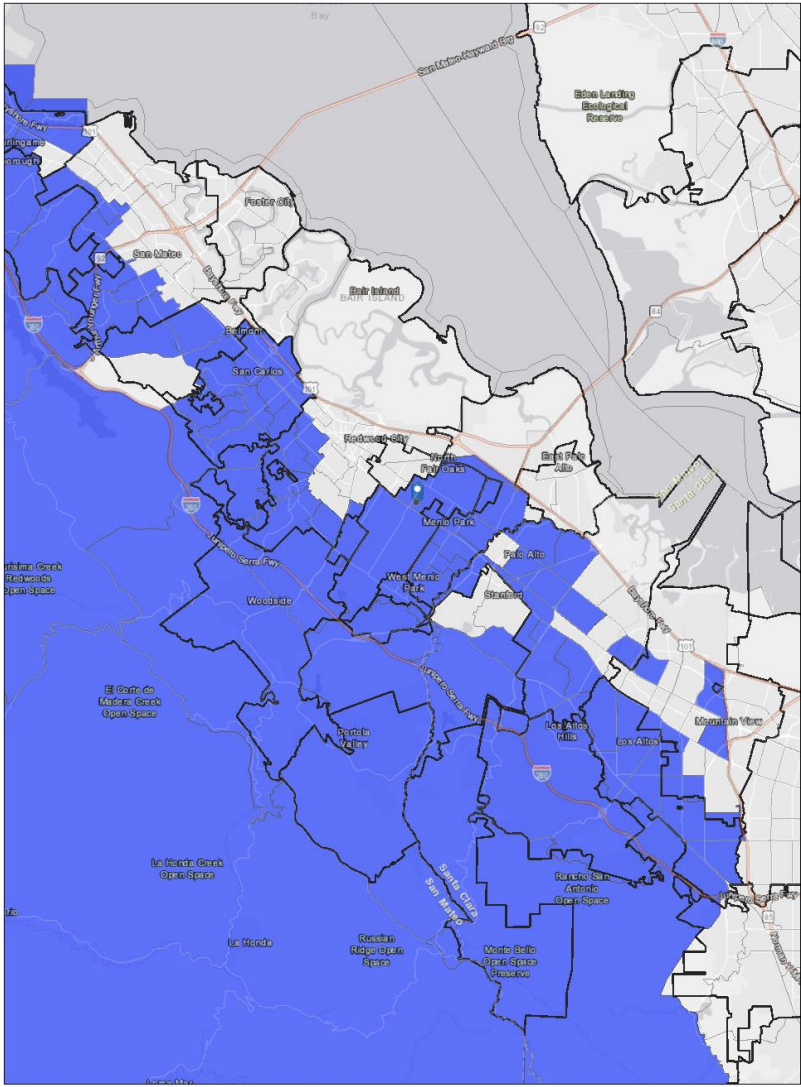
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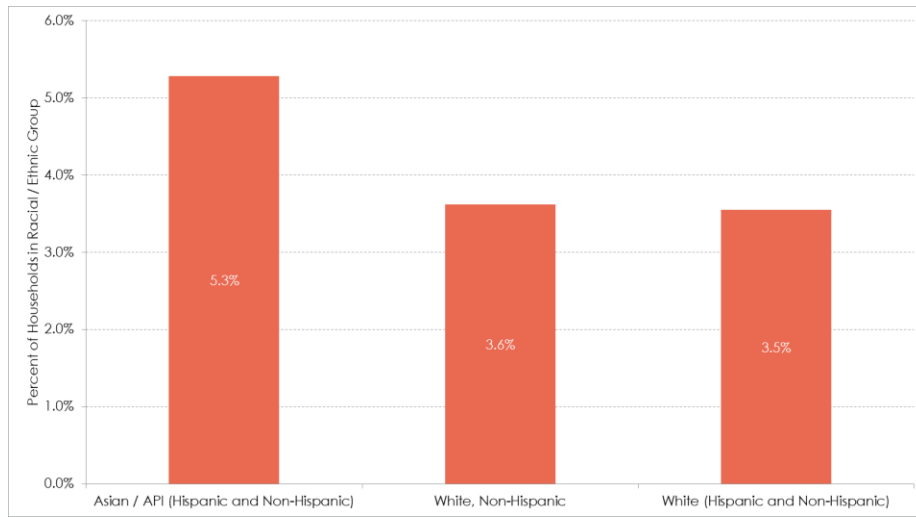


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City/Town Boundaries
(R) Racially Concentrated Areas of Affluence "RCAA" (ACS, 2015 -2019) - Tract
0 - Not a RCAA
1 - RCAA

1:144,448
0 1.25 2.5 5 mi
0 2 4 8 km
County of San Mateo, California, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

CA HCD

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Although poverty rates within Atherton are very low, there are still minor disparities by race. 5.3% of Asian and Asian Pacific Islanders are in poverty compared to 3.5% of white households. The 0% of Black, American Indian and Alaska Native populations face poverty in Atherton, but this should be interpreted with caution as the sample is far too small to draw conclusions. This chart shows that, although the area is considered a RCAA, within Atherton's small BIPOC population there are variations of experience,

3.360 Access to Opportunity

This section discusses disparities in access to opportunity among protected classes including access to quality education, employment, transportation, and environment.

Access to Opportunity

"**Access to opportunity** is a concept to approximate place-based characteristics linked to critical life outcomes. Access to opportunity oftentimes means both improving the quality of life for residents of low-income communities, as well as supporting mobility and access to 'high resource' neighborhoods¹⁸. This encompasses education, employment, economic development, safe and decent housing, low rates of violent crime, transportation, and other opportunities, including recreation, food and healthy

¹⁸ Neighborhoods with the greatest access to public parks, transit, schools, grocery stores, and health facilities.

environment (air, water, safe neighborhood, safety from environmental hazards, social services, and cultural institutions)."

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development Guidance, 2021, page 34.

The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) in collaboration with HCD developed a series of opportunity maps that help to identify areas of the community with good or poor access to opportunity for residents. These maps were developed to align funding allocations with the goal of improving outcomes for low-income residents—particularly children.

The opportunity maps highlight areas of highest resource, high resource, moderate resource, moderate resource (rapidly changing), low resource and high segregation and poverty. TCAC provides opportunity maps for access to opportunity in quality education, employment, transportation, and environment. Opportunity scores are presented on a scale from zero to one and the higher the number, the more positive the outcomes.

Education. TCAC's education score is based on math proficiency, reading proficiency, high school graduation rates, and the student poverty rate. According to TCAC's educational opportunity map, census tracts in Atherton score between 0.25 and 0.75—opportunity scores are presented on a scale from zero to one and the higher the number, the more positive the outcomes. The census tract scoring between 0.25 and 0.50 is located west of El Camino Real and the census tract to the east scores between 0.50 and 0.75.

Patterns within San Mateo County reveal that over the last decade, schools have become increasingly more diverse, with Hispanic students making up 38% of enrollments. Ravenswood and Redwood City, to the West and Northeast of Atherton respectively, both have the highest number of Hispanic students at 84% and 70%. In Redwood City Elementary, just outside of Atherton, more than one-third of students are English learners. This could confound educational outcomes compared to schools with more efficient English speakers.

An astounding 30% of students at Ravenswood Elementary are experiencing homelessness compared to the county-rate of 2%. Without a stable place to complete school work and, most importantly, feel safe and secure, students are unable to reach their full potential and thus lower the education scores. There are limited affordable housing options in Atherton and other jurisdictions surrounding Ravenswood for families to access once they are displaced.

Atherton is served by the Menlo Park City, Redwood City, and Las Lomas Elementary School Districts; and the Sequoia Union Unified High School District.

Menlo Park City Elementary experienced an increase in enrollment of 6% from 2010 to 2020, while enrollment in Redwood City Elementary and Las Lomas Elementary decreased 11% and 16% respectively. This represents a much larger decrease than the one percent decrease experienced in the county.

Enrollment in Sequoia Union Unified High School District increased by 18% from 2010 to 2020.

Enrollment composition by race and ethnicity varies by district. Menlo Park City Elementary and Las Lomas Elementary have a higher share of White students than San Mateo County (55%, and 53% respectively, v. 26%). Redwood City Elementary has a much higher share of Hispanic students than San Mateo County (70% v. 38%). The enrollment composition in Sequoia Union High School District is similar to the countywide distribution.

Atherton has received an average of 18 short-term enrollments of migrant student workers per year according to California Department of Education data. This is significantly fewer than the county level, which sees an average of 416 per year.

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Overall, 29% of public-school students in San Mateo County qualify for reduced lunch. This was substantially higher in Redwood City Elementary School District, where 56% of students qualify for reduced lunch, which includes Atherton's Adelante Selby Spanish Immersion School. County-wide, 20% of public-school students are English learners. Again, this rate is higher at Redwood City Elementary, where 38% of students are English learners.

Atherton has received an average of 18 short-term enrollments of migrant student workers per year according to California Department of Education data. This is significantly fewer than the county level, which sees an average of 416 per year.

In contrast, the share of students who qualify for reduced lunch, are experiencing homelessness, or are English learners is lower in Menlo Park City Elementary and Las Lomas Elementary is significantly lower than the countywide share.

Countywide 27% of Hispanic students met or exceeded mathematics testing standards and 40% met or exceeded English testing standards. Hispanic students in Menlo Park City Elementary, Las Lomas Elementary, and Redwood City Elementary, which includes Atherton's Adelante Selby Spanish Immersion School, performed better

compared to the county (55%, 44%, and 34% respectively in mathematics and 62%, 65%, and 43% in English).

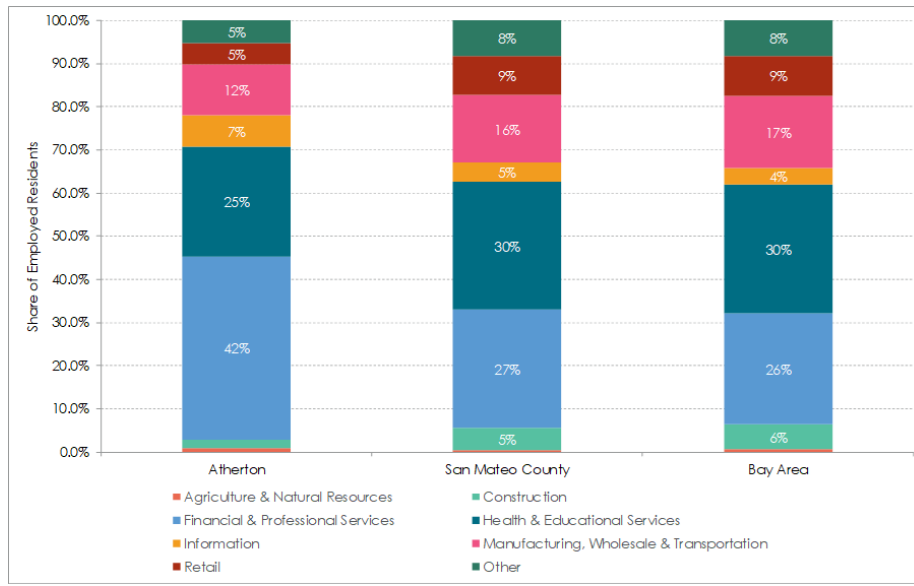
Many high schoolers in the county met admission standards for a University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) school. Of the high school districts in San Mateo County, Sequoia Union had the highest rate of graduates who met such admission standards at 69% followed by San Mateo Union High with 68%. Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and Black students in the Sequoia Union district were less likely to meet the admission standards with rates of 38%, 55%, and 50% respectively.

Despite the high share of students meeting college admission standards, Sequoia Union has the second to lowest college going rate, at 70%. The highest rate was 77% in San Mateo Union High.

In addition, Sequoia Union district has the highest dropout rate in the County (10%) and dropout rates among Pacific Islander (20%), Hispanic (16%), and Black (12%) students are much higher. Students with disabilities and those learning English dropped out at the highest rate at 24% and 27%, respectively. This is a sign that the district does not offer adequate support for students facing barriers because of their race, language skill, and disability. However, there are promising increases in diversity of school staff that serve as an advantage to a diverse student body.

Another possible reason can be traced to chronic absenteeism, which means students miss more than 10% of school days. 17% of student in the Sequoia Union high school districts struggle with chronic absenteeism, which drastically lowers test scores and social engagement with peers and mentors. Black and Hispanic students were more likely to be chronically absent. Schools with more homeless students also saw more chronic absenteeism, illuminating a connection between school performance and stable housing.

Employment. The top three industries by number of jobs in Atherton include professional and managerial services, health and educational services, and arts and recreation services. In the terms of job holders, the top industries are professional and managerial services, and health and educational services. The chart below shows employment by industry and region.



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Atherton has a lower job to household ratio when compared to the county at 1.14 and 1.59 respectively. The town has a slightly higher unemployment rate than the county, but saw a sharp incline in the unemployment rate in 2020 that has yet to return to pre pandemic levels.

TCAC's economic opportunity score is comprised of poverty, adult educational attainment, employment, job proximity, and median home value. The entire town area scores more than 0.75 for economic opportunity—highest economic outcome.

HUD's job proximity index shows the eastern part of the town in relatively close proximity to jobs (score between 60 to 80) while the western part scores between 40 and 60—on a scale from zero to 100 where 100 is the closest proximity to jobs.

There are several barriers to high paying jobs for protected classes, most of which can be traced back to educational opportunities and outcomes. As highlighted in the previous education section, Black, Hispanic, and English language learners have the highest school absenteeism and drop out rate in the school district covering Atherton. The majority of employment in Atherton is in financial and professional service sector and the health and educational services sector. Most of these jobs likely require education beyond high school. Because Black and Hispanic students are more likely

to drop out, their employment options that will provide adequate pay for housing in Atherton are drastically reduced.

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Transportation. This section provides a summary of the transportation system that serves Atherton and the broader region including emerging trends and data relevant to transportation access in the town. The San Mateo County Transit District acts as the administrative body for transit and transportation programs in the county including SamTrans and the Caltrain commuter rail. SamTrans provides bus services in San Mateo County, including Redi-Wheels paratransit service.

In 2018, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), which covers the entire Bay Area, adopted a coordinated public transit and human services transportation plan. While developing the coordinated plan, the MTC conducted extensive community outreach about transportation within the area. That plan—which was developed by assessing the effectiveness of how well seniors, persons with disabilities, veterans, and people with low incomes are served—was reviewed to determine gaps in services in San Mateo and the county overall. Below is a summary of comments relevant to San Mateo County. There were no comments specific to Atherton.

“San Mateo’s PCC and County Health System, as well as the Peninsula Family Service Agency provided feedback. The most common themes expressed had to do with pedestrian and bicycle needs at specific locations throughout the county, though some covered more general comments such as parked cars blocking sidewalk right-of-way and a desire for bike lanes to accommodate motorized scooters and wheelchairs. Transportation information, emerging mobility providers, and transit fares were other common themes.

While some comments related to the use of car share, transportation network companies (TNCs), or autonomous vehicles as potential solutions, other comments called for the increased accessibility and affordability of these services in the meantime.”¹⁹

A partnership between the World Institute on Disability and the MTC created the research and community engagement project TRACS (Transportation Resilience, Accessibility & Climate Sustainability). The project’s overall goal is to, “stimulate connection and communication between the community of seniors and people with

¹⁹ https://mtc.ca.gov/sites/default/files/MTC_Coordinated_Plan.pdf

disabilities together with the transportation system— the agencies in the region local to the San Francisco Bay, served by MTC.”²⁰

As part of the TRACS outreach process, respondents were asked to share their compliments or good experiences with MTC transit. One respondent who had used multiple services said, “it is my sense that SamTrans is the best Bay Area transit provider in terms of overall disability accommodation.”

The San Mateo County Transit District updated their Mobility Plan for Older Adults and People with Disabilities in 2018. According to the district, the county’s senior population is expected to grow more than 70% over the next 20 years and the district is experiencing unprecedented increases in paratransit ridership. The plan is targeted at developing effective mobility programs for residents with disabilities and older adults including viable alternatives to paratransit, partnerships, and leveraging funding sources.²¹

MTC also launched Clipper START—an 18-month pilot project— in 2020 which provides fare discounts on single transit rides for riders whose household income is no more than double the federal poverty level.²²

²⁰ In 2020, Caltrain voted to close Atherton’s station due to low ridership. Some residents thought this would be harmful to those who do not have access to a car or cannot drive, such as the elderly and disabled community.²³

Environment. TCAC’s opportunity areas environmental scores are based on the CalEnviroScreen 3.0 indicators, which identify areas disproportionately vulnerable to pollution sources such as ozone, PM2.5, diesel PM, pesticides, toxic release, traffic, cleanup sites, groundwater threats, hazardous waste, impaired water bodies, and solid waste sites.

According to TCAC’s opportunity map, census tracts in Atherton score between 0.25 and 0.75—opportunity scores are presented on a scale from zero to one and the higher the number, the more positive the outcomes. The census tract scoring between 0.25 and 0.50 is located west of El Camino Real and the census tract to the east scores

²⁰ <https://wid.org/transportation-accessibility/>

²¹ <https://www.samtrans.com/Planning/Planning and Research/Mobility Plan for Older Adults and People with Disabilities.html>

²² <https://mtc.ca.gov/planning/transportation/access-equity-mobility/clipper-startsm>

²³ https://www.smdailyjournal.com/news/local/residents-react-to-plan-to-close-atherton-s-caltrain-stop/article_3070cdd2-d539-11ea-ad6b-4b3eeab63a6c.html

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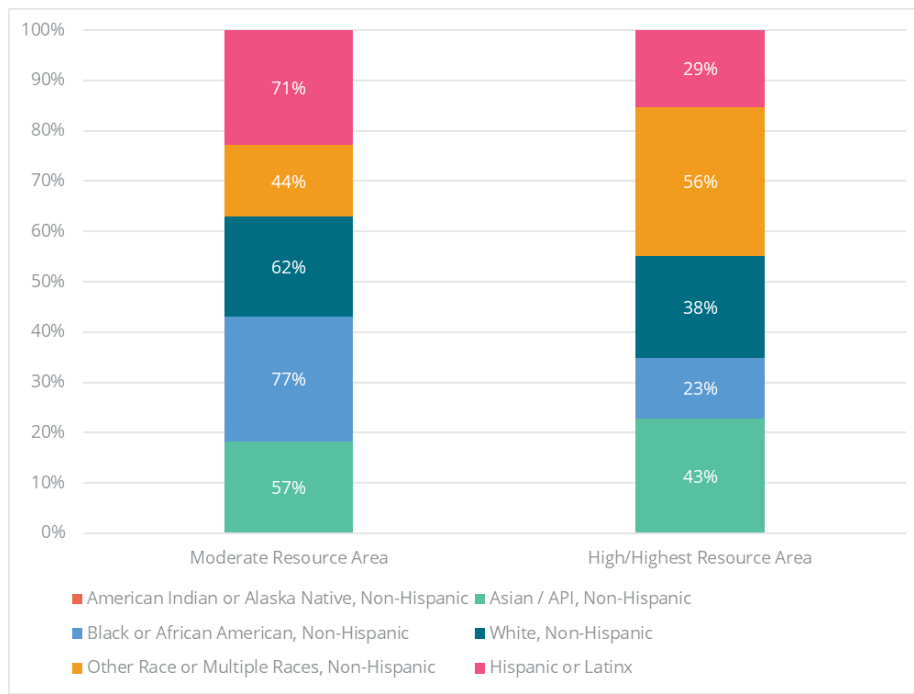
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between 0.50 and 0.75. The town scores the highest on the California Healthy Places Index (HPI) developed by the Public Health Alliance of Southern California (PHASC).

The HPI includes 25 community characteristics in eight categories including economic, social, education, transportation, neighborhood, housing, clean environment, and healthcare.²⁴

Disparities in access to opportunity. Racial and ethnic minorities are more likely to live in moderate high-resource areas compared to non-Hispanic White residents. The chart below details the percentage of households by race living in resource areas. Note that there are no households in Atherton living in a low resource area. 71% of Hispanic households live in moderate resource areas compared with 29% in high resource areas. Similarly, 77% of Black households live in moderate resource areas and 23% live in high resource areas. Non-hispanic, multiple race households have the highest population in high resource areas, however this population is relatively small with 323 households compared with 4,966 white households. In moderate resource areas non-Hispanic White residents make up 62.71% of the population compared to 38.67% in high resource areas. Racial and ethnic minorities living in Atherton are wealthier compared to the county and Atherton is home to a disproportionately small share of residents with limited English proficiency (1% compared to 7% countywide).

²⁴ <https://healthyplacesindex.org/about/>



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TCAC's composite opportunity score for Atherton shows census tracts west of El Camino Real fall within moderate resource areas while the rest is within high resource areas.

The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) provided by the CDC—ranks census tracts based on their ability to respond to a disaster—includes four themes of socioeconomic status, household composition, race or ethnicity, and housing and transportation. The index shows Atherton as a low vulnerability area.

Atherton does not have any disadvantaged communities as defined under SB 535, "disadvantaged communities are defined as the top 25% scoring areas from CalEnviroScreen along with other areas with high amounts of pollution and low populations."²⁵

Disparities specific to the population living with a disability. Eight percent of the population in Atherton are living with at least one disability, the same share as in the

²⁵ <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/sb535>

county. The most common disabilities in the town are ambulatory (4.5%), cognitive (3.1%), and hearing (3.0%).

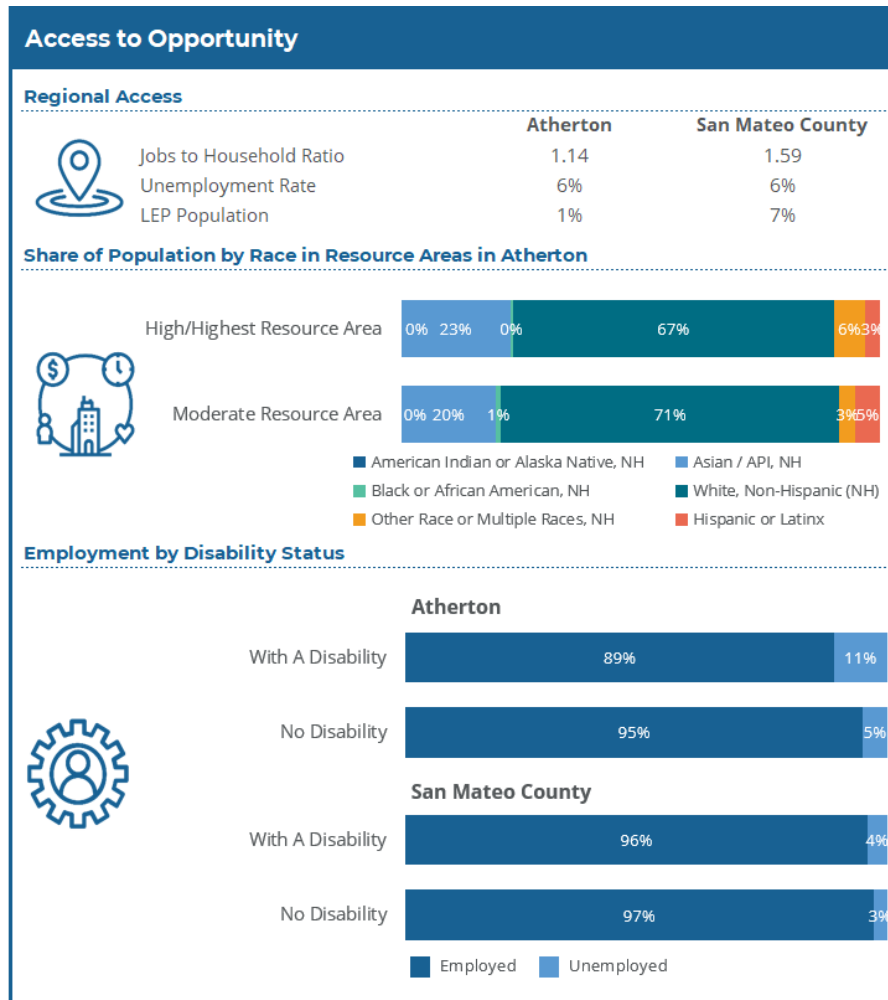
Disability

"**Disability types** include hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, self-care difficulty, and independent living difficulty."

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development Guidance, 2021, page 36.

For the population 65 and over the share of the population with an ambulatory or independent living difficulty increases. As mentioned above under access to transportation, San Mateo County is rapidly aging, therefore this population with a disability is likely to increase.

Unemployment is disproportionately high among residents living with a disability at 11% compared to 5% for residents without a disability in Atherton—particularly when compared to the county. High unemployment rates among this population points to a need for increased services and resources to connect this population with employment opportunities.



3.360 Disparate Housing Needs

This section discusses disparate housing needs for protected classes including cost burden and severe cost burden, overcrowding, substandard housing conditions, homelessness, displacement, and other considerations.

Disproportionate Housing Needs

"Disproportionate housing needs generally refers to a condition in which there are significant disparities in the proportion of members of a protected class experiencing a category of housing need when compared to the proportion of members of any other relevant groups, or the total population experiencing that category of housing need in the applicable geographic area. For purposes of this definition, categories of housing need are based on such factors as cost burden and severe cost burden, overcrowding, homelessness, and substandard housing conditions."

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development Guidance, 2021, page 39.

Housing needs. Population growth in Atherton has historically been driven by economic cycles. The town experienced a sharp loss in population between 1999 and 2000 and again between 2009 and 2010. Since 2010 population growth has been slower than the County's and the town has not reached the population level it had prior to the Financial Crisis. However, the town does not appear to have experienced a sharp decrease in 2020, with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Since 2015, the housing permitted to accommodate growth has largely been priced for above moderate-income households with 78 units permitted for above moderate-income households compared to 35 for very low-income households, 15 for low-income households, and 3 for moderate income households. The Housing Needs Data Report for Atherton indicates new construction has not kept pace with demand throughout the Bay Area, "resulting in longer commutes, increasing prices, and exacerbating issues of displacement and homelessness."²⁶

One example of a group who has found workforce housing hard to come by are the employees of the Atherton Police Department in Atherton. In 2018, employees advised the Police told the City Council that they faced long five-hour commutes on top of twelve-hour shifts and had little time to sleep. The commute was necessary because there are no affordable options in the region Atherton for their families. In the past, the town has used town-owned property as places for police to sleep. This solution was not sustainable for the town or police, who wanted to spend more time with their families instead of commuting.²⁷ This puts the town at risk of losing dedicated members of their police force because of housing issues. It also makes recruitment and retention difficult for other social services.

The variety of housing types available in the town in 2020 are predominantly single family (98%). Six multi-family multi-family homes were added in 2020, whereas single

²⁶ Housing Needs Data Report: Atherton, ABAG/MTC Staff and Baird + Driskell Community Planning, 2021.

²⁷ Atherton looking for place for officers, dispatchers to sleep between shifts | News | Almanac Online | (almanacnews.com). Town of Atherton 2023-2031 Housing Element – DRAFT August 2022

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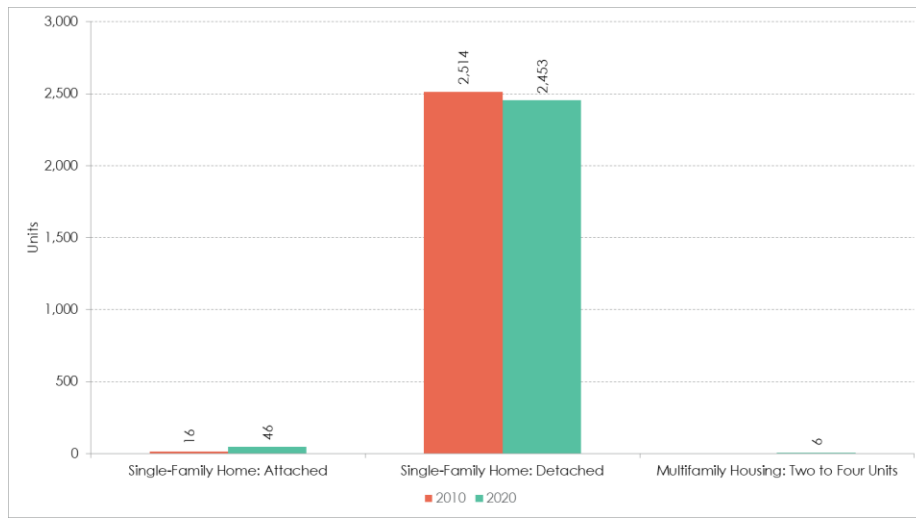
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family detached saw a decline in units and single family attached saw a small incline. Atherton has developed far fewer multifamily units than the region, thus people of lower incomes seek housing outside of the town. From 2010 to 2020, the multifamily inventory increased more than single family, but the city has a lower share of multifamily housing compared to other communities in the region.²⁸



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The majority of the housing inventory in Atherton was constructed from 1940 to 1959, with 1,087 units built between 1940 to 1959 compared to 180 units built in 2010 or later. Despite the aging housing stock, there are no reports of substandard housing conditions. This could be because all residents live in moderate or high resource areas where renovations are financially feasible and most residents are homeowners who are able to modify their units.

Compared to San Mateo County, the Town's owner-occupied housing market has a greater share of units priced above \$2 million. Ninety percent (90%) of units in Atherton fall within this price range compared to 19% in the county. According to the Zillow home value index, home prices have experienced exponential growth in the town and the county. The town is outlier, with the Zillow home value index at \$6.6 million compared to the county's \$1.4 million.

²⁸ Housing Needs Data Report: Atherton, ABAG/MTC Staff and Baird + Driskell Community Planning, 2021.

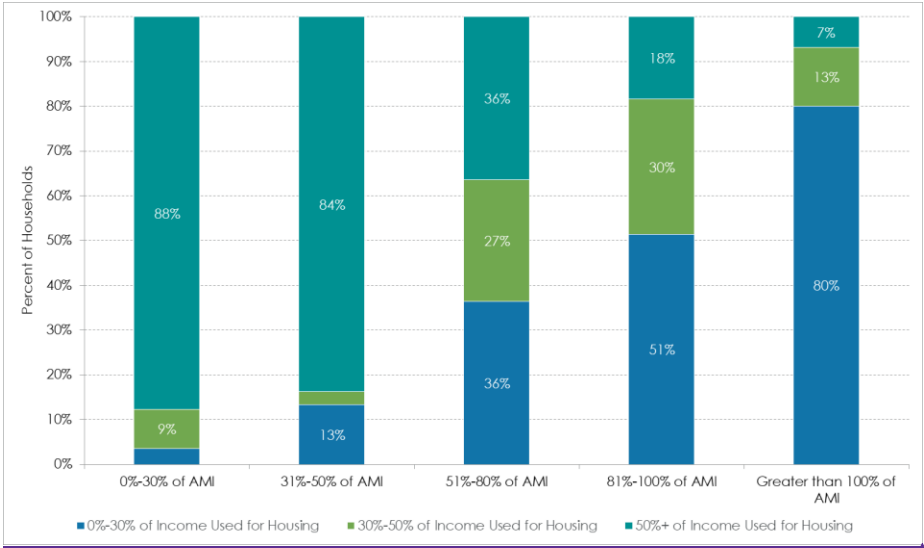
Given the small share of renters in the town, rental price trends are less accurate than the County's, but appear to have experienced high appreciation since 2014. Compared to the county, Atherton has more luxury rental units—67% of units rent for more than \$3,000 in the town compared to 22% in the county. A point-in-time Google search found no home for rent under \$5,000 per month. Workers would need to command very high incomes to rent in Atherton—and are thus inclined to seek out homeownership or lower cost rental opportunities in other communities.

Resident survey data provide evidence of more rental inventory, reporting that owners are renting accessory dwelling units (ADUs) to senior family members, students, school faculty, and local service workers at significantly reduced or below market rental prices.

Cost burden and severe cost burden. As expected, a low share of households in Atherton are cost burdened—spending more than 30% of their gross income on housing costs—compared to the county (28% v. 37% in the county).

Lower income households are more likely to experience housing cost burden. One out of seven households with income below 80% AMI are severely cost burdened—spending more than 50% of their gross income on housing costs. Cost burdened households have less money to spend on other essentials like groceries, transportation, education, healthcare, and childcare. Extremely cost burdened households are considered at risk for homelessness. [Cost burden suggests that wages have not kept up with housing costs in the area.](#)

[Cost burden impacts income groups differently. When cost burden is broken down by Area Median Income \(AMI\), there are stark differences. The chart below indicates these disparities. Although those with greater than 100% AMI likely spend the most on housing, their incomes are able to meet these costs. 80% of those in this group spend 0-30% of their income on housing. In contrast, 88% of those with 0-20% AMI spend over 50% of their income on housing costs.](#)



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As mentioned previously, racial and ethnic minorities living in Atherton are wealthier compared to the county, Asian/API and Hispanic households are less likely to be cost burdened than non-Hispanic White households. Households of other or multiple races experience higher rates of cost burden—56% are extremely cost burdened, compared to 16% in the town overall.

There are also differences by tenure. In San Mateo County, 29.6% of homeowners pay more than 35% of their income towards housing and 42.8% of renters pay more than 35% of their income towards housing costs. This is higher than in Atherton, likely because there are more people over 100% AMI. In the town, 71% of owner-occupiers pay less than 30% of income towards housing. Statistics on renter income to housing costs are difficult to calculate because of the low number of renters in Atherton, thus 51% of renter cost has not been calculated in ACS data. From what exists, 35% of renter-occupied households pay less than 30% of income on housing costs and 11% pay 30-50% of income on rent.

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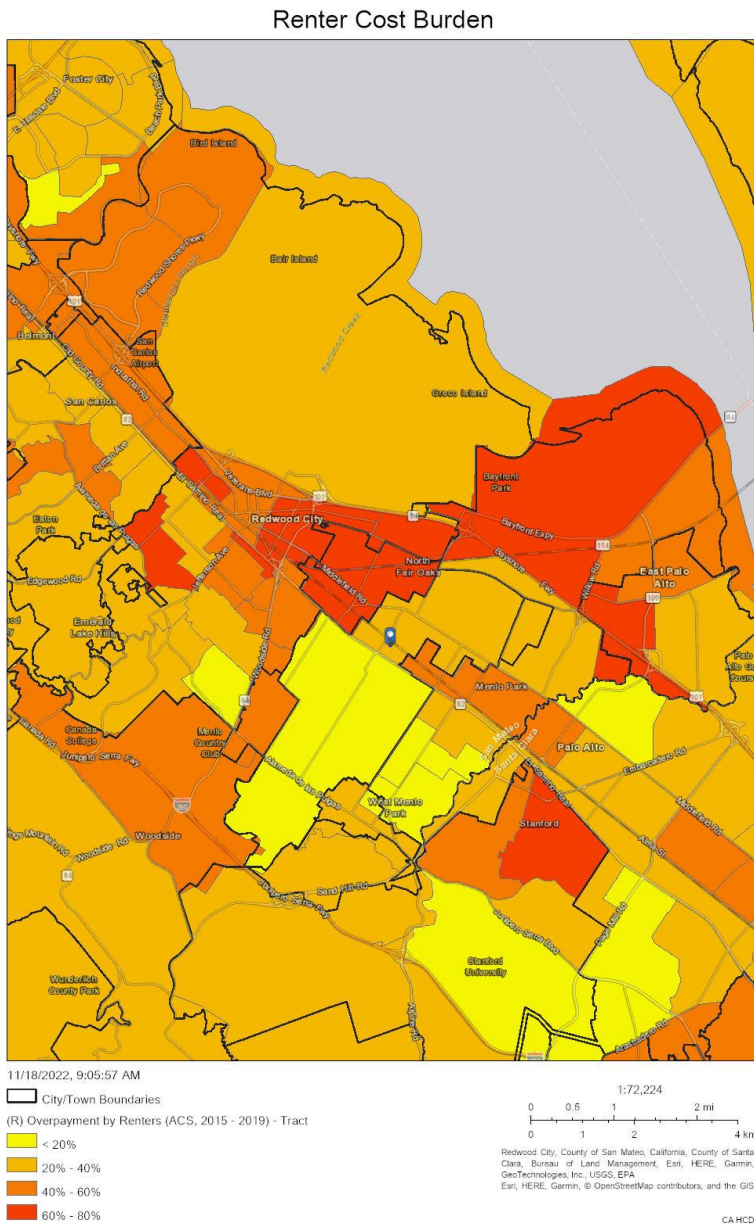
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The map below shows cost burden by census tract. ACS 5-year 2019 data shows 20-40% of renters in Atherton are paying more than 30% of their income on rent. Atherton is largely surrounded by cost burdened communities, showing the lack of affordable housing anywhere in the region. 60-80% of renters are cost burdened in the East Palo Alto and Redwood City area. It could be that there are more renters in this area because Atherton offers few renter-occupied units and thus residents of San

Mateo County who cannot yet afford a house are forced to pay a high cost of housing as renters in areas outside of Atherton. Southwest Atherton has less than 20% of renters who are cost burdened, but is similarly surrounded by communities that have more than 20% of renters that are cost burdened.

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Cost burden for homeowners is more significant in Atherton. This is not surprising given that there are more owner-occupied single family homes in the town and therefore there is richer data on owners than renters. At least 20% of ~~homeowners~~home owners in Atherton spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs. In Southwest Atherton, which notably had fewer cost burdened renters than other areas of the town, has the highest percentage of ~~homeowners~~home owners who are cost burdened in the town at 40-60%. Again, Atherton is surrounded by communities where over 20% of homeowners are cost burdened, suggesting that homeownership is still unaffordable to those even with relatively high incomes.

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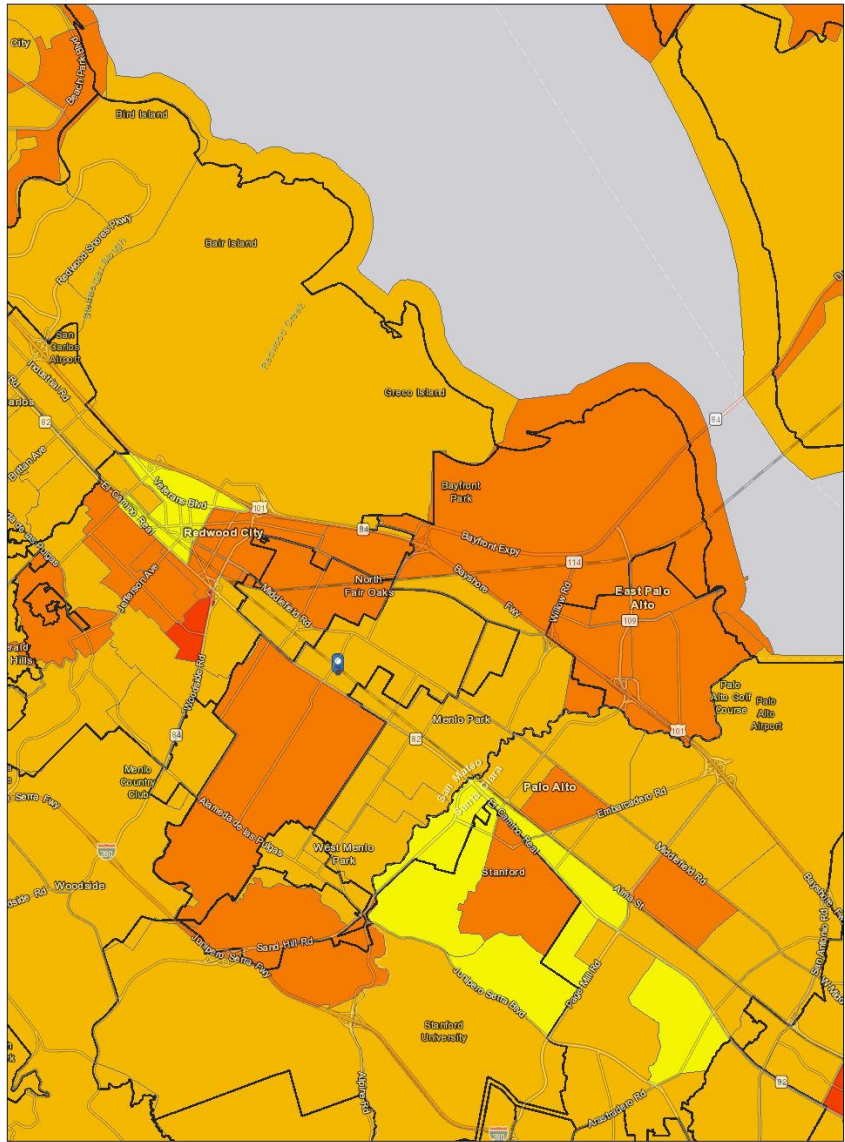
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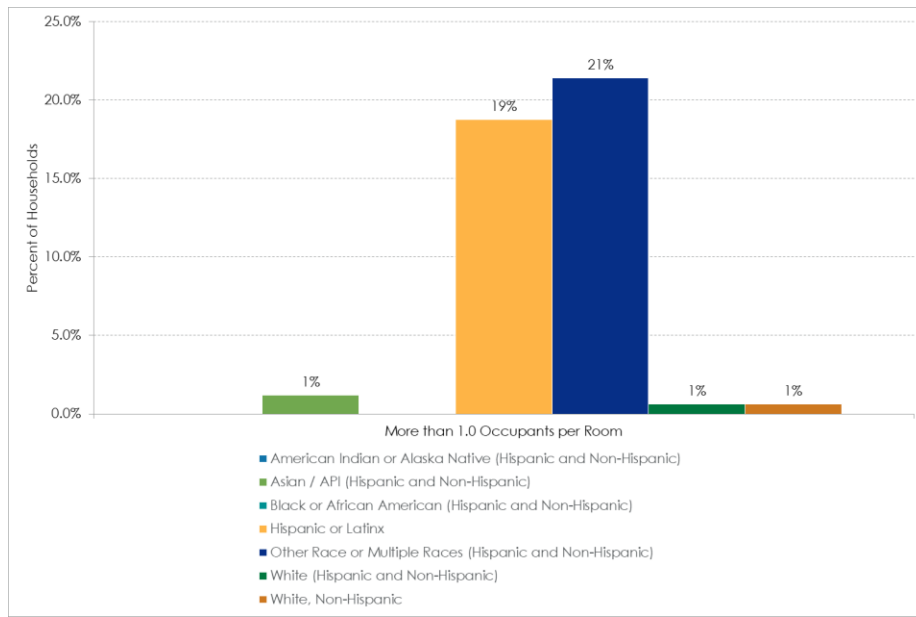
Home Owner Cost Burden



Overcrowding. The vast majority of households (99%) in Atherton are not overcrowded—indicated by more than one occupant per room.

Racial and ethnic minorities are more likely than non-Hispanic White households to experience overcrowding. Other races (21% of households), and Hispanic households (19%), experience the highest rates of overcrowding.

In San Mateo County, 6.9% of households have more than one occupant per room. This is slightly better than the state average of 8.2%.



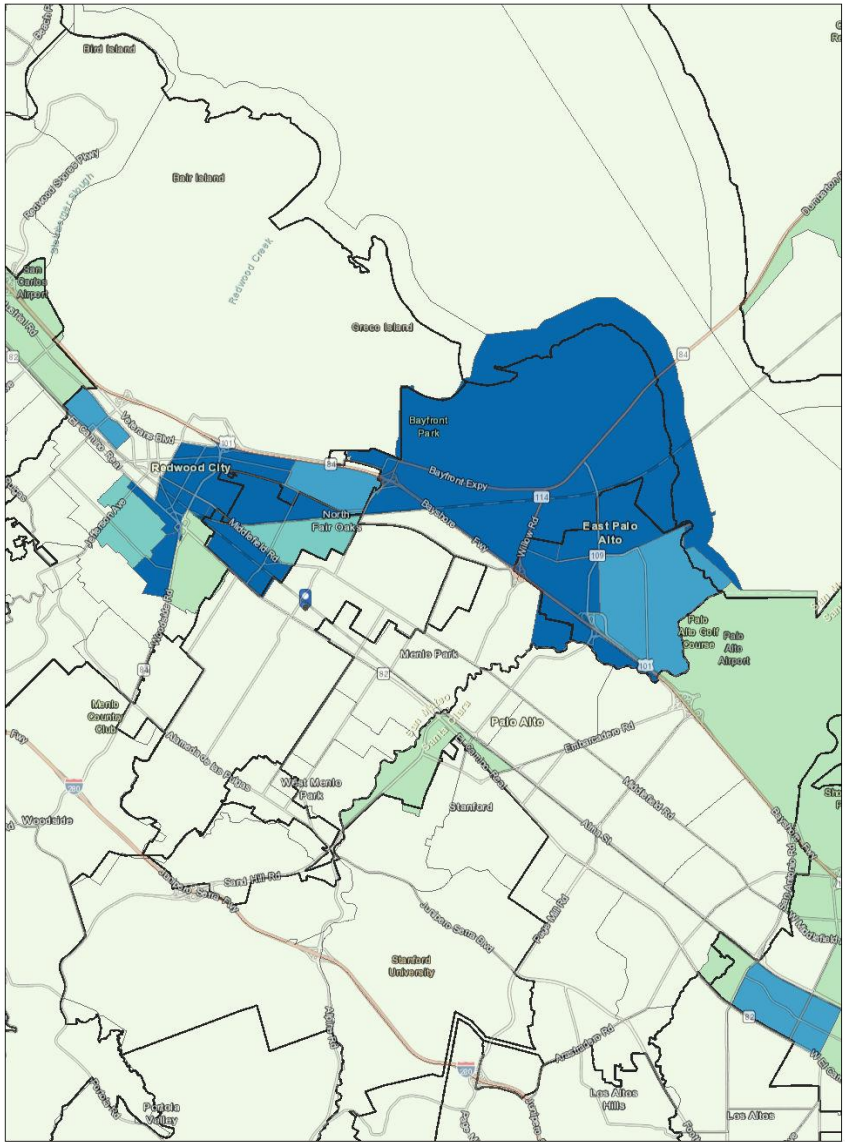
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Below, the map shows where overcrowding in the Bay Area is more common. East Palo Alto and Redwood City have the highest percentage of overcrowding in the region, likely because of their high renter population. Multifamily rental units have less bedrooms than single family homes. There are also higher populations of Hispanic residents in these areas that tend to have multigenerational, larger households which could account for the higher overcrowding rate.

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Overcrowding



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City/Town Boundaries

(R) Overcrowded Households (CHHS) - Tract

≤ 8.2% (Statewide Average)

8.3% - 12%

12.01% - 15%

15.01% - 20%

> 20%

1:72,224



Redwood City, County of San Mateo, California, County of Santa Clara, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc., USGS, EPA, Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS

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Substandard housing. Data on housing conditions are very limited, with the most consistent data available across jurisdictions found in the American Community Survey (ACS)—which captures units in substandard condition as self-reported in Census surveys. According to data estimates, the share of housing units with substandard kitchen and plumbing facilities in Atherton is zero, despite an aging housing stock. Despite the aging housing stock, there are no reports of substandard housing conditions. This could be because all residents live in moderate or high resource areas where renovations are financially feasible and most residents are homeowners who are able to modify their units. San Mateo County also has a low rate of substandard housing; 99.9% of households have complete kitchen and plumbing facilities.

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As shown in the map below, which shows the percentage of residents who do not have complete kitchen or plumbing utilities, live in severely overcrowded conditions, and are severely cost burdened, Atherton has less than 20% of residents in substandard conditions. In East Palo Alto and Southeast Redwood City, however, 40-60% of all households selected at least one of substandard housing issue. Substandard housing congregates in areas of low income because these residents do not have the financial leverage to improve housing conditions, have landlords who are unwilling to make improvements, or do not ask for improvements or report conditions in fear of retaliatory eviction.

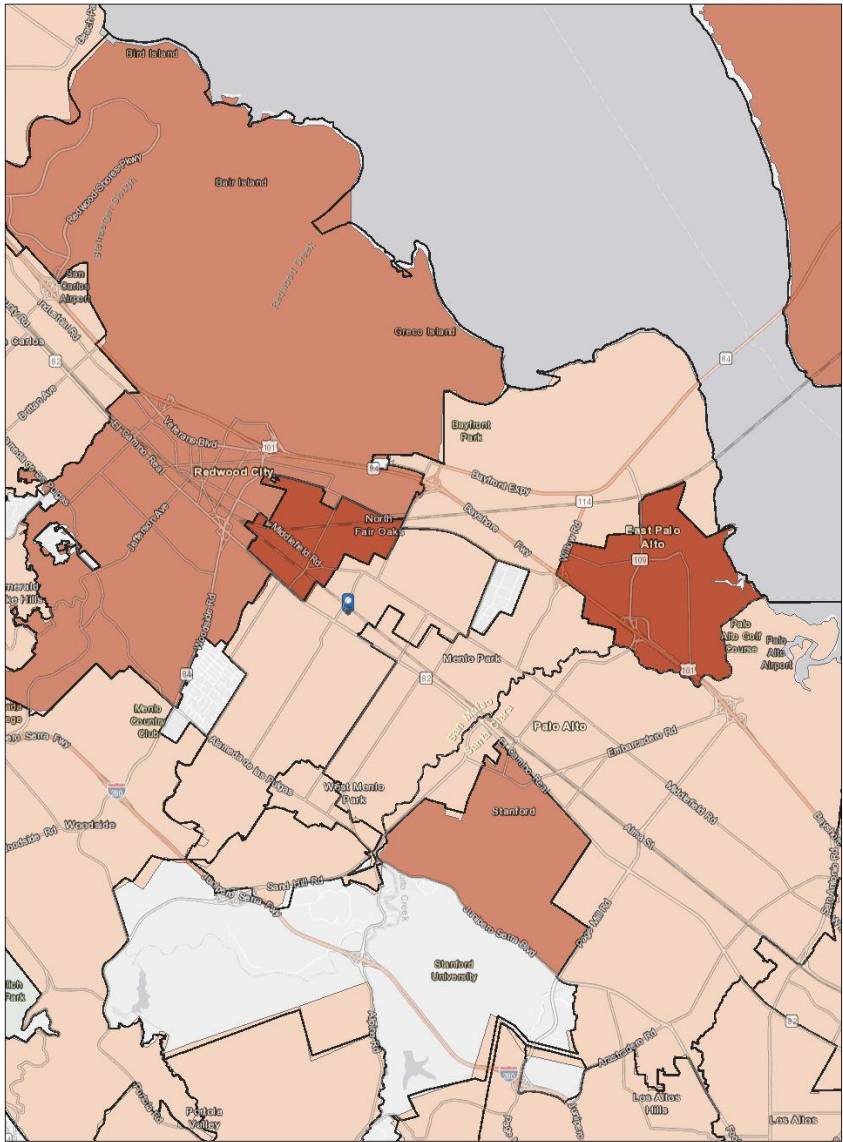
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Substandard Housing



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City/Town Boundaries

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Homelessness. In 2019, 1,512 people were experiencing homelessness in the county, 40% of people were in emergency or transitional shelter while the remaining 60% were unsheltered. The majority of unsheltered people experiencing homelessness were in households without children. The majority of people in transitional housing were in households with children.

People who identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native (6% homeless, less than 1% general population), Black (13%, 2%), White (67%, 51%), and Hispanic (38%, 28%) are overrepresented in the homeless population compared to their share of the general population. The disparities by race can be traced back to discrimination in the housing market and the exclusion of non-white populations from high resource areas. There are few housing options for low-income people in the region. Housing that is available at the market rate likely forces people to spend more than 50% of their income on housing, which puts households at risk for homelessness.

People struggling with chronic substance abuse (112 people), severe mental illness (305), and domestic violence (127) represent a substantial share of the homeless population in 2019. This indicates that there are not enough resources or beds for those experiencing mental illness, substance abuse, and domestic violence in the county.

Displacement. Owner households generally enjoy a greater amount of housing stability whereas renter households are more mobile. Atherton has no inventory of income assisted rental units. In San Mateo County, 417 units are at risk; 8% of the total assisted housing units in the county.

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Displacement Sensitive Communities

"According to the Urban Displacement Project, communities were designated sensitive if they met the following criteria:

- They currently have populations vulnerable to displacement in the event of increased redevelopment and drastic shifts in housing cost. Vulnerability is defined as:
 - Share of very low-income residents is above 20%, 2017
 - AND

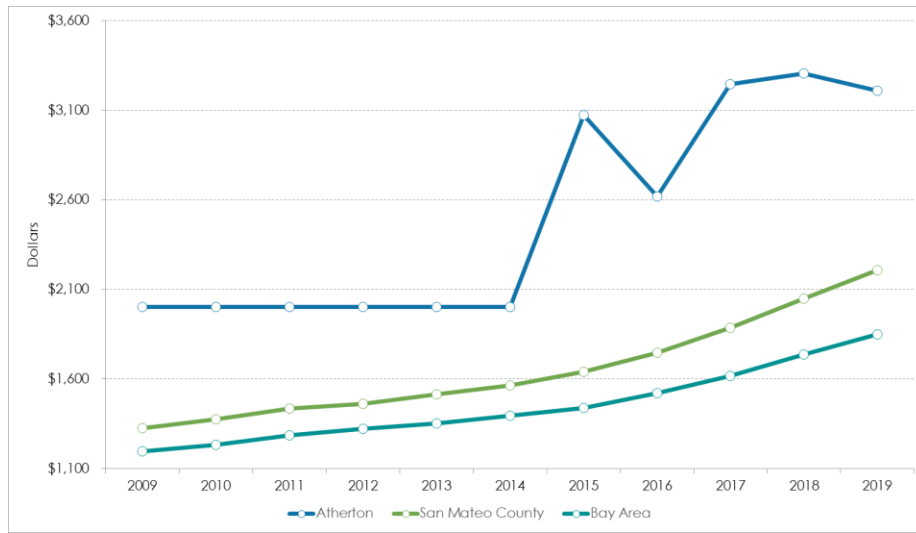
- The tract meets two of the following criteria:
 - Share of renters is above 40%, 2017
 - Share of people of color is above 50%, 2017
 - Share of very low-income households (50% AMI or below) that are severely rent burdened households is above the county median, 2017
 - They or areas in proximity have been experiencing displacement pressures. Displacement pressure is defined as:
 - Percent change in rent above county median for rent increases, 2012-2017
- OR
- Difference between tract median rent and median rent for surrounding tracts above median for all tracts in county (rent gap), 2017"

Source: <https://www.sensitivecommunities.org/>.

No census tracts in the township are vulnerable to displacement, however, the town must keep in mind that housing cost burden is a risk for displacement and 88% of residents below 30% AMI pay more than 50% of their income on housing. Atherton's rent is also far above regional median rent, suggesting that there is displacement pressure in place. The chart below shows median rent in Atherton, San Mateo County, and the Bay Area.

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As discussed in the previous section regarding R/ECAPs, Atherton is nearby edge R/ECAPs in Redwood City and Menlo Park. This suggests that people who may be displaced from Atherton migrate to these areas and that people within Redwood City and Menlo Park who are displaced cannot access resources within Atherton.

Displacement can also occur because of natural disasters. Atherton is in San Mateo County, which is on the San Andreas fault and therefore has a high likelihood of severe earthquakes. Houses in California are generally made to withstand earthquakes, but those who spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs likely cannot save enough to repair severe damage. This means those of lower income are more at risk of displacement.

Access to mortgage loans. Disparities by race and ethnicity are prevalent for home mortgage applications, particularly in denial rates. Hispanic (60% denial rate) and Asian/API (29%) have the highest denial rates for mortgage loan applications in 2018 and 2019, compared to non-Hispanic White households (18%). These numbers suggest that traditional routes to homeownership are barriers to non-white households. Credit score, assets, and income disparities between races show in denial rates.

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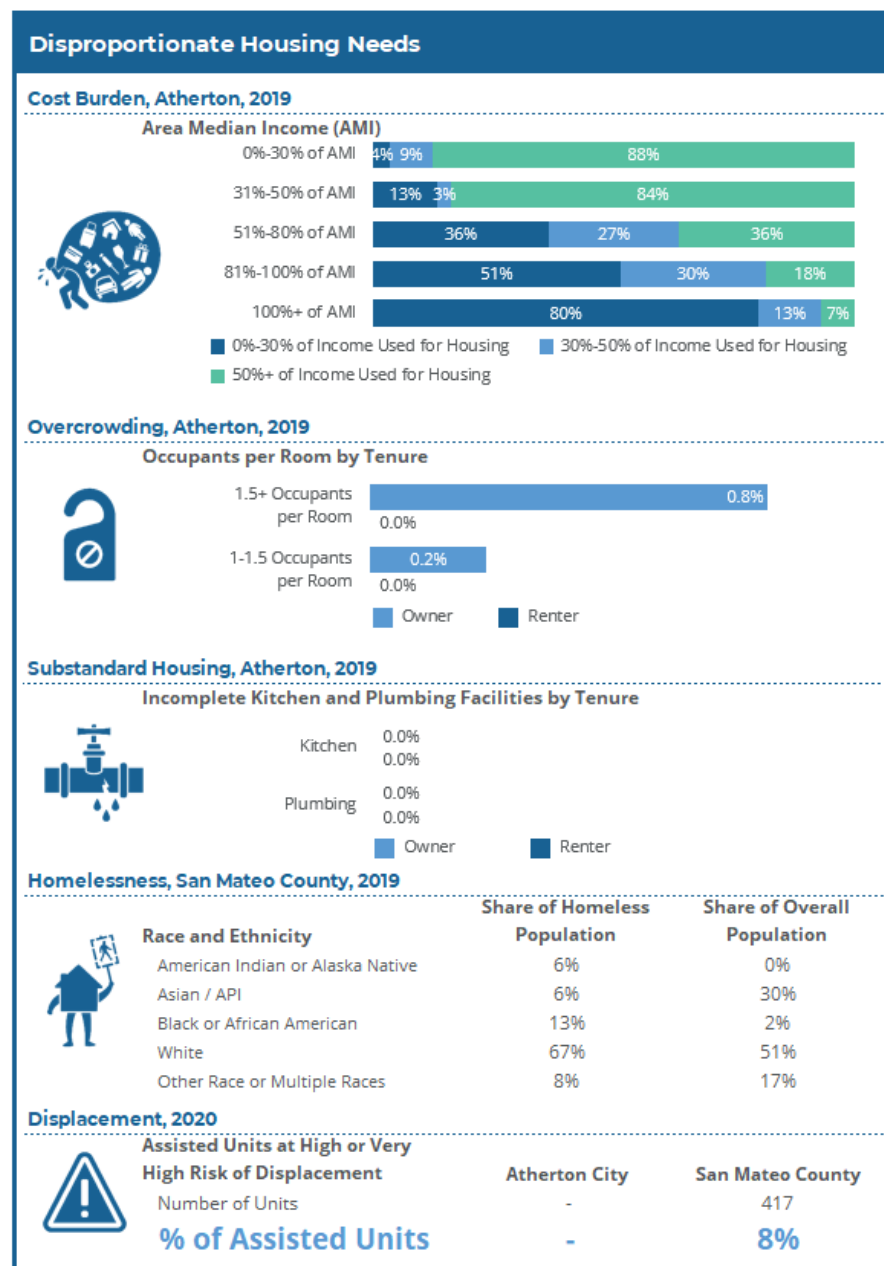
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3.370 Site Inventory Analysis

There are no R/ECAPs or edge R/ECAPS located within the Town of Atherton. Edge R/ECAPS within unincorporated San Mateo County have proximity to portions of Atherton along the western edge of Town bounding El Camino Real.

The complete inventory of identified opportunity sites is included as Appendix 5 and expanded up in section 3.410.

3.380 Contributing Factors and Fair Housing Action Plan

The ~~primary~~ factors contributing to fair housing challenges within Atherton is the high cost of land acquisition, zoning primarily for single family homes, and little affordable housing for those with moderate and low income who work in the town. Per an analysis completed in 2022, the average land acquisition cost for a single acre in Atherton is approximately \$8 million. The affordability of land is a high bar to the creation of affordable housing and the greatest barrier to development. The best opportunities for new affordable housing include ADUs and multiple family units on school sites where the land is already owned by the entity. The Town is continuing to see success in the creation of additional ADU units. The Town estimates that 60% of new ADU units to be built will be rented at very low or low-income levels. Based on existing precedent, these units are often used for housing for a senior family member, employees of the homeowner, students, or in other similar circumstances where the renter would otherwise be unable to find similar accommodations locally. This prevents the ADU occupants from displacing others from low-income housing that is available locally.

ADUs have several other advantages. They can be constructed at significantly lower cost than the cost to build a new multifamily unit. They can be located anywhere within the Town, which means such low-income units are geographically spread throughout Atherton. They are also politically popular and easy to permit.

The Town ~~will implementis pursuing~~ several strategies to further utilize ADUs as a tool for providing fair housing opportunities, including:

- Expanding ~~ing~~ community outreach to realize additional ADU development.
- Developing ~~ing~~ assistance programs for JADUs to make alterations easier and more cost effective so that additional units can be developed within the existing building envelope of houses and made available at more affordable rates.
- Amending ~~ing~~ the Zoning title to eliminate the occupancy limitation on other accessory units, such as guest houses and pool houses.
- Creating ~~ing~~ an inventory of existing pool houses and guest houses, and then working with a nonprofit to connect homeowners to prospective renters.

- ~~Amend the code to increase~~~~Consider increasing~~ the height limit to allow ADUs to be constructed above garages.
- ~~Amend~~~~Consider amending~~ the zoning code to allow two ADUs to be constructed on a property.
- ~~Amend~~~~Consider amending~~ the zoning code to allow multiple ADUs to be rented on a property.
- ~~Amend~~~~Consider amending~~ the fee resolution to remove the planning review fees for ADUs.
- Adopting an affordable housing impact fee on single family construction. The Town will make available funds from this program to provide very low-income rental assistance for eligible households identified by HIP.

The Town's complete strategy related to encouraging ADU production and the rental of these units is provided in section 3.812.

Additionally, the Town will be providing additional fair housing resources and training for property owners, real estate agents, and tenants, per section 3.823 E. This will be provided through a collaboration with other cities and towns, Project Sentinel, or another similar organization. This will provide information on reasonable accommodation and issues related to income and other forms of discrimination. This training could be mandated for multi-family developers, property owners and any resident renting an ADU or similar unit. The Town will also create a webpage to host this information and improve awareness around fair housing training, issues and available programs. The webpage will also provide information on filing fair housing complaints with HCD or HUD.

Lastly, as part of its ADU rental strategy, **the Town will implement a program to affirmatively market low-income units** to households that are under-represented in the Town in comparison to neighboring jurisdictions and the County. To examine the effectiveness and interest in the ADU strategy, a survey of potential renters in the area, such as employees of homeowners, school and city staff, and elderly individuals would also be useful.

3.400 HOUSING RESOURCES

3.410 Inventory of Sites Suitable for Residential Development

3.411 Parcel-specific List of Available Sites

This section contains an inventory of specific sites suitable for residential development so that a comparison may be made with Atherton's new construction need by affordability category with its residential development capacity.

The accompanying table (Appendix 5) identifies lands suitable for residential development in Atherton. The HCD Electronic Housing Element Site Inventory Form has been used. Each site is identified by address and assessor's parcel number and includes the site acreage and existing land use. Existing zoning falls into the categories listed below. It should be noted that Atherton has only four zoning districts, the three listed below plus a Parks and Open Space District.

R-1A (Residential District) - Limits land uses to single-family detached homes on minimum one-acre size lots.

R-1B (Residential District)-Limits uses to single-family detached homes on minimum size 13,500 square foot (0.31 acre) lots.

PFS (Public Facilities and Schools District) - Limits land uses to public and private schools including affiliated residential uses, town hall, library and other similar public and quasi-public uses without limitation on lot size. This district also permits single-family and multifamily residences pursuant to a master plan.

Menlo College – 1000 El Camino Real

Menlo College is a private 4-year college located at 1000 El Camino Real sited on 31 acres of property (including 50% ownership of Cartan Athletic Field and Wunderlich Athletic Field) serving approximately 750 students.

Public and private school properties are zoned PFS (Public Facilities and Schools) District in Atherton. The PFS District currently allows multiple-family residential uses that could accommodate housing for very low- and low-income households associated with primary nonresidential use of property on the same site.

Menlo College currently has 567 beds in 5 residence halls for its students with an additional 288 beds to be added in the fall of 2022. The on-site student housing frees up housing units in the community and addresses the needs of very-low-income students that were experiencing homelessness. The College also has 25 housing units for its faculty and staff. Most of those housing units are rented at rates affordable to low- and moderate-income households.

In recent discussions between the College President and Atherton Planning Staff, the President indicated that the College is very interested in providing additional housing on campus. He stated that there is always a demand for additional housing, that the existing units are almost always 100% occupied, and that shortage of affordable housing is a barrier to hiring. However, funding has been a barrier to housing production in the past. The letter indicates that the College could support 18 to 40 additional faculty housing units. Letter from the College President is included as an appendix. [Sites would contribute to fair housing by accommodating moderate and low income school staff. The Town should ensure that there are units for staff across the income spectrum, from teaching faculty to janitorial staff. This consideration should be applied to all premises willing to build affordable housing listed below.](#)

Menlo School – 50 Valparaiso Avenue

Menlo School is a private grade 6 - 12 school located at 50 Valparaiso Avenue sited on 26.7 acres of property (including 50% ownership of Cartan Athletic Field and Wunderlich Athletic Field) serving approximately 795 students. The school site currently allows for the development of multiple-family residential uses. The school expressed its interest in acquiring land adjacent to the school and developing 10-20 units within this housing element cycle. If the school were to acquire additional property, the Town would consider expanding the PFS zone to include the acquired property via existing zoning opportunities.

Sacred Heart – 150 Valparaiso Avenue

Sacred Heart Schools is a private preschool, K - 12 institution located at 150 Valparaiso Avenue on 60 acres for property serving approximately 1,195 students. The school site currently allows for the development of multiple-family residential uses, and adjacent parcels that may be acquired by the school in the future would likely be rezoned for Town of Atherton 2023-2031 Housing Element – DRAFT
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such a use. There are currently 5 apartment units on the campus and housing for retired Nuns at Oakwood. The school anticipates this facility being renovated in the future (15-20 years) to accommodate faculty housing. The school has a need for faculty and staff housing, although, it is not anticipated that the school will develop new housing units during this housing element cycle.

Public Schools

Public schools in Atherton also have an identified need for teacher and faculty housing. These schools have the opportunity to create housing using the California Teacher Housing Act of 2016. While the Town's Housing Element does not account for additional housing at these schools over the 2023-2031 Housing Cycle, it is highly likely that one or more of the institutions below will pursue such housing.

Menlo-Atherton High School

Menlo-Atherton High School is a public four-year secondary school in the Sequoia Union High School District serving approximately 2,400 students. The school and its athletic fields occupy 38.5 acres at 555 Middlefield Road at the corner of Middlefield and Ringwood Avenue.

Laurel School Lower Campus

Laurel School is a public elementary school in the Menlo Park City School District. Its Lower Campus is on 6 acres at 95 Edge Road in Atherton at the corner of Edge and Ringwood Avenue. The Lower Campus serves approximately 326 students in grades K-2.

Encinal School

Encinal School is a public K-5 elementary school in the Menlo Park City School District serving approximately 630 students. It is located on 10 acres at 195 Encinal Avenue at the corner of Encinal and Middlefield Road.

Las Lomitas School

Las Lomitas School is a public TK-3 elementary school in the Las Lomitas Elementary School District serving approximately 485 students. It is located on 9 acres at 299 Alameda de las Pulgas at the corner of Alameda de las Pulgas and Camino Al Lago.

Adelante Selby Spanish Immersion School

Adelante Selby Spanish Immersion School is a public K-5 elementary school in the Redwood City School District serving approximately 652 students. The portion of the campus within Atherton is located on 5.5 acres at 170 Selby Lane.

CalWater Bear Gulch Reservoir Site – 120 Reservoir Road

CalWater owns and operates 99 acres at the Bear Gulch Reservoir in Atherton. The property is located within the Town's Park and Open Space (POS) zoning district. This

district currently allows caretaker housing with a Conditional Use Permit. Due to the high cost of housing and new employee recruitment, CalWater expressed interest in constructing four new affordable housing units at this site.

To facilitate further development of housing at the Bear Gulch property, the Town will amend the POS zone to allow low and moderate-income multifamily housing by right.

Underutilized Parcels (Further Subdivision and/or SB 9 Subdivision)

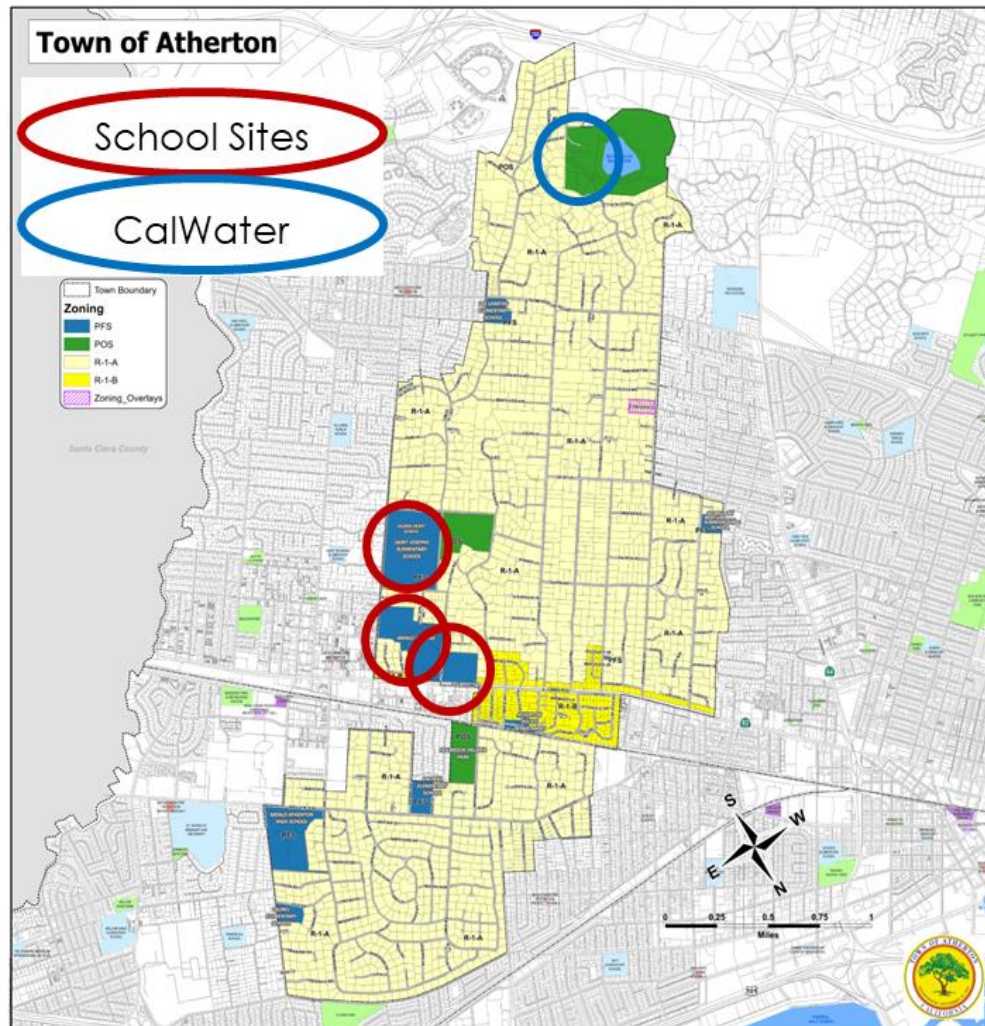
Seventy parcels listed on the table from row 8 (60 Parkwood) to row 78 (172 Tuscaloosa) are residential parcels included as underutilized since they are of sufficient size to be further subdivided according to the existing zoning and lot size limits. Six of these parcels are vacant and have the capacity to yield 7 new dwellings for above moderate-income households if subdivided and developed in accordance with existing zoning regulations or to yield 14 new dwellings for above moderate-income households if subdivided and developed in accordance with SB 9 regulations.

Sixty-four of these parcels are developed with one single-family house. Those parcels have the capacity to yield 93 net²⁹ new dwellings for above moderate-income households if subdivided and developed in accordance with existing zoning regulations. Under the allowable provisions of SB 9, these 64 parcels could be split into two legal parcels, with each parcel further allowed development capacity of 2 dwelling units. It follows that under SB 9, if each parcel were to meet the required criteria for an urban lot split, the overall development capacity could result in a total 123 dwelling units.

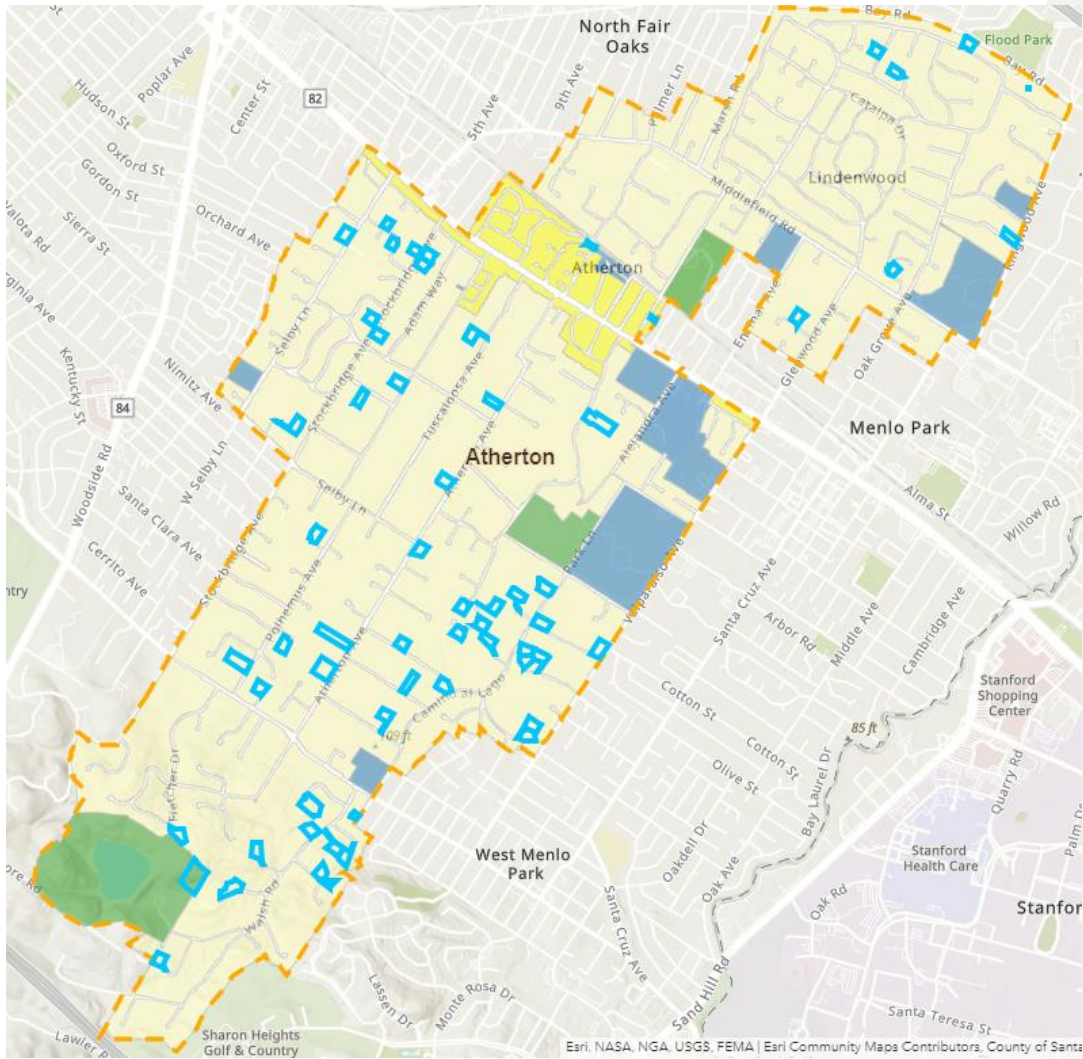
Complete Electronic Housing Element Site Inventory Form Included as Appendix 5

²⁹ Each parcel contains an existing house which must be demolished to permit subdivision and development with two new houses. Therefore, net yield was determined by subtracting one existing house from the total site capacity.

Housing Sites Map



Location of Vacant Parcels



3.414 Environmental Constraints Analysis

The analysis of environmental constraints to development of housing is provided in the discussion below.

1. Areas Subject to Flood Inundation in Event of Dam Failure

The areas below Bear Gulch Reservoir and along Atherton Channel are subject to flooding if the Bear Gulch Dam were to fail. This dam is located within about 6,000 feet of the Cañada Fault zone and 10,500 feet of the San Andreas Fault zone³⁰. Residential development is precluded in the area immediately downstream from the dam by ownership by the California Water Service Company and by open space zoning and General Plan designation. None of these sites are included in the Town's land inventory.

2. Areas Susceptible to Flooding

According to the Federal Insurance Administration, there are no areas in Atherton identified as flood prone. However, in the 1975 San Mateo County "Seismic and Safety Element" of the General Plan, a few areas in the Town of Atherton were identified as being located within the 100 Year Flood Zone. The main concentration of these areas is along the Atherton Channel with other scattered sites in the area west of El Camino Real. Areas susceptible to flooding do not have any impact on development potential.

3. Areas Subject to Wildland Fire Hazard

Areas identified on the Environmental Constraints map as subject to Wildland Fire Hazard are generally west of Alameda de las Pulgas in the vicinity of Bear Gulch Reservoir and along Walsh Road and Reservoir Road. Residential building is precluded around Bear Gulch Reservoir because of its ownership by the California Water Service Company, and the open space zoning and General Plan designation. The adopted Fire Code requires all buildings exceeding 1,000 square feet be sprinklered and that roofs be constructed of fire-resistant materials. All buildings in the wildland interface must have fire sprinklers to protect the interface from a dwelling fire incident. In addition, the Menlo Park Fire Protection District inspects the area annually and recommends homeowners to clear combustible vegetation near structures. This constraint requires mitigation but does not prevent residential construction.

3.415 Infrastructure Description

Adequate infrastructure exists throughout the entire Town to accommodate the existing and planned density of development. This includes existing paved streets, sewer, water supply for domestic and fire suppression purposes and drainage facilities.

³⁰ County of San Mateo Geotechnical Hazard Synthesis Map
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Available public services include Police, Fire, Parks and Recreation, Public Works, Building Inspection and Town Administration.

There are no sites in the Town of Atherton identified as available for housing that are in areas not served by public sewer systems. Consequently, there are no sites identified as available for housing for any of the several income level households in areas not served by a public sewer system.

3.416 Zoning Appropriate to Accommodate the Development of Housing Affordable to Lower Income Households

The Town is required to provide sites suitable for construction of 204 lower income units (94 very low income, 54 low income and 56 moderate income). As described in section 3.812, based on experience in the last three years of the 5th RHNA cycle, the Town expects an average construction rate of 35 Accessory Dwelling Units per year, or 280 new ADUs during the RHNA 6th cycle. The Town expects that these units will be divided between very low- (30%), low- (30%), moderate- (30%) and above moderate- (10%) income categories based on the ABAG/UC Berkeley Affordability Study. Therefore, it is projected that the number of ADUs produced in the lower income levels would be 252 units; 84 very low-, 84 low- and 84 moderate-income units. Current zoning is in place to accommodate construction of these ADUs. These would be located on scattered sites throughout the Town. It is impossible to know the precise location of those sites at this time.

A second source of housing affordable to lower income households is construction of faculty and staff housing on ~~or adjacent to~~ public and private schools. As described in section 3.813, current zoning permits multifamily housing development on properties in the PFS Zoning District (all public and private schools in Town are zoned PFS). The Town projects construction of 54 units of faculty and staff housing at the public and private schools during the 6th RHNA cycle; 14 units for very-low-income households, 10 units for low-income, 10 units for moderate-income, and 20 units at above-moderate income for a total of 54 units.

Commented [1]: Revise when school production determined

As described in section 3.813 B, California Water Service Co. has expressed interest in building an additional four dwelling units for very low-income staff at its Bear Gulch Reservoir site at 120 Reservoir Road. The Town plans to amend the POS Zoning District to accommodate the development of this affordable housing.

3.420 Analysis of Zoning that Encourages and Facilitates a Variety of Housing Types

As required by State law, the Town allows factory-built housing or mobile homes on permanent foundations under the same terms applicable to other single-family homes in the R-1A and R-1B zones. The Town does not have architectural review/~~design review~~design of new homes, ~~nor any specific design guidelines new construction is mandated to follow~~, and consequently does not impose architectural review on factory-built housing. Lastly, and related, there are no on-site covered parking requirements associated with the construction of any type of new housing.

Multifamily rental housing and single-room occupancy units are permitted in the PFS zones when included in an approved master plan and with a use permit. Private

[school master plans are updated annually and presented to the Planning Commission for acceptance; use permits are also processed by the Planning Commission. Thus the entitlement process to allow multifamily rental housing and SRO units within the PFS zoning district is efficient and simultaneous. The private schools in Town work seamlessly with staff on such annual updates and are provided clear and concise direction as to the content of what such master plan is required to include. The Planning Commission will consider the annual master plan updates at a public meeting \(most similar to a study session\), but is not required to take any formal action.](#) Multifamily housing now exists on the Menlo College site, and congregate housing for the retired religious on the Sacred Heart Schools site.

3.430 Identification of Adequate Sites for Emergency Shelters

In 2010, Atherton established a zone that meets requirements set forth in SB2 relating to emergency shelters. The Town amended the existing PFS (Public Facilities and Schools) Zoning District to provide for emergency shelters as an allowable use when located within 500 feet of the Town Civic Center. Within this zone shelters are permitted without a conditional use permit or other discretionary action. The zone contains approximately 6 acres, which can accommodate up to three shelter beds, providing adequate capacity to meet the identified need. A typical shelter approximately 1,000 sq. ft. in size is allowed in this zone by right, and the Town has adopted management and other standards as permitted by State law.

3.440 Identification of Adequate Sites for Transitional and Supportive Housing

In June 2010, Atherton amended the zoning code to explicitly state that any use is permitted if required by State law. Under this revision, supportive and transitional housing only need to obtain the same types of permits and approvals as the same type of residential development in that zone. Residential uses, including transitional and supportive housing, are permitted without discretionary permits in the following zones; R-1A and R-1B; and are permitted with a use permit in the PFS zone.

3.450 Identification of Adequate Sites for Farm Worker Housing

As stated in previous sections, there are no agricultural jobs and no farm workers living in Atherton. The closest significant location of agricultural employment is located at least 30-minute drive away. Since there is no need for farm worker housing in Atherton, no sites are identified. See the Housing Needs section for more information on farm workers.

3.460 Other Housing Resources

The Town has no financial resources to spend on affordable housing. However, the Town is willing to consult with other agencies such as the County of San Mateo or non-profit institutions in the County about resources that might be available to the Town for affordable housing.

3.500 CONSTRAINTS ON HOUSING

This section contains analyses of potential governmental constraints contained in the Town ordinances, codes and policies that could constitute a barrier to the maintenance, improvement or development of housing for all income levels.

3.510 Governmental Constraints Analysis

3.511 Land Use Controls

The General Plan and Zoning Ordinance of a community are two primary tools for planning and regulating land use.

General Plan - The Town of Atherton updated its General Plan in 2020. The land use character of the Town has remained that of a mainly single family residential and institutional (e.g., schools) nature. The General Plan reveals that a significant constraint to housing development is land availability. There is little vacant developable land in the Town, and most of the Town's land acreage is developed at existing General Plan densities. The lack of land use categories and associated zoning districts that permit multifamily residential development is also considered a constraint to affordable housing development in its traditional sense.

Zoning Ordinance - The Atherton Zoning Ordinance designates land uses, height, bulk, density and parking standards throughout the [township](#). The Zoning Ordinance was designed for consistency with the General Plan. The General Plan's four basic land use designations: Single-Family Residential, Single Family Residential Low Density, Public Facilities and Schools, and Parks and Open Space are directly reflected by the zoning districts of the R-1A (Single Family Residential one acre minimum), R-1B (Single Family Residential – 0.31 acre minimum), PFS (Public Facilities and Schools), and POS (Parks and Open Space). Table HVI-1 presents the Atherton Zoning Categories and Standards of density, setbacks, height limits, floor area ratios, lot coverage and parking requirements.

The zoning categories reflect the Town's low-density residential, large lot, single-family character. Commercial and industrial land uses are prohibited. The standards require large setbacks, limited floor area ratios and height restrictions. However, some standards are quite unrestrictive compared to other cities. For example, Atherton does not require on-site parking, nor is architectural [or design](#) review ~~and approval~~ required. [New single family residential development permits are processed administratively and most are submitted concurrently for zoning clearing to the Planning Department and building permit issuance to the Building Department which assists in greatly expediting the permitting process.](#) ~~fee~~ Consistent with State law, the Town allows factory-built housing or mobile homes on permanent foundations under the same terms applicable to other single-family homes.

Currently multifamily residential uses are permitted in the PFS (Public Facilities and Schools) zoning district when associated with primary nonresidential use of property on the same site. [As noted previously, multifamily uses in the PFS district would require](#)

[issuance of a Use Permit by the Planning Commission, but following such approval for use, could subsequently follow the same concurrent Planning and Building Department development process as described above for single family residential uses.](#)

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) are permitted in both the R-1A and R-1B zoning districts. The zoning ordinance was amended in 2003 and again in 2020 to make Accessory Dwelling Units permitted by right in the R-1 districts, exempt the ADU from floor area, and for compliance with State law. An accessory dwelling unit is allowed to encroach on 20 percent of the setbacks as the main dwelling and setbacks may be reduced to 4 feet in compliance with State law, however, may be limited in size to that allowed by State law. Detached accessory dwelling units are limited to 16 feet in height and 1,200 square feet of floor area.

Attached accessory dwelling units (additional living quarters inside homes) are permitted by right in both the R-1A and R-1B zoning districts. These may include a bedroom, a bath and kitchen elements (stove, sink, and refrigerator). Accessory dwelling units are commonly constructed in Atherton (approximately 30 - 35 per year).

Currently, the Zoning Title of the Atherton Municipal Code limits full time occupancy "guest houses", pool houses and similar accessory buildings (occupancy is limited to a maximum of 30-days per year). This could be considered a constraint on the conversion or construction of such accessory buildings to an ADU. During the 2023-2031 Housing Element cycle the Town will amend the Zoning title to eliminate this occupancy limitation, thus removing this constraint.

TABLE HE-6: ATHERTON'S ZONING CATEGORIES AND STANDARDS

Atherton's Zoning Categories and Standards									
Zoning	Density	Front Setbacks	Side Setbacks	Rear Setbacks	Height Limit	FAR	Max Lot Coverage	Parking Required	Arch. Approval
R-1A									
(Single Family Residential)	1 d.u./acre	60'	50'	60'	30*	18%	N/A	None	None
R-1B (Single Family Residential)	3 d.u./ac.	30'	26'	30'	28'	18%	N/A	None	None
PFS (Public Facilities and Schools)	None	60'	75'	75'	34'	N/A	40%	None	None
POS (Parks and Open Space)	None	60'	Varies	60'	34'	N/A	20%	None	None

* 34' maximum with increased setbacks and Special Structure Permit

The Municipal Code and Ordinance provides a variety of lot sizes with densities ranging from one dwelling unit per five acres to three units per acre. Although the Town's low allowable densities constitute a constraint to affordable housing development, the impact is offset somewhat by the relatively large proportion of homes containing accessory dwelling units. In addition, Atherton's large homes provide opportunities for home sharing. These characteristics of the local housing stock assists the Town in meeting its regional share of affordable housing. Housing associated with the underlying use (including multifamily rental housing and single room occupancy units) is permitted in the PFS (Public Facilities and Schools) Zoning District.

3.512 Codes and Enforcement

The latest edition of the Uniform Building Code is enforced in Atherton. The Town's Building Department sees that new residences, additions, auxiliary structures, etc., meet all of the latest construction and safety standards. Building permits are required for any construction work. The Town has not adopted any local amendments to the State Housing Law or the Uniform Building Code. The Uniform Building Code is imposed by State law and does not pose an unusually significant constraint to housing development, maintenance or the supply and affordability of housing.

The Town has instituted a code enforcement program. This is primarily a land use enforcement, complaint-based program. Typical complaints and violations relate to noise, construction activity without a Building Permit and parking of contractors' vehicles and has not resulted in housing being deemed unfit for human habitation or vacated. The code enforcement program does not pose a constraint to housing development, maintenance or the supply and affordability of housing.

3.513 On and Off-Site Improvement Requirements

The on and off-site improvements required for residential development in Atherton are listed below.

Street Width: 20 feet

Curbs and Gutters: Rolled curbs and gutters required for new subdivisions

Sidewalks: Prohibited in new subdivisions.

Water and Sewer Connections: Required

Drainage: Storage improvements required to prevent increased runoff during storm conditions (required by the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board)

Since Atherton is a completely developed urban area, all streets are paved, water mains and sewer trunks have been installed and major drainage improvements are in

place. Atherton's improvement standards are substantially less restrictive than those imposed by many communities, which often require wider streets and additional off-site improvements. The on and off-site improvement requirements do not pose a constraint to housing development, maintenance or the supply and affordability of housing.

3.514 Fees and Exactions

In Atherton development fees are charged for both planning review and building permits. Planning fees are charged in order to recover the costs associated with the administration of the Town's land use regulations. Planning fees for review of projects that do not require Planning Commission action (i.e., Staff level) are charged a flat fee shown in the table below.

TABLE HE-7: PLANNING REVIEW FEES (STAFF LEVEL) – 2021-2022

Town of Atherton Planning Fees (Staff Level) 2021-2022	
Type of Fee	Fee
New Main Residence	\$1,520
Residential Additions	\$1,059
Accessory Buildings & ADUs	\$1,032

Planning fees for projects that require Planning Commission action consist of a non-refundable fee and a deposit, against which professional planning staff charge to provide review services. Charges currently range from \$125 to \$236 per hour depending upon the level of personnel involved in the review. Unused portions of the deposit are returned to the applicant at the end of the process. The fee structure reflects the Town's actual cost for the service. The Town reviews its fee structure and levels on a regular basis to ensure they reflect the cost of delivering services. Typical planning fees are shown in the table below.

TABLE HE-7: PLANNING FEES (PLANNING COMMISSION)– 2021-2022

Town of Atherton Planning Fees (Planning Commission) 2021-2022	
Type of Fee	Fee
Conditional Use Permit	\$2,823
Variance	\$2,823
Lot Line Adjustment	\$1,629

The Atherton planning fees are less than other San Mateo County jurisdictions, are consistent with similar charges in other small jurisdictions, and do not pose a significant constraint to housing development, maintenance or the supply and affordability of housing.

Building fees are charged to cover costs associated with checking that the building plans conform to requirements of the Uniform Building Code (UBC) as well as costs associated with conducting building construction inspections. Fees charged for building permits are based on the valuation of construction. The fee structure reflects the Town's actual cost for the service. The Town reviews its fee structure and levels on a regular basis to ensure they reflect the cost of delivering services. Currently new construction valuation is determined by use of a standard factor of \$350 per square foot for habitable space and \$125 per square foot for non-habitable space. The same factor is used for remodeling projects; however, the Building Department has the option to adjust the permitted value to the actual cost of the remodeling provided evidence is presented in the form of an executed contract substantiating the value. The actual building permit fee is determined using the following formula: where construction is valued over \$1,000,000 the fee is calculated as \$6,193.74 for the first \$1,000,000 plus \$4.03 for each additional \$1,000 or fraction thereof. An additional 45% of the building permit fee is charged for plan checking. For example, where construction is valued over \$1,000,000 the fee is calculated as \$6,193.74 for the first \$1,000,000 plus \$4.03 for each additional \$1,000 or fraction thereof. An additional 45% of the building permit fee is charged for plan checking.

While not imposed by the Town, local school districts charge a fee that is based on the square footage of new construction and must be paid prior to issuance of the building permits. The purpose of the fee is to compensate the school districts for the costs associated with the demand for additional services and classroom space generated by new residential construction. The Sequoia Union High School District collects the fees and distributes a portion to one of the three elementary school districts serving Atherton (i.e., Las Lomitas School District, Menlo Park City School District and Redwood City School District). Currently the Sequoia District is \$3.79 per square foot of residential construction with \$1.52 (40%) distributed to the Sequoia District and \$2.27 (60%) distributed to the Menlo Park District, Las Lomitas or Redwood City Districts.

The Town does not have any park, open space, parking or other similar development or impact fees. Nor does it have any in-lieu housing or other fees, below-market-rate housing requirements or specific land dedication requirements for streets, public utility rights-of-way, easements, parks or open space.

A recent survey by 21 Elements³¹ revealed that a 5,000 square foot house built in Atherton would have construction fees of \$16,941 and no entitlement or impact fees (except for school fees, discussed above, which were excluded from the analysis). The 21 Elements Fee Survey revealed all jurisdictions in San Mateo County who responded to the survey (18 including Atherton) had development fees for single

³¹ 21 Elements: *Development Fees Survey Summary*, April 2022
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family homes that were higher than Atherton's; some had fees 2 and 3 times higher. With fees substantially lower than those of adjacent communities, they do not pose a constraint on housing construction.

3.515 Processing and Permit Procedures

The following table describes the Town's permit process procedures in general. These processes are required for the development of all housing for all income categories. Only two levels of residential permit processing are available; a Conditional Use Permit or a Building Permit. The Town does not have an Architectural/ [Design](#) -Review and [does have a staff-level approval process for the construction of new housing which helps both streamline and expedite the permitting process.](#)

Most residential construction, including accessory dwelling units and guest houses (estimated 90 percent to 95 percent of building permits) does not require Planning Commission action or permits. Only Planning Department review of the project for conformance with Town zoning standards and Building Department review for Building Code conformance are required. [These reviews for zoning clearance by the Planning Department and permit issuance by the Building Department can be processed concurrently, allowing for a much more efficient and streamlined permitting process than may be typically found in other jurisdictions.](#) Staff routinely [provides first round plan review comments within 10-working days and follow-up comments within 5-working days.](#) ~~The Town~~

Where Conditional Use Permits or Special Structure Permits are required, the process involves submitting an application to the Planning Commission for review of the proposal. Preliminary site plans and elevations are required as part of the submittal. An advertised public hearing is held by the Planning Commission with mailed notice to all property owners within 500 ft. of the proposed project. [Planning Commission meetings are held monthly and the Planning Department has a significantly quick turnaround time from the point of an application submittal to scheduling the item on a Planning Commission agenda. Items are typically heard within 6-weeks of application submittal.](#) Upon Planning Commission approval, plans may be submitted to the Building Department for Building Plan Check and Building Permit issuance.

Building permits must be secured before commencement of any residential construction, reconstruction, conversion, alteration or addition. Approval of permit applications is based on conformity with the Uniform Building Code and the Zoning Ordinance, although the Town has the power to grant variances from the terms of the Zoning Ordinance within the limitations provided in the Ordinance.

The Building Permit process has very little impact on the development of above moderate-income housing in Atherton as evidenced by building activity and the number of replacement housing units being constructed. The Building Department currently has approximately 800 active permits and approximately 25 - 35 houses are demolished and replaced with new houses each year. While removal of the process

and reduction of fees might function to reduce costs slightly, there are many other factors that act to deter development of such housing. Factors such as the high cost of land (currently at about \$8 million per acre), the limitations on density and non-availability of funds (e.g., in the private educational institutions and from local public sources) are the most likely deterrents to the development of low and moderate-income housing.

TABLE HE-8: RESIDENTIAL PERMIT PROCESSING PROCEDURES AND TIMES**Residential Permit Processing Procedures and Times**

Type of Construction	Use Permit	Building Permit	Plan. Commission Public Hearing	Typical Time for Staff Plan Check & Building Permit Issue (weeks)
Single Family Residential		X		4
Accessory Dwelling Unit		X		4
Guest House		X		4
Housing on PFS Sites	X	X	X	9

The Town does not have any overlay zones such as community plan implementation zones, hillside overlay zones or environmentally sensitive areas.

Atherton has only two residential zoning districts; R-1A where the minimum lot size is 1 acre and R-1B where the minimum lot size is 13,500 square feet. Single family detached dwelling units, second dwelling units and guest houses are permitted by right in these districts. Attached and multiple family dwelling units are not currently permitted in either district. All construction in PFS zoning districts, including attached and multiple family dwelling units and single room occupancy units require a conditional use permit. Housing in PFS zoning districts is permitted when the residential use is associated with a conditional or permitted use in that district. Such residential uses are typically associated with private schools. Housing in POS zoning districts is allowed for caretaker housing associated with the primary use on the site.

3.516 Constraints on Persons with Disabilities

Chapter 17.17 of the Atherton Municipal Code entitled "Accessibility" provides for reasonable accommodation to people with disabilities and complies with the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act in the application of the Town's land use, zoning, rules, policies, practices, and/or procedures.

"A request for reasonable accommodation may include a request for modification or exception to Town land use, zoning or building regulations, rules, policies, practices, and/or procedures that would eliminate regulatory barriers and provide a person with a disability equal opportunity to housing. The procedure provides for a staff-level process, conducted by the Town Planner, when the accommodation is related to a physical improvement that cannot be constructed to conform to ~~the Town's setback or design~~ standards. Should it be determined that the request is not at a staff-level it is referred to the Planning Commission. The Town Planner is required to make a written determination within 30 days after receipt." These applications are routinely

approved ministerially by staff for a determination of consistency with the purpose and intent of the Ordinance which states, this chapter provides a process for individuals with disabilities to make requests for reasonable accommodation~~accommodation~~ for relief from the various land use, zoning, or rules, policies, practices, and/or procedures of the town. It is the policy of the town, pursuant to the Federal Fair Housing Act (as amended), to provide people with disabilities reasonable accommodation~~accommodate~~ in rules, policies, and procedures that may be necessary to ensure equal access to housing." The application submittal materials and process are objective, streamlined and efficient, and require only a brief written narrative describing the development standard in which an exception is requested, why the reasonable accommodation~~accommodation~~ is being requested and a brief statement from the applicant's doctor stating the person's disability. To further reduce any potential constraint~~constraints~~, the Town will modify the language within Chapter 17.17 to remove any potential discretionary review from the Planning Commission for such requests and to specify all such requests shall be approved administratively by the Town Planner.

Chapter 17.17 also provides a process for requests for reasonable accommodation relating to increased occupancy of a group home.

The Town does not define the term "family" and does not limit the number of unrelated individuals who may reside in a residence. Group homes for six or fewer residents are allowed by right in the single-family residential districts. The Town does not have any spacing or concentration requirements. The Town has only two residential zoning districts; both of which are for single family residences. Therefore, allowances for group homes with more than six residents specifically for the disabled in other zoning districts are not necessary. The Town does not have any parking standards therefore there is no need for relaxed parking standards for persons with disabilities.

Atherton uses the 2019 California Building Code. The adopted Code does not include any amendments that might reduce the ability to accommodate persons with disabilities. Accessibility retrofits are handled through the standard permit process. However, permits are not required unless thresholds of health, life, and safety are exceeded. The California Building Code provides an option for meeting code requirements, whereby an applicant submits an alternative "methods and means" checklist to the Building Official noting the proposed design, the conventional design, and the rationale for the request.

3.520 Non-Governmental Constraints Analysis

3.521 Land Prices

Land scarcity and high real estate prices are the most significant non-governmental constraints to affordable housing in Atherton. There are virtually no vacant lots in Atherton. Land currently sells for approximately \$8 million dollars per acre and can only be acquired by purchase of a developed parcel or by subdividing the property,

which also most likely involves the removal of an existing residence. The inventory of sites suitable for residential development described in section 3.4 shows a potential of approximately 110 new parcels that can be created by subdividing existing developed parcels.

3.522 Construction Costs³²

Construction costs include both hard costs, such as labor and materials, and soft costs, such as architectural and engineering services, development fees and insurance. For multi-family homes in San Mateo County, hard costs account for approximately 65 percent of the building cost and soft costs average around 21 percent (the remaining 14 percent is land costs). For single family homes, hard costs often are roughly 44-59 percent of the total cost, soft costs are 14-17 percent, and land is 24-42 percent.

While multifamily construction is less relevant in most of the town, it is relevant on school facilities. According to housing developers in San Mateo County, construction costs for multi-unit buildings vary based on the form of parking (structured vs. surface) in addition to other environmental factors such as topography, pre-existing structures etc. For smaller and larger multi-unit buildings, costs can range from \$633-\$1,174 per square foot.

For a 2,600 square foot single-family home the average cost of construction is approximately \$420/sf. For a more expensive, 5,000 square foot home, however, the construction costs can average \$525/sf. In general, soft costs add another approximate 20-25% to the subtotal. Such costs are not particularly higher in Atherton than in other surrounding jurisdictions.

³² Century Urban LLC, Memo to Baird + Driskell, *San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties Development Cost & San Mateo Unit Mix Research*, April 7, 2022.
Town of Atherton 2023-2031 Housing Element – DRAFT
August 2022

3.600 REVIEW OF 2015-2022 HOUSING ELEMENT PERFORMANCE

3.610 Effectiveness of the Element

This update of the Atherton housing element provides an opportunity to reflect on past achievements and challenges, identifying what is working and what is getting in the way in meeting Atherton's housing needs.

A detailed analysis of the goals, objectives, policies and programs contained in the 2015-2022 Housing Element Update is presented in Table HE-11 below.

3.620 Progress in Implementation

A comparison of the number of projected or planned housing units (i.e., 2015-2022 Housing Need Allocation) with what was actually achieved is summarized in Table HE-10 below.

TABLE HE-10: PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION

5-2022 Actual RHNA Achievement					
Income Group	2015-2022 Allocation	Private Construction	Accessory Dwelling Unit Program	Total	Met (M), Exceeded (E), or Fell Short (S) of Goal
Very Low	35	-	72	72	E
Low	26	-	22	22	S
Moderate	29	-	21	21	S
Above Moderate	3	132		132	E
Totals	93	132	115	247	E

Note: Totals through Dec. 2021

The following summary highlights key accomplishments and challenges from the previous housing element's planning period (2015 to 2022). This information will help ensure that the updated element for 2023 to 2031 builds on success, responds to lessons learned and positions us to better achieve our community's housing priorities.

A more detailed program-by-program review of progress and performance is in Table HE-11.

There were a number of notable accomplishments related to implementation of the Atherton housing element over the past eight years:

Accessory dwelling units, or ADUs (often referred to as second units or in-law units) have become increasingly popular after the Town adopted amendments to the ADU ordinance, [most recently in 2020. Prominent Ordinance revisions which support this projection and increased production trend from prior years beyond those](#)

amendments as prescribed by Government Code Sections 65852.2 and 65852.22 included additional floor area exemption up to 1,200 square feet beyond the first 800 square feet and increased public education on the construction of ADUs. It is noted that ~~within~~ from January 1 – October 31, 2022, the Town has received 27 new ADU permits and 6 new JADU permits. Additionally, results from a recent Town-wide survey indicated ~~a significantly high level of interest from property owners to either convert existing building area into an ADU and/or to construct a new ADU, all for purposes of future rental ability.~~ The total number of ADUs permitted and/or constructed between 2015 and 2021 (the last year with data available) was 115. This exceeded the Town's RHNA allocation by 25 units. This is important, not only because ADU construction is the most viable form of new housing in Atherton, but also because rental surveys of ADUs show that these kinds of units are more affordable.

The Town approved dormitory housing consisting of 147 units or a total of 291 beds at Menlo College. Of these, 19 of the units were dedicated for low-income students with incomes at or below 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI). The new dormitory housing alleviated demand for other units from students and housed a number of students who were previously unhoused.

Construction of new Above Moderate market rate housing also exceeded the Town's RHNA allocation. A total of 9 net new Above Moderate market housing units were constructed during the 2015-2022 cycle. On the required CA Dept. of Housing and Community Development (HCD) form the summary Table B only counts newly constructed units and does not account for demolished units. There were 132 new units constructed and 123 existing units demolished.

While the Town has several achievements, there is still work to be done. Some of the challenges that kept the Town from achieving all of its housing goals include:

The Town does not have any commercial activity – which means there are no retail sales taxes, commercial development impact fees or other related sources of revenue available to other cities. The Town has very restricted tax revenue. This restricts the option of financial incentives or participation by the Town in building new and affordable housing.

During the Planning Period it was anticipated that new housing would be constructed at Menlo School and Menlo College. A net of eleven new faculty units affordable to very low- and moderate-income households were planned at Menlo School and 79 new units affordable to lower income and moderate-income households were planned at Menlo College. Although the plans for these units remain on the Master Plans for these institutions there were insufficient funds available to construct them during the Planning Period. It is recommended that this program be carried forward to the 2023-2031 Planning Period.

3.630 Future Opportunities

There are some things already in motion based on existing work efforts and trends and lessons learned that may be considered for incorporation in the updated housing element.

- Imposition of an affordable housing impact fee on single family building permits to fund programs to assist in development and assistance for affordable housing.
- Implementation and promotion of SB 9 lot splits.
- Expansion of ADU programs through the consideration of various development and incentive programs.

TABLE HE-11: Analysis of the Objectives, Programs contained in the 2015-2022 Housing Element Update

Housing Element Program Name/Number	Program Description and Objective	Timeframe and Achievements	Program Evaluation and Recommendation	
3.710 New Construction, Conservation, and Rehabilitation				
3.711	New Construction of Above Moderate Units	Continue to facilitate and expedite the development of new above moderate-income housing units in order to achieve the construction of net 3 new above moderate-income units.	(2015-21) A net of 9 new units were constructed during this period. Although the HCD Annual Progress Report shows 132 new units, that does not account for demolished units. Market has limited construction to reconstruct 1 unit for each demolished unit.	Objective met and exceeded.
3.712	New Construction of Affordable Units	During the previous RHNA cycle the Town amended the Zoning Ordinance to remove constraints on the development of ADUs. During the 2015-22 cycle the Zoning Ordinance was amended to conform to new ADU provisions in State law. Continue to facilitate and expedite the construction of new affordable units in order to achieve 90 new affordable units.	(2015-21) 115 new ADUs were constructed during this time frame. Construction increased as a result of zoning ordinance changes.	Objective met and exceeded. This program has been effective in providing housing for lower income families and individuals. Recommend continuance.
3.712a	Conduct Affordability Surveys	This program called for housing affordability surveys to be conducted every two years. In lieu of conducting surveys, the Town has chosen to request affordability information from each new ADU developer/owner at the time of Building Permit issuance.	(2015-22) Affordability surveys are required from each new ADU developer/owner at the time of Building Permit issuance.	Objective met. This program has been effective in providing ADU affordability information. Recommend continuance.

3.712b	New Construction of Affordable Faculty, Student and Staff Housing on Private Schools' Property	Work and cooperate with Menlo School, Menlo College and Sacred Heart Schools to facilitate development of affordable faculty, student and staff housing on school properties and provide incentives for development through an expedited review process.	(2015-22) In 2020-21 the Town approved dormitory housing consisting of 147 units or a total of 291 beds at Menlo College. Of these, 19 of the units were dedicated for low-income students with incomes at or less than 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI).	Objective partially met. This program has been effective in providing housing for 19 lower income students at Menlo College. Recommend continuance.
3.712b (cont'd)	Additional Affordable Housing at Oakwood Community at Sacred Heart Schools	The Oakwood Community at Sacred Heart Schools is currently developed with housing for the retired religious in a "single room occupancy" style. These units are all affordable to extremely low-income households. The program allows for expansion of the housing should demand warrant.	(2015-22) During the prior RHNA cycle the Town amended its Zoning Ordinance to allow multi-family residential uses that provide housing for very low- and low-income households. Discretionary review is required related to the location, size, proximity to heritage trees and environmental aspects of the project but may not result in the denial of the use. A project is currently proposed at Oakwood consisting of the addition of 5 new rooms for permanent occupancy and 3 new guest rooms.	Objective is being met, no changes to Ordinance are recommended. This program has been effective in providing housing for lower income individuals. Recommend continuance.
3.712b (cont'd)	Faculty and Student Housing	Annually, at the time for review of their master plans, work with private schools to facilitate development of affordable, multifamily faculty, student, and staff housing on their properties. Achieve construction of 11 new faculty units at Menlo School, 79 new faculty and student units at Menlo College. It is anticipated that about 1/3 of the units will be rented in the extremely low-income category.	(2015-22) The Town has annually worked private schools to facilitate development of affordable, multifamily faculty, student, and staff housing on their properties. During this cycle the schools were only partially able to achieve their goals due, in part to unavailability of funds. In 2020-21 the Town approved dormitory housing consisting of 147 units or a total of 291 beds at Menlo College. Of these, 19 of the units were dedicated for low-income students with incomes at or below 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI).	Objective partially met. Recommend that Town continue to work with private schools to meet objectives.
3.712c	Maintain Contact with Affordable Housing Developers	Continue to maintain contacts with agencies and developers of affordable housing in the mid-peninsula area in order to consult about resources that might be available to and from the Town for affordable housing. Contacts exist with agencies such as the San	(2015-22) Town Staff continues to maintain contact with agencies and developers of affordable housing in the mid-peninsula area. The Town offers expedited planning and building processing through use of contract plan checking services and support for applications for funding.	Objective met.

Mateo County Department of Housing and Community Development, non-profit developers such as MidPen Housing, Bridge Housing and Habitat for Humanity.

3.713	Conservation and Rehabilitation of Existing Units	Continue to facilitate and expedite the rehabilitation and reconstruction of existing housing through improved review times and project assistance.	(2015-22) Between 50 and 100 permits issued each year for improvement, rehabilitation and conservation of existing units.	Objective met. Recommend continued implementation.
3.720 Special Housing Needs				
3.721	Seniors	<i>See Actions 3.721a through 3.721d below.</i>		
3.721a	Residential Care Facilities	Continue to facilitate the provision of board and care opportunities, particularly for seniors, some of whom may be longtime Atherton residents who can no longer remain in their homes and who wish to continue living in Atherton. State law provides that a residential care facility (defined as a facility serving six or fewer persons) is a residential use and must be permitted wherever residential uses are allowed, specifically in the R-1A and R-1B zones.	(2015-22) Zoning Ordinance was amended in 12/2010 to state that a residential care facility is a residential use and must be permitted wherever residential uses are allowed, specifically in the R-1A and R-1B zones.	Objective met. Recommend program continuance.
3.721b	Home Repairs Assistance	Publicize at Town Hall and in the Town's newsletter home repairs assistance programs offered by Senior Centers in the County and the County's Home Repair Program.	(2015-22) Handouts provided at Town Hall publicizing repairs assistance programs offered by Senior Centers in the County and the County's Home Repair Program. Publication in Town's newsletter was not accomplished. Program publicized on Town website in lieu of in newsletter.	Objective met. Recommend program continuance.

3.721c	Property Tax Postponement Program	Continue to support the County's Property Tax Postponement Program to support seniors in staying in their homes. Publicize the program at Town Hall and in the Town newsletter.	(2015-22) City Council's declaration of support of the County's Property Tax Postponement Program stated in adopted Housing Element. Handouts provided at Town Hall publicizing the program. Program publicized on Town website in lieu of in newsletter.	Objective met. Recommend program continuance.
3.721d	Create Senior Friendly Plan	The Town will create a plan to meet the needs of the growing senior population, which will double over the next decade and a half. The best way to identify the necessary changes to ensure that Atherton is senior friendly is to conduct a thoughtful process, receiving input from various stakeholders and then identifying the policies and programs which are right for Atherton.	(2015-22) This program was not implemented during this cycle because of a lack of funding. There appears to be little interest in developing this type of program in Atherton.	Objective not met. Recommend abandon program.
3.722	Disabled and Developmentally Delayed Persons	See Actions 3.722a through 3.722c below.		
3.722a	ADA Compliance	Continue to review new residential developments and major remodels for ADA compliance.	(2015-22) Building Department on-going program.	Objective met. Recommend program continuance.
3.722b	County Housing Accessibility for Disabled Persons Program	Continue to support the program, direct inquiries for house modifications for the disabled to the program and publicize the program at Town Hall and through the Town's newsletter.	(2015-22) City Council's declaration of support of the County Housing Accessibility for Disabled Persons Program stated in the adopted Housing Element. Building and Planning Dept. staff directs inquiries for house modifications for the disabled to the program. Handouts provided at Town Hall publicizing the program. Program publicized on Town website in lieu of in newsletter.	Objective met. Recommend program continuance.
3.722c	Information on Housing and Services Available for Persons with Developmental Disabilities	Work with the Golden Gate regional center to implement an outreach program that informs families within the city on housing and services available for persons with developmental disabilities. The program could include the development of an informational	(2015-22) City Council's declaration of support for the Golden Gate regional center to implement an outreach program that informs families within the City on housing and services available for persons with developmental disabilities. Planning Dept. staff directs inquiries for housing and	Objective met. Recommend program continuance.

		brochure, including information on services on the City's website, and providing housing-related training for individuals/families through workshops.	services for the developmentally disabled to the program. Handouts provided at Town Hall publicizing the program. Program publicized on Town website in lieu of in newsletter.	
3.723a	Equal Housing Opportunity	Refer housing discrimination complaints to Midpeninsula Citizens for Fair Housing. Disseminate fair housing information at various sites and through the Town newsletter and website.	(2015-22) Planning Dept. and City Attorney's Office on-going program. Fair Housing information available at Planning Dept. and City Attorney's office. Program publicized on Town website in lieu of in newsletter.	Objective met. Recommend program continuance.
3.724a	Emergency Shelters, Transitional and Supportive Housing	Continue to support the possibility of Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, and Supportive Housing in Atherton.	(2015-22) During the previous cycle the Public Facilities and Schools zoning district was amended to allow emergency shelters as a non-conditional use when located within the Town Civic Center property.	Objective met.

3.730 Consistency with State Requirements

3.731	Energy Conservation	See <i>Actions 3.731a through 3.731c below.</i>		
3.731a	Title 24 Compliance	Continue to require Title 24 compliance, and disseminate information on other agency's energy conservation programs, such as PG&E's solar subsidy program and energy audits.	(2015-22) Building Dept. continues to require Title 24 compliance, and disseminate information on other agency's energy conservation programs, such as PG&E's solar subsidy program and energy audits.	Objective met. Recommend program continuance.
3.731b	Green Building	Continue to support Green Building in Atherton through upholding the Green Building Ordinance.	(2015-22) Building Dept. continues to implement and enforce the Green Building Ordinance.	Objective met. Recommend program continuance.
3.731c	Energy Conservation Promotion	Continue to promote energy conservation through energy audits, participation in PG&E and Cal Water programs, and encouraging conservation retrofits.	(2015-22) Building Dept. and Public Works Dept. continues to promote energy conservation through energy audits, participation in PG&E and Cal Water programs, and encouraging conservation retrofits.	Objective met. Recommend program continuance.

3.731d	Employee Housing	Ensure that the city is in compliance with State Health and Safety Code Sections 17021.5, which concerns employee housing that serves six or fewer employees.	(2015-22) It was determined that the Town is Objective met. in compliance with State Health and Safety Code Sections 17021.5, which concerns employee housing that serves six or fewer employees.
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3.740 Other Housing Programs

3.741	Shared Housing		
3.741a	Shared Housing	The Town will continue to support the Human Investment Program (HIP), a non-profit organization that matches people needing housing and people owning a home who desire additional income and/or companionship. The Town will make information about the Home Sharing program available at Town Hall and will publicize the effort through the Town's newsletter.	(2015-22) Planning Dept. and on-going program. HIP Home Sharing information available at Planning Dept. Program publicized on Town website in lieu of in newsletter. Objective met. Recommend program continuance.

3.700 HOUSING GOALS, QUANTIFIED OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

This section contains the Housing Goals, Quantified Objectives and Policies of the Town. These goals, objectives and policies will be implemented by the Housing Programs described in Section 3.800 of this Element.

3.710 GOAL: FACILITATE THE PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING TO MEET THE ABOVE MODERATE INCOME HOUSING NEED IDENTIFIED FOR ATHERTON

3.711 OBJECTIVES

A. Realize the construction of approximately 150 net new housing units in the above-moderate income category in Atherton from 2023-2031.

3.712 POLICIES

A. Within the limitations of the private housing market the Town shall work with private developers to encourage new housing development.

3.720 GOAL: USE ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS TO MEET A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE TOWN'S MODERATE TO VERY LOW-INCOME HOUSING NEED.

3.721 OBJECTIVES

A. Realize the construction of 280 new accessory dwelling units planned for occupancy by moderate to extremely low-income households in Atherton from 2023-2031.

B. Partner with a non-profit organization to facilitate [and promote the availability and the](#) rental of ADU and JADU units.

3.722 POLICIES

[A.](#) Actively promote the Accessory Dwelling Unit provision of the Atherton Zoning Ordinance by encouraging homeowners and developers to include attached or detached Accessory Dwelling Units in existing or new homes.

[A-B.](#) Comprehensively update the Town's Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinance to amend any identified zoning development standards which may unduly constrain development of ADUs.

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3.730 GOAL: FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF FACULTY AND STUDENT HOUSING ON OR NEAR SCHOOL CAMPUSES TO MEET A PORTION OF THE MODERATE AND VERY LOW-INCOME HOUSING NEED IDENTIFIED FOR ATHERTON

3.731 OBJECTIVES

A. Encourage the construction of 34 new faculty housing units at private and public schools in the moderate to very low-income categories in Atherton from 2023-2031.

3.732 POLICIES

A. Encourage schools in Atherton to provide affordable faculty, staff and student housing on and or near their campuses.

3.740 GOAL: FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING AT THE CALWATER BEAR GULCH RESERVOIR SITE

3.741 OBJECTIVES

A. Encourage CalWater Company to develop new housing on its Bear Gulch property.

3.742 POLICIES

A. Encourage the construction of 4 new housing units at the Bear Gulch Reservoir property in Atherton from 2023-2031.

3.750 GOAL: PROMOTE PRIVATE EFFORTS TO CONSERVE AND IMPROVE ATHERTON'S EXISTING HOUSING SUPPLY.

3.751 OBJECTIVES

A. Promote the improvement, maintenance and enhancement of the existing housing stock through ongoing private and public rehabilitation efforts, with the objective of processing 1,000 applications for rehabilitation and home improvement between 2023 and 2031.

3.752 POLICIES

A. The Town shall promote conservation and improvement of the condition of its existing affordable housing stock with the goal of conserving all existing affordable units.

3.760 GOAL: ENCOURAGE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION TO THE MAINTENANCE AND EXPANSION OF HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR HANDICAPPED AND LOW AND MODERATE INCOME AND HOMELESS PERSONS.

3.761 OBJECTIVES

- A. Enforce uniform building code regulations regarding provision of access for handicapped in residential structures, where applicable.
- B. Support the conservation and development of affordable housing for citizens of modest means.

3.762 POLICIES

- A. The Town shall continue to enforce the uniform building code regulations regarding provision of handicapped access in residential structures.
- B. The Town shall continue to encourage the production and availability of more affordable housing through the development of new accessory dwelling units, and private and public-school faculty and student housing.
- C. The Town shall cooperate with agencies providing emergency shelter, transitional and supportive housing for the homeless and those in crisis.

3.770 GOAL: MEET THE NEEDS OF SENIORS, IN LIGHT OF THE PENDING GROWTH OF THIS POPULATION IN SAN MATEO COUNTY.

3.771 OBJECTIVES

- A. Assist in meeting the needs of senior residents.

3.772 POLICIES

- A. Enforce uniform building code regulations regarding provision of access for handicapped in residential structures, where applicable.
- B. Support the conservation and development of affordable housing for seniors with lower incomes.
- C. Process requests for accessibility accommodations.

D. Encourage policies that enable seniors to “age in place” as much as possible.

E. Continue to encourage the development of accessory dwelling units, which can provide an affordable option for seniors.

F. Identify and prioritize steps that Atherton can take to meet the needs of seniors.

3.780 GOAL: CONTINUE TO PROMOTE HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PERSONS REGARDLESS OF RACE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS, ANCESTRY, NATIONAL ORIGIN OR COLOR

3.781 OBJECTIVES

A. Eliminate discrimination in housing to the extent feasible through Town actions.

3.782 POLICIES

A. The Town shall actively support housing opportunities for all persons regardless of race, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin or color.

3.790 GOAL: SUPPORT EFFORTS TO AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHER FAIR HOUSING IN ATHERTON.

3.791 POLICES:

A. Regional Housing Trust Fund or Other Regional Collaboration: Support a regional Housing Trust Fund that is funded by a diversity of jurisdictions and allocated to communities based on poverty, cost burden, and segregation. The fund could support affordable housing production, community amenities, last/first month's security deposits, down payment assistance, etc. Pair assistance with affirmative marketing to households with disproportionate housing needs including Black and Hispanic households.

B. Promote Affordable ADUs and JADUs: Develop a program that would connect service providers that help displaced renters with ADU owners in Atherton that want to rent to low-income renters. Develop assistance programs for JADUs to make alterations easier and more cost

effective so that additional units can be developed within the existing building envelope of houses and made available at more affordable rates.

C. Rental Assistance Program: The City Council will appoint a committee to convene a discussion with BIPOC (Black, Indigenous and People of Color) populations who are experiencing comparatively high rates of cost burden to discuss solutions for relief and consider rental assistance programs tailored to extremely high-cost burdened residents.

D. Promote Fair Housing Information: Update the Town's website to include fair housing including resources for residents who feel they have experienced discrimination, information about filing fair housing complaints with HCE or HUD, and information about protected classes under the Fair Housing Act.

E. Fair Housing Training: The City Council will appoint a committee to partner with Project Sentinel, or another affordable housing organization, to perform fair housing training for property owners, real estate agents and tenants across the region. Focus enforcement efforts on race-based discrimination and reasonable accommodations.

F. Human Investment Program (HIP) operates a Homesharing Program in the Town. The Homesharing Program places residents seeking housing with residents open to sharing (renting) a portion of their home. Five residents contacted HIP Housing to learn more about other programs as well as to discuss affordable housing opportunities in San Mateo County. One resident applied to HIP Housing's Home Sharing Program and worked with a Home Sharing Coordinator to receive home sharing referrals, community resources, as well as ongoing information about affordable housing opportunities including waiting list opening information.

3.800

HOUSING PROGRAMS

This section contains Atherton's Housing Programs for the Planning Period 2023 – 2031. Table HE-12 presents a summary of the number of dwelling units projected to be constructed due to ongoing and proposed programs in Atherton. Those programs include maintaining and/or exceeding existing levels of new Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) production, lot splits and new unit development pursuant to SB 9, development of vacant sites, and increased housing production on school sites and property belonging to CalWater. These programs are elaborated upon within this chapter.

Table HE-12: Summary of Projected Dwelling Units

	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Total
ADUs	84	84	84	28	280
Lot Splits (SB9)				96	96
Vacant Sites				10	10
School & Facility sites	14	10	10	20	54
Total	98	94	94	154	440
Net Change	94	54	56	144	348
Count above or below RHNA	+4	+40	+38	+10	+92

3.810 New Construction, Conservation and Rehabilitation

3.811 New Construction of Above Moderate-Income Units

A. **New Single Family Housing Development:** Continue to facilitate and expedite the development of new above moderate-income housing units. An average of 25 new single-family homes in this income category are constructed in Atherton each year. However, an almost equal number of homes are demolished. A net of 9 new above moderate-income units were constructed in the Town during the first seven years of the 2015-2022 Planning Period. It is projected that a net of 10 additional homes in the above moderate-income category will be constructed during the 2023-2031 Planning Period based on the 2015-2022 Planning Period experience. Appendix 5, the inventory of opportunity sites, includes a list of vacant properties.

B. **New Single Family Housing Development from SB9 Implementation:** It is projected that approximately 96 new above moderate-income housing units will result from lot splits and new housing development facilitated by the 2021 SB 9 State law (GC section 65852.21) during the 2023-2031 Planning Period.

Recently enacted legislation known as Senate Bill 9 or SB 9 waives discretionary review and public hearings for building two homes on a parcel in a single-family zone and subdividing a lot into two that can be smaller than the previously required minimum size. The legislation became effective on January 1, 2022.

In early 2022 the Town adopted an implementing ordinance consistent with state law to provide property owners clarity for the development opportunities under SB 9. The ordinance allows new lots created under the provisions of SB 9 to utilize the existing development standards for the base zoning district. A new residence built on a lot created through an SB 9 lot split can use the same setbacks, floor area ratio, building heights and other standards as provided for any existing lot in the same zoning district. This contrasts with the approach taken by several similar jurisdictions to Atherton to limit the size of units on new lots created through SB 9 to a maximum of 800 square feet.

Prior to the adoption of SB 9, the minimum resulting lot size for a subdivision in Atherton was one acre. The status quo of larger lots with expansive lawns and well screened homes makes Atherton distinct among other Bay Area communities, where it is more prevalent to find 6-8 single-family homes per one acre. Whereas other communities have likely maximized their potential for single-family development, Atherton is uniquely situated to see additional lot splits and new housing development result from SB 9.

The Town anticipates that SB 9 applications will be more common on lots of at least one acre in size that contain an older residence. The Town has found that there are 606 lots of an acre or greater in size with a residence built before 1970. These lots present a tremendous pool of homeowners who may be interested in pursuing SB 9 lot splits. The Town expects sites selected for SB 9 lot splits and the creation of additional units to be distributed throughout the Town.

In addition to the sites listed below, staff has spoken with several developers and there is support for additional SB 9 lot splits throughout Town on parcels of varying sizes.

The projected interest in pursuing SB 9 projects in Atherton has been borne out in the first few months of the law's applicability. During the first four months of calendar year 2022 Atherton received four applications for SB 9 subdivisions that would result in a total of 7 net new dwelling units as listed in Table HE-13.

Table HE-13: Existing and Potential SB-9 Project Sites

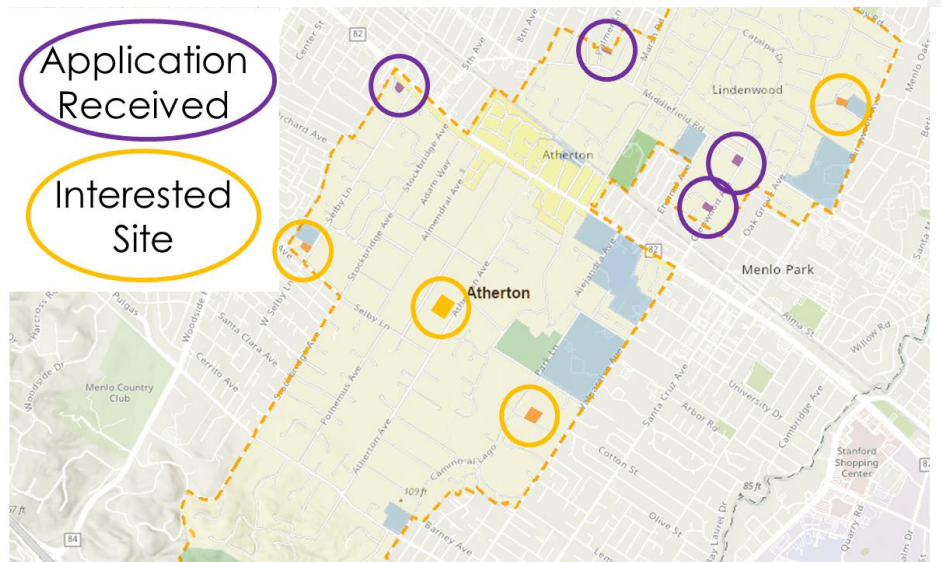
Address	Existing Lot Size	Net New Units	Application Submitted
78 Cebalo	0.55	2	Yes
2 Lowery	1.2	3	Yes - Approved
125 Glenwood	1.03	1	Yes
94 Palmer	0.55	1	Yes
47 Santiago	2.53	1	
190 Selby	1.00	3	
197 Glenwood	1.29	2	Yes

During the same period the Town Staff has had discussions with three additional property owners about potential applications in the earlier exploratory stages that would result in another 6 net new dwelling units. All of these SB 9 units would be in the above moderate-income category. Assuming this trend continues, Atherton should receive applications

resulting in an average of 9 to 32 net new dwelling units per year in the future. Projecting forward, as awareness around SB 9 increases, the Town reasonably expects the number of such applications to increase in kind.

Atherton conservatively projects an average of twelve net new dwelling units per year will result from SB 9 property divisions and construction of two homes on a single parcel. Therefore, over the 2023-2031 RHNA cycle a total of 96 net new homes are forecasted to be constructed in Atherton as a result of SB 9. All of these are projected to be in the above moderate-income category.

SB 9 Applications and Interested Sites



3.812 New Construction of Affordable Accessory Dwelling Units

In 2020, the Town amended the Zoning Ordinance to encourage the development of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) and junior accessory dwelling units (JADUs) by removing constraints on their development and providing other incentives including exempting the ADU floor area from the maximum site floor area limit. During the last 3 years of the 5th RHNA cycle, the Town issued an annual average of 35.3 building permits per year for attached and detached ADUs. In 2020, permits were issued for 34 ADUs, in

2021, permits were issued for 32 ADUs, and in the first three months of 2022, permits were issued for 3 ADUs and an additional 9 ADUs had received Planning Department approval. From January 1 - October 31, 2022, the Town has received 27 new ADU permits and 6 new JADU permits for a total of 33 new housing units. Projecting the 12 ADU permits issued or approved in the first three months of 2022 to the full year, a total of 40 units should be permitted in 2022.

The Town has not identified any constraints to ADU construction. ADU plans are approved ministerially with minimal objective design standards, the Town does not impose impact fees and as discussed earlier, given the large size of Atherton properties, there is adequate land available to build attached and detached ADUs and JADUs. The most effective incentive to realize construction of ADUs has been the 1,200 square feet of exempt floor area and 500 square feet of exempt floor area for JADUs. This allows homeowners to build an ADU and a JADU without impacting the size of their main dwelling. Many residents at the Town held community meeting expressed interest in building a new ADU or renting their existing guest house when the code is updated.

The Town realized high ADU construction with minimum education and outreach to the community. The Town plans to greatly expand community outreach to realize additional ADU development. Specifically, the Town will distribute, at least annually, community outreach mailing and social media posts, host at least one community workshop on new ADU development standards and provide information on the Town's website and at the Town counters on the ease of ADU development. With the Town's current pace of ADU applications, the Town forecasts the development of 280 new ADUs over the next planning period. With additional outreach and other incentives and changes to the zoning code, the Town plans to meet or exceed this current pace of production over the next eight years. The Town expects that these units will be divided between very low- (30%), low- (30%), moderate- (30%) and above moderate- (10%) income categories based on the ABAG/UC Berkeley Affordability Study.

In addition, the Town intends to take the steps listed below to facilitate new ADU construction and rental to lower income households, additional ADU

creation, construction and conversion, as well as remove any potential constraints:

A. Adopt a program for pre-approval of ADUs plans to streamline the review and approval process and reduce the cost to prepare detailed plans by December 31, 2023.

B. ~~A~~Consider amending the zoning code to allow ADUs to be constructed above detached garages which are numerous around Town by increasing the allowable height of such structures to be 18 feet, thus allowing a second story ADU to be constructed. -by end- Amend the zoning code by July 1, 2023.

C. ~~A~~Consider amending the zoning code to allow two ADUs to be constructed on a property. The first ADU constructed is exempt from floor area limitations and the second ADU will be included within ADU floor area calculations. This will facilitate the construction of additional ADU units. Amend the zoning code by July 1, 2023.

D. Many Atherton properties include pool houses and guest houses in addition to ADUs. These buildings are limited to 30-day occupancy per year. To facilitate additional rental of ADUs the Town will amend the zoning code to eliminate this provision and allow pool houses and guest houses to be rented as ADUs. The Town will distribute a town wide mailer informing property owners of this change and encouraging rental of their units. This will substantially increase the inventory of available rental units in the Town. Amend the cod by July 1, 2023.

E. At the time of construction or conversion, the Town requests the owner fill out an ADU rental survey indicating the amount of rent to be charged for the unit. By comparing this rent to the San Mateo County monthly maximum affordable housing cost by household chart, the affordability level of each unit is determined. This is an ongoing program.

F. A Town wide mailer will be completed to create an inventory of existing pool houses and guest houses. Using this inventory, the Town ~~shall~~would work with a non-profit housing organization such as but not limited to HIP Housing- (HIP) to connect homeowners to prospective renters.

The mailer will be distributed by December 31, 2023 and at least annually thereafter to advertise the program.~~the~~

G. To encourage rental of ADUs and JADUs, the Town will develop a comprehensive incentive ADU/JADU rental program and partner with a non-profit housing organization, such as, but not limited to {HIP Housing} to facilitate the rental advertising, screening and partnering process by December 31, 2023.

H. Adopt a~~Consider a~~ Planning fee waiver for all new ADUs to incentivize new construction by July 1, 2023.

I. Prepare a nexus study and a~~Adopt~~ an affordable housing impact fee on single family construction. The Town will make available funds from this program to provide very low-income rental assistance for eligible households identified by HIP by July 1, 2024.

~~I.J.~~ Establish a monitoring program of ADU applications and approvals within two years of Housing Element adoption to ensure actual production is on pace with projections, to identify progress and make appropriate program adjustments. The town will monitor ADU applications and approvals, the Town will.

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Time frame for implementation: Ongoing (~~Short~~Long-term Action)

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Town Planner

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: Complete related ADU Ordinance and other municipal~~municipal~~ code updates by July 1, 2023. Realize 252 new accessory dwelling units in the very low-, low- and moderate-income categories and 28 new accessory dwelling units in the above moderate-income category in the 2023 -2031 planning period.

Funding Sources: General Fund, Planning Department Budget, affordable housing in-lieu fees

3.813

Multifamily Housing Development on School and other Properties

Menlo College is a private 4-year college located at 1000 El Camino Real sited on 31 acres of property (including 50% ownership of Cartan Athletic Field and Wunderlich Athletic Field) serving approximately 750 students.

Menlo School is a private grade 6 - 12 school located at 50 Valparaiso Avenue sited on 26.7 acres of property (including 50% ownership of Cartan Athletic Field and Wunderlich Athletic Field) serving approximately 795 students.

Sacred Heart Schools is a private preschool, K - 12 institution located at 150 Valparaiso Avenue on 60 acres for property serving approximately 1,195 students.

Menlo-Atherton High School is a public four-year secondary school in the Sequoia Union High School District serving approximately 2,400 students. The school and its athletic fields occupy 38.5 acres at 555 Middlefield Road at the corner of Middlefield and Ringwood Avenue.

Laurel School is a public elementary school in the Menlo Park City School District. Its Lower Campus is on 6 acres at 95 Edge Road in Atherton at the corner of Edge and Ringwood Avenue. The Lower Campus serves approximately 326 students in grades K-2.

Encinal School is a public K-5 elementary school in the Menlo Park City School District serving approximately 630 students. It is located on 10 acres at 195 Encinal Avenue at the corner of Encinal and Middlefield Road.

Las Lomitas School is a public TK-3 elementary school in the Las Lomitas Elementary School District serving approximately 485 students. It is located on 9 acres at 299 Alameda de las Pulgas at the corner of Alameda de las Pulgas and Camino Al Lago.

Adelante Selby Spanish Immersion School is a public K-5 elementary school in the Redwood City School District serving approximately 652 students. The portion of the campus within Atherton is located on 5.5 acres at 170 Selby Lane.

A. **Public and Private Schools:** Public and private school properties are zoned PFS (Public Facilities and Schools) District in Atherton. The PFS District currently allows multiple-family residential uses that could accommodate housing for very low- and low-income households associated with primary nonresidential use of property on the same site. No maximum density is specified in the PFS District for the multiple-family residential uses allowed in the zoning district and the Town does not have parking standards. The only multiple-family development regulations are setbacks, 34 feet height limit and 40% lot coverage. As outlined below, there is more than adequate land available on the school sites to develop new housing.

Atherton Planning Staff has had discussions with representatives of the three private schools and the public school in Town about the

development of low- and moderate-income housing on their campuses. Those discussions include:

- Menlo College currently has 25 housing units for faculty and staff. Most of those housing units are rented at rates affordable to low- and moderate-income households. In recent discussions between the College President and Atherton Planning Staff, the President indicated that the College is very interested in providing additional housing on campus. He stated that there is always a demand for additional housing, that the existing units are almost always 100% occupied, and that shortage of affordable housing is a barrier to hiring. However, funding has been a barrier to housing production in the past. The letter indicates that the College could support 18 to 40 additional faculty housing units. Letter from the College President is included as an appendix.

Through its Master Plan, the College is exploring several concepts for faculty and staff housing on the campus including:

- Construction of new library and dining hall buildings (separate buildings) with podium parking at ground level, 1 or 2 levels for the library and dining hall, and 1 or 2 stories of housing above (maximum 3 stories over parking). The majority of the housing units would be set-aside for low- and moderate-income faculty and staff households.
- Construction of a multi-family housing project on the site of the O'Brian Parking Lot at the corner of El Camino Real and Alejandra Avenue. The building could have podium parking at ground level and 3 stories of housing above. Most of the housing units would be set-aside for low- and moderate-income faculty and staff households.
- Construction of a new classroom building on the site of the existing Florence Moore Building with podium parking at ground level and 2 stories of classrooms above and one story of housing on top. Most of the housing units would be set-aside for low- and moderate-income faculty and staff households.
- Convert student dorm housing to new apartments for faculty. This is anticipated to result in 3-5 new housing units.
- Menlo School – the school has acquired an apartment building locally for faculty housing. The cost of housing and impact on faculty is discussed annually by the school and its Board. Its faculty prefers to live close to campus as opposed to on campus housing. The school expressed its interest in acquiring land adjacent to the school and developing 10-20

units within this housing element cycle. If the school acquires additional property and makes an application for a zoning change from single-family zoning to PFS, the Town would consider adding the property to the PFS zone to allow new multiple-family housing.

- Sacred Heart – there are currently five apartment units on the campus and housing for retired Nuns at Oakwood. The school anticipates this facility being renovated in the future (15-20 years) to accommodate faculty rental housing units. It is not anticipated that the school will develop new housing units during this housing element cycle.

Given the large size of the school campuses and the minimal development regulations, there is more than adequate land available at each campus to accommodate new multiple family housing.

To facilitate development of affordable housing on single family zoned properties adjacent to school sites, upon acquisition of property by a school, if the school makes application for a zoning change, the Town will consider rezoning the property to PFS to accommodate affordable housing consistent with existing PFS Zoning opportunities.

B. New Housing at Bear Gulch Reservoir Property: CalWater owns and operates 99 acres at the Bear Gulch Reservoir in Atherton. The property is located within the Town's Park and Open Space (POS) zoning district. This zoning district currently allows caretaker housing with a Conditional Use Permit.

There are several housing units at the CalWater site that are occupied by employees. Due to the high cost of housing and new employee recruitment, CalWater expressed interest in constructing four new affordable housing units at this site.

To facilitate further development of housing at the Bear Gulch property, the Town will amend the POS zone to allow low and moderate-income multifamily housing by right.

Time frame for implementation: Ongoing (Long-term Action), rezoning and/or zoning amendments to occur simultaneously with Housing Element adoption.

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Department and Building Department

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: Construction of 50 new affordable faculty dwelling units at private and public schools in the extremely low- to moderate-income category and 4 work-force housing units at the CalWater Bear Gulch site during the 2023-2031 planning period.

3.814

Adoption of an Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance

A. Inclusionary Fee. Adopt a new inclusionary housing fee for all new single family housing construction and additions The Town will complete a nexus study and develop an inclusionary housing fee for single family development and additions. The fee will provide an option to provide affordable deed restricted ADU or JADU on-site in-lieu of paying the fee. Funds generated by this fee will be used to support affordable housing in Atherton which may include an ADU rental program and supporting affordable housing development in the Town. The Town will develop a program on the use of funds.

A. Time frame for implementation: Within one year of Housing Element adoption the Town will establish the fee and a program for the use of funds. Concurrently with the Housing Element adoption.

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Department and Finance Director

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: Support an affordable ADU rental program and other affordable housing.

Funding Sources: General Fund, Planning Department Budget

3.815

Conservation and Rehabilitation of Existing Units

A. Continue to facilitate and expedite the rehabilitation and reconstruction of existing residential units. The prompt processing of subdivision, planning review and building permit issuance has resulted in average review times that are some of the most reasonable in San Mateo County. The Town will continue to assist the property owners and development community in the housing development, conservation and rehabilitation process. The Town will establish a building inspector ombudsman to assist property owners navigate the rehabilitation process.

Time frame for implementation: Ongoing (Long-term Action)

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Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning and Building Departments

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: N/A

Funding Sources: General Fund, Planning and Building Department Budgets

3.820 Special Housing Needs

3.821 Seniors

A. Continue to facilitate the provision of board and care opportunities, particularly for seniors, some of whom may be longtime Atherton residents who can no longer remain in their homes and who wish to continue living in Atherton. State law provides that a residential care facility (defined as a facility serving six or fewer persons) is a residential use and must be permitted wherever residential uses are allowed.

B. The Town will continue to provide information at Town Hall regarding the numerous Senior Centers in San Mateo County that offer assistance in home repairs. Some of these programs offer subsidized services and others maintain a list of skilled workers who charge below market rates. The information also includes San Mateo County's Home Repair Program to assist low and moderate homeowners in rehabilitating their residences. The Town will publicize the availability of these services on the Town website.

C. The Town will continue to support the County Property Tax Postponement Program, which provides seniors with a means of postponing property tax payment. This program has the benefit of extending the length of time they can remain in their homes. Inquiries will be directed to the County Tax Collector's Office and information regarding the program will be available at Town Hall and publicized on the Town's website.

C.D. The Town will host a Senior Workshop to educate the community on available resources. Information on home repair and retrofit for accessibility resources and programs, home sharing opportunity, financial assistance, and the ADU program will be presented.

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Time frame for implementation: Conduct Senior Workshop within two years of Housing Element certification and annually thereafter. Outreach and education efforts are ongoing (Long-term Action)

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Department

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: educate seniors and assist in allowing them to remain in their homesN/A

Funding Sources: General Fund, Planning Department Budget

3.822 Disabled and Developmentally Delayed Persons

A. Continue to review new residential developments and major remodels for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

B. Continue to support the County Housing Accessibility for Disabled Persons program at the Center for the Independence of the Disabled. The Town will direct inquiries for house modifications for the disabled to the County program. Public information regarding the program will be available at Town Hall and publicized on the Town's website.

C. The Town will continue to process requests for housing accessibility accommodations. The Town's municipal code provides a process for individuals with disabilities to make requests for reasonable accommodation for relief from the various land use, zoning, or rules, policies, practices, and/or procedures of the town that may be necessary to ensure equal access to housing.

~~C.D.~~ Conduct annual outreach to the community through direct mailers and social media posting to inform the community on programs.

Time frame for implementation: conduct annual outreach to the community with the first mailer distributed two years from Housing Element certification and annually thereafter. All other actions are Ongoing (Long-term Action)

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Building and Planning Department

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: N/A

Funding Sources: General Fund, Building Department Budget

Funding Sources: General Fund, Planning Department Budget

3.823 Equal Housing Opportunity

A. Refer complaints of discrimination in housing access based on race, religion, national origin, age, sex, marital status or physical handicap, and other arbitrary barriers that prevent choice of housing to groups such as Project Sentinel. The Town will disseminate fair housing information at Town

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Hall. In addition, fair housing information will be published on the Town website.

B. Develop and implement an education/outreach campaign targeting landlords/managers on renting to people with Housing Choice Vouchers.

C. Amend the Zoning title to eliminate the occupancy limitation on other accessory units, such as guest houses and pool houses and create an inventory of existing pool houses and guest houses. The Town will work with a nonprofit to connect homeowners to prospective renters.

D. Adopt an affordable housing impact fee on single family construction. The Town will make available funds from this program to provide very low-income rental assistance for eligible households identified by HIP.

E. Provide additional fair housing resources and training for property owners, real estate agents, and tenants in collaboration with other cities and towns, Project Sentinel, or another similar organization. Mandate training for multi-family developers, property owners and any resident renting an ADU or similar unit.

F. Create a webpage to host this information and improve awareness around fair housing training, issues and available programs. The webpage will also provide information on filing fair housing complaints with HCD or HUD.

G. Affirmatively market low-income units to households that are under-represented in the Town in comparison to neighboring jurisdictions.

H.

Time frame for implementation: Concurrent with 2023 – 2031 Housing Element adoption

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Department

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: N/A

Funding Sources: General Fund, Planning Department Budget

3.824 Emergency Shelters, Transitional and Supportive Housing

A. Continue to support the possibility of Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, and Supportive Housing in Atherton. Emergency shelters are a permitted use on the Town Civic Center Property.

Timeframe for implementation: Ongoing

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Department

Funding Sources: N/A

3.830 Consistency with State Requirements

3.831 Energy Conservation

A. Continue to require compliance with Title 24 of the State's Building regulations. In addition, disseminate energy conservation information available from other agencies, such as PG&E's solar subsidy program and energy audits.

B. Continue to support Green Building in Atherton through enforcing the Green Building Ordinance.

C. Continue to promote energy conservation through energy audits, participation in PG&E and Cal Water programs and encouraging energy conserving retrofits in homes.

Time frame for implementation: Ongoing (Long-term Action)

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Building Department

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: N/A

Funding Sources: General Fund, Building Department Budget

3.840 Other Housing Programs

3.841 Shared Housing

A. The Town will continue to support the Human Investment Program (HIP), a non-profit organization that matches people needing housing and people owning a home who desire additional income and/or companionship. The Town will make information about the Home Sharing program available at Town Hall and will publicize the effort on the Town's website. The Town will mail (Home sharing does not count toward the Town's Housing Needs Allocation.)

Time frame for implementation: Conduct community outreach by December 31, 2023 and annually thereafter.

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Department

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: 1-2 home share matches each year.

Funding sources: general fund

A.

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3.842 Housing Compliance and Monitoring

A. The Town will ~~partnereconsider-partnering~~ with the County or other jurisdictions to share housing staff or hiring a third party to manage the Town's affordable housing portfolio. This will be an important task in helping Atherton lay the groundwork for an effective affordable housing compliance and monitoring process,

Time frame for implementation: Within one year of Housing Element adoption and ongoing thereafter~~Ongoing (Long term Action)~~

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Department

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: ~~1-2 home share matches each year,~~ Rental of ADUs and production of multi-family housing as identified in the Housing Element

Funding Sources: General Fund, ~~Planning Department Budget~~

3.843 Previously Identified Housing Sites

A. The Town will rezone any sites reused from a prior housing element within three years or one year of the beginning of the planning period to allow residential use by- right for housing developments in which at least 20 percent of the units are affordable to lower-income households, and no subdivision is required. (Gov. Code, § 65583.2, subd. (c).)

Time frame for implementation: complete rezoning within one year of Housing Element certification.

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Division

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: realize the development of new housing units

Funding Sources: General fund

3.844 Water and Sewer Providers - Priority for Affordable Housing

A. Water and sewer service providers must establish specific procedures to grant priority water and sewer service to developments with units affordable to lower-income households. (Gov. Code, § 65589.7.) The Town will immediately deliver the housing element to water and sewer service providers upon adoption.

Time frame for implementation: upon adoption of Housing Element

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Division

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: notify water and sewer providers

Funding Sources: General fund

3.845 Accessory Dwelling Units Monitoring

A. The Town will monitor permitted ADUs and affordability every other year and take appropriate action, including adjusting assumptions or rezoning within one year if the sites inventory is negatively impacted to ensure compliance with no net loss provisions.

Time frame for implementation: ongoing, starting one year after Housing Element adoption

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Division

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: realize development of 280 new housing units

Funding Sources: General fund

3.846 By-Right Permanent Supportive Housing

A. The Town will revise the zoning code to allow Permanent Supportive Housing Supportive Housing to be a by-right use in zones where multifamily and mixed-uses are permitted, including nonresidential zones permitting multifamily uses pursuant to Government Code section 65651. To be consistent with AB 2162, the Town will allow by-right 100% affordable housing that has 25% or 12 units of permanent supportive housing, where multifamily or mixed-use housing is permitted.

Time frame for implementation: revise Zoning code within one year of Housing Element certification

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Division

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: consistency with State law

Funding Sources: general fund

3.847 By-Right Low-Barrier Navigation Centers

A. The Town will revise the zoning code to allow Low Barrier Navigation Centers to be a use by-right in zones where multifamily and mixed uses are permitted, including nonresidential zones permitting multifamily uses pursuant to Government Code section 65660.

Time frame for implementation: revise Zoning Code within one year of Housing Element certification

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Division

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: consistency with state law

Funding Sources: general fund

3.848 Approval of Mobile Homes and Manufactured Housing

A. The Town will revise the zoning code to ensure mobile homes and manufactured housing on a permanent foundation are approved in the same manner as single-family homes.

Time frame for implementation: revise Zoning Code within one year of Housing Element certification

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Division

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: consistency with state law

Funding Sources: general fund

3.849 Zoning, Fees and Other Development Standards Transparency

A. The Town will ensure that all fees, zoning requirements and development standards are posted on the Town's website, updating regularly, pursuant to Government Code section 65940.1(a)(1).

Time frame for implementation: ongoing

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Division and Finance Director

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: inform residents and developers

Funding Sources: general fund

3.850 Group Homes for Persons with Disabilities

A. The Town will revise the zoning code to allow group homes for seven or more residents, specifically for people with disabilities, as a permitted use in any district where residential uses are permitted.

Time frame for implementation: Revise Zoning Code one year from Housing Element certification

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Division

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: consistency with state law

Funding Sources: general fund

3.851 Replacement Housing Requirements

A. The Town will require replacement housing for lower-income units (Gov. Code, § 65583.2, subd. (g)(3).) with the same requirements as set forth in Government Code section 65915, subdivision (c), paragraph (3).

Time frame for implementation: ongoing

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Division

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: consistency with state law

Funding Sources: general fund

3.852 Employee Housing

A. The Town will amend its zoning code to allow for employee housing as provided for under the Employee Housing Act. Specifically, consistent with Section 17021.5, employee housing for six or fewer employees will be treated as a single-family structure and permitted in the same manner as other dwellings of the same type in the same zone. In addition, the code will be revised consistent with Section 17021.6, which requires that employee housing consisting of no more than 12 units or 36 beds to be permitted in the same manner as other agricultural uses in the same zone.

Time frame for implementation: Amend zoning code within one year of Housing Element certification

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Division

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: consistency with state law

Funding Sources: general fund

3.853 Emergency Shelters

A. The Town will amend its zoning code to comply with all provisions of State law pertaining to emergency shelters. Specifically, the Town will permit shelters without discretionary action. In addition, the Town will analyze all development standards and address any constraints on spacing and shelter size. Further, the Town will amend its code to ensure compliance with parking requirements of AB139/Government Code section 65583, subdivision (a)(4)(A).

Time frame for implementation: Amend zoning code within one year of Housing Element certification

Agency/Official responsible for implementation: Planning Division

Proposed Measurable Outcomes: consistency with state law

Funding Sources: general fund

3.900 EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Extensive public engagement is an essential component to the housing element update process. During this Planning Period, Atherton held several public meetings to discuss the proposed strategies with the community. The Town also partnered with 21 Elements and the Let's Talk Housing effort to engage with current and potential beneficiaries of housing programs and services and their advocates (e.g., lower income representatives, tenants of affordable complexes, groups targeted for special housing needs consideration, community-based organizations, health and human service providers, homeless shelter and service providers) in the update process. The participation of development professionals including local buildings, for and nonprofit developers, architects, trade labor unions, realtors, mortgage bankers and brokers, areas lenders and others have been invited to participate.

The Town also created a Housing Element webpage to advertise meetings, post resources, the Draft Housing Element and a portal to provide public comments.

The community outreach effort coordinated with 21 Elements included virtual community meetings and webinars on the following topics: Introduction to the Housing Element, All About RHNA Webinar, Stakeholder Listening Sessions and Creating an Affordable Future webinars (four-part series).

In addition to the 21 Elements coordinated outreach efforts, the Town held several public meetings to discuss Housing Element programs, policies and strategies as follows:

- City Council meeting on November 4, 2020 to discuss the RHNA allocation process.
- A Joint meeting with the Planning Commission and City Council was held on April 28, 2021 to discuss key strategies to meet the RHNA obligation.
- City Council meeting held on January 12, 2022 to refine the housing element strategies.
- City Council meeting on February 24, 2022 to discuss the housing element strategies.
- City Council meeting on March 16, 2022 to discuss the housing element strategies.
- City Council meeting on May 18, 2022 to review comments from the community outreach meeting and further discuss the housing element strategies.
- Special City Council meeting on May 24, 2022 to provide further direction on the housing element strategies.

The Town held a public engagement/discussion meeting in the evening on April 26, 2022. A special edition of the Town newsletter was prepared and physically mailed to every Town of Atherton 2023-2031 Housing Element – DRAFT
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address in Town describing the proposed Housing Element programs and announcing the community meeting. The event was also promoted through the Town's email newsletter list, Town website and posted at the Town's Civic Center. Approximately 60 community members attended. An open discussion/engagement format was used rather than the typical presentation/public hearing and response format. Community leaders (City Council members and others) mixed with community members to discuss a wide variety of housing issues. Some engagement issues included:

- Education on the magnitude of the challenge facing the Town, the need for collaborative solutions, and the impact of non-compliance.
- Issues relating to a proposed multifamily overlay zone, proposed locations and details about the zoning district.
- Some community members truly want to solve the housing problem by adding or registering their ADU or JADU.
- Other community members were interested in being a part of the proposed multifamily overlay zone.
- Questions were raised about how the multifamily overlay zone works for numbers of units produced.
- Better definition of how a density bonus works.
- There were concerns raised about aesthetics and design, however that was not a primary issue for most.
- There was a lingering issue about diminished property values; single-family home adjacent to multifamily complex.

The meeting eventually transitioned to a question-and-answer format, which was helpful, but only after an extensive engagement format which provided an opportunity for education and discussion.

Key lessons from the meeting were that senior housing is an important topic for residents. Many residents feel passionately that they want to continue to live in Atherton as they age. Some are worried that their current houses do not meet their needs and are looking for options to stay.

The Draft Housing Element was published on the Town's website for a 30-day public review and comment period on June 10, 2022. Notice of the availability of the document was provided via email to Housing Advocates, published in the Almanac Newspaper and announced to residents via the Town's e-notify system and social media outlets. The City Council, at its June 15, 2022 regular meeting discussed comments they have received individually and provided an opportunity for the public to provide comments. During the 30-day public review period, the Planning Commission held a Special meeting

on June 23, 2022 to receive comments from Commissioners and the public. The Town received over 300 written comments on the Draft Housing Element in addition to verbal comments provided at the meetings listed above.

At the July 20, 2022 City Council meeting, the Council discussed public comments received on the Draft Housing Element and directed staff to revise the Draft Housing Element to incorporate public feedback. Specifically, with respect to the overwhelming public comments in opposition of the multi-family overlay concept, the Council directed this program be removed from the Element. Council also requested revisions to several housing programs as suggested by the Housing Leadership Council, including expanding the Accessory Dwelling Unit program.

The City Council, at its July 27, 2022 Special meeting reviewed the revised Draft Housing Element and authorized transmission to HCD for its preliminary review and comments.

APPENDICES

1. 21 Elements Resident Survey Analysis, 4/14/2022
2. ABAG/MTC Housing Needs Data Report - Atherton
3. AFFH Atherton Map and Data Packet
4. San Mateo County-wide Housing Needs Final Report, 11/3/2021
5. Electronic Housing Element Site Inventory Form
6. Menlo College Faculty and Staff Housing Considerations