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State Department of Housing and Community Development
C/O Land Use and Planning Unit
2020 W. El Camino Ave, Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95833



SUBJECT: First Draft Submittal of Belmont 2023-2031 Housing Element

The City of Belmont is pleased to submit this first draft of the 2023-2031 General Plan Housing Element. The Belmont Housing Element update process commenced in October 2020, and has included extensive community outreach and education, as well as preparation of a CEQA Environmental impact report.

Pursuant to CA Assembly Bill 215, the City of Belmont commenced a 30-day public comment period for review of the full Draft Housing Element 2023-2031 on June 30, 2022. During the public comment period both the Planning Commission and City Council held public review meetings that were well attended, and the city received 88 written comments. The City has incorporated changes into the document based on the feedback received during the public comment period, a detailed summary of which can be found in Appendix F – Public Participation.

I look forward to working collaboratively with your team to review and certify Belmont's Housing Element over the coming months. Staff contact information for myself and the Belmont Housing Element team can be found below.

Thank you,

Jennifer Rose, Housing, Economic Development and Finance Manager
City of Belmont Finance Department
One Twin Pines Lane, Suite 320
Belmont, CA 94002
O: (650) 595-7453, M: (916) 524-1798
jrose@belmont.gov

Please include the following people on all communications:

Carlos de Melo
Belmont Community Development Director
cdemelo@belmont.gov
(650) 595-7440

Diana R. Elrod Consulting
DianaRElrod@gmail.com
M: (415) 214-2248

General Plan Housing Element Draft 2023–2031



CITY OF **BELMONT**

One Twin Pines Lane
Belmont, CA 94002

www.belmont.gov/housingelement
housing@belmoont.gov

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E.1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Bay Area continues to see growth in both population and jobs, which means more housing of various types and sizes is needed to ensure that residents across all income levels, ages, and abilities have a place to call home. While the number of people drawn to the region over the past 30 years has steadily increased, housing production has stalled, contributing to the housing shortage that communities are experiencing today. In many cities, this has resulted in residents being priced out, increased traffic congestion caused by longer commutes, and fewer people across incomes being able to purchase homes or meet surging rents.

The Housing Element is part of the City's General Plan and sets forth the policies and programs to address the housing needs for Belmont. It is the City's eight-year housing strategy from the period of 2023-2031 for how it will meet the community's housing needs. State law (Government Code Sections 65580-65589.8) requires that every city and county in California adopt a Housing Element, subject to State approval, as part of its General Plan. Per SB 375 (Statutes of 2008), the planning period for the Housing Element is eight years.

Since 1969, State law requires that jurisdictions throughout California complete a Housing Element. The City itself is not responsible for building or producing this housing, but it must demonstrate that it has policies and programs in place to support housing construction for all income levels, as well as available land appropriately zoned to accommodate new housing. The Housing Element must include a variety of statistics on housing needs, constraints to development, and policies and programs to implement a variety of housing-related land use actions, and a detailed inventory of "opportunity sites" on which future housing may be built.

The Housing Element is the only element of a locality's General Plan that must be approved ("certified") by the State, through its Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to ensure it meets all statutory requirements. Having a certified Housing Element is a prerequisite for many State grants and funding programs. This is the sixth cycle of the Housing Element and covers the eight-year period from 2023 to 2031.

Introduction to Belmont

Known for its wooded hills, views of the San Francisco Bay and stretches of open space, Belmont is a quiet residential community in the midst of the culturally and technologically rich Bay Area. Belmont is in San Mateo County, half-way between San Francisco and San Jose. The City is within easy driving distance of the Pacific coast, three major airports, and major employment centers including San Francisco, Silicon Valley, and the East Bay. Since its incorporation in 1926, Belmont has grown from a small town of less than 1,000 residents to a community of over 28,000 in 2020. Much of the City's population and housing growth occurred during the 1950s and 1960s during the post-war periods. Most of the neighborhoods are found on the hillsides with many open spaces and parks. There are excellent private and public schools with high test scores, and the only university in San Mateo County, Notre Dame De Namur. The downtown has easy access to freeway and rail transportation and is a mix of locally-owned shops and other commercial uses.

The community is approaching build-out and has a limited amount of land available for future residential development. Some small vacant residential lots exist in the hillside neighborhoods. There are also substantial opportunities for revitalization and redevelopment of sites in the Central Business District and along the major commercial arterial, El Camino Real.

Legislative Context

Since the City's last Housing Element was adopted and certified in 2014, many pieces of housing legislation have been signed into law, resulting in substantive changes to State housing law and Housing Element requirements.

Affordable Housing Streamlined Approval Process. Senate Bill 35 (2017), Assembly Bill 168 (2020) and Assembly Bill 831 (2020). SB 35 created a streamlined, ministerial review process for qualifying multifamily, urban infill projects in jurisdictions that have failed to approve housing projects sufficient to meet their State-mandated RHNA. Among other requirements, to qualify for streamlining under SB 35, a project must incorporate one of two threshold levels of affordable housing: (1) 10 percent of the project's units in jurisdictions that have not approved housing projects sufficient to meet their RHNA for above moderate-income housing or have failed to submit an annual progress report as required under state law; or (2) 50 percent of the project's units in jurisdictions that have not approved housing projects sufficient to meet their RHNA for below moderate-income housing. AB 168 added a requirement to provide a formal notice to each California Native American tribe that is affiliated with the area of the proposed project. The Housing Element must describe the City's processing procedures related to SB 35. This is discussed further in Appendix B.

Additional Housing Element Sites Analysis Requirements. Assembly Bill 879 (2017) and Assembly Bill 1397 (2017). These bills require additional analysis and justification of the sites included in the sites inventory of the City's Housing Element. The Housing Element may only count non-vacant sites included in one previous housing element inventory and vacant sites included in two previous housing elements if the sites are subject to a program that allows affordable housing by right. Additionally, the bills require additional analysis of non-vacant sites and additional analysis of infrastructure capacity, and place size restrictions on all sites.

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing. Assembly Bill 686 (2017). AB 686 law ensures that public entities, including local governments, administer their programs relating to housing and urban development in a manner affirmatively to further the purposes of the federal Fair Housing Act and do not take any action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. It also requires that housing elements of each city and county promote and affirmatively further fair housing opportunities throughout the community for all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, familial status, or disability, and other characteristics protected by the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, Government Code Section 65008, and any other state and federal fair housing and planning law. AB 686 requires jurisdictions to assess fair housing in the housing element, prepare the housing element site inventory through the lens of affirmatively furthering fair housing, and include program(s) to affirmatively further fair housing.

No-Net-Loss Zoning. Senate Bill 166 (2017). SB 166 amended the No-Net-Loss rule to require that the land inventory and site identification programs in the Housing Element include sufficient sites to accommodate the unmet RHNA. When a site identified in the Housing Element as available to accommodate the lower-income portion of the RHNA is actually developed for a higher income group, the City must either (1) identify, and rezone, if necessary, an adequate substitute site or (2) demonstrate that the land inventory already contains an adequate substitute site.

AB 1397, Low (Chapter 375, Statutes of 2017). The law made several revisions to the site inventory analysis requirements of Housing Element Law. In particular, it requires stronger justification when nonvacant sites are used to meet housing needs, particularly for lower income housing, requires by right housing when sites are included in more than one housing element, and adds conditions around size of sites, among others.

Safety Element to Address Adaptation and Resiliency. Senate Bill 1035 (2018). SB 1035 requires the General Plan Safety Element to be reviewed and revised to include any new information on fire hazards, flood hazards, and climate adaptation and resiliency strategies with each revision of the housing element.

By Right Transitional and Permanent Supportive Housing. Assembly Bill 2162 (2018) and Assembly Bill 101 (2019). AB 2162 requires the City to change its zoning to provide a “by right” process and expedited review for supportive housing. The bill prohibits the City from applying a conditional use permit or other discretionary review to the approval of 100 percent affordable developments that include a percentage of supportive housing units, either 25 percent or 12 units, whichever is greater. The change in the law applies to sites in zones where multifamily and mixed uses are permitted, including in nonresidential zones permitting multifamily use. Additionally, AB 101 requires that a Low Barrier Navigation Center development be a use by right in mixed-use zones and nonresidential zones permitting multifamily uses if it meets specified requirements.

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs). Assembly Bill 2299 (2016), Senate Bill 1069 (2016), Assembly Bill 494 (2017), Senate Bill 229 (2017), Assembly Bill 68 (2019), Assembly Bill 881 (2019), Assembly 587 (2019), Senate Bill 13 (2019), Assembly Bill 670 (2019), Assembly Bill 671 (2019), Assembly Bill 3182 (2020). In recent years, multiple bills have added requirements for local governments related to ADU ordinances. The 2016 and 2017 updates to State law included changes pertaining to the allowed size of ADUs, permitting ADUs by right in at least some areas of a jurisdiction, and limits on parking requirements related to ADUs. More recent bills reduce the time to review and approve ADU applications to 60 days, remove lot size requirements and replacement parking space requirements and require local jurisdictions to permit junior ADUs. AB 68 allows an ADU and a junior ADU to be built on a single-family lot, if certain conditions are met. The State has also removed owner-occupancy requirements for ADUs, created a tiered fee structure that charges ADUs based on their size and location, prohibits fees on units of less than 750 square feet, and permits ADUs at existing multi-family developments. AB 671 requires the Housing Element to include plans to incentivize and encourage affordable ADU rentals. AB 3182 prohibits homeowner’s associations from imposing rental restrictions on ADUs.

Density Bonus and Development Incentives. Assembly Bill 1763 (2019) and Assembly Bill 2345 (2020).

AB 1763 amended California's density bonus law to authorize significant development incentives to encourage 100 percent affordable housing projects, allowing developments with 100 percent affordable housing units to receive an 80 percent density bonus from the otherwise maximum allowable density on the site. If the project is within half a mile of a major transit stop, the City may not apply any density limit to the project, and it can also receive a height increase of up to three additional stories (or 33 feet). In addition to the density bonus, qualifying projects will receive up to four regulatory concessions. Additionally, the City may not impose minimum parking requirements on projects with 100 percent affordable housing units that are dedicated to special needs or supportive housing. AB 2345 created additional density bonus incentives for affordable housing units provided in a housing development project. It also requires that the annual report include information regarding density bonuses that were granted.

Housing Crisis Act of 2019. Senate Bill 330 (2019). SB 330 enacts changes to local development policies, permitting, and processes that will be in effect through January 1, 2025. SB 330 places new criteria on the application requirements and processing times for housing developments; prevents localities from decreasing the housing capacity of any site, such as through downzoning or increasing open space requirements, if such a decrease would preclude the jurisdiction from meeting its RHNA housing targets; prohibits localities from imposing a moratorium or similar restriction or limitation on housing development; prevents localities from establishing non-objective standards; and requires that any proposed demolition of housing units be accompanied by a project that would replace or exceed the total number of units demolished. Additionally, any demolished units that were occupied by lower-income households must be replaced with new units affordable to households with those same income levels. The City's processing procedures related to SB 330 are described further in Appendix B.

Surplus Land Act Amendments. Assembly Bill 1486 and AB 1255 (2019). AB 1486 refines the Surplus Land Act to provide clarity and further enforcement to increase the supply of affordable housing. The bill requires the City to include specific information relating to surplus lands in the Housing Element and Housing Element Annual Progress Reports, and to provide a list of sites owned by the City or county that have been sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of in the prior year. AB 1255 requires the City to create a central inventory of surplus and excess public land each year. The city is required to transmit the inventory to HCD and to provide it to the public upon request.

AB 1486, Ting (Chapter 644, Statutes of 2019). The law expanded the definition of surplus land and added additional requirements on the disposal of surplus land. In addition, local agencies must send notices of availability to interested entities on a list maintained by HCD. This list and notices of availability are maintained on HCD's website. Local agencies must also send a description of the notice and subsequent negotiations for the sale of the land, which HCD must review, and within 30 days submit written finding of violations of law. Violations of the Surplus Land Act can be referred to the Attorney General. Finally, it adds a requirement in Housing Element Law for the jurisdiction to identify which of the sites included in the inventory are surplus property.

Housing Impact Fee Data. Assembly Bill 1483 (2019). AB 1483 requires the City to publicly share information about zoning ordinances, development standards, fees, exactions, and affordability requirements. The city is also required to update such information within 30 days of changes. This Housing Element describes governmental constraints on the production of housing, including a look at zoning requirements, development standards, fees, exactions, and affordability requirements. Changes in requirements made during the Housing Element planning period will also be reported as part of the City's annual Housing Element Progress Report.

SB 6, Beall (Chapter 667, Statutes of 2019). Jurisdictions are required to prepare the housing site inventory on forms developed by HCD and send an electronic version with their adopted housing element to HCD. HCD will then send those inventories to the Department of General Services by December 31 of each year.

Housing Opportunity and More Efficiency (HOME) Act. Senate Bill 9, Atkins (Chapter 162, Statutes of 2021). Effective January 1, 2022, SB 9 requires the City to allow up to two residential dwelling units and residential lot splits in single-family zones. SB 9 allows for reduced standards, such as setbacks, minimum parcel dimensions, and parking. The city must apply objective zoning standards that do not preclude construction of up to two 800 square-foot units. To prevent displacement, the State does not allow SB 9 projects to demolish any affordable or rent controlled housing, or housing that has been occupied by a tenant within the last three years. Projects that meet the qualifying criteria and requirements must be ministerially approved and are not subject to CEQA review.

Senate Bill 10, Wiener (Chapter 163, Statutes of 2021). SB 10 authorizes cities to adopt an ordinance to zone for up to ten units of residential density on any parcel located within transit rich or urban infill areas. If adopted, the ordinance allows ministerial approval of up to ten units (not counting ADUs or JADUs) at a height specified by the City. The intent of this bill is to streamline production of housing in urban infill neighborhoods with access to transit. SB 10 includes a sunset date of January 1, 2029.

Consistency with the General Plan

The Housing Element is the only chapter in a general plan with statutorily prescribed timelines for completion. To ensure internal consistency among all General Plan elements, the City will update its Land Use Element to be consistent with Housing Element in terms of land uses, population, and housing projections. In addition, the City will make updates to the Safety Element consistent with Gov. Code § 65302 and 65302.5.

Water/Sewer Capacity

The cities, water districts and private utilities represented by the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) rely upon the Hetch Hetchy system for water to protect the health, safety and economic wellbeing of 1.8 million citizens, businesses, and community organizations. Together, the BAWSCA agencies account for two-thirds of water consumption from the system and pay for two-thirds of its upkeep.

The regional water system provides water to 2.7 million people in San Francisco, Santa Clara, Alameda, and San Mateo counties. Eighty-five percent of the water comes from Sierra Nevada snowmelt stored in the Hetch Hetchy reservoir situated on the Tuolumne River in Yosemite National Park. Hetch Hetchy water travels 160 miles via gravity from Yosemite to the San Francisco Bay Area. The remaining 15 percent of water comes from runoff in the Alameda and Peninsula watersheds. This local water is captured in reservoirs located in San Mateo and Alameda counties.

Delivering approximately 260 million gallons of water per day, the regional system consists of over 280 miles of pipelines, over 60 miles of tunnels, 11 reservoirs, five pump stations and two water treatment plants. The City's plant is currently undergoing upgrades that are expected to be completed in 2024. The San Mateo facility serves more than 130,000 people and businesses in our service area at an average flow of 12 million gallons each day. By effectively treating wastewater at an advanced biological treatment facility, the plant helps keep San Francisco Bay environmentally clean and safe.

It is anticipated that the City has adequate capacity to meet demand and adequate capacity to expand to meet projected development as part of the Housing Element. Larger housing development projects may require the installation of utility infrastructure to accommodate individual project impacts, including water main lines, upsized sewer lines, and/or additional lateral connections within the city. Infrastructure installations necessary to serve future development would generally be installed within the already disturbed rights-of-way of existing roads or within the disturbance footprints of development projects. Implementation of proposed capital improvement projects for the Silicon Valley Clean Water (SVCW) treatment plant would ensure adequate capacity to serve projected demand.

Senate Bill 1027. To comply with SB 1087, the City will immediately forward its adopted Housing Element to its water providers so they can grant priority for service allocations to proposed developments that include units affordable to lower-income households.

Senate Bill 244. SB 244 requires cities and counties, prior to adoption of the Housing Element, to address the infrastructure needs of disadvantaged unincorporated communities outside the City's limits but within the City's planning area. Because the City's planning area does not contain any unincorporated areas, no such conditions exist.

E.2. HOUSING NEEDS AND SITES INVENTORY

Housing Needs Summary

The Plan Bay Area 2050 Final Blueprint⁴ forecasts that the nine-county Bay Area will add 1.4 million new households between 2015 and 2050. For the eight-year timeframe covered by this Housing Element, the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has identified the region's housing need as 441,176 units. The total number of housing units assigned by HCD is separated into four income categories that cover housing types for all income levels, from extremely low-income households to market rate housing.

Every year, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), in conjunction with the State of California, establish income categories based on the median income in each county. Based on new requirements for the completion of the Housing Element, jurisdictions must now report on the following categories of income.

- Extremely Low Income: 0-30% of Area Median Income, or AMI
- Very Low Income: 30-50% AMI
- Low Income: 50-80% AMI
- Moderate Income: 80-120% AMI
- Above Moderate Income: 120%+ AMI

The following table illustrates the income categories for San Mateo County in 2022. The median income for a family of four is \$166,000.

Table 1: Income Limits for San Mateo County, 2022

Number of Persons in Household:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
San Mateo County Area Median Income: \$166,000	Acutely Low	\$17,450	\$19,900	\$22,400	\$24,900	\$26,900	\$28,900	\$30,900	\$32,850
	Extremel y Low	\$39,150	\$44,750	\$50,350	\$55,900	\$60,400	\$64,850	\$69,350	\$73,800
	Very Low Income	\$65,250	\$74,600	\$83,900	\$93,200	\$100,700	\$108,150	\$115,600	\$123,050
	Low Income	\$104,400	\$119,300	\$134,200	\$149,100	\$161,050	\$173,000	\$184,900	\$196,850
	Median Income	\$116,200	\$132,800	\$149,400	166,000	\$179,300	\$192,550	\$205,850	\$219,100
	Moderat e Income	\$139,450	\$159,350	\$179,300	\$199,200	\$215,150	\$231,050	\$247,000	\$262,950

Source: State of California Department of Housing and Community Development, May 13, 2022.

<https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-funding/income-limits/state-and-federal-income-limits.shtml>

The Regional Housing Needs Determination (RHND) is based on population projections produced by the California Department of Finance (DOF) as well as adjustments that incorporate the region's existing housing need. The adjustments result from recent legislation requiring HCD to apply additional

adjustment factors to the baseline growth projection from the DOF, for the regions to get closer to healthy housing markets. To this end, adjustments focus on the region's vacancy rate, level of overcrowding and the share of cost burdened households and seek to bring the region more in line with comparable ones.⁵ These new laws governing the methodology for how HCD calculates the RHND resulted in a significantly higher number of housing units for which the Bay Area must plan compared to previous RHNA cycles.

Almost all jurisdictions in the Bay Area received a larger RHNA this cycle compared to the last cycle, primarily due to changes in state law that led to a considerably higher RHND compared to previous cycles. The allocation that Belmont received from the Draft RHNA Methodology is broken down by income category as follows:

Table 2: Final Regional Housing Needs Allocations

Income Group	Belmont Units	San Mateo County Units	Bay Area Units	Belmont Percent	San Mateo County Percent	Bay Area Percent
Very Low Income (<50% of AMI)	488	12,196	114,442	27.3%	25.6%	25.9%
Low Income (50%-80% of AMI)	281	7,023	65,892	15.7%	14.7%	14.9%
Moderate Income (80%-120% of AMI)	283	7,937	72,712	15.9%	16.6%	16.5%
Above Moderate Income (>120% of AMI)	733	20,531	188,130	41.1%	43.1%	42.6%
Total	1,785	47,687	441,176	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Association of Bay Area Governments Final Regional Housing Needs Allocations Plan, adopted on December 16, 2021 and approved by California Housing and Community Development on January 12, 2022.

Demographics and Housing Needs

The following are key facts regarding the City's demographic data and housing needs and issues from the demographic report, which may be found in Appendix A.

- **Population** – Generally, the population of the Bay Area continues to grow because of natural growth and because the strong economy draws new residents to the region. The population of Belmont increased by 6.7% from 2000 to 2020, which is below the growth rate of the Bay Area.
- **Age** – In 2019, Belmont's youth population under the age of 18 was 6,233 and senior population 65 and older was 4,538. These age groups represent 23.0% and 16.7%, respectively, of Belmont's population.
- **Race/Ethnicity** – In 2020, 53.9% of Belmont's population was White while 1.0% was African American, 28.3% was Asian, and 12.1% was Latinx. People of color in Belmont comprise a proportion below the overall proportion in the Bay Area as a whole.¹

- **Employment** – Belmont residents most commonly work in the *Financial & Professional Services* industry. From January 2010 to January 2021, the unemployment rate in Belmont decreased by 3.0 percentage points. Since 2010, the number of jobs located in the jurisdiction increased by 560 (9.5%). Additionally, the jobs-household ratio in Belmont has decreased from 0.75 in 2002 to 0.62 jobs per household in 2018.
- **Number of Homes** – 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 in Belmont increased, 0.6% from 2010 to 2020, which is *below* the growth rate for San Mateo County and *below* the growth rate of the region's housing stock during this time period.
- **Home Prices** – A diversity of homes at all income levels creates opportunities for all Belmont residents to live and thrive in the community.
 1. *Ownership* – The largest proportion of homes had a value in the range of \$1M-\$2M in 2019. Home prices increased by 123.6% from 2010 to 2020.
 2. *Rental Prices* – The typical contract rent for an apartment in Belmont was \$2,250 in 2019. Rental prices increased by 76.8% from 2009 to 2019. To rent a typical apartment without cost burden, a household would need to make \$90,040 per year.²
- **Housing Type** – It is important to have a variety of housing types to meet the needs of a community today and in the future. In 2020, 58.0% of homes in Belmont were single family detached, 6.0% were single family attached, 3.1% were small multifamily (2-4 units), and 32.9% were medium or large multifamily (5+ units). Between 2010 and 2020, the number of single-family units increased more than multi-family units. Generally, in Belmont, the share of the housing stock that is detached single family homes is above that of other jurisdictions in the region.
- **Cost Burden** – The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 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 Belmont, 18.1% of households spend 30%-50% of their income on housing, while 15.0% of households are severely cost burden and use the majority of their income for housing.
- **Displacement/Gentrification** – According to research from The University of California, Berkeley, no households in Belmont live in neighborhoods that are susceptible to or experiencing displacement, and none live in areas at risk of or undergoing gentrification. 45.5% of households in Belmont live in neighborhoods where low-income households are likely excluded due to prohibitive housing costs. There are various ways to address displacement including ensuring new housing at all income levels is built.
- **Neighborhood** – All residents in Belmont live in neighborhoods identified as “Highest Resource” or “High Resource” areas by State-commissioned research, while none of residents live in areas identified by this research as “Low Resource” or “High Segregation and Poverty” areas. These

neighborhood designations are based on a range of indicators covering areas such as education, poverty, proximity to jobs and economic opportunities, low pollution levels, and other factors.³

- **Special Housing Needs** – Some population groups may have special housing needs that require specific program responses, and these groups may experience barriers to accessing stable housing due to their specific housing circumstances. In Belmont, 9.0% of residents have a disability of any kind and may require accessible housing. Additionally, 5.2% of Belmont households are larger households with five or more people, who likely need larger housing units with three bedrooms or more. 6.7% of households are female-headed families, which are often at greater risk of housing insecurity.

Units at Risk of Conversion to Market Rate

State law requires that each city provide analysis and programs for preserving existing affordable housing units that were developed with public subsidies. Units at risk of conversion are those units in which the restrictions, agreements, or contracts to maintain the affordability of the units expire or are otherwise terminated. At expiration, units may revert to market rate, rendering them no longer affordable to the people living in them. Loss of affordability can occur at the termination of bond funding, the expiration of density bonuses, and other similar local programs.

The potential loss of existing affordable housing units is an important issue to the City due to displacement of lower-income tenants and the limited alternative housing for such persons. It is typically less expensive to preserve the affordability of these units than to subsidize construction of new affordable units due to the inflation of land and construction costs which has occurred since the original development of the affordable housing projects.

Preservation and Replacement Options

Based on information from the California Housing Partnership Corporation, there are a total of 84 units that are potentially at risk of conversion; however, the City's records indicate a total of 131 units that may have expiring contracts. An analysis of the inventory indicates that only one project – Oxford Place – will have its restrictions expire in 2030, during the eight years of the Housing Element; however, these units are owned by moderate income households who can either remain in the property or sell it after 2030. Any proceeds above a calculated moderate-income sales price would be taken by the City, which incentivizes an owner to sell to another qualifying purchaser.

Of the remaining units, all are considered at low risk of conversion to market rate. Preservation of at-risk projects can be achieved in a variety of ways, with adequate funding availability. Alternatively, units that are converted to market rate may be replaced with new assisted multi-family units with specified affordability timeframes.

Rental Assistance

State, local, or other funding sources can be used to provide rental subsidies to maintain the affordability of at-risk projects. These subsidies can be structured to mirror the Housing Choice Voucher/Section 8 program, whereby the subsidy covers the cost of the unit above what is determined to be affordable for the tenant's household income (including a utility allowance) up to the fair market

value of the apartment. The total annual subsidy to maintain at-risk units is estimated at about \$20,000 per unit.

Transfer of Ownership

If the current organizations managing the units at risk are no longer able to maintain a project, transferring ownership of the affordable units to a nonprofit housing organization is a viable way to preserve affordable housing for the long term. The estimated market value for affordable units that are potentially at high risk of converting to market rate is likely \$350,000 per unit.

Construction of Replacement Units

The construction of new low-income housing can be a means to replace at-risk units, though extremely costly. The cost of developing new housing depends on a variety of factors including density, size of units, construction quality and type, location, land and development costs. Using the Turner Center's research on the cost to develop affordable housing around the Bay Area, the cost to replace any units could be as much as \$700,00 per unit.

Entities Interested in Participating in California's First Right of Refusal Program

An owner of a housing development with restrictions (i.e., is under agreement with federal, State, and local entities to receive subsidies for low-income tenants), may plan to sell their "at risk" property. The California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) have listed qualified entities that may be interested in participating in California's First Right of Refusal Program. If an owner decides to terminate a subsidy contract or prepay the mortgage or sell or otherwise dispose of the assisted housing development, or if the owner has an assisted housing development in which there will be the expiration of rental restrictions, the owner must first give notice of the opportunity to offer to purchase to a list of qualified entities provided to the owner.

HCD has identified the following six entities that may be interested in participating in California's First Right of Refusal Program in San Mateo County.

- ROEM Development Corporation
- Northern California Land Trust, Inc.
- Housing Corporation of America
- Mid-Peninsula Housing Coalition
- Affordable Housing Foundation
- Alta Housing (previously Palo Alto Housing Corp)

Of these entities, some have worked specifically in Belmont, and others have completed projects in surrounding areas. If a development becomes at risk of conversion to market-rate housing, the City will maintain contact with local organizations and housing providers who may have an interest in acquiring at-risk units and will assist other organizations in applying for funding to acquire at-risk units.

Funding Sources

A critical component to implement any of these preservation options is the availability of adequate funding, which can be difficult to secure. In general, Low-Income Housing Tax Credit funding is not

readily available for rehabilitation and preservation, as the grant application process is highly competitive and prioritizes new construction. The City's previous ongoing funding source, Low/Mod Housing Funds available through the Redevelopment Agency, no longer exists due to the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agency more than a decade ago. However, affordable housing impact fees and inclusionary zoning in-lieu fees are a new and successful local funding source. Additional available funding sources that can support affordable housing preservation include sources from the federal and state governments, as well as local and regional funding.

Federal Funding

- HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program
- Project-Based Vouchers (Section 8)
- Section 811 Project Rental Assistance
- Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) Vouchers

State Funding

- Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) Program
- Golden State Acquisition Fund (GSAF)
- Project Homekey
- Housing for a Healthy California (HHC)
- Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)
- National Housing Trust Fund
- Predevelopment Loan Program (PDLP)
- Permanent Location Housing Allocation (PLHA)

Regional, Local, and Nonprofit Funding

- San Mateo County Affordable Housing Fund
- Housing Successor Agency for the Redevelopment Agency
- Commercial Linkage Fee (CLF)
- City Affordable Housing Fund
- City Inclusionary Housing Fund

RHNA Allocation Summary and Methodology

Legislative Context for the Housing Element's Inventory of Sites

Per State law, the State of California, in conjunction with Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), has projected future population figures for the nine Bay Area counties which translates into the need for additional housing units. Each jurisdiction is then assigned a portion of the regional need based on factors such as growth of population and adjusted by factors including proximity to jobs, and high resource areas that have excellent access to amenities such as good school and employment centers. This assignment is known as the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA). Each jurisdiction must ensure that there is enough land at appropriate zoning densities to accommodate its RHNA in its Housing Element in four income categories (very low-, low-, moderate- and above moderate-income).

The RHNA for City of Belmont for the Housing Element 2023-2031 is 1,785 units, which are broken down by income category in Table 3.

Table 3: Belmont RHNA Targets Summary

Income Category	Very Low 50% AMI	Low 80% AMI	Moderate 120% AMI	Above Market Rate	Total
2023-31 Allocation	488	281	283	733	1,785

Table Source: Housing Element Cycle 6 RHNA Allocation

State law requires that the element identify adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory-built housing, and mobile homes, and make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community. This sites list is required to include an inventory of land suitable for residential development, including vacant sites and sites having potential for redevelopment, including analysis of the development capacity that can realistically be achieved for each site.

The purpose of the Sites Inventory is to evaluate whether there are sufficient sites with appropriate zoning to meet the RHNA goal. It is based on the City's current land use designations and zoning requirements. The analysis does not include the economic feasibility of specific sites, nor does it take into consideration the owner's intended use of the land now or in the future. It does not dictate where residential development will actually occur, and the decision whether or not to develop any particular site always remains with the owner of the property, not the City. Based on previous Housing Elements, the City anticipates that some of the sites on the list will be developed with new housing, some will not, and some housing will be built on sites not listed in the inventory.

Although the housing sites inventory was prepared after extensive analysis, it is still in draft form and may be revised throughout 2022 in response to public input, changing circumstances, or HCD review before including into the final 2023-2031 Housing Element. The Sites Inventory is further outlined below, with a breakdown of the units in Table 4. The complete Sites Inventory is included as Appendix C.

Several new housing laws have significantly changed how a sites inventory is developed, introducing changes to the following components of the site inventory:

- Design and development of the site inventory (SB 6, 2019)
- Requirements in the site inventory table (AB 1397, 2017 AB 1486, 2019)
- Capacity calculation (AB 1397, 2017)
- Infrastructure requirements (AB 1397, 2017)
- Suitability of nonvacant sites (AB 1397, 2017)
- Size of site requirements (AB 1397, 2017)
- Locational requirements of identified sites (AB 686, 2018)
- Sites identified in previous housing elements (AB 1397, 2017)
- Non-vacant site replacement unit requirements (AB 1397, 2017)
- Rezone program requirements (AB 1397, 2017)

Site Inventory Methodology

City staff inventoried vacant and underutilized parcels in Belmont to determine what land is available for development at various levels of density. Site types included the following.

- Vacant sites zoned for residential use
- Vacant sites zoned for nonresidential use that allow residential development
- Residentially zoned sites, including non-residentially zoned sites with a residential overlay, that are capable of being developed at a higher density (non-vacant sites, including underutilized sites)
- Sites owned or leased by a city, county, or city and county

The number of units that might be able to be developed at various affordability levels was then estimated, e.g., available land zoned at higher densities can be counted toward the very low- and low-income level needs, and land zoned at lower densities are counted toward the moderate and above moderate-income housing need. The analysis was then completed using the average residential densities for developments built on land in Belmont with various zoning designations over the past five years.

The City of Belmont's Sites Inventory for future housing includes property zoned for residential uses that is currently vacant as well as land that is underutilized. As seen in Table 3 below, the adequate sites analysis demonstrates that there is enough land to meet the City's RHNA. The analysis for affordable housing units for extremely low, very low, and low-income households is based on the assumption that land zoned at densities higher than 30 units to the acre can facilitate affordable housing development, given the City's inclusionary requirements of 15%. More than 50% of the City's below market rate housing would be developed on lands that are underutilized. However, the City is experiencing a high volume of residential and mixed-use redevelopment projects on these underutilized non-vacant sites and expects this trend to continue.

In addition, adoption of the Belmont Village Specific Plan (BVSP) in 2017, which does not include any maximum residential density metric, has meant that equivalent densities of more than 100 units per acre are regularly being attained for multi-family residential projects. The City of Belmont currently has five multi-family residential projects either under construction or in development review that exceed 100 units per acre, as reflected in the table below. For properties outside of the BVSP, the City offers density bonus and community benefit zoning incentives to comply with State law and encourage and facilitate development of higher density affordable housing. The City has also identified a housing element program (Policy H.1.5) to eliminate the maximum residential density metric and increase the allowable floor area ratio (FAR) for all properties in the Corridor Mixed Use (CMU) district along El Camino Real to continue to encourage densities in excess of 100 dwelling units per acre.

Table 4: Pipeline Residential Projects Exceeding 100 Dwelling Units Per Acre

Project Address	Site Acres	# of Units	Dwelling units per acre	Project Status as of May 2022
815 Old County Road	1.74	177	102	Under Construction; 15% Affordable
580 Masonic Way	1.26	146	116	Application Submitted; 15% Affordable
1325 Old County Road	2.08	250	120	Under Construction; 15% Affordable
Hill Street at El Camino Real	0.30	37	123	Application submitted; 100% Affordable
608 Harbor Blvd.	0.73	103	142	Application Submitted; 15% Affordable

Site Inventory Approach. Staff conducted a site-by-site review of all potential development sites, citywide. As will be demonstrated below, staff currently believes that the RHNA, plus a reasonable buffer, can be easily accommodated within the Belmont Village zoning districts, and with the changes proposed to eliminate the density metric in the Corridor Mixed Use (CMU) zoning district which includes all properties along El Camino Real.

Development Potential Analysis. Each site—or potential aggregation of sites—was analyzed to discern the likelihood and feasibility of development during the period 2023-2031. Factors such as underperforming or vacant uses, owner or developer interest, age and size of current improvements, site size, and site constraints were reviewed. Depending on these considerations, sites were analyzed as likely or unlikely to develop/redevelop within the planning period. Samples analyses include but are not limited to the following.

- National chain gas stations, national chain fast food restaurants, and community-serving grocery stores. The State has indicated these types of sites are the most difficult to justify including in an inventory. *No sites in this category are included in the inventory.*
- Sites that are extremely small with little opportunity for aggregation, sites that may require substantial environmental clean-up, and other heavily constrained sites. *No sites in this category are included in the inventory.*
- Sites with existing uses that could be redeveloped along with adjacent parcels, but which may have multiple owners, small underperforming strip malls, and certain office developments. *Many of the City's sites are within this category.*
- Sites that have uses on them but in which a developer has expressed interest in the site, shopping malls with significant potential for redevelopment, adjacent sites with only one or two owners, and low-density commercial developments in high-density areas. *Many of the City's sites are within this category.*
- Large or consolidated sites with potential for substantial development, vacant sites, or sites with proposed or soon to be proposed projects and approved projects that have not yet been built. *The majority of the City's sites are in this category and have either proposed or approved projects that have not yet been built.*

Zoned Versus Realistic Capacity. When establishing realistic unit capacity calculations, the jurisdiction must consider current development trends of existing or approved residential developments at a similar affordability level in that jurisdiction, as well as the cumulative impact of standards such as maximum lot coverage, height, open space, parking, and floor area ratios. The capacity methodology must be adjusted to account for any limitation as a result of availability and accessibility of sufficient water, sewer, and dry utilities. For non-residential zoned sites (i.e., mixed-use areas or commercial sites that

allow residential development), the capacity methodology must account for the likelihood of residential development on these sites. While a site may be zoned to accommodate, say, 100 units, site constraints or other development standards may preclude development to the full 100 units.

Currently, properties located within the Belmont Village Specific Plan are not subject to a maximum density metric, but instead rely on Floor Area Ratio and objective design standards to determine development capacity. The City has conducted an extensive analysis of actual developments in these areas and has determined that small sites under half an acre are developing, on average, at the equivalent of 59 dwelling units per acre, while sites larger than a half-acre are developing, on average, at the equivalent of 113 dwelling units per acre. Accordingly, these two densities have been applied to the identified opportunity sites in the housing sites inventory to arrive at the projected build out, demonstrating Belmont’s full capacity to accommodate housing that meets its RHNA allocation. Tables 5 and 6 below show residential project densities for pipeline projects that are either under construction or in development review.

The pipeline project densities demonstrated below also demonstrate that elimination of the maximum density has enabled housing development project to achieve higher unit counts and project densities. Belmont’s proposal to remove the maximum density metric in the Corridor Mixed Use (CMU) zoning district (Policy H.1.5) will facilitate higher project densities for housing inventory sites in the CMU zoning district.

Table 5: Residential Project Densities on Sites Less Than One Half Acre (2017-2022)

Address Development Type	Acre	No of Units	Resulting Units Per Acre	Zoning
1324 Old County Road (MFR)	0.09	2	22	CMU
1477 El Camino Real (MFR)	0.16	5	31	CMU
Hill Street at El Camino Real (MFR)	0.30	37	142	BVSP (no max. density)
Average Units per Acre			59	

Table 6: Residential Project Densities on Sites Larger Than One Half Acre (2017-2022)

Address Development Type	Acre	No of Units	Resulting Units Per Acre	Zoning
803 Belmont Avenue (MFR)	1.45	125	86	CMU
815 Old County Road (MFR)	1.74	177	102	VSC (no max. density)
580 Masonic Way (MFR)	1.26	139	110	VSC (no max. density)
1325 Old County Road (MFR)	2.08	250	120	VCMU (no max. density)
608 Harbor Boulevard (MFR)	0.73	103	142	HIA (subject to annex.)
Average Units per Acre			113	

Identification of Sites for Affordable Housing. Sites on the Inventory must also be classified as suitable for various income levels including very low, low, moderate, and above moderate. Several housing laws impact how sites are selected for inclusion by income category. In general, sites less than 0.5 acres cannot be considered as available for lower income development *unless* the jurisdiction demonstrates that it has a track record of affordable developments at this size of lot. For this inventory, no individual site less than 0.5 acres is allocated toward lower income units; however, as per State guidance, such small sites can be considered either for moderate income, above moderate income, or both.

Sites larger than 10 acres are generally considered unavailable for affordable housing, unless the Housing Element can demonstrate a track record for developing such sites of this size, or the City can demonstrate it is otherwise feasible to develop affordable housing. In this inventory, there are no sites larger than 10 acres.

The new requirements for Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH; AB 686) dictate that the City avoid, to the extent possible, the location of potential affordable housing in the inventory in a manner that would exacerbate existing concentrations of poverty, as well as contribute to increasing the number of lower-income households in lower-income neighborhoods. The City must also consider locating housing away from environmental constraints such as sea level rise, and near areas of higher or highest opportunities, including quality schools, parks, and educational opportunities. The State indicates that jurisdictions consider the following factors when determining the best locations for affordable housing.

- Proximity to transit.
- Access to high performing schools and jobs.
- Access to amenities, such as parks and services.
- Access to health care facilities and grocery stores.
- Locational scoring criteria for Low-income Housing Tax Credit (TCAC) Program funding.
- Proximity to available infrastructure and utilities.
- Sites that do not require environmental mitigation.
- Presence of development streamlining processes, environmental exemptions, and other development incentives.

One measurement tool to evaluate neighborhood amenities and resources is the Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) Opportunity Area Map. Each site in the inventory list is rated as either Low, Moderate, High or Highest Resource area utilizing the mapping tool. In Belmont, the highest opportunity areas are west of El Camino/Old Country Road, while the remainder of Belmont are in the high opportunity areas. There are no moderate or low resource areas in Belmont. Therefore, all sites are in the high or highest opportunity areas; this includes all sites that are considered suitable for housing affordable to lower-income households. Information about how the AFFH requirements apply to the Sites Inventory is included in Appendix D.

Distribution of Units by Affordability. Consistent with State guidance, individual sites less than 0.5 acres were assumed to be developed with moderate- and above-moderate-income. For sites larger than 0.5 acres, the distribution of units by income category was determined using the following methodology.

- For housing development sites currently in the pipeline (e.g., either under construction or in development review), the actual proposed distribution of units by affordability was included. For example, the City currently has two projects in entitlement and permit review that are 100% affordable. The project at Hill Street and El Camino Real includes 22 units below 50% AMI, 14 units below 80% AMI, and one market rate unit. The project at 803 Belmont Avenue includes 36 units below 30% AMI, 27 units below 50% AMI, and 61 units below 80% AMI. These are the figures used in the Sites Inventory.
- For all other sites, the distribution of units by affordability is approximately the same proportion as the RHNA allocation. To accommodate existing pipeline projects and ensure adequate unit

capacity, the distribution for very-low-income units was slightly increased on larger sites inventory parcels, while the distribution for moderate- and above-moderate income units was slightly decreased as compared to the RHNA allocation.

With respect to number 2 above, the State recommends using the proportion of units in the RHNA allocation as a guide for allocating units among sites. This mathematical process is intended to demonstrate that there are enough sites zoned at appropriate densities to accommodate all of the RHNA allocation, rather than an assumption about where affordable units will actually be built. In part, this is because the City does not determine specific sites for affordable housing, but rather reviews and evaluates projects as they are proposed by outside developers. The table below shows the RHNA income distribution, and the income distribution used for the Belmont site inventory on parcels that are not currently subject to pipeline development activity.

Table 7: RHNA and Sites Inventory Income Distribution

Income Level	Very Low Income	Low Income	Moderate Income	Above Moderate Income	Total
RHNA Allocation	27%	16%	16%	41%	100%
Sites Inventory*	33%	16%	12%	40%	100%

* For non-pipeline housing opportunity sites

As example, for a half-acre site at 100 du/ac, the distribution would be as follow:

RHNA Allocation Income Distribution				
Very Low Income	Low Income	Moderate Income	Above Moderate Income	Total
14	8	8	21	50

To support the increased distribution of very-low-income units on identified housing opportunity sites, the City has identified several policies and actions focused on encouraging and incentivizing development of lower-income units. Policy H.1.2 encourages use of City housing funds and other assets to develop affordable housing units, including a priority for very- and extremely-low-income units. The program also calls for revising the inclusionary housing ordinance to incentivize provisions of very-low-income housing units, where currently the inclusionary housing ordinance only requires low-income units. Policy H.1.4 would create a Housing Funds Investment Strategy that prioritizes funding for housing that serves special needs populations, including very-low and extremely-low-income units.

In addition, because of new rules in the Housing Accountability Act’s “No Net Loss” provisions (SB 166 of 2017), the land inventory and site identification programs in the Housing Element must always include sufficient sites to accommodate the unmet RHNA, in terms of the number of housing units, as well as the level of affordability. When a site identified in the Element as available for the development of housing to accommodate the lower-income portion of the RHNA is developed at a higher income level, the locality must either (1) identify and rezone, if necessary, an adequate substitute site, or (2) demonstrate that the land inventory already contains an adequate substitute site. By distributing units to sites according to the distribution of the RHNA allocation – including above moderate income – it will be easier to ensure ongoing compliance with the No Net Loss provisions.

Pipeline Projects. As noted above, projects that have been approved, permitted, or received a certificate of occupancy since the beginning of the RHNA projected period may be credited toward meeting the RHNA allocation based on the affordability and unit count of the development. For these projects, affordability is based on the actual or projected sale prices, rent levels, or other mechanisms establishing affordability in the planning period of the units within the project. These sites are included in the Sites Inventory, as each is presumed to receive its Certificate of Occupancy (C of O) after June 30, 2022. If any of these pipeline projects does not continue as proposed, the Sites Inventory will be modified accordingly.

Accessory Dwelling Units. The State now allows jurisdictions to count projected development of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) based on prior years' production averages. Substantial changes in State law pertaining to ADUs in the last several years have made it much easier for homeowners to create ADUs throughout Belmont.

Table 8: Five Year ADU Production

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5 Year Total
ADU's Permitted	4	9	12	11	12	49

A study conducted by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) from September 2021 found that ADUs are rented at a variety of rates and often meet lower income affordability requirements based on the incomes of the occupants and/or their rental rates. Based on these findings, local jurisdictions are justified in using certain percentages to meet their affordable housing allocations. Although the State has not yet officially approved the conclusions of the study, it has agreed that jurisdictions can allocate ADUs towards a range of income levels.

The study's recommended affordability breakdown that a Bay Area jurisdiction can use for ADUs, which is as noted as being conservative, is 30% very low, 30% low, 30% moderate and 10% above moderate. However, the City is using a conservative estimate of 10 ADUs per year, all at moderate income.

Summary Inventory

Based on the methodology and approach outlined above, the housing opportunity sites inventory includes a range of sites located citywide that could be developed with up to 2,443 new housing units. Table 9 provides a high-level summary of the sites listed on the housing sites inventory broken down by income. Figure 1 shows a map of where each site is located within the City and the housing opportunity areas. The full sites inventory table is provided as Appendix C.

Table 9: Sites Inventory Affordability Breakdown

Housing Opportunity Site	Total Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Pipeline
ADUs	80	0	0	80	0	
Totals	2,443	535	398	297	1,206	935
RHNA	1,785	488	281	283	733	
Buffer	658	47	117	14	473	
	36.9%	9.6%	41.6%	4.9%	64.5%	

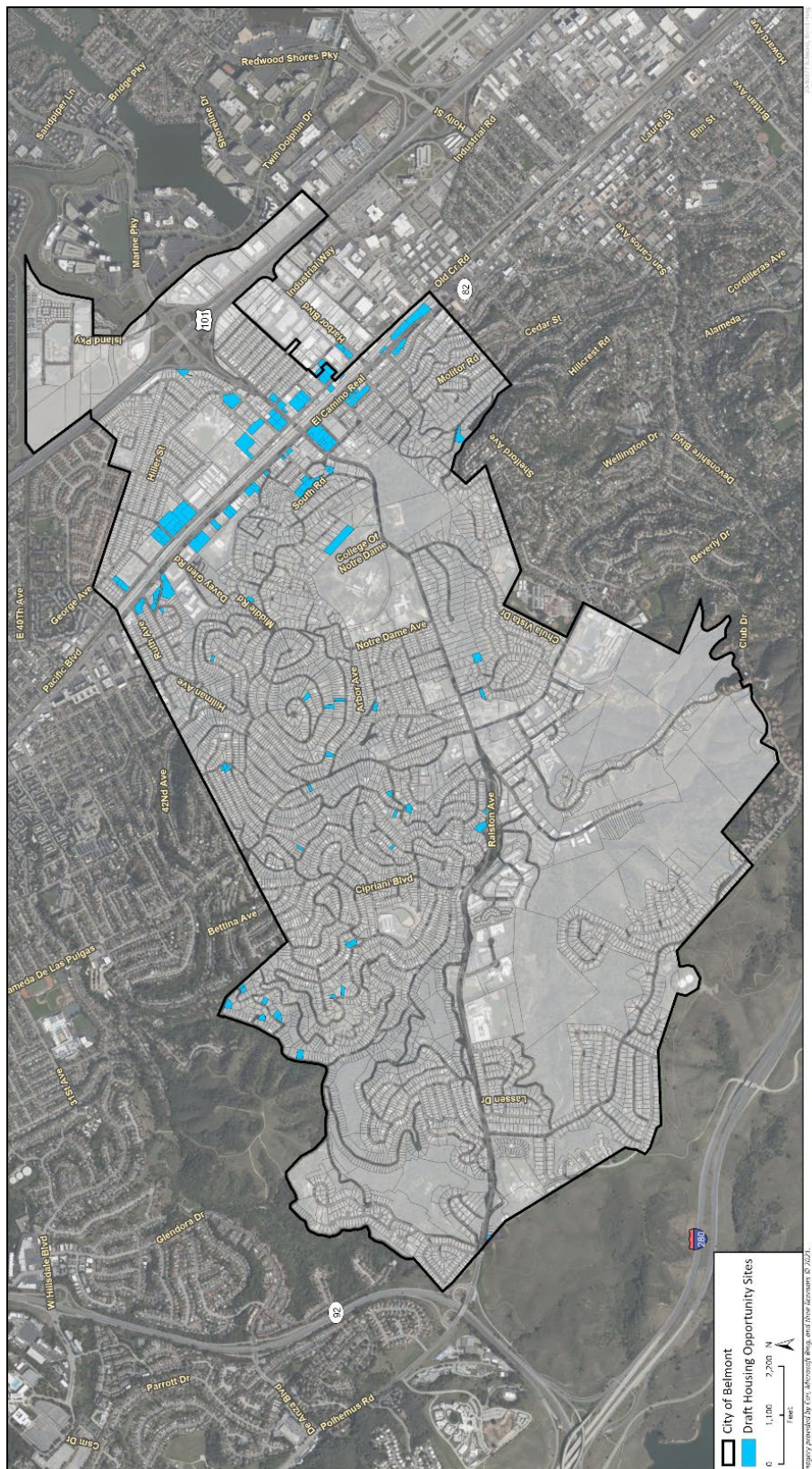
Table Source: Housing Resources Sites Inventory

The housing sites inventory was developed to meet all applicable statutory requirements and provide a realistic and achievable roadmap for Belmont to meet and potentially exceed its RHNA allocation during the 2023-2031 planning period. The Sites Inventory is summarized as follows.

- The housing sites are spread throughout the city, with all located in high or highest resource areas, to meet AFFH requirements.
- The Sites Inventory does not include any housing opportunity sites that are currently developed with residential units.
- Analysis of completed or pipeline projects demonstrates that sites less than one half acre in size can typically be developed using an average of 59 dwelling units per acre, and sites larger than one half acre will typically develop at 113 dwelling units per acre.
- The city has a significant number of pipeline projects that are anticipated to be completed by the end of this housing cycle:
 - 493 housing units are currently under construction;
 - 156 housing units are approved or entitled;
 - 286 units are currently in development/entitlement review.
- The housing projections do not have any reliance on new units developed under SB9 and a low reliance on new ADU production.
- The Sites Inventory assumes continued small lot consolidation along El Camino Real as local zoning and legislative incentives continue to encourage housing development.

The full list of opportunity sites adequate for housing development identified by the City is included in Appendix C.

Figure 1: Sites Inventory Map
 Universe: Sites Inventory, August 2022.



E.3. OTHER REQUIRED HOUSING ELEMENT COMPONENTS

Constraints Analysis Summary

The purpose of the constraints analysis section, per Government Code Section 65583(a)(5-6), is to identify and analyze potential and actual governmental and non-governmental and governmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing that hinder a jurisdiction from meeting its share of the regional housing needs. A summary of governmental and non-governmental constraints is provided below, and a more detailed analysis is contained in Appendix B.

Non-Governmental Constraints

State law (California Government Code, Section 65583(a)[6]) requires Housing Elements to contain an analysis of nongovernmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, including the availability of financing, the price of land, the cost of construction, and the length of time between receiving entitlement approval for a housing development and submittal of an application for building permits for that development. Potential nongovernmental constraints are largely determined by market conditions or other factors, over which local jurisdictions have little control. However, local governments can influence market conditions and their associated costs indirectly. Governmental interventions that affect nongovernmental constraints are explored in more detail in Appendix B.

Governmental Constraints

State law (California Government Code, Section (a)[5]) requires Housing Elements to contain an analysis of governmental policies and regulations that can result in both positive and negative effects on the availability and affordability of housing. Potential constraints to housing include zoning regulations, development standards, infrastructure requirements, permit and development impact fees, and the development approval processes. While government policies and regulations are intended to serve public objectives and further the public good, the City recognizes that its actions can potentially constrain the availability and affordability of housing to meet the community's future needs. The City has implemented several measures to reduce development costs and streamline the approval process and has identified additional opportunities for streamlining the City's review process.

This biggest constraint concerning the development of housing – especially that which is affordable – is the very high cost of development, and the lack of financing to support that development. While these non-governmental constraints are generally out of the City's control, they can be partially mitigated in Belmont by leveraging local financial resources and assets towards development and preservation of affordable and special needs housing units. Belmont's proposed housing policies include several actions to create funding priorities and direct funding towards development of affordable housing and housing for special needs groups. Belmont expects to contribute over \$3 Million dollars of housing funds to affordable housing projects in Fiscal Year 2023; both projects being considered for funding include very-low-income housing units.

As detailed in the Housing Constraints section of the Housing Element, Belmont adopted and implemented several new or updated regulatory documents and residential design guidelines during the previous housing element cycle that worked to simply and streamline the development review and approval process. The City has identified several zoning code modifications, including increased floor area ratios, and elimination of the maximum density metric, that could further eliminate potential barriers to housing development and has included a Housing Element program amend the zoning ordinance. Helping developers to utilize various streamlined development review opportunities can also help reduce development timelines and costs, and the City had identified an

action to enhance information and outreach related to SB 35 streamlined ministerial review. The Housing Element further includes policies and programs that address potential constraints to provision of housing for special needs groups and ensure there is opportunity for more special needs housing to be created, with a focus on prioritizing City resources and funding for very-low income housing. Further detail is provided in the Programs and Policies chapter of the Housing Element.

Housing Resources Summary

The Housing Resources of the City of Belmont can be summarized into three sections. The first is the various funding sources the City is able to pool together for affordable housing production, preservation, and protection. The second is a list of the existing programs the City manages and supports to increase the housing supply or otherwise serve past, current, and prospective residents of affordable housing. The third is an inventory of sites that are adequate for projected housing needs. A full description of each funding source and housing program are included in Appendix C - Housing Resources, including detailed inventory.

Funding Opportunities

Activities that housing funding may be used for includes but is not limited to the following: predevelopment, acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, conversion, and preservation. Also included is funding that is used for housing related activities, which provide service to the residents of low-income housing. A list of the most relevant funding sources is as follows:

Federal Programs

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)
- Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC)
- Section 8 Rental Assistance Program
- Other Federal Sources (Section 811 Project Rental Assistance, Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) Vouchers)

State Programs

- Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA)
- Other State Sources (CALHome, CalHFA, Infill Infrastructure Grant (IIG), Local Housing Trust Fund (LHTF), Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) Program, Golden State Acquisition Fund (GSAF), Project Homekey, Housing for a Healthy California (HHC), Multifamily Housing Program (MHP), Predevelopment Loan Program (PDLP))

Other Public Funds

- Housing Successor Agency for the Redevelopment Agency
- Commercial Development Linkage Fees
- City Housing Fund
- San Mateo County Affordable Housing Fund

Private For-Profit and Nonprofit Sources

- Community Reinvestment Act (CRA)
- Private Developers
- Non-Profit Agencies
- Housing Endowment and Regional Trust (HEART)

Climate Change and Energy Conservation

Home energy efficiency has become an increasingly significant factor in housing construction, particularly in the past few years with the increasing demand to build energy efficient and sustainable buildings in California. Energy costs related to housing include not only the energy required for home heating, cooling and the operation of appliances, but the energy required for transportation to and from home.

State Title 24 Part 6 is the California Energy Code, first enacted in the 1980s, permits builders of new residential units to achieve compliance either by calculating energy performance in a prescribed manner or by performance based on computer modeling. The energy code is updated every three years by the Energy Commission to advance the energy efficiency standards for building construction. In addition to the energy code, the state Green Building code establishes sustainable building construction standards. The Green Building code addresses the use of sustainable materials, methods of construction, recycling of construction waste, and electric vehicle infrastructure. These measures contribute to overall building energy efficiency and sustainability and have an added ongoing benefit throughout the useful life of a building.

For commercial, residential, and municipal energy efficiency, as well as efficient indoor and outdoor water use, Belmont adopts the CALGreen codes triennially. In addition to adopting green building codes, Belmont encourages commercial and residential energy efficiency by promoting, incentivizing, or providing energy audits and upgrades, particularly through existing incentive and on-bill financing programs administered or implemented by Energy Upgrade San Mateo County, San Mateo County Energy Watch, and PG&E, and by providing information about and access to financing, such as through PACE programs and on-bill financing programs by PG&E.

Policies and programs that explicitly address the City's CAP, as well as energy efficiency and sustainability, will be contained in other elements of the City's updated General Plan, but are not contained the Housing Element. However, as outlined above, addressing climate change, continuing to improve energy efficiency, and building homes sustainably are key City priorities and will be applied to housing projects and housing program implementation for the upcoming housing cycle.

Overview

The Housing Element is an important document that will shape the future of our community. Therefore, it is important that it reflects the vision of the people who make the City of Belmont special. To accomplish this, Belmont developed and implemented an outreach plan designed to reach as many community members who live and work here as possible. For some of the community outreach activities, Belmont partnered with other San Mateo County jurisdictions for a first-of-its-kind countywide outreach effort, through an award-winning collaboration called “21 Elements.” A summary of public participation and community outreach activities, along with key takeaways, are included below.

Website and Social Media

- Belmont developed a City website at www.belmont.gov/housingelement to host all information and resources related to the Housing Element update. The webpage hosted an archive of past Belmont Housing Elements, recordings and materials from all community engagement activities, and multiple ways for people to provide feedback, including a virtual sites map. The City’s homepage also included a banner linking visitors to the Housing Element Webpage.
- Belmont participated in and helped shape the “Let’s Talk Housing” regional housing collaboration. Let’s Talk Housing developed a countywide website available in five languages, a Belmont webpage (www.letstalkhousing.org/belmont) detailing the City’s timeline, engagement activities and resources that also linked to the Belmont website, videos about the process in several languages, and a social media presence. As of February 2022, the website has been visited more than 17,000 times, with more than 20% from mobile devices.
- Belmont created a dedicated e-notification list to keep interested parties informed about the Housing Element update process.
- Belmont utilized a variety of social media platforms to inform the community about the housing update process, solicit community survey responses.

Community Meetings

Belmont participated in several meetings and webinars in partnership with 21 Elements, including the following.

- **Introduction to the Housing Element** – A housing element overview with breakout discussion rooms that was part of a series of introductory meetings attended by more than 1,000 community members countywide
- **All About RHNA** – A webinar offering a deep dive into the RHNA allocation process and the opportunity sites methodology
- **Stakeholder Listening Sessions** – Four meetings where staff from all County jurisdictions could listen to and hold breakout discussions with housing stakeholder groups arranged by topic. More than 30 groups participated
- **Creating an Affordable Future** – A four-part webinar series to help educate community members about local housing issues

Belmont coordinated and hosted several public meetings to review components of the Housing Element update; all the following meetings' recordings and materials can be found on the City's housing element webpage.

- **City Council Public Study Session (May 11, 2021)** – An introduction to the Belmont Housing Element
- **City Council Public Meeting (January 11, 2022)** – An update on the Housing Element and housing development activity review
- **Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Workshop (March 23, 2022)** – A virtual community meeting to review AFFH and new Housing Element requirements
- **City Council Public Study Session (April 26, 2022)** – A review of draft housing sites, AFFH assessment, and draft Housing Element programs
- **Planning Commission Public Study Session (May 17, 2022)** – A review of draft housing sites, AFFH assessment, and draft Housing Element programs
- **Housing Element Community Workshop (June 27, 2022)** – A highly-attended virtual meeting to review the Housing Element update and the connection between housing growth and transportation, parks, and other land use planning efforts within the City
- **Planning Commission Draft Housing Element and EIR Review (July 19, 2022)** – Available to attend both in-person and virtually
- **City Council Draft Housing Element and EIR Review (July 26, 2022)** – Available to attend both in-person and virtually, with speech and hearing-impaired services available by request

Other Outreach Strategies

- **Community Postcard Mailer #1** – Direct postcard mailer in March 2022 to all residential units in Belmont introducing the Housing Element update, promoting the online AFFH survey, and promoting the March AFFH Community Workshop. The postcard was also distributed at the Belmont Library and Twin Pines Senior & Community Center; invitation for comments in Spanish included.
- **AFFH Fair Housing Online Survey** – To gather insight on community needs and priorities. Survey link provided in direct postcard mailer to all residential units in Belmont, shared on social media (Facebook, NextDoor, Instagram, Twitter), City website, Citywide Weekly Update, and City-wide utility bill insert mailer; survey made available in English, Spanish, simplified Chinese, Tagalog, and Vietnamese; 174 survey responses.
- **Community Postcard Mailer #2** – Direct postcard mailer to all residential units advertising where to find the draft Housing Element and Environmental Impact Review (EIR), and promoting the June community housing workshop. The postcard was also distributed at the Belmont Library and Twin Pines Senior & Community Center; invitation for comments in Spanish included.
- **Citywide Utility Bill Inserts** – The City designed and distributed an information flier with the with quarterly municipal sewer utility bill that included information about the Housing Element Update, a short URL link to the AFFH fair housing survey, housing element web address and housing email address for people to provide comments.

- **Equity Advisory Group** – Belmont supported an Equity Advisory Group with 21 Elements to ensure outreach was structured to meet with stakeholders where they were at as much as possible.

It is more important than ever to include as many voices as possible in the Housing Element. Housing Elements at their best can provide an opportunity for everyone to add their voice to the conversation. However, many people are too often left out of the process. Renters, workers, young families, youth, people of color, immigrants, refugees, non-English speakers, and people with disabilities are often unable to participate in outreach activities when scheduled, don't know how to get involved, or don't trust the process. Our goal was to change that. Specifically, we did the following.

- Ensured opportunities were available to receive information and provide feedback in multiple languages, offering direct foreign language translation services by request.
- Designed a website that was mobile friendly, with accessibility features and in multiple languages (lower income residents, young adults, and people of color are more likely to use their phones).
- Participated in an Equity Advisory Group consisting of 18 organizations across San Mateo County that provided feedback on outreach and materials, and shared information about the Housing Element update and how to participate in the process with the communities they serve.
- Launched an Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing survey that received 89 responses.

Key Takeaways

Below is a summary of key takeaways that emerged throughout the outreach process.

- **Housing is personal.** People often have differing views on housing because it is a very personal issue tied to feelings of safety, belonging and identify. Often the comments reflected people's current housing situation. Those with safe, stable housing that they can afford were more concerned with potential change. Those without were more interested in bolder policies and more housing generally. Many people shared meaningful stories of being priced out of their communities or of their children not being able to live in the community where they grew up.
- **The price of housing is a major concern.** Through surveys responses and people who spoke during community meetings, many Belmont residents voiced concerns about the high cost to rent or buy a home today, either for themselves, friends, or family. It is an issue that touches a lot of lives.
- **More housing is needed.** Generally, participants agreed that Belmont needs more housing, particularly affordable housing. However, there are diverging views on how to accomplish this, where housing should go, and what it should look like.
- **Single-family neighborhoods are polarizing.** While some people voiced their interest in up-zoning sites near single-family neighborhoods, a majority of Belmont homeowners want to protect single family neighborhoods and the property investments they have made.

- **Affordable housing is a top concern.** Many felt that more needed to be done to promote affordable housing. They also felt that developers should be eligible for incentives and opportunities that make them more competitive.
- **Better information resources.** People wanted to know how to find affordable housing in their communities and navigate the process of applying for it.
- **Issues are connected.** Transportation, infrastructure like storms and sewer facilities, adequate park and recreation space, climate change, access to living wage jobs and education opportunities are all tied to housing and quality of life. These issues are not siloed in people's lives and there is a desire to address them in interconnected ways. The June 2022 community workshop included Belmont staff from Housing, Planning, Public Works, and Parks and Recreation to provide comprehensive information about housing growth in Belmont.
- **Regional input matters but there's more to figure out.** It was valuable to build a broader sense of community and share resources at the countywide level. However, it was more important to this process to engage non-resident community members on jurisdiction-specific input. The City will continue to utilize some of the Housing Element engagement strategies for future community engagement efforts to insure inclusion outreach.
- **Diversity in participation was a challenge.** Despite partnering with organizations to engage with the hardest to reach communities and providing multilingual outreach, achieving diversity in participation was challenging. In the wake of Covid-19, organizations already operating on limited resources were focused on supporting immediate needs, while the added stresses of life coupled with the digital divide added additional barriers for many.

Draft Housing Element Public Review Period

The City has received extensive community input over the past eighteen months related to various aspects of the Housing Element, including the CEQA review process. The City has worked diligently to respond to comments and concerns and to make adjustments to the draft document based on that input. The formal 30-day public review period of the Draft Housing Element ran from July 1, 2022 to August 1, 2022, during which 88 written comments were received. In addition, during the public review period, both the Planning Commission (July 19th) and the City Council (July 26th) held public meetings to review the full draft Housing Element and received substantial public comment. During both public meetings, over 45 speakers provided comments and feedback on the plan.

Housing Element study sessions were also held by the City Council (April 26th) and Planning Commission (May 17th), during which 31 written comments were received. One additional email comment was received following the AFFH community workshop held in March 2022.

How We Incorporated What We Heard into the Plan

The outreach and community engagement conducted over the past 18 months played an important role in the development of the goals, policies, and programs within the 2023-2031 Housing Element. The overarching challenge of housing affordability and availability was heard often. In addition to addressing concerns related to fair housing and ensuring compliance with new laws, and in response to the public comments made during and before the public review, multiple additional revisions, clarifying edits, and corrections were made to the Draft prior to submittal to HCD. Those revisions and updates include the following.

1. **Service Commercial Sites.** In response to significant community concerns about the proposal to rezone sites zoned Service Commercial along Old County Road to allow housing development, 20 sites were removed from the inventory resulting in a reduction of 629 housing units. Belmont officials acknowledged that housing development may still occur at these locations, but a proposed change of land use would be better analyzed by the City and community when accompanied by a specific housing development proposal.
2. **Building Heights.** The City received many written and verbal comments objecting to increasing building heights in the Corridor Mixed Use (CMU) zoning district. In response, this plan eliminates the proposed building height increases. A review of pipeline projects either under construction or in development review indicates that housing developers are able to achieve densities in excess of 100 dwelling units per acre using existing zoning, or using State and local density bonus options to increase building height. Use of density bonus does not add any cost or delay to the development review process. The Belmont RHNA allocation can still be accommodated within the existing sites inventory.
3. **Special Needs Housing.** Additional data on persons with developmental or intellectual disabilities has been included, and several programs recommended by regional housing advocates are included that specifically address concerns about ensuring housing opportunities for this special needs group, many of whom are extremely low income.
4. **BVSP Zoning.** Based on feedback from housing developers on the success of the Belmont Village Specific Plan (BVSP) zoning, which does not include a maximum density metric, similar zoning modifications are proposed to be extended throughout the El Camino Real transit corridor. The Corridor Mixed Use zoning district would be modified to increase the allowable floor area ratio and eliminate the maximum density metric. In response to community comments, the City is also proposing to expand the objective form-based urban design requirements from the BVSP to the CMU zoning district.
5. **Traffic and Parking.** In response to community concerns related to traffic and parking in residential neighborhoods adjacent to the priority development areas, the City hosted a community listening session on June 27th that was attended by staff from several City departments, including the Community Development Director, the Parks and Recreation Director, and the Public Works Director. The community meeting provided an opportunity for residents to share their concerns directly with City officials. The meeting also provided an opportunity for Public Works staff to provide an update on streets and roads infrastructure projects either planned or in progress.
6. **Opportunity Sites.** Many of the public comments received suggested that more housing opportunity sites should be proposed in other locations in Belmont, primarily suggesting that more sites west of El Camino Real should be included on the housing sites inventory. In response to these comments, the City enhanced community outreach and information materials to better explain the site selection methodology, emphasizing that multi-family housing sites should have proximity to public transit and other resources that are found in the City's priority development area (PDA). In addition, the draft Housing Element Environmental Impact Report (EIR) notes that vehicle miles traveled (VMT), the key metric for determining the impact of new development on traffic, is substantially lower on sites located near transit and along major thoroughfares.
7. **Development Project Comments.** The City received a significant number of comments related to a proposed housing development located at 580 Masonic Way, a pipeline project site included on

the sites inventory. The project is an allowed use under current zoning and the project application submittal is currently incomplete. To address concerns raised related to this project, the City created an updated project information website to distribute current and accurate project details to the community.

E.5. AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING (AFFH) SUMMARY

What is Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing?

California Assembly Bill 686, which was signed into law in 2018 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”^[1]

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.

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 most 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.

Belmont's Fair Housing Assessment

The Fair Housing Assessment (Appendix D) 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. It includes the following sections.

Primary Findings

Primary findings from the Fair Housing Assessment for the City of Belmont describes fair housing enforcement and outreach capacity, integration and segregation, access to opportunity, disparate housing needs, and contributing factors and the City's fair housing action plan.

- **From 2017 to 2021, nine fair housing inquiries and two fair housing complaints were made by Belmont residents.** A complaint filed in 2017 concerned refusal to rent based on national origin; it was settled through a conciliation agreement. A 2021 complaint based on disability for failure to make reasonable accommodations was withdrawn by the complainant.
- Fifty-four percent of Belmont's population is Non-Hispanic White, 28% is Asian, 12% is Hispanic/Latinx, and 4% is other races or mixed race. **Belmont has proportionately fewer residents of color than in the County and the Bay area overall**, although the city's Asian population is on par with the proportion in the county and Bay area. Belmont has grown more racially and ethnically diverse since 2000 and 2010, largely due to growth in Asian residents (mostly occurring between 2010 and 2020) and a slight increase in Hispanic/Latinx residents (mostly between 2000 and 2010).
- **Racial and ethnic minority populations in Belmont—except for Asians—are more likely to be living in poverty and be housing cost burdened** compared to the non-Hispanic White population. They are also **slightly more likely to be denied a mortgage loan**. On the positive side, residents living Belmont—regardless of race and ethnicity—**have strong access to highly-resourced neighborhoods**.
- Although **Asian residents** are less likely than other residents to experience cost burden, they **have relatively high rates of overcrowding**, suggesting that some are doubling up to afford to live in Belmont.
 - One-third of Non-Hispanic White households are cost burdened, with 15% severely cost burdened. Only 2.8% live in overcrowded conditions.
 - One-quarter of Asian households are cost burdened with only 9% severely burdened. Yet 7.8% live in overcrowded conditions.
 - Hispanic/Latinx households have much higher rates of cost burden—48% are burdened and 25% severely burdened—and one in ten lives in an overcrowded household.
 - **Nearly all of Belmont's households earning 30% of AMI and less are cost burdened**, with the vast majority severely burdened (Figure IV-10). The level of burden diminishes greatly once households earn 80% of AMI and more.
- Geospatially, **low-income households are mostly likely to live in the block groups that abut Highway 101 and in the southwest portion of the city** (Figure II-27). The mapping completed by the state to support this study suggests that these moderately-concentrated neighborhoods offer similar access to jobs, good schools, and positive environmental outcomes as other parts of Belmont.

- According to TCAC’s educational opportunity map, **all census tracts in Belmont have schools with the most positive educational outcomes.** Belmont offers a strong educational environment citywide. Students with disabilities in the Belmont-Redwood Shores district score comparatively well compared to students with disabilities in other districts.
- **Yet educational outcomes still vary for some racial and ethnic groups,** and the school district could improve proficiency gaps and differences in suspension rates. Specifically,
 - 82% of students in Belmont’s district meet or exceed English language arts and literacy standards; 79% exceed math standards; both are higher than the county overall. These outcomes are much lower for some students of color: 44% of Black or African American students and 64% of Hispanic students meet or exceed state English language arts standards, and 37% of Black or African American students and 52% of Hispanic students meet or exceed state math standards.
 - **Suspensions are disproportionately high for Hispanic students.** Hispanic students make up 34% of the high school district student body yet account for 66% of suspensions.
- **Belmont’s largest challenge lies in housing affordability.** In two census tracts, between 40% and 60% of renter households face housing burden. Yet compared to surrounding cities, Belmont offers better rental affordability, according to the HCD Location Affordability Index (Figure IV-29). Just 18% of Belmont’s owner-occupied units are priced below \$1 million, compared to 44% for the county and 65% for the Bay area overall.
- **Belmont has not kept up with demand for new housing.** The number of homes in Belmont increased by 4% from 2010 to 2020, much improved from the prior decade where housing units increased by just 1%. Yet production still lags demand, especially for affordable housing. Between 2010 and 2020, Belmont built more single family than multifamily homes, and the city’s share of housing stock comprised of single family detached homes is above that of other jurisdictions in the region.⁵
- **Nine percent of Belmont’s residents have a disability, which is on par with the county and the Bay area overall.**

Fair Housing Challenges and Contributing Factors

Belmont is characterized by high-resourced neighborhoods, where residents have good access to employment opportunities and strong educational outcomes and live in environmentally healthy areas. This is true even for the neighborhoods where low-income households are concentrated. Compared to the region overall and jurisdictions within the region, Belmont does better than most in not concentrating low-income households in lower resourced neighborhoods.

Belmont struggles, however, to provide the housing and affordability needed by low- and moderate-income households. As such, Belmont households who cannot afford housing are significantly cost burdened and some live overcrowded conditions.

The fair housing issues—and the factors contributing to those issues—identified by the research conducted for this AFFH include the following.

- **Few residents file fair housing complaints, indicating a potential lack of awareness about fair housing rights.** Contributing factors include lack of access to information about fair housing rights and limited knowledge of fair housing by residents.

- **Other than Asian residents, Belmont has proportionately fewer residents of color than in the county and the Bay area overall.** Contributing factors include lack of affordable housing and low housing production.
- **Persons of color are highly cost burdened (Hispanic/Latinx households and/or live in overcrowded housing conditions (Asian households). Households with incomes of less than 80% AMI face very high levels of burden, with 93% of extremely low-income households facing burden and 79% of 31-50% AMI households facing burden.** Contributing factors include lack of affordable housing, lower incomes of persons of color, and low housing production.
- **Access to quality educational institutions is strong, but students of color still face disparities in subject proficiency within schools.** Overall, 82% of students in Belmont's district meet or exceed English language arts and literacy standards and 79% exceed math standards. For Black or African American students, however, 44% are English language arts and literacy proficient and 37% are math proficient. For Hispanic students, 64% are English language arts and literacy proficient and 52% are math proficient.
- **Hispanic students face high rates of suspension compared to their representation among student bodies.** The reason for these disparities is unclear and should be examined. The gaps suggest that Black and African American and Hispanic students need greater support to succeed, and that schools in the Belmont area need to focus more closely on efforts to close proficiency gaps and ensure equity in education.

Fair Housing Action Plan

The Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Action Plan, developed in response to this analysis as well as community input, is included in Appendix D. The AFFH Action Plan details how the City proposes to respond to the factors contributing to the fair housing challenges identified in this analysis, and focuses on the following areas.

- **AFFH Action Area 1:** Enhancing housing mobility strategies to remove barrier to housing in areas of opportunity and strategically enhancing access.
 - Improve access for fair housing information for both tenants and landlords.
 - Modify the City's inclusionary housing requirements to incentive low- and very-low-income units.
 - Design a regional forgivable loan program for development of affordable accessory dwelling units.
- **AFFH Action Area 2:** Encouraging new housing supply, choices, and affordability.
 - Continue to utilize City resources to support housing with deeper affordability restrictions and affirmatively market housing to households and populations with disproportionate housing needs.
- **AFFH Action Area 3:** Improve place-based strategies to encourage community conservation and revitalization.
 - Engage the school districts and develop a plan to address proficiency gaps in education for Black and Hispanic students.
- **AFFH Action Area 4:** Protect existing residents from displacement, especially in areas of lower or moderate opportunity and concentrated poverty and preserve housing choices and affordability.
 - Develop a comprehensive plan to preserve the City's affordable housing units.
 - Partner with housing organizations to offer resources and training for both tenants and landlords on fair housing laws and best practices. Focus enforcement efforts on race-based discrimination and reasonable accommodations.

Goals, Policies, and Programs Summary

One of the City's primary objectives is to expand housing opportunities and increase the diversity of housing supply. There should be a variety of housing types and sizes, a mixture of rental and ownership housing, and housing that supports special needs populations, including single-female heads of household, people with disabilities, those who are unhoused and farmworkers. This variety of housing opportunities will need to accommodate a diverse population, leading to a variety of household sizes, all age groups and a wide range of income levels in order for the City to continue to thrive into the future.

In addition, Belmont will need to increase its housing supply to meet the housing demand caused by current and future job growth. The types of new housing created should accommodate all income levels consistent with the Regional Housing Needs Allocation. The goals, policies, and actions contained in this Housing Plan support these overarching objectives while also ensuring that the City will meet its statutory obligations, affirmatively further fair housing and facilitate housing production at all income levels.

- **GOAL H1: Production of new housing at all income levels, with a focus on affordable housing.** The need for additional affordable housing was a prominent and pervasive sentiment noted throughout the Housing Element outreach process. Households of various sizes and socioeconomic backgrounds have reported feeling the pressure of the high costs of housing. To meet the targets set by RHNA, the city must facilitate the production of abundant and affordable new housing in a wide diversity of forms. To support this goal, the city will be employing two approaches, with the first being directly involved in housing production. This can be done by using public funds to build more units, partnering with nonprofits and other groups to establish pre-approved ADU plans that are available to property owners, and using local ordinances to require that developers create more affordable units that can serve a diverse variety of populations and providing incentives for additional affordable unit development. In addition, the policies outlined below would also encourage and streamline housing development through the adoption of objective design standards, updates to the Zoning Code, creating minimum densities for housing projects, developing policies for missing middle housing, and streamlining the application review and processing timelines for affordable development projects.
- **GOAL H2: Preservation of existing housing that is affordable to lower- and middle-income residents.** As the City continues to grow, it remains important to maintain and preserve existing affordable housing as well as non-deed restricted housing that is naturally affordable for middle and lower-income households. The most direct method of achieving this goal would be to prevent the conversion of existing affordable units from becoming market rate by renegotiating agreements, using public funds to acquire the units, or requiring developers to replace any lost units. Alternatively, the city can indirectly preserve affordable housing by improving the quality of life for individuals and families who currently reside in them. Residents that are able to thrive in low-income housing are less likely to be displaced. Therefore, the city proposes to incentivize upgrades to low-income homes through rehabilitation, accessibility modifications, or energy efficiency changes.
- **GOAL H3: Protection of current residents to prevent displacement.** Belmont's demographics will fluctuate as the city continues to grow and evolve. But while change is inevitable, the loss of the existing community is not. Therefore, it remains a priority for the city to prevent gentrification and displacement through protection of lower-income residents. Policy tools

included within this goal such as commercial linkage fees, relocation fees, documentation requirements for landlords, and right to return policies help balance the scales against the market forces that lead to displacement while extending vital tenant protections. Additional programs are included in the Fair Housing Action Plan.

- **GOAL H4: Promotion of community engagement and public outreach.** To increase effectiveness and successfully achieve the Housing Element's goals and policies, the City should increase access and awareness of housing programs through use of new technology as part of a robust and proactive public outreach strategy. By expanding availability of digital resources, the barriers of proximity, transportation, and time opportunity cost can be reduced for many. In addition, by providing education and information on regulatory requirements and specific programs and protections offered locally, regionally, and by the state, the city can improve access to housing for all income groups and special needs communities. Public outreach in a diversity of methods, forms and languages can be used to reach the widest breadth of residents and program beneficiaries to ensure those in need can find supportive programs and service providers. Targeted digital, print, and in-person outreach and engagement methods can also be effective at reaching the communities most affected by housing policies and programs.

E.7. QUANTIFIED OBJECTIVES

The quantified objectives section estimates the number of units likely to be constructed, rehabilitated, or conserved/preserved by income level during the 2023-2031 planning period. The quantified objectives do not represent a ceiling on development, but rather set a target goal for the jurisdiction to achieve, based on needs, resources, and constraints.

According to HCD, the sum of the quantified objectives for the programs should ideally be equal to or surpass the community's identified housing needs. However, State law recognizes that the total housing needs identified may exceed available resources and the community's ability to satisfy this need within the content of the general plan. Under these circumstances, the quantified objectives need not match the identified existing housing needs but should establish the maximum number of housing units that can be constructed, rehabilitated, and conserved over an eight-year time frame. The quantified objectives do not necessarily meet the goals of RHNA because they are not a full projection of anticipated housing development within the Housing Element Cycle. It is an estimate of actual production, given available resources and projected pipelines projects.

With respect to affordable units, the City has estimated the potential subsidies available during the planning period and has calculated the potential number of units that could be assisted with these funds. In addition, staff has compiled a list of known or expected development projects in the next few years, including preservation projects, anticipated to be completed within the next eight years.

Based on residential building permits issued in the last year and residential projects that have been initially reviewed or approved by the Planning department that have not been built, the quantified objective for non-subsidized units developed in market projects is 1,070 units. The total quantified objectives for housing production over the next eight years and how they align with the City's overall RHNA are outlined in Tables 10 and 11.

Table 10: Quantified Objectives for Cycle 6 (2023 – 2031)

Conservation/Preservation	ELI	VLI	LI	MOD	ABOVE MOD	Total
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projected Development	ELI	VLI	LI	MOD	ABOVE MOD	Total
Known Projects subsidized by the City	56	49	75		1	181
Market Rate Development Anticipated			90		510	600
Pipeline Projects from Old Objectives		22	109		377	508
Pipeline Projects NEW			37		221	258
ADUs				80		80
Units by Affordability Level	56	71	311	80	1,109	1,627
GRAND TOTAL (NEW UNITS PLUS CONSERVED UNITS)	56	71	311	80	1,109	1,627

Table 11: Quantified Objectives Alignment with Belmont’s RHNA

Income Level	Quantified Objective	Eight-Year RHNA Figure	% of RHNA to be Produced
Extremely- and Very-low Income	127	488	26%
Low-Income	311	281	111%
Moderate Income	80	283	28%
Market-Rate	1,109	733	151%
TOTAL	1,627	1,785	91%

The quantified objectives table demonstrates the City’s need to implement programs and actions aimed at encouraging or incentivizing extremely- and very-low-income units. Proposed policy actions include prioritizing local funding and resources for lower-income housing, working with housing service organizations to support local and regional programs that provide housing resources for lower-income households, and identifying funding and resources to encourage property owners to build affordable accessory dwelling units.

E.8. PRIOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS SUMMARY

The update of the Housing Element provides an opportunity to reflect on past achievements and challenges. The following summary highlights key accomplishments and challenges from the previous Housing Element's planning period (2015 to 2023), as well as identifies opportunities for where the City took lessons learned and applied them as future tasks for current Housing Element. A detailed evaluation of the prior housing element, including a program-by-program review of progress and performance, can be found in Appendix E - Review of Prior Housing Element.

We Achieved a Lot

There is a lot to be proud of as we reflect on implementation of the Belmont housing element over the past eight years:

- **We built more housing than ever before.** Belmont surpassed our total RHNA allocation for the current cycle based on building permits issued, though not all affordability levels have been met. This is an incredible leap from the previous housing cycle, where we only built 31 units in 8 years. Since 2015 we have permitted a total of 508 units, a tremendous achievement which speaks to the significant work put in by our staff, Council and the community. Permitted units include 356 above market rate units, 48 moderate income units, 82 low-income units, and 44 very low-income units. Belmont currently has project applications submitted that are in the development review process for more than 619 additional units. Examples of major projects include:
 - Artisan Crossings, a 250-unit development that includes 38 low-income units as a result of the City's inclusionary zoning requirements;
 - 815 Old County Road, a 177-unit development that includes 27 low-income inclusionary housing units.
- **We supported new affordable housing.** Through our inclusionary housing ordinance, use of city land and partnership with nonprofit housing developers, we have helped create 179 new affordable units that are providing much needed housing for our lower income residents. Examples of new developments that are 100% affordable include:
 - Firehouse Square, across the street from the train station, built by MidPen Housing on city-owned land, providing 66 new units of affordable housing;
 - Linc Housing project at Hill Street and El Camino Real, also across from the train station and on city-owned land, that proposes 37 new affordable units; and,
 - The ROEM Development at 803 Belmont Avenue, which was approved in May 2022 and proposes to develop 125 new affordable rental units.
- **We laid the groundwork for a better planned city.** In 2017 we updated our General Plan for the first time since 1982, which will help ensure that we are planning for the future we want. We also adopted the Belmont Village Specific Plan, extended many of the more flexible zoning standards to all properties along the El Camino Real corridor, and created a new Corridor Mixed Use zone along El Camino Real. We also went from zoning in terms of dwelling units per acre, to floor area ratio (FAR), which has helped increase project densities and provide more housing units.
- **ADUs have ramped up.** Accessory dwelling units, or ADUs (often referred to as second units or in-law units) have become increasingly popular after the city adopted a new ADU ordinance in response to changes in State law and removed its previous mandatory parking replacement policy. Interested homeowners can now more easily add ADUs to their property, and many are, helping to

create new rental housing in existing neighborhoods. We are currently seeing around 12 new ADUs per year.

- **We have developed additional funding resources.** We have secured different financing sources to support our housing programs and services, including housing impact fees commercial linkage fees, and inclusionary housing in-lie funds.
- **We adopted an Anti-Displacement Policy.** As land values have increased and market-rate housing developments have come in, there are concerns that lower income residents and naturally occurring affordable housing (i.e., non-subsidized housing) are being displaced. In February 2022 the City adopted a Housing Preference Policy that prioritizes residents who live/work in San Mateo County or who have been displaced from a housing unit in San Mateo County in the last three years which helps people stay in their communities and near jobs.

We Have Persistent Challenges

While we got a lot done, there is a lot we still need to work on. One of the major challenges that kept us from achieving all our housing goals include the following.

- **Our staff capacity is limited.** Our staff is small, and we must address the needs of complex housing projects while also ensuring ongoing compliance with significant changes in State law pertaining to development review procedures. Additionally, once new units are built, they require ongoing management and compliance checks, which will stretch our staff resources even further.

We Have Opportunities Ahead

There are some things already in motion based on existing work efforts and trends and lessons learned that we are incorporating in our updated housing element:

- **We are developing new ADU programs to do even more.** We plan to strengthen our city's ADUs program by undertaking a second unit legalization program. This will make sure that second units which were constructed before the current ADU ordinances are incorporated into our legal housing stock once they meet all safety codes.
- **There are more incentives than ever to build housing.** For example, lot consolidation—which is linked to more efficient housing construction because economies of scale—has historically been a challenge in Belmont. However, we are now seeing that these challenges are being overcome because of the market demand and housing needs. We've identified small sites that, when grouped together, can sustain housing developments, and we currently have a site consolidation program to facilitate that process.
- **We're prepared to handle our new housing targets.** Thanks to the updates of our General Plan and Specific Plans, we will be able to amend these documents to make sure we can plan for future RHNA numbers without needing to undertake major rezoning.

Appendix A

Needs Analysis



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1 INTRODUCTION

The Bay Area continues to see growth in both population and jobs, which means more housing of various types and sizes is needed to ensure that residents across all income levels, ages, and abilities have a place to call home. While the number of people drawn to the region over the past 30 years has steadily increased, housing production has stalled, contributing to the housing shortage that communities are experiencing today. In many cities, this has resulted in residents being priced out, increased traffic congestion caused by longer commutes, and fewer people across incomes being able to purchase homes or meet surging rents.

The 2023-2031 Housing Element Update provides a roadmap for how to meet our growth and housing challenges. Required by the state, the Housing Element identifies what the existing housing conditions and community needs are, reiterates goals, and creates a plan for more housing. The Housing Element is an integral part of the General Plan, which guides the policies of Belmont.

2 SUMMARY OF KEY FACTS

- **Population** – Generally, the population of the Bay Area continues to grow because of natural growth and because the strong economy draws new residents to the region. The population of Belmont increased by 6.7% from 2000 to 2020, which is below the growth rate of the Bay Area.
- **Age** – In 2019, Belmont’s youth population under the age of 18 was 6,233 and senior population 65 and older was 4,538. These age groups represent 23.0% and 16.7%, respectively, of Belmont’s population.
- **Race/Ethnicity** – In 2020, 53.9% of Belmont’s population was White while 1.0% was African American, 28.3% was Asian, and 12.1% was Latinx. People of color in Belmont comprise a proportion below the overall proportion in the Bay Area as a whole.¹
- **Employment** – Belmont residents most commonly work in the *Financial & Professional Services* industry. From January 2010 to January 2021, the unemployment rate in Belmont decreased by 3.0 percentage points. Since 2010, the number of jobs located in the jurisdiction increased by 560 (9.5%). Additionally, the jobs-household ratio in Belmont has decreased from 0.75 in 2002 to 0.62 jobs per household in 2018.

¹ The Census Bureau’s American Community Survey accounts for ethnic origin separate from racial identity. The numbers reported here use an accounting of both such that the racial categories are shown exclusive of Latinx status, to allow for an accounting of the Latinx population regardless of racial identity. The term Hispanic has historically been used to describe people from numerous Central American, South American, and Caribbean countries. In recent years, the term Latino or Latinx has become preferred. This report generally uses Latinx, but occasionally when discussing US Census data, we use Hispanic or Non-Hispanic, to clearly link to the data source.

- **Number of Homes** – 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 in Belmont increased, 0.6% from 2010 to 2020, which is *below* the growth rate for San Mateo County and *below* the growth rate of the region’s housing stock during this time period.
- **Home Prices** – A diversity of homes at all income levels creates opportunities for all Belmont residents to live and thrive in the community.
 1. *Ownership* The largest proportion of homes had a value in the range of \$1M-\$2M in 2019. Home prices increased by 123.6% from 2010 to 2020.
 2. *Rental Prices* – The typical contract rent for an apartment in Belmont was \$2,250 in 2019. Rental prices increased by 76.8% from 2009 to 2019. To rent a typical apartment without cost burden, a household would need to make \$90,040 per year.²
- **Housing Type** – It is important to have a variety of housing types to meet the needs of a community today and in the future. In 2020, 58.0% of homes in Belmont were single family detached, 6.0% were single family attached, 3.1% were small multifamily (2-4 units), and 32.9% were medium or large multifamily (5+ units). Between 2010 and 2020, the number of single-family units increased more than multi-family units. Generally, in Belmont, the share of the housing stock that is detached single family homes is above that of other jurisdictions in the region.
- **Cost Burden** – The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 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 Belmont, 18.1% of households spend 30%-50% of their income on housing, while 15.0% of households are severely cost burden and use the majority of their income for housing.
- **Displacement/Gentrification** – According to research from The University of California, Berkeley, no households in Belmont live in neighborhoods that are susceptible to or experiencing displacement, and none live in areas at risk of or undergoing gentrification. 45.5% of households in Belmont live in neighborhoods where low-income households are likely excluded due to prohibitive housing costs. There are various ways to address displacement including ensuring new housing at all income levels is built.

² Note that contract rents may differ significantly from, and often being lower than, current listing prices.

- **Neighborhood** – 100.0% of residents in Belmont live in neighborhoods identified as “Highest Resource” or “High Resource” areas by State-commissioned research, while 0.0% of residents live in areas identified by this research as “Low Resource” or “High Segregation and Poverty” areas. These neighborhood designations are based on a range of indicators covering areas such as education, poverty, proximity to jobs and economic opportunities, low pollution levels, and other factors.³
- **Special Housing Needs** – Some population groups may have special housing needs that require specific program responses, and these groups may experience barriers to accessing stable housing due to their specific housing circumstances. In Belmont, 9.0% of residents have a disability of any kind and may require accessible housing. Additionally, 5.2% of Belmont households are larger households with five or more people, who likely need larger housing units with three bedrooms or more. 6.7% of households are female-headed families, which are often at greater risk of housing insecurity.

Note on Data

Many of the tables in this report are sourced from data from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey or U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, both of which are samples and as such, are subject to sampling variability. This means that data is an estimate, and that other estimates could be possible if another set of respondents had been reached. We use the five-year release to get a larger data pool to minimize this “margin of error” but particularly for the smaller cities, the data will be based on fewer responses, and the information should be interpreted accordingly.

Note on Figures

Any figure that does not specify geography in the figure name represents data for Belmont.

³ 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>. The degree to which different jurisdictions and neighborhoods have access to opportunity will likely need to be analyzed as part of new Housing Element requirements related to affirmatively furthering fair housing. ABAG/MTC will be providing jurisdictions with technical assistance on this topic this summer, following the release of additional guidance from HCD.

3 LOOKING TO THE FUTURE: REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS

3.1 Regional Housing Needs Determination

The Plan Bay Area 2050⁴ Final Blueprint forecasts that the nine-county Bay Area will add 1.4 million new households between 2015 and 2050. For the eight-year time frame covered by this Housing Element Update, the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has identified the region's housing need as 441,176 units. The total number of housing units assigned by HCD is separated into four income categories that cover housing types for all income levels, from very low-income households to market rate housing.

Every year, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, in conjunction with the State of California, establish income categories based on the median income in each county. Based on new requirements for the completion of the Housing Element, jurisdictions must now report on the following categories of income:

Extremely Low Income: 0-30% of Area Median Income, or AMI

Very Low Income: 30-50% AMI

Low Income: 50-80% AMI

Moderate Income: 80-120% AMI

Above Moderate Income: 120%+ AMI

Table 1 below illustrates the income categories for San Mateo County in 2021. The median income for a family of four is \$149,600.

Table 1: State Income Limits for San Mateo County (2021)

Number of Persons in Household		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
San Mateo County Area Median Income: \$149,600	Extremely Low	\$38,400	\$43,850	\$49,350	\$54,800	\$59,200	\$63,600	\$68,000	\$72,350
	Very Low Income	\$63,950	\$73,100	\$82,250	\$91,350	\$98,700	\$106,000	\$113,300	\$120,600
	Low Income	\$102,450	\$117,100	\$131,750	\$146,350	\$158,100	\$169,800	\$181,500	\$193,200
	Median Income	\$104,700	\$119,700	\$134,650	\$149,600	\$161,550	\$173,550	\$185,500	\$197,450
	Moderate Income	\$125,650	\$143,600	\$161,550	\$179,500	\$193,850	\$208,200	\$222,600	\$236,950

Source: State of California Department of Housing and Community Development, 2021. <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-funding/income-limits/state-and-federal-income-limits.shtml>

The Regional Housing Needs Determination (RHND) is based on population projections produced by the California Department of Finance as well as adjustments that incorporate the region's existing housing need. The adjustments result from recent legislation requiring HCD to apply additional adjustment factors to the baseline growth projection from California Department of Finance, in order for the regions to get closer to healthy housing markets. To this end, adjustments focus on the region's vacancy rate,

⁴ Plan Bay Area 2050 is a long-range plan charting the course for the future of the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area. It covers four key issues: the economy, the environment, housing and transportation

level of overcrowding and the share of cost burdened households, and seek to bring the region more in line with comparable ones.⁵ These new laws governing the methodology for how HCD calculates the RHND resulted in a significantly higher number of housing units for which the Bay Area must plan compared to previous RHNA cycles.

3.2 Regional Housing Needs Allocation

A starting point for the Housing Element Update process for every California jurisdiction is the Regional Housing Needs Allocation or RHNA – the share of the RHND assigned to each jurisdiction by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG). State Housing Element Law requires ABAG to develop a methodology that calculates the number of housing units assigned to each city and county and distributes each jurisdiction’s housing unit allocation among four affordability levels. For this RHNA cycle, the RHND increased by 135%, from 187,990 to 441,776. For more information on the RHNA process this cycle, see ABAG’s website: <https://abag.ca.gov/our-work/housing/rhna-regional-housing-needs-allocation>

Almost all jurisdictions in the Bay Area are likely to receive a larger RHNA this cycle compared to the last cycle, primarily due to changes in state law that led to a considerably higher RHND compared to previous cycles.

In January 2021, ABAG adopted a Draft RHNA Methodology, which is currently being reviewed by HCD. For Belmont, the proposed RHNA to be planned for this cycle is 1,785 units, a slated increase from the last cycle. **Please note that the previously stated figures are merely illustrative, as ABAG has yet to issue Final RHNA allocations. The Final RHNA allocations that local jurisdictions will use for their Housing Elements will be released at the end of 2021.** The potential allocation that Belmont would receive from the Draft RHNA Methodology is broken down by income category as follows:

⁵ For more information on HCD’s RHND calculation for the Bay Area, see this letter sent to ABAG from HCD on June 9, 2020: [https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/housing-element/docs/abagrhna-final060920\(r\).pdf](https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/housing-element/docs/abagrhna-final060920(r).pdf)

Table 2: Illustrative Regional Housing Needs Allocation from Draft Methodology

Income Group	Belmont Units	San Mateo County Units	Bay Area Units	Belmont Percent	San Mateo County Percent	Bay Area Percent
Very Low Income (<50% of AMI)	488	12,196	114,442	27.3%	25.6%	25.9%
Low Income (50%-80% of AMI)	281	7,023	65,892	15.7%	14.7%	14.9%
Moderate Income (80%-120% of AMI)	283	7,937	72,712	15.9%	16.6%	16.5%
Above Moderate Income (>120% of AMI)	733	20,531	188,130	41.1%	43.1%	42.6%
Total	1,785	47,687	441,176	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Association of Bay Area Governments Methodology and tentative numbers were approved by ABAG's Executive board on January 21, 2021 (Resolution No. 02-2021). The numbers were submitted for review to California Housing and Community Development in February 2021, after which an appeals process will take place during the Summer and Fall of 2021.

THESE NUMBERS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE PER HCD REVIEW

4 POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Population

The Bay Area is the fifth-largest metropolitan area in the nation and has seen a steady increase in population since 1990, except for a dip during the Great Recession. Many cities in the region have experienced significant growth in jobs and population. While these trends have led to a corresponding increase in demand for housing across the region, the regional production of housing has largely not kept pace with job and population growth. Since 2000, Belmont's population has increased by 6.7%; this rate is below that of the region as a whole, at 14.8%. In Belmont, roughly 13.5% of its population moved during the past year, a number 0.1 percentage points greater than the regional rate of 13.4%.

Table 3: Population Growth Trends

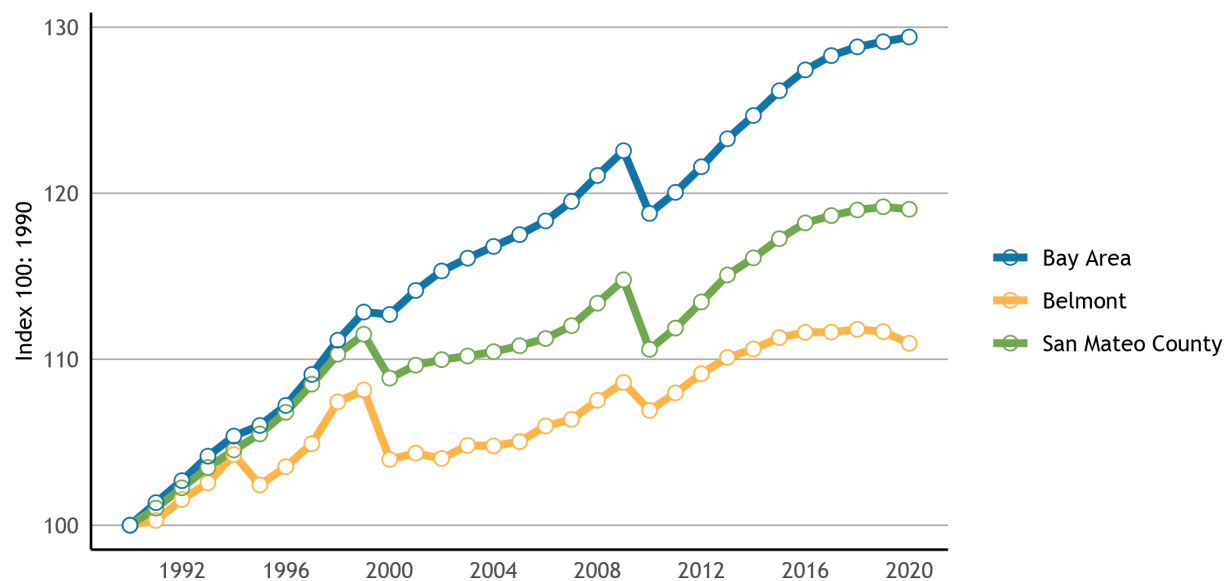
Geography	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Belmont	24,165	24,752	25,123	25,382	25,835	26,896	26,813
San Mateo County	649,623	685,354	707,163	719,844	718,451	761,748	773,244
Bay Area	6,020,147	6,381,961	6,784,348	7,073,912	7,150,739	7,595,694	7,790,537

Universe: Total population

Source: California Department of Finance, E-5 series

For more years of data, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-01.

In 2020, the population of Belmont was estimated to be 26,813 (see Table 3 above). From 1990 to 2000, the population increased by 4.0%, while it increased by 2.8% during the first decade of the 2000s. In the most recent decade, the population increased by 3.8%. The population of Belmont makes up 3.5% of San Mateo County.⁶

Figure 1: Population Growth Trends

Source: California Department of Finance, E-5 series Note: The data shown on the graph represents population for the jurisdiction, county, and region indexed to the population in the first year shown. The data points represent the relative population growth in each of these geographies relative to their populations in that year.

For some jurisdictions, a break may appear at the end of each decade (1999, 2009) as estimates are compared to census counts. DOF uses the decennial census to benchmark subsequent population estimates.

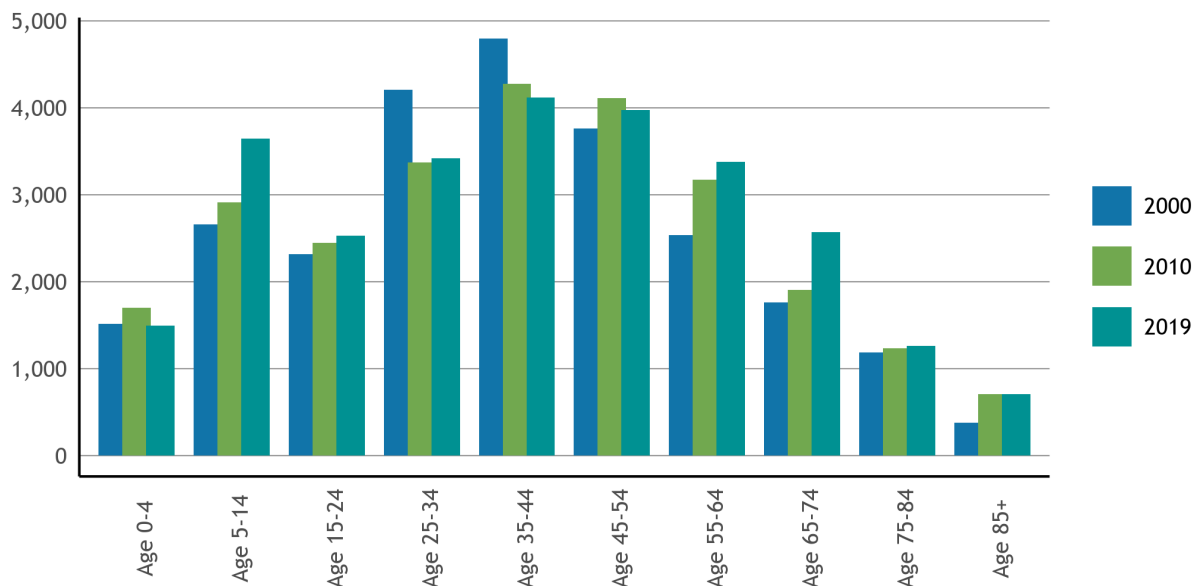
For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-01.

4.2 Age

The distribution of age groups in a city shapes what types of housing the community may need in the near future. An increase in the older population may mean there is a developing need for more senior housing options, while higher numbers of children and young families can point to the need for more family housing options and related services. There has also been a move by many to age-in-place or downsize to stay within their communities, which can mean more multifamily and accessible units are also needed.

In Belmont, the median age in 2000 was 38.5; by 2019, this figure had increased, landing at around 40 years. More specifically, the population of those under 14 has increased since 2010, while the 65-and-over population has also increased (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Population by Age (2000-2019)



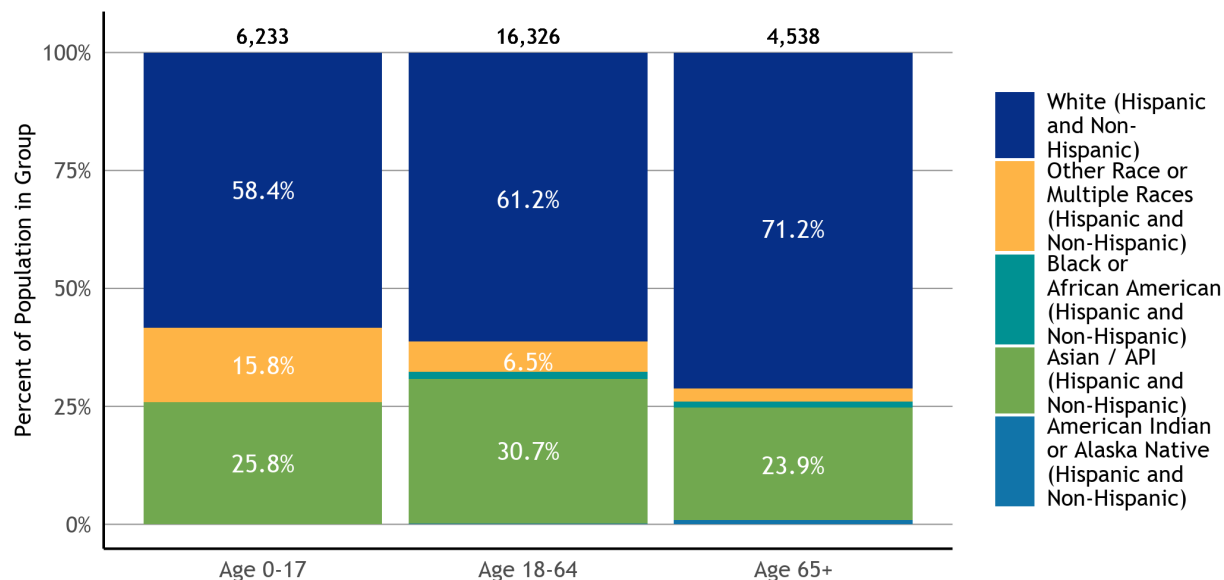
Universe: Total population

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF1, Table P12; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 SF1, Table P12; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B01001

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-04.

Looking at the senior and youth population by race can add an additional layer of understanding, as families and seniors of color are even more likely to experience challenges finding affordable housing. People of color⁷ make up 28.8% of seniors and 41.6% of youth under 18 (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Senior and Youth Population by Race



Universe: Total population

Notes: In the sources for this table, the Census Bureau does not disaggregate racial groups by Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity, and an overlapping category of Hispanic / non-Hispanic groups has not been shown to avoid double counting in the stacked bar chart.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B01001(A-G)

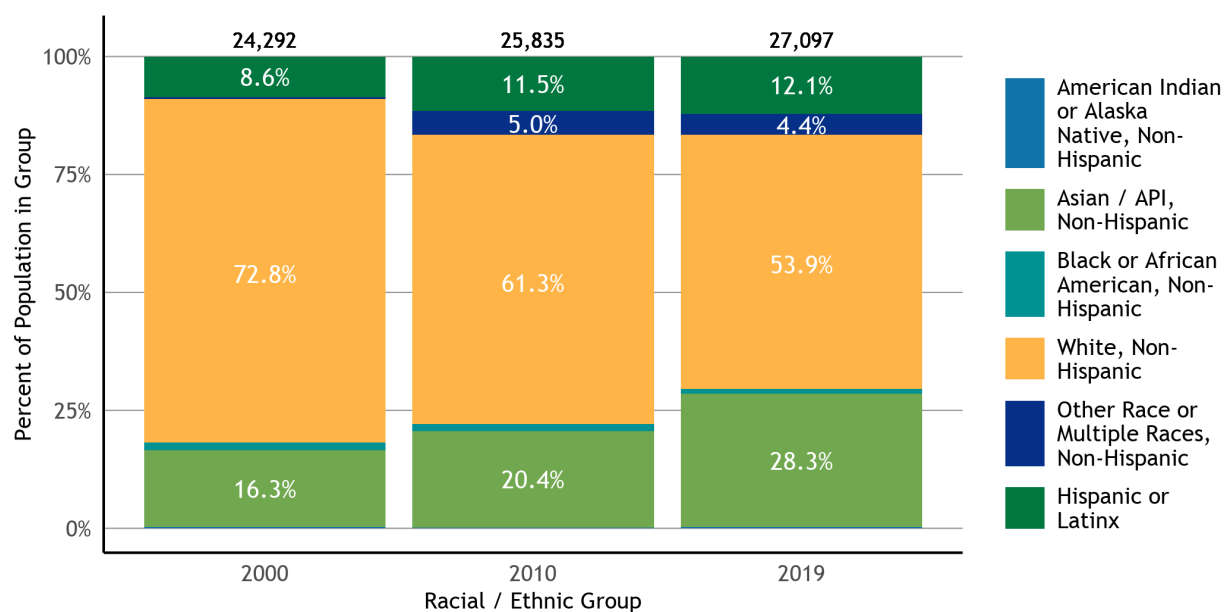
For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table SEN-02.

⁷ Here, we count all non-white racial groups

4.3 Race and Ethnicity

Understanding the racial makeup of a city and region is important for designing and implementing effective housing policies and programs. These patterns are shaped by both market factors and government actions, such as exclusionary zoning, discriminatory lending practices and displacement that has occurred over time and continues to impact communities of color today⁸. Since 2000, the percentage of residents in Belmont identifying as White has decreased – and by the same token the percentage of residents of all *other* races and ethnicities has *increased* – by 18.9 percentage points, with the 2019 population standing at 14,611 (see Figure 4). In absolute terms, the *Asian / API, Non-Hispanic* population increased the most while the *White, Non-Hispanic* population decreased the most.

Figure 4: Population by Race (2000-2019)



Universe: Total population

Notes: Data for 2019 represents 2015-2019 ACS estimates. The Census Bureau defines Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity separate from racial categories. For the purposes of this graph, the “Hispanic or Latinx” racial/ethnic group represents those who identify as having Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity and may also be members of any racial group. All other racial categories on this graph represent those who identify with that racial category and do not identify with Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P004; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B03002

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-02.

⁸ See, for example, Rothstein, R. (2017). *The Color of Law: a Forgotten History of How our Government Segregated America*. New York, NY & London, UK: Liveright Publishing.

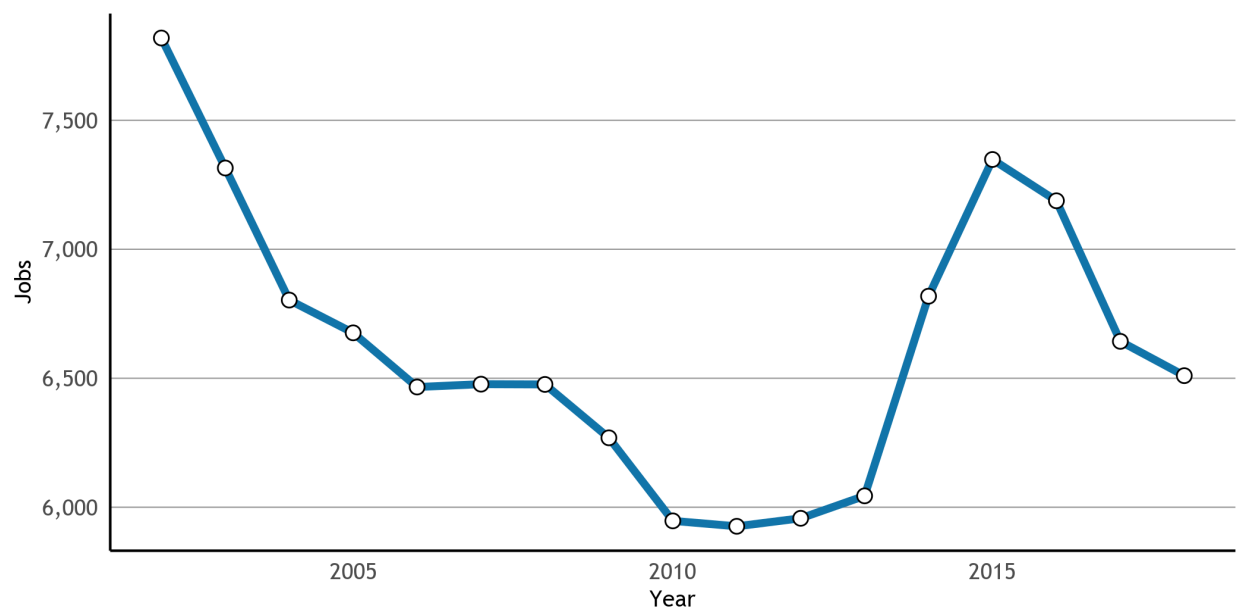
4.4 Employment Trends

4.4.1 Balance of Jobs and Workers

A city houses employed residents who either work in the community where they live or work elsewhere in the region. Conversely, a city may have job sites that employ residents from the same city, but more often employ workers commuting from outside of it. Smaller cities typically will have more employed residents than jobs there and export workers, while larger cities tend to have a surplus of jobs and import workers. To some extent the regional transportation system is set up for this flow of workers to the region's core job centers. At the same time, as the housing affordability crisis has illustrated, local imbalances may be severe, where local jobs and worker populations are out of sync at a sub-regional scale.

One measure of this is the relationship between *workers* and *jobs*. A city with a surplus of workers “exports” workers to other parts of the region, while a city with a surplus of jobs must conversely “import” them. Between 2002 and 2018, the number of jobs in Belmont decreased by 16.7% (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Jobs in a Jurisdiction



Universe: Jobs from unemployment insurance-covered employment (private, state and local government) plus United States Office of Personnel Management-sourced Federal employment

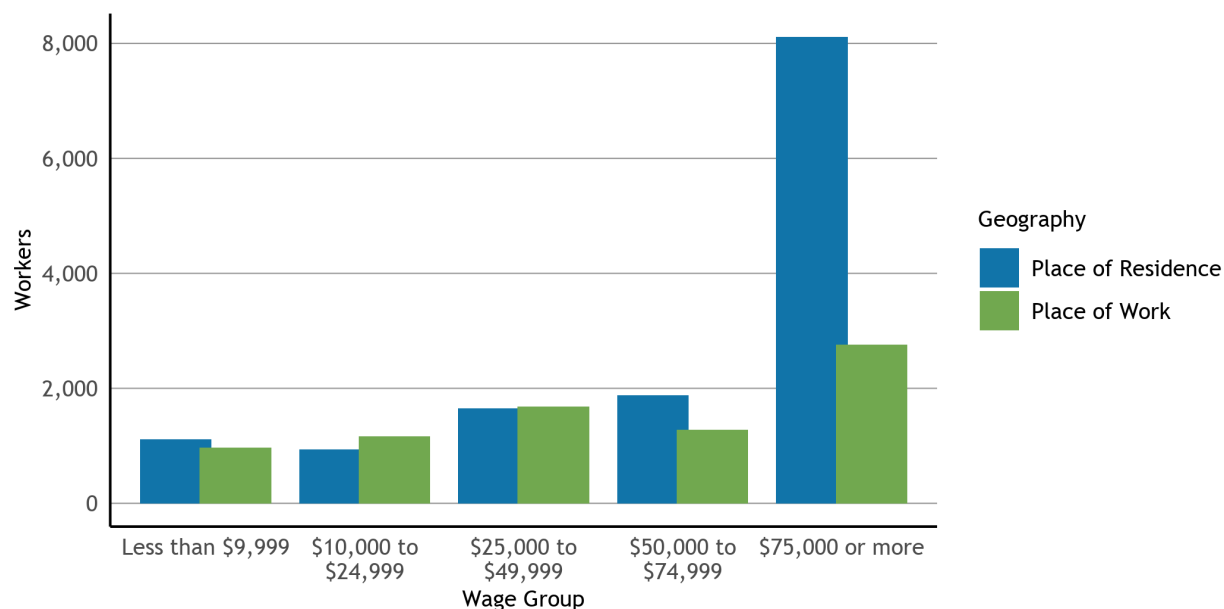
Notes: The data is tabulated by place of work, regardless of where a worker lives. The source data is provided at the census block level. These are crosswalked to jurisdictions and summarized.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, Workplace Area Characteristics (WAC) files, 2002-2018
For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-11.

The largest-growing sector during this period included *Information* (100%), followed by *Health and Educational Services* (32%), *Government* (31%), and *Professional and Managerial Services* (22%). In contrast, *Transportation and Utilities* (-34%), and *Retail* (-28%) all saw substantial losses in the same time period. There are 13,688 employed residents, and 7,867 jobs⁹ in Belmont - the ratio of jobs to resident workers is 0.57; Belmont is a *net exporter of workers*.

Figure 6 shows the balance when comparing jobs to workers, broken down by different wage groups, offering additional insight into local dynamics. A community may offer employment for relatively low-income workers but have relatively few housing options for those workers - or conversely, it may house residents who are low wage workers but offer few employment opportunities for them. Such relationships may cast extra light on potentially pent-up demand for housing in particular price categories. A relative *surplus* of jobs relative to residents in a given wage category suggests the need to import those workers, while conversely, surpluses of workers in a wage group relative to jobs means the community will export those workers to other jurisdictions. Such flows are not inherently bad, though over time, sub-regional imbalances may appear. Belmont has more low-wage *jobs* than low-wage *residents* (where low-wage refers to jobs paying less than \$25,000). At the other end of the wage spectrum, the city has more high-wage *residents* than high-wage *jobs* (where high-wage refers to jobs paying more than \$75,000) (see Figure 6).¹⁰

Figure 6: Workers by Earnings and Jurisdiction as Place of Work and Place of Residence



Universe: Workers 16 years and over with earnings

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data 2015-2019, B08119, B08519

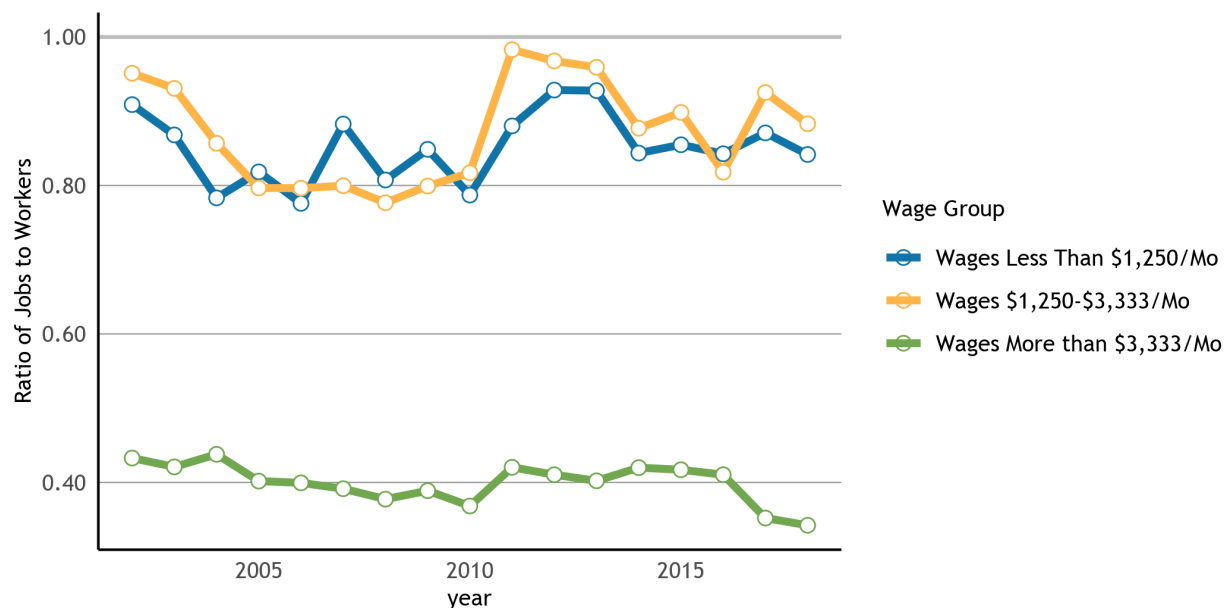
For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-10.

⁹ Employed *residents* in a jurisdiction is counted by place of residence (they may work elsewhere) while *jobs* in a jurisdiction are counted by place of work (they may live elsewhere). The jobs may differ from those reported in Figure 5 as the source for the time series is from administrative data, while the cross-sectional data is from a survey.

¹⁰ The source table is top-coded at \$75,000, precluding more fine grained analysis at the higher end of the wage spectrum.

Figure 7 shows the balance of a jurisdiction's resident workers to the jobs located there for different wage groups as a ratio instead - a value of 1 means that a city has the same number of jobs in a wage group as it has resident workers - in principle, a balance. Values above 1 indicate a jurisdiction will need to import workers for jobs in a given wage group. At the regional scale, this ratio is 1.04 jobs for each worker, implying a modest import of workers from outside the region (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: Jobs-Worker Ratios by Wage Group



Universe: Jobs in a jurisdiction from unemployment insurance-covered employment (private, state and local government) plus United States Office of Personnel Management-sourced Federal employment

Notes: The ratio compares job counts by wage group from two tabulations of LEHD data: Counts by place of work relative to counts by place of residence. See text for details.

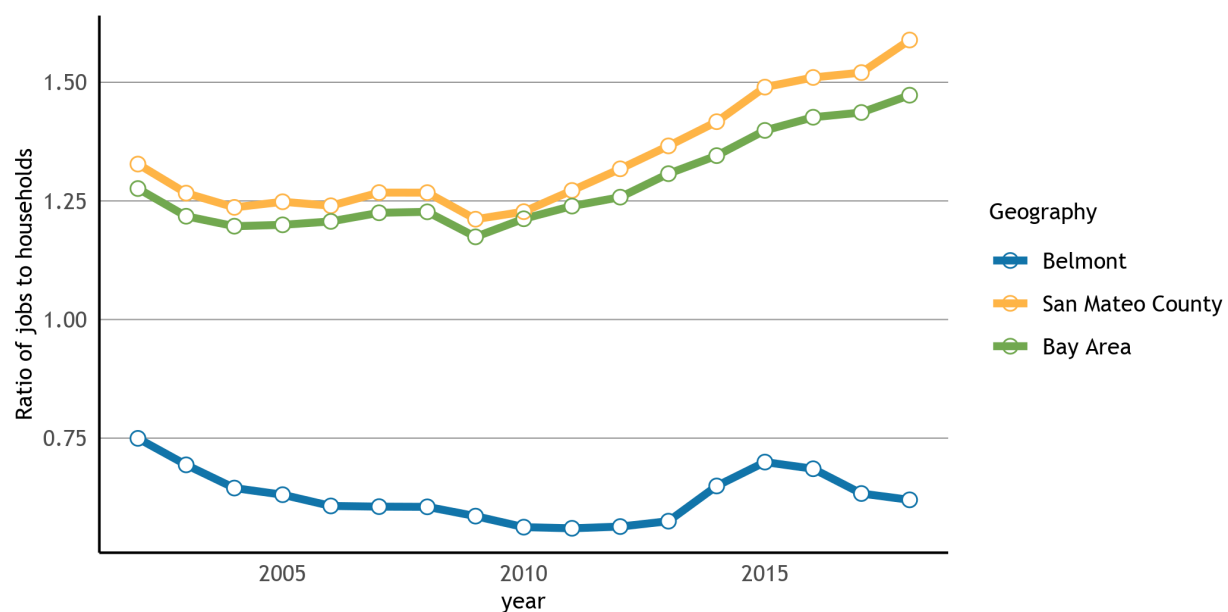
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, Workplace Area Characteristics (WAC) files (Jobs); Residence Area Characteristics (RAC) files (Employed Residents), 2010-2018

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-14.

Such balances between jobs and workers may directly influence the housing demand in a community. New jobs may draw new residents, and when there is high demand for housing relative to supply, many workers may be unable to afford to live where they work, particularly where job growth has been in relatively lower wage jobs. This dynamic not only means many workers will need to prepare for long commutes and time spent on the road, but in the aggregate it contributes to traffic congestion and time lost for all road users.

If there are more jobs than employed residents, it means a city is relatively jobs-rich, typically also with a high jobs to household ratio. Thus bringing housing into the measure, the *jobs-household ratio* in Belmont has decreased from 0.75 in 2002, to 0.62 jobs per household in 2018 (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: Jobs-Household Ratio



Universe: Jobs in a jurisdiction from unemployment insurance-covered employment (private, state and local government) plus United States Office of Personnel Management-sourced Federal employment; households in a jurisdiction

Notes: The data is tabulated by place of work, regardless of where a worker lives. The source data is provided at the census block level. These are crosswalked to jurisdictions and summarized. The ratio compares place of work wage and salary jobs with households, or occupied housing units. A similar measure is the ratio of jobs to housing units. However, this jobs-household ratio serves to compare the number of jobs in a jurisdiction to the number of housing units that are actually occupied. The difference between a jurisdiction's jobs-housing ratio and jobs-household ratio will be most pronounced in jurisdictions with high vacancy rates, a high rate of units used for seasonal use, or a high rate of units used as short-term rentals.

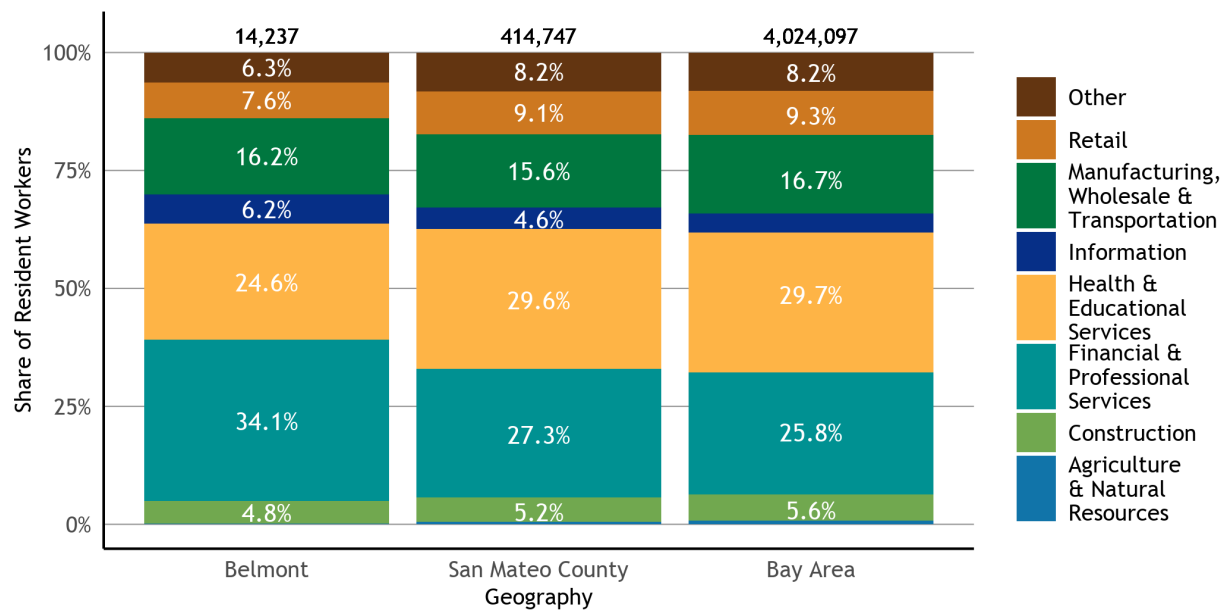
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, Workplace Area Characteristics (WAC) files (Jobs), 2002-2018; California Department of Finance, E-5 (Households)

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-13.

4.4.2 Sector Composition

In terms of sectoral composition, the largest industry in which Belmont residents work is *Financial & Professional Services*, and the largest sector in which San Mateo residents work is *Health & Educational Services* (see Figure 9). For the Bay Area as a whole, the *Health & Educational Services* industry employs the most workers.

Figure 9: Resident Employment by Industry



Universe: Civilian employed population age 16 years and over

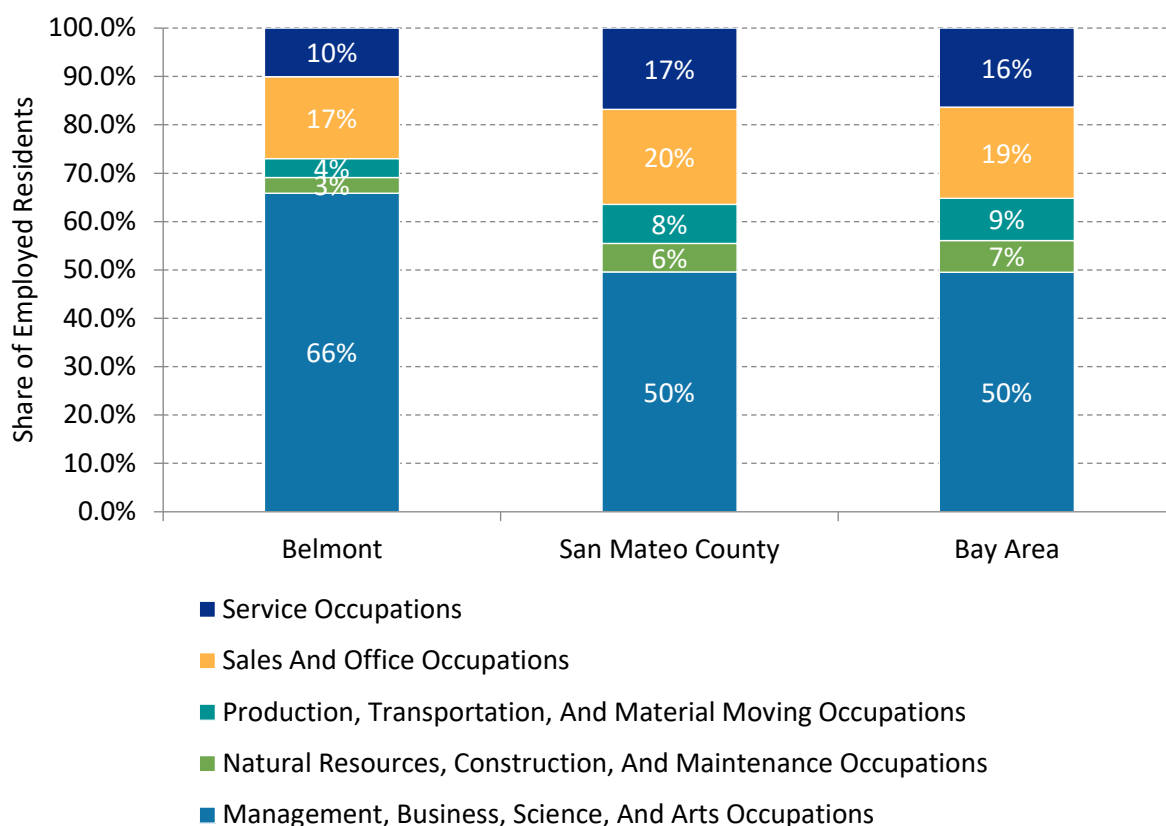
Notes: The data displayed shows the industries in which jurisdiction residents work, regardless of the location where those residents are employed (whether within the jurisdiction or not). Categories are derived from the following source tables: Agriculture & Natural Resources: C24030_003E, C24030_030E; Construction: C24030_006E, C24030_033E; Manufacturing, Wholesale & Transportation: C24030_007E, C24030_034E, C24030_008E, C24030_035E, C24030_010E, C24030_037E; Retail: C24030_009E, C24030_036E; Information: C24030_013E, C24030_040E; Financial & Professional Services: C24030_014E, C24030_041E, C24030_017E, C24030_044E; Health & Educational Services: C24030_021E, C24030_024E, C24030_048E, C24030_051E; Other: C24030_027E, C24030_054E, C24030_028E, C24030_055E

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table C24030

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-06.

Looked at a different way, Management, Business, Science and Arts occupations comprise about 66% of all residents' employment, which is substantially higher than both San Mateo County and the Bay Area as a whole.

Figure 10: Resident Employment by Occupation



Universe: Civilian employed population age 16 years and over

Notes: The data displayed shows the occupations of jurisdiction residents, regardless of the location where those residents are employed (whether within the jurisdiction or not).

-Categories are derived from the following source tables: management, business, science, and arts occupations: C24010_003E, C24010_039E; service occupations: C24010_019E, C24010_055E; sales and office occupations: C24010_027E, C24010_063E; natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations: C24010_030E, C24010_066E; production, transportation, and material moving occupations: C24010_034E, C24010_070E

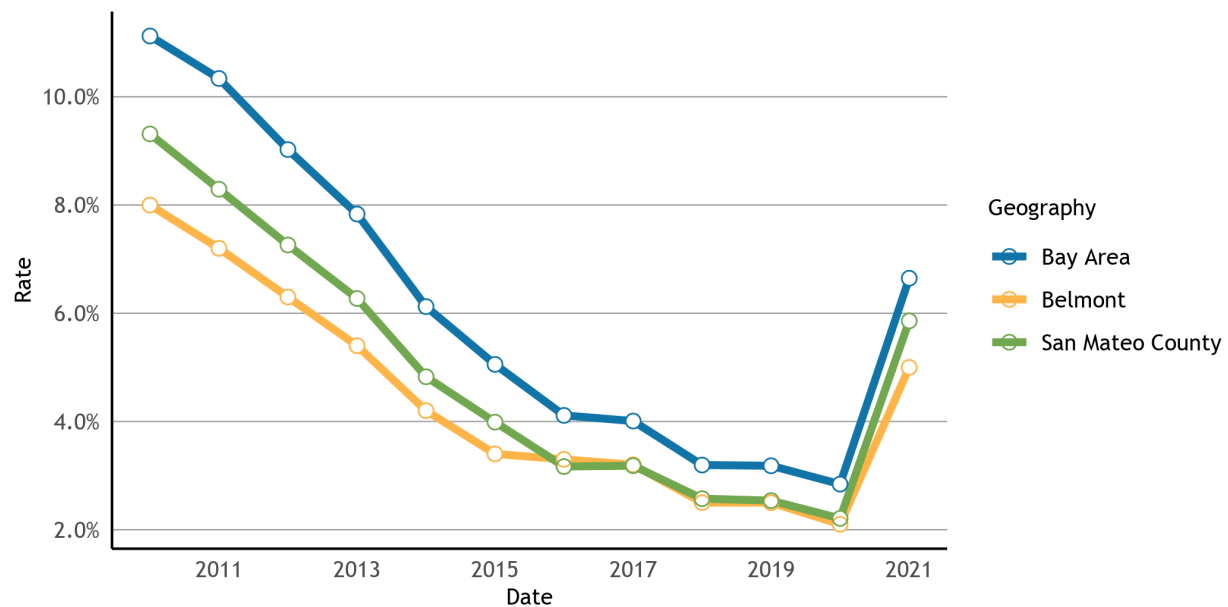
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table C24010

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-07.

4.4.3 Unemployment

In Belmont, there was a 3.0 percentage point decrease in the unemployment rate between January 2010 and January 2021. Jurisdictions through the region experienced a sharp rise in unemployment in 2020 due to impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic, though with a general improvement and recovery in the later months of 2020. As of May, 2021, the State Employment Development Department estimates the City of Belmont's unemployment rate at 3.8%. In contrast, the rate for San Mateo County as a whole is estimated at 4.8%.

Figure 11: Unemployment Rate



Universe: Civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older

Notes: Unemployment rates for the jurisdiction level is derived from larger-geography estimates. This method assumes that the rates of change in employment and unemployment are exactly the same in each sub-county area as at the county level. If this assumption is not true for a specific sub-county area, then the estimates for that area may not be representative of the current economic conditions. Since this assumption is untested, caution should be employed when using these data. Only not seasonally-adjusted labor force (unemployment rates) data are developed for cities and CDPs.

Source: California Employment Development Department, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Sub-county areas monthly updates, 2010-2021.

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-15.

4.5 2018-2028 Occupation Projections

The State Employment Development Department has published job projections for the period between 2018 and 2028. Although the data include both San Mateo and San Francisco counties, some assumptions can be made about the impact of the number of jobs and the corresponding wages in the region. Many of the occupations with the most job openings will earn the employee less than \$35,000 annually. Based on 2021 State income limits, such individuals are considered extremely low-income.

Table 4: Occupations with the Most Job Openings (2018-2028)

Occupational Title	Total Job Openings	Median Hourly Wage	Median Annual Wage
Personal Care Aides	62,650	\$12.16	\$25,283
Combined Food Prep and Servers, incl. Fast Food	52,090	\$13.71	\$28,524
Wait Staff	48,580	\$14.73	\$30,632
Software Developers, Applications	38,710	\$67.39	\$140,175
Cashiers	37,140	\$13.54	\$28,161
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	28,060	\$14.81	\$30,807
Cooks, Restaurant	26,840	\$16.35	\$34,016
Retail Salespersons	25,280	\$14.28	\$29,700
Market Research Analysis/Marketing Specialists	24,060	\$42.60	\$88,609
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	21,540	\$18.57	\$38,644

Notes: Total job openings are the sum of numeric change, exits, and transfers projected between 2018 and 2028. Wages are from the 2020 first quarter and do not include self-employed or unpaid family workers. If an estimate could not be provided for wages, they are excluded from this table.

Excludes "All Other" categories. These are residual codes that do not represent a detailed occupation. Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Employment Statistics (CES) March 2019 benchmark and Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) industry employment. <https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/employment-projections.html>

4.6 Extremely Low-Income Households

Despite the economic and job growth experienced throughout the region since 1990, the income gap has continued to widen. California is one of the most economically unequal states in the nation, and the Bay Area has the highest income inequality between high- and low-income households in the state¹¹.

In Belmont, 59.5% of households make more than 100% of the Area Median Income (AMI)¹², compared to 11.1% making less than 30% of AMI, which is considered extremely low-income (see Figure 12).

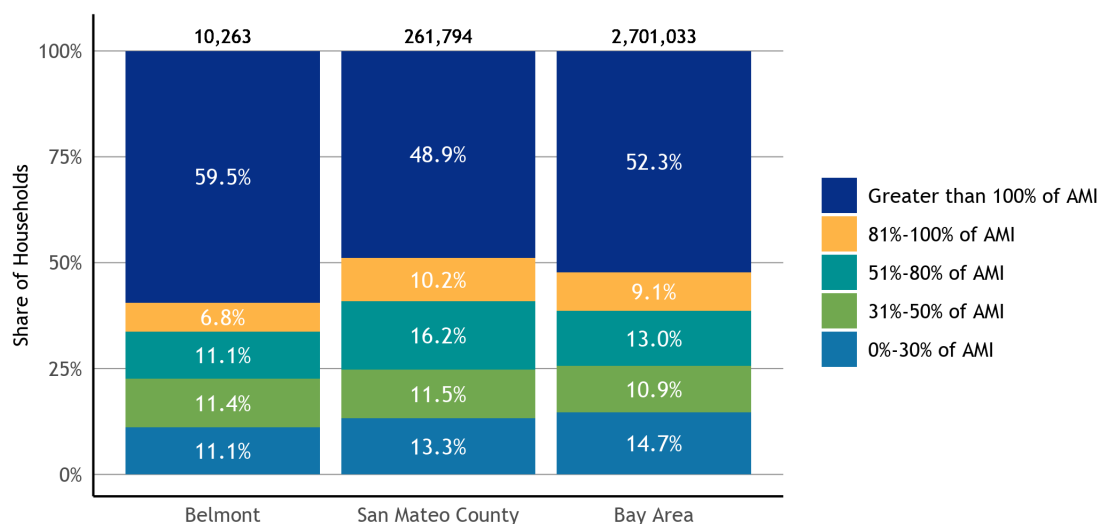
¹¹ Bohn, S. et al. 2020. Income Inequality and Economic Opportunity in California. *Public Policy Institute of California*.

¹² Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located. Households making between 80 and 120 percent of the AMI are moderate-income, those making 50 to 80 percent are low-income, those making 30 to 50 percent are very low-income, and those making less than 30 percent are extremely low-income. This is then adjusted for household size.

Regionally, more than half of all households make more than 100% AMI, while 15% make less than 30% AMI. In San Mateo County, 30% AMI is the equivalent to the annual income of \$44,000 for a family of four. Many households with multiple wage earners – including food service workers, full-time students, teachers, farmworkers and healthcare professionals – can fall into lower AMI categories due to relatively stagnant wages in many industries.

State law requires jurisdictions to estimate the number of extremely low-income households – those earning less than 30% of median income. According to the data shown below (Figure 12), 2,318 of Belmont’s households are 0-50% AMI while 1,143 are extremely low-income. Therefore, extremely low-income households represent 49.3% of households who are 0-50% AMI, as 1,143 divided by 2,318 is 49.3%. This option aligns with HCD’s guidance to use U.S. Census data to calculate the percentage of very low-income RHNA that qualifies for extremely low-income households, as the information in Figure 12 represents a tabulation of Census Bureau Data.

Figure 12: Households by Household Income Level



Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located. The data that is reported for the Bay Area is not based on a regional AMI but instead refers to the regional total of households in an income group relative to the AMI for the county where that household is located. Local jurisdictions are required to provide an estimate for their projected extremely low-income households (0-30% AMI) in their Housing Elements. HCD’s official Housing Element guidance notes that jurisdictions can use their RHNA for very low-income households (those making 0-50% AMI) to calculate their projected extremely low-income households. As Bay Area jurisdictions have not yet received their final RHNA numbers, this document does not contain the required data point of projected extremely low-income households. The report portion of the housing data needs packet contains more specific guidance for how local staff can calculate an estimate for projected extremely low-income households once jurisdictions receive their 6th cycle RHNA numbers. Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table ELI-01.

Understanding households by income and race/ethnicity can shed light on the challenges faced by people of color in terms of access to housing that is affordable. Table 5 below illustrates the disparities between households that are White versus households in other racial/ethnic categories. Although 11% of households are extremely low-income Citywide, 30% of Black/African American households are in this income category.¹³

Table 5: Household Distribution by Race/Ethnicity and Income

Racial / Ethnic Group	0%- 30% of AMI	31%- 50% of AMI	51%- 80% of AMI	81%- 100% of AMI	Greater than 100% of AMI
American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	14%	0%	0%	0%	86%
Asian / API, Non-Hispanic	7%	6%	9%	4%	74%
Black or African American, Non-Hispanic	30%	0%	20%	7%	43%
White, Non-Hispanic	11%	12%	12%	8%	56%
Other Race or Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	25%	14%	7%	5%	48%
Hispanic or Latinx	16%	25%	8%	9%	42%
TOTAL	11%	11%	11%	7%	59%

Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

-For the purposes of this graph, the "Hispanic or Latinx" racial/ethnic group represents those who identify as having Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity and may also be members of any racial group. All other racial categories on this graph represent those who identify with that racial category and do not identify with Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity.

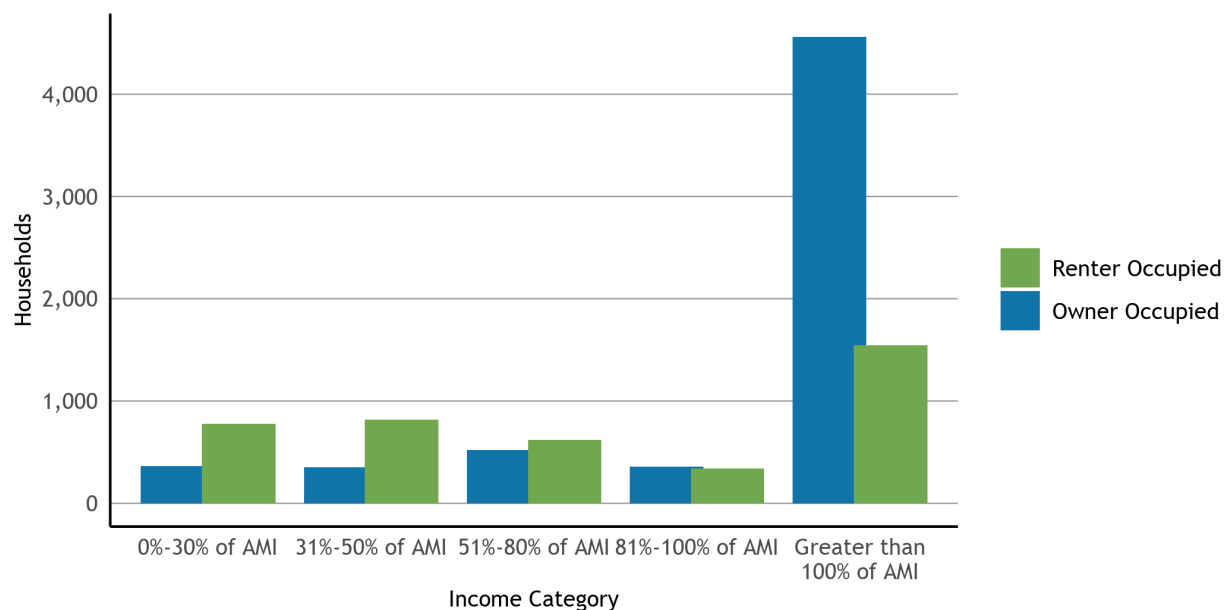
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release. For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table ELI-02.

¹³These figures are somewhat skewed because White households make up the vast majority of households in the City but are illustrative of differences.

Throughout the region, there are disparities between the incomes of homeowners and renters. Typically, the number of low-income renters greatly outpaces the amount of housing available that is affordable for these households.

In Belmont, the largest proportion of renters falls in the *Greater than 100% of AMI* income group, while the largest proportion of homeowners are found in the *Greater than 100% of AMI* group (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Household Income Level by Tenure



Universe: Occupied housing units

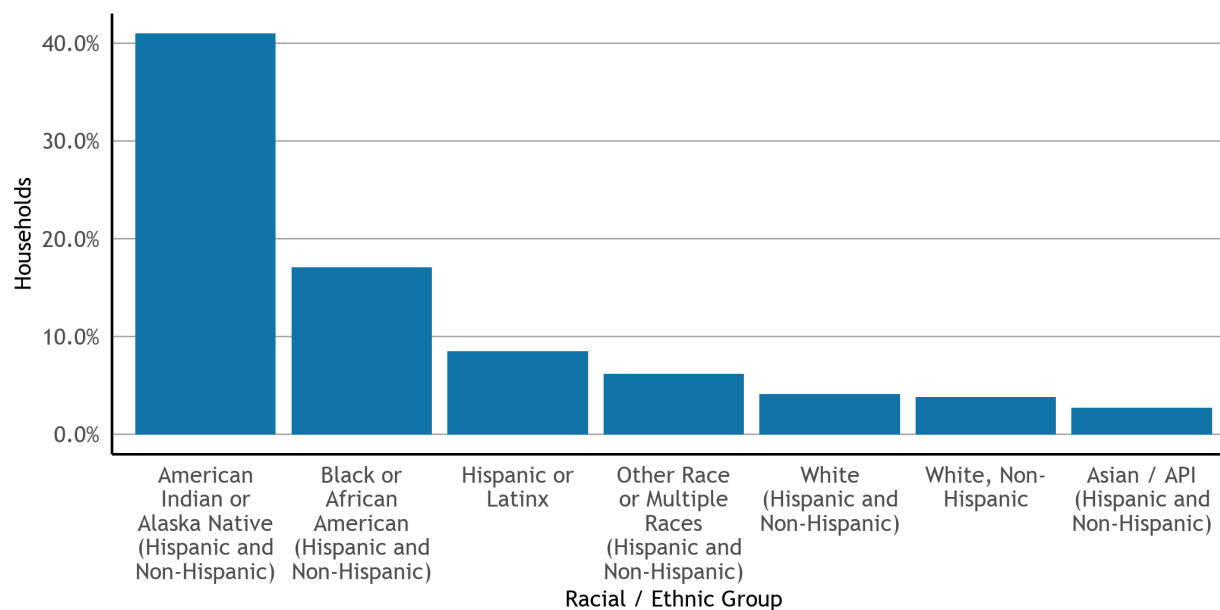
Notes: Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-21.

Currently, people of color are more likely to experience poverty and financial instability as a result of federal and local housing policies that have historically excluded them from the same opportunities extended to white residents.¹⁴ These economic disparities also leave communities of color at higher risk for housing insecurity, displacement or homelessness. In Belmont, American Indian or Alaska Native (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic) residents experience the highest rates of poverty, followed by Black or African American (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic) residents (see Figure 14).

Figure 14: Poverty Status by Race



Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined

Notes: The Census Bureau uses a federally defined poverty threshold that remains constant throughout the country and does not correspond to Area Median Income. For this table, the Census Bureau does not disaggregate racial groups by Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity. However, data for the white racial group is also reported for white householders who are not Hispanic/Latinx. Since residents who identify as white and Hispanic/Latinx may have very different experiences within the housing market and the economy from those who identify as white and non-Hispanic/Latinx, data for multiple white sub-groups are reported here. The racial/ethnic groups reported in this table are not all mutually exclusive. Therefore, the data should not be summed as the sum exceeds the population for whom poverty status is determined for this jurisdiction. However, all groups labelled "Hispanic and Non-Hispanic" are mutually exclusive, and the sum of the data for these groups is equivalent to the population for whom poverty status is determined.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B17001(A-I)

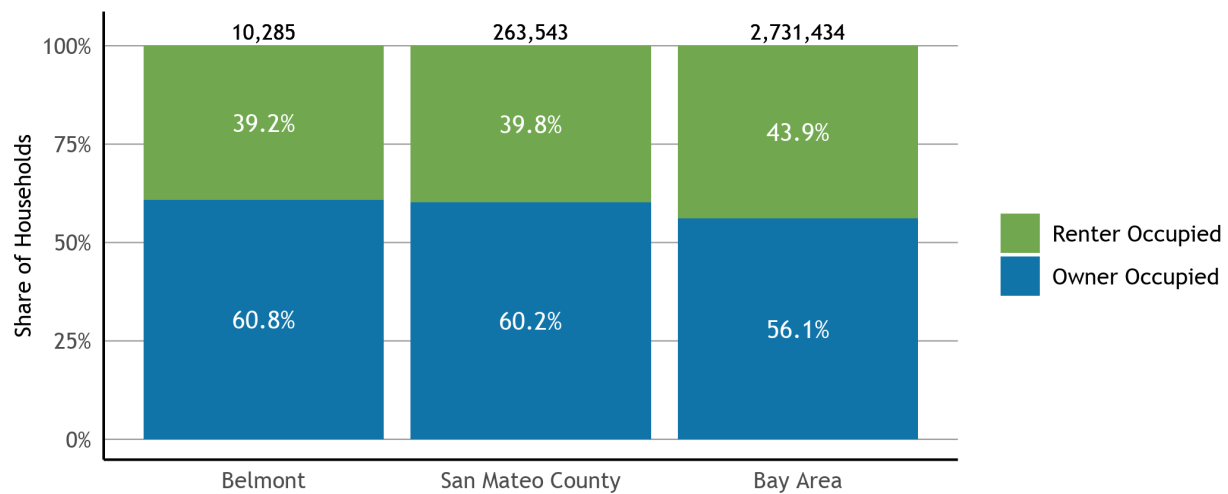
For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table ELI-03.

¹⁴ Moore, E., Montojó, N. and Mauri, N., 2019. Roots, Race & Place: A History of Racially Exclusionary Housing the San Francisco Bay Area. *Hass Institute*.

4.7 Tenure

The number of residents who own their homes compared to those who rent their homes can help identify the level of housing insecurity – ability for individuals to stay in their homes – in a city and region. Generally, renters may be displaced more quickly if prices increase. In Belmont there are a total of 10,285 housing units, and fewer residents rent than own their homes: 39.2% versus 60.8% (see Figure 15). By comparison, 39.8% of households in San Mateo County are renters, while 44% of Bay Area households rent their homes.

Figure 15: Housing Tenure



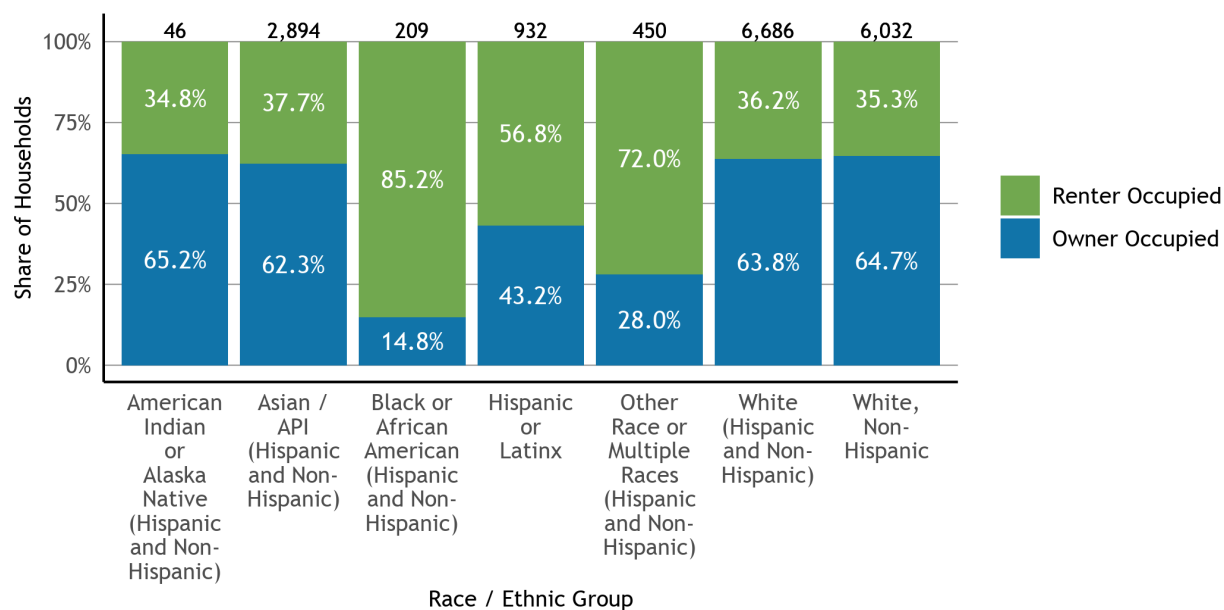
Universe: Occupied housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25003

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-16.

Homeownership rates often vary considerably across race/ethnicity in the Bay Area and throughout the country. These disparities not only reflect differences in income and wealth but also stem from federal, state, and local policies that limited access to homeownership for communities of color while facilitating homebuying for white residents. While many of these policies, such as redlining, have been formally disbanded, the impacts of race-based policy are still evident across Bay Area communities.¹⁵ In Belmont, 14.8% of Black households owned their homes, while homeownership rates were 62.3% for Asian households, 43.2% for Latinx households, and 63.8% for White households. Notably, recent changes to state law require local jurisdictions to examine these dynamics and other fair housing issues when updating their Housing Elements.

Figure 16: Housing Tenure by Race of Householder



Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: For this table, the Census Bureau does not disaggregate racial groups by Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity. However, data for the white racial group is also reported for white householders who are not Hispanic/Latinx. Since residents who identify as white and Hispanic/Latinx may have very different experiences within the housing market and the economy from those who identify as white and non-Hispanic/Latinx, data for multiple white sub-groups are reported here. The racial/ethnic groups reported in this table are not all mutually exclusive. Therefore, the data should not be summed as the sum exceeds the total number of occupied housing units for this jurisdiction. However, all groups labelled “Hispanic and Non-Hispanic” are mutually exclusive, and the sum of the data for these groups is equivalent to the total number of occupied housing units.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25003(A-I)

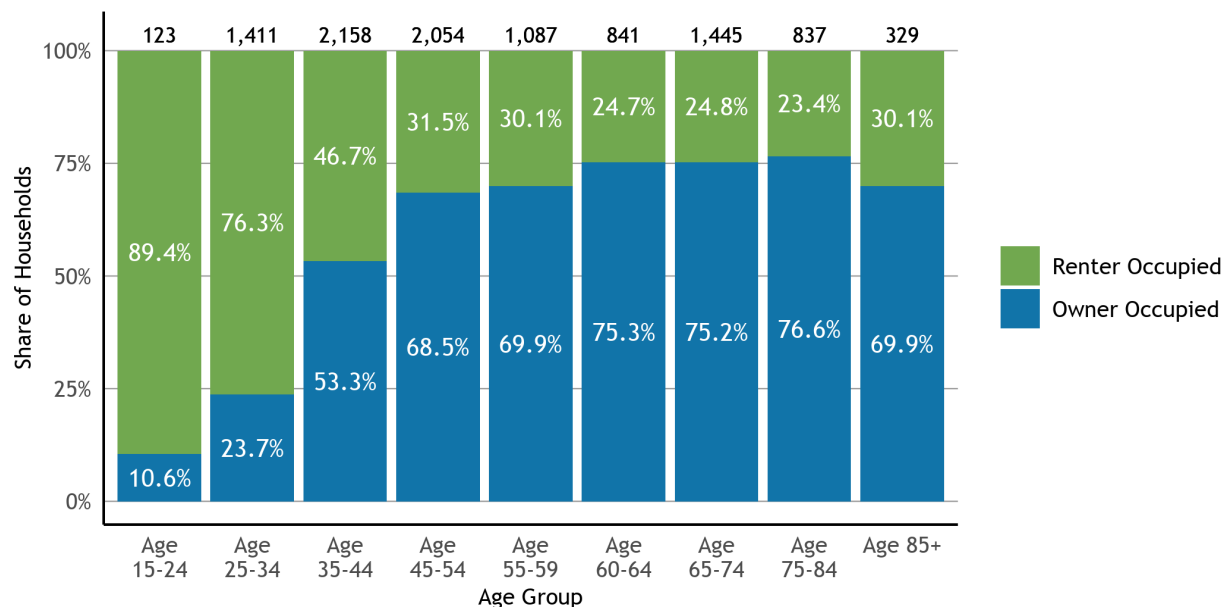
For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-20.

¹⁵ See, for example, Rothstein, R. (2017). *The color of law : a forgotten history of how our government segregated America*. New York, NY & London, UK: Liveright Publishing.

The age of residents who rent or own their home can also signal the housing challenges a community is experiencing. Younger households tend to rent and may struggle to buy a first home in the Bay Area due to high housing costs. At the same time, senior homeowners seeking to downsize may have limited options in an expensive housing market.

In Belmont, 58.4% of householders between the ages of 25 and 44 are renters, while 25.0% of householders over 65 are (see Figure 17).

Figure 17: Housing Tenure by Age



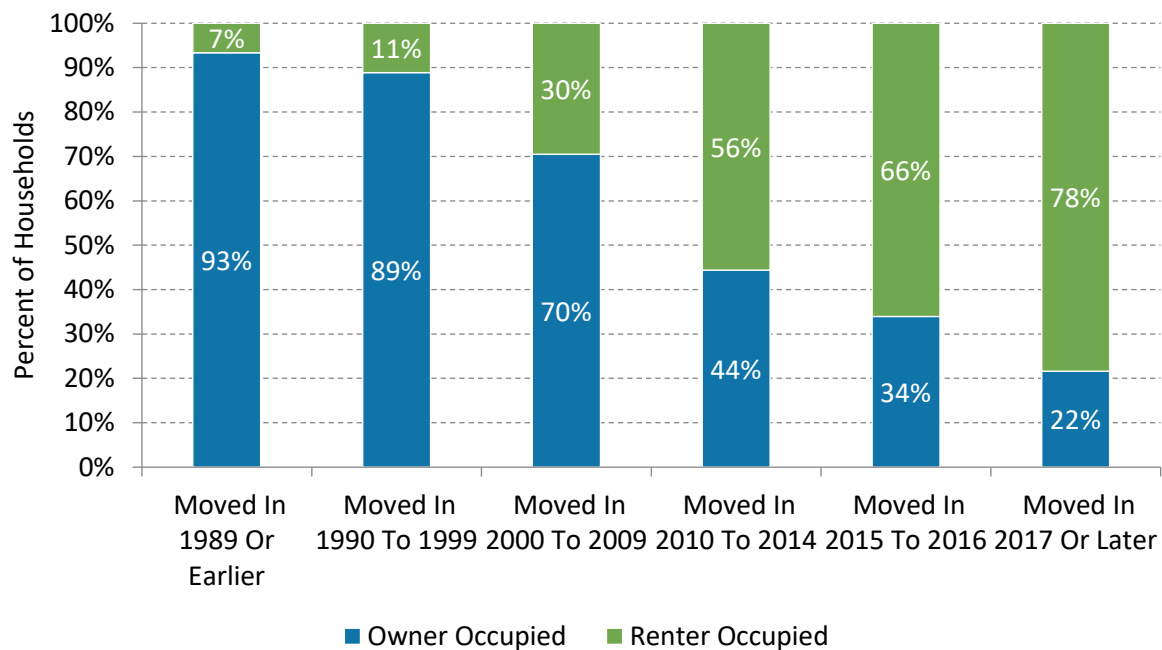
Universe: Occupied housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25007

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-18.

Tenure information based on the year in which a household moved to further illustrates the differences between long-term residents, who tend to trend older, with newer residents. The following chart shows that 93% of households that moved in in 1989 or earlier are owner occupied, whereas only 22% of households that moved in in 2017 or later are owner occupied.

Figure 18: Housing Tenure by Year Moved to Current Residence



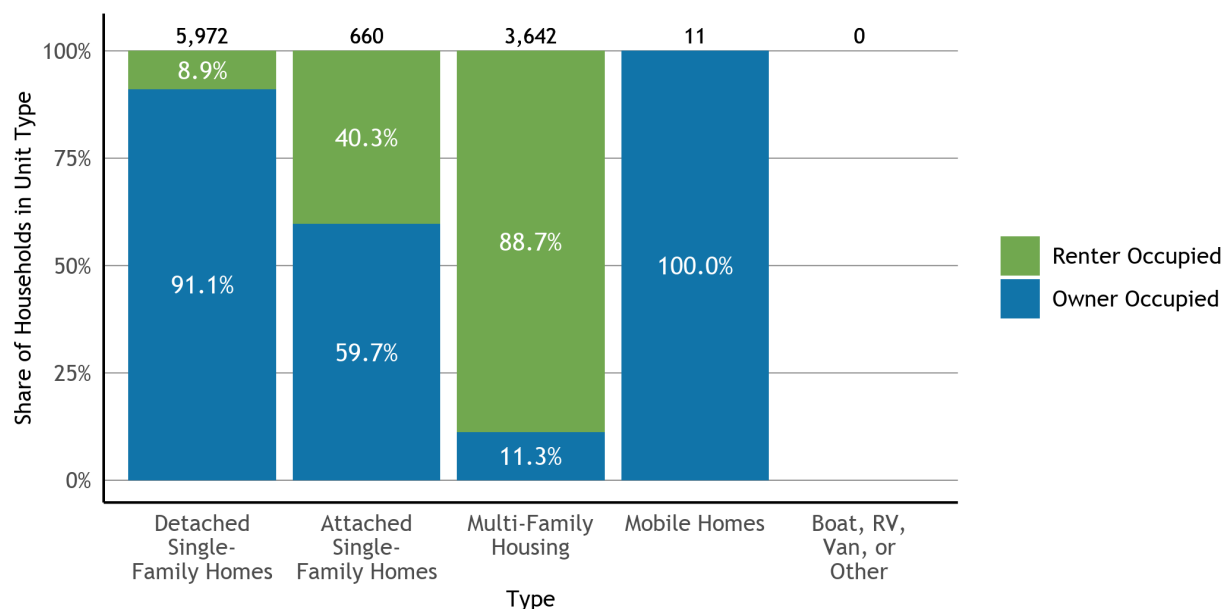
Universe: Occupied housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25038

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-19.

In many cities, homeownership rates for households in single-family homes are substantially higher than the rates for households in multi-family housing. In Belmont, 91.1% of households in detached single-family homes are homeowners, while 11.3% of households in multi-family housing are homeowners (see Figure 19).

Figure 19: Housing Tenure by Housing Type



Universe: Occupied housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25032

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-22.

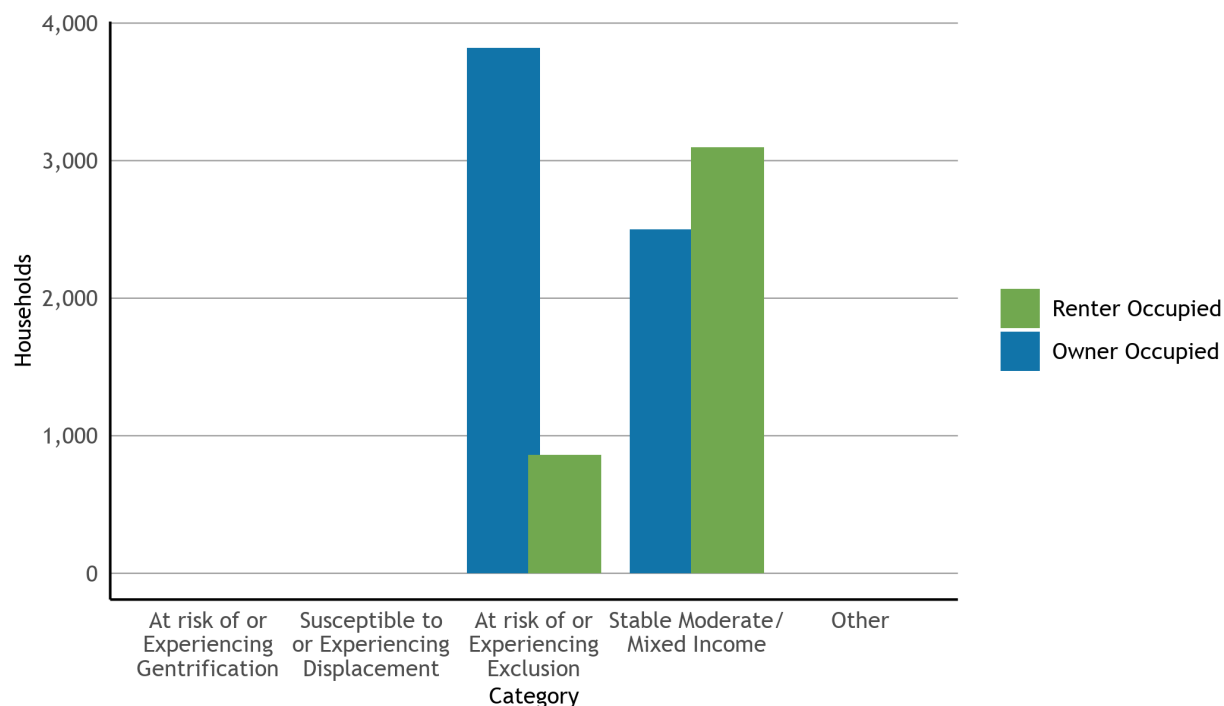
4.8 Displacement

Because of increasing housing prices, displacement is a major concern in the Bay Area. 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 also lose their support network.

The University of California, Berkeley has mapped all neighborhoods in the Bay area, identifying their risk for gentrification. They find that in Belmont, 0.0% of households live in neighborhoods that are susceptible to or experiencing displacement and 0.0% live in neighborhoods at risk of or undergoing gentrification.

Equally important, some neighborhoods in the Bay Area do not have housing appropriate for a broad section of the workforce. UC Berkeley estimates that 45.5% of households in Belmont live in neighborhoods where low-income households are likely to be excluded due to prohibitive housing costs.¹⁶

Figure 20: Households by Displacement Risk and Tenure



Universe: Households

Notes: Displacement data is available at the census tract level. Staff aggregated tracts up to jurisdiction level using census 2010 population weights, assigning a tract to jurisdiction in proportion to block level population weights. Total household count may differ slightly from counts in other tables sourced from jurisdiction level sources. Categories are combined as follows for simplicity: At risk of or Experiencing Exclusion: At Risk of Becoming Exclusive; Becoming Exclusive; Stable/Advanced Exclusive At risk of or Experiencing Gentrification: At Risk of Gentrification; Early/Ongoing Gentrification; Advanced Gentrification Stable Moderate/Mixed Income: Stable Moderate/Mixed Income Susceptible to or Experiencing Displacement: Low-Income/Susceptible to Displacement; Ongoing Displacement Other: High Student Population; Unavailable or Unreliable Data
Source: Urban Displacement Project for classification, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25003 for tenure.

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-25.

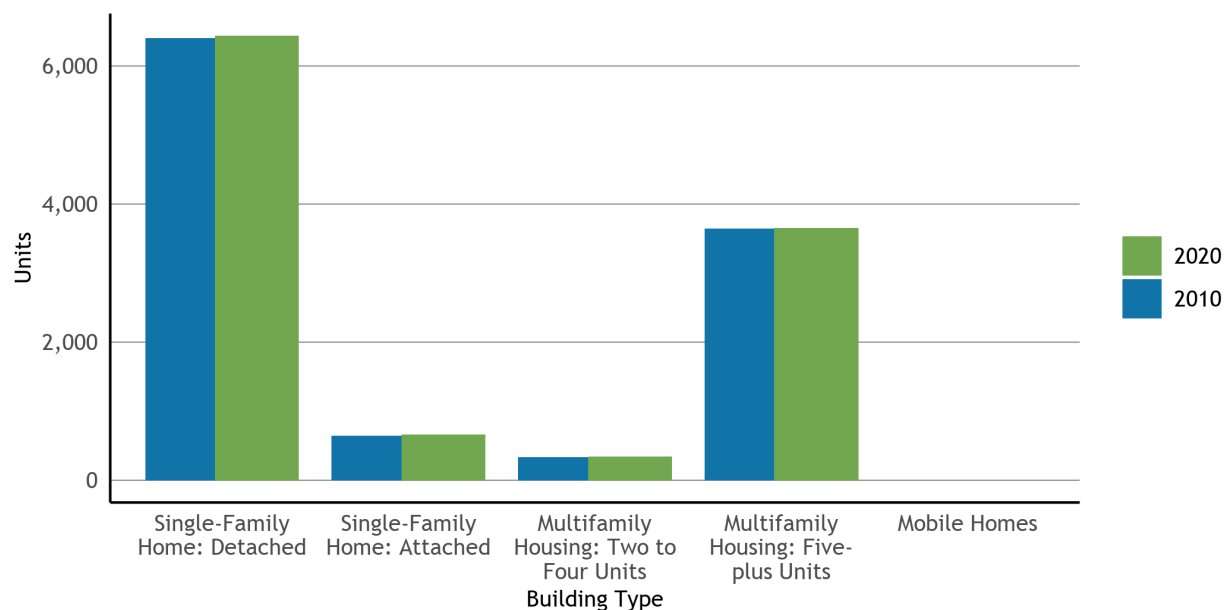
¹⁶ More information about this gentrification and displacement data is available at the Urban Displacement Project's webpage: <https://www.urbandisplacement.org/>. Specifically, one can learn more about the different gentrification/displacement typologies shown in Figure 18 at this link: https://www.urbandisplacement.org/sites/default/files/typology_sheet_2018_0.png. Additionally, one can view maps that show which typologies correspond to which parts of a jurisdiction here: <https://www.urbandisplacement.org/san-francisco/sf-bay-area-gentrification-and-displacement>

5.1 Housing Types, Year Built, Vacancy, and Permits

In recent years, most housing produced in the region and across the state consisted of single-family homes and larger multi-unit buildings. However, some households are increasingly interested in “missing middle housing” – including duplexes, triplexes, townhomes, cottage clusters and accessory dwelling units (ADUs). These housing types may open up more options across incomes and tenure, from young households seeking homeownership options to seniors looking to downsize and age-in-place.

The housing stock of Belmont in 2020 was made up of 58.0% single family detached homes, 6.0% single family attached homes, 3.1% multifamily homes with 2 to 4 units, 32.9% multifamily homes with 5 or more units, and 0.0% mobile homes (see Figure 21). In Belmont, the housing type that experienced the most growth between 2010 and 2020 was *Single-Family Home: Detached*.

Figure 21: Housing Type Trends



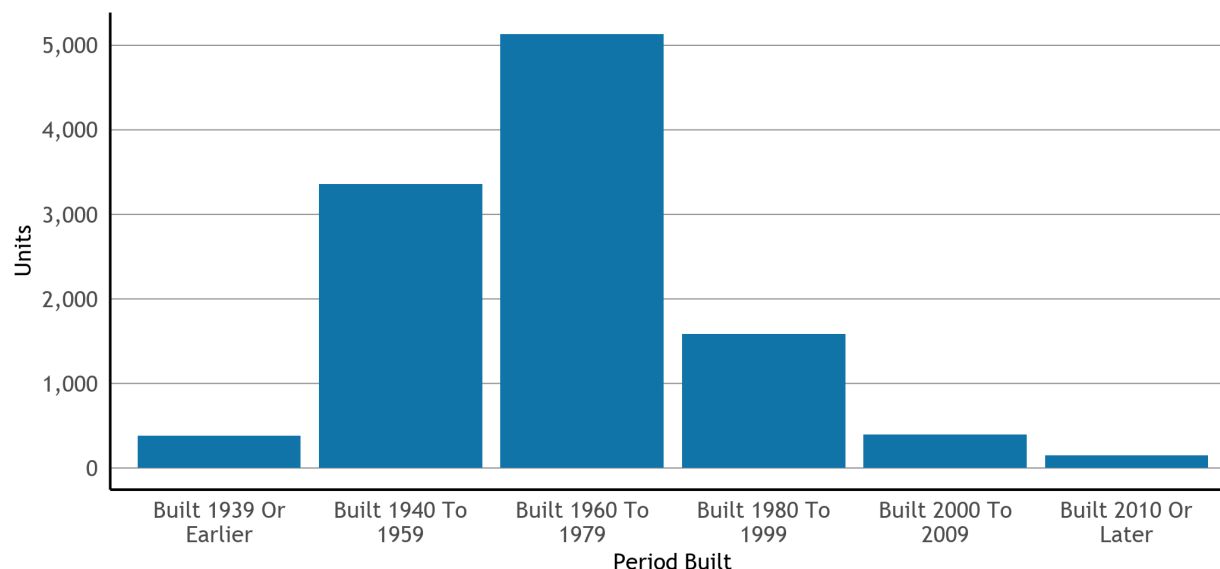
Universe: Housing units

Source: California Department of Finance, E-5 series

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-01.

Production has not kept up with housing demand for several decades in the Bay Area, as the total number of units built and available has not yet come close to meeting the population and job growth experienced throughout the region. In Belmont, the largest proportion of the housing stock was built 1960 to 1979, with 5,131 units constructed during this period (see Figure 22). Since 2010, 1.4% of the current housing stock was built, which is 149 units.

Figure 22: Housing Units by Year Structure Built



Universe: Housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25034

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-04.

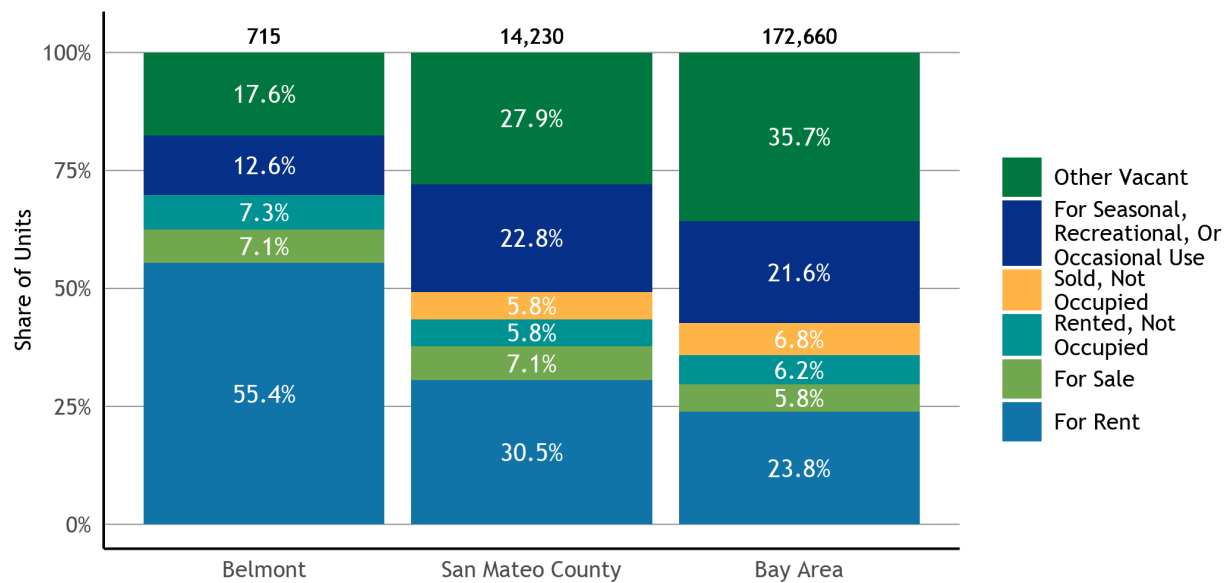
Vacant units make up 6.5% of the overall housing stock in Belmont. The rental vacancy stands at 10.0%, while the ownership vacancy rate is 0.8%. Of the vacant units, the most common type of vacancy is *For Rent* (see Figure 23).¹⁷

Throughout the Bay Area, vacancies make up 2.6% of the total housing units, with homes listed for rent; units used for *recreational or occasional use*, and units not otherwise classified (*other vacant*) making up the majority of vacancies. The Census Bureau classifies a unit as vacant if no one is occupying it when census interviewers are conducting the American Community Survey or Decennial Census. Vacant units classified as “for recreational or occasional use” are those that are held for short-term periods of use throughout the year. Accordingly, vacation rentals and short-term rentals like AirBnB are likely to fall in this category. The Census Bureau classifies units as “other vacant” if they are vacant due to foreclosure, personal/family reasons, legal proceedings, repairs/renovations, abandonment, preparation for being rented or sold, or vacant for an extended absence for reasons such as a work assignment, military duty,

¹⁷ The vacancy rates by tenure is for a smaller universe than the total vacancy rate first reported, which in principle includes the full stock (6.5%). The vacancy by tenure counts are rates relative to the rental stock (occupied and vacant) and ownership stock (occupied and vacant) - but exclude a significant number of vacancy categories, including the numerically significant *other vacant*.

or incarceration.¹⁸ In a region with a thriving economy and housing market like the Bay Area, units being renovated/repared and prepared for rental or sale are likely to represent a large portion of the “other vacant” category. Additionally, the need for seismic retrofitting in older housing stock could also influence the proportion of “other vacant” units in some jurisdictions.¹⁹ In Belmont, the State Department of Finance currently estimates the vacancy rate is approximately 5.7%. Countywide, it is estimated at 5.5%.

Figure 23: Vacant Units by Type



Universe: Vacant housing units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25004

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-03.

¹⁸ For more information, see pages 3 through 6 of this list of definitions prepared by the Census Bureau: <https://www.census.gov/housing/hvs/definitions.pdf>.

¹⁹ See Dow, P. (2018). Unpacking the Growth in San Francisco’s Vacant Housing Stock: Client Report for the San Francisco Planning Department. University of California, Berkeley.

Between 2015 and 2021, 508 housing units were issued permits in Belmont. 70% of permits issued in Belmont were for above moderate-income housing, 10% were for moderate-income housing, and 20% were for low- or very low-income housing (see Table 6).

Table 6: Housing Permitting

Income Group	Number of Permits Issued
Above Moderate Income Permits	356
Moderate Income Permits	48
Low Income Permits	82
Very Low Income Permits	22

Universe: Housing permits issued between 2015 and 2021

Notes: HCD uses the following definitions for the four income categories: Very Low Income: units affordable to households making less than 50% of the Area Median Income for the county in which the jurisdiction is located. Low Income: units affordable to households making between 50% and 80% of the Area Median Income for the county in which the jurisdiction is located. Moderate Income: units affordable to households making between 80% and 120% of the Area Median Income for the county in which the jurisdiction is located. Above Moderate Income: units affordable to households making above 120% of the Area Median Income for the county in which the jurisdiction is located.

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), 5th Cycle Annual Progress Report Permit Summary (2020)

5.2 Assisted Housing Developments At-Risk of Conversion

While there is an immense need to produce new affordable housing units, ensuring that the existing affordable housing stock remains affordable is equally important. Additionally, it is typically faster and less expensive to preserve currently affordable units that are at risk of converting to market-rate than it is to build new affordable housing.

The data in Table 7 comes from the California Housing Partnership's Preservation Database, the state's most comprehensive source of information on subsidized affordable housing at risk of losing its affordable status and converting to market-rate housing. However, this database does not include all deed-restricted affordable units in the state, so there may be at-risk assisted units in a jurisdiction that are not captured in this table. There are 84 assisted units in Belmont in the CHPC Preservation Database. Of these units, none are at *High Risk* or *Very High Risk* of conversion.²⁰

²⁰ California Housing Partnership uses the following categories for assisted housing developments in its database:

Very-High Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate within the next year that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer.

High Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in the next 1-5 years that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer.

Table 7: Assisted Units at Risk of Conversion

Risk Level	Belmont	San Mateo County	Bay Area
Low	84	4,656	110,177
Moderate	0	191	3,375
High	0	359	1,854
Very High	0	58	1,053
Total Assisted Units in Database	84	5,264	116,459

Universe: HUD, Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), USDA, and CalHFA projects. Subsidized or assisted developments that do not have one of the aforementioned financing sources may not be included.

Notes: While California Housing Partnership's Preservation Database is the state's most comprehensive source of information on subsidized affordable housing at risk of losing its affordable status and converting to market-rate housing, this database does not include all deed-restricted affordable units in the state. Consequently, there may be at-risk assisted units in a jurisdiction that are not captured in this data table. Per HCD guidance, local jurisdictions must also list the specific affordable housing developments at-risk of converting to market rate uses. This document provides aggregate numbers of at-risk units for each jurisdiction, but local planning staff should contact Danielle Mazzella with the California Housing Partnership at dmazzella@chpc.net to obtain a list of affordable properties that fall under this designation.

Source: California Housing Partnership, Preservation Database (2020)

This table is included in the Data Packet Workbook as Table RISK-01.

The City's list of assisted units contains a total of 131 affordable units, rather than the 84 noted by CHPC, in part because the City funded a few projects solely through the now-dissolved Redevelopment Agency. As Table 8 indicates, only one project – Oxford Place – will have its restrictions expire in 2030, during the eight years of the Housing Element; however, these units are owned by moderate income households who can either remain in the property, or sell it after 2030. Any proceeds above a calculated Moderate income sales price would be taken by the City, which incentivizes an owner to sell to another qualifying purchaser.

Moderate Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in the next 5-10 years that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer.

Low Risk: affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in 10+ years and/or are owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer.

Table 8: Inventory of Publicly-Assisted Housing Projects—Belmont (2022)

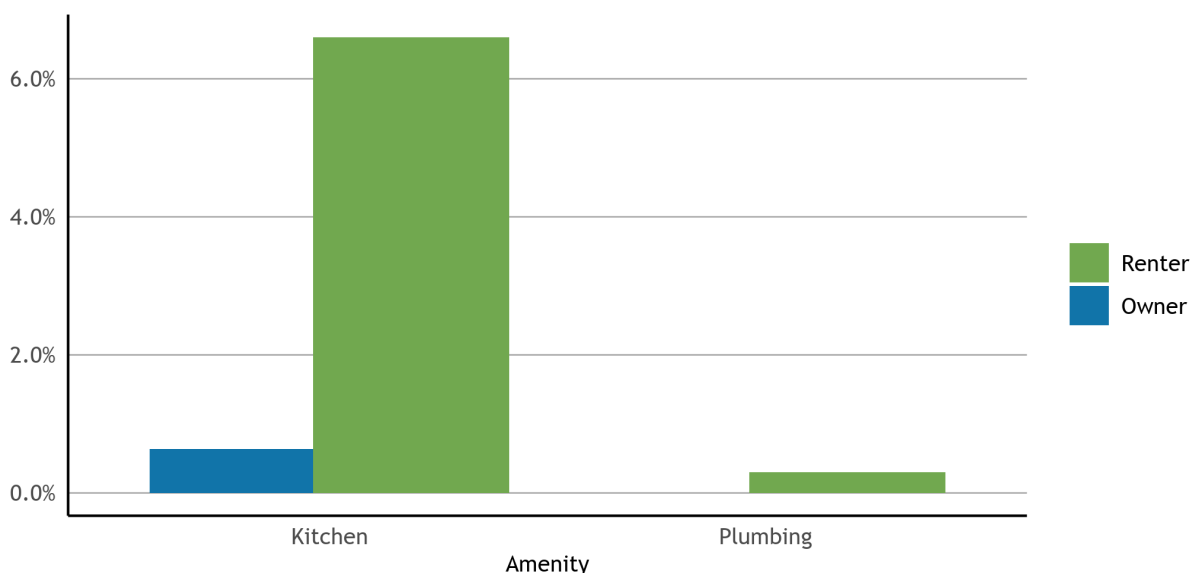
Project Name	Building Type	Total Units	Affordable Units	Household Type	Funding Sources	Conversion Risk	Expiration Date
Lesley Terrace: 2400 Carlmont Dr	Apartment	164	60	All lower-income groups	Section 8 (60 units);	Low	Section 8 - 2039
				Disabled; Seniors	Program 236 (104 units)	Medium	2031 (operator has indicated rents will remain below market rate)
Horizons: 825 Old County Rd	Apartment	24	24	Very-low income Families; Disabled	Section 8; City Housing Successor Loan; Program 202/162	Low-- Non-profit manages	2039
Belmont House: 730 El Camino Real	Group Home	6	6	Low-income Disabled	City RDA; City Housing Successor	Low-- City-owned	No expiration; City-owned property
Crestview Group Home: 503 Crestview	Group Home	6	6	Low-and moderate income Disabled	County CDBG & State deferred loan; City Housing Successor	Low-- City-owned	No expiration; City-owned property
Sterling Point: 935 Old County Rd	Townhomes (BMR)	48	7	Moderate-income First-time home buyers	City RDA	Medium-- Units owned by residents	2039, 2041, 2041, 2042, 2042, 2042
Waltermire Apartments: 631 Waltermire St	Apartment	10	2	Moderate-income Families	City RDA	Medium	2039
Belmont Apartments: 800 F St	Apartment	24	24	Very low-income Disabled	City RDA; HOME; Mental Health Association of SMC	Low-- MHA Owned	2058
Oxford Place: 25 and 41 Oxford Place	Single-family detached	21	2	Moderate-income Families	City RDA	Medium-- BMR units owned by residents	2030 (30 year term renews when property sold)
Total		303	131				

Source: California Housing Partnership Corporation; City of Belmont, 2022

5.3 Substandard Housing

Housing costs in the region are among the highest in the country, which could result in households, particularly renters, needing to live in substandard conditions in order to afford housing. Generally, there is limited data on the extent of substandard housing issues in a community. However, the Census Bureau data included in the graph below gives a sense of some of the substandard conditions that may be present in Belmont. For example, 6.6% of renters in Belmont reported lacking a complete kitchen and 0.3% of renters lack of complete plumbing, compared to 0.6% of owners who lack a complete kitchen and 0.0% of owners who lack complete plumbing.

Figure 24: Substandard Housing Issues



Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: Per HCD guidance, this data should be supplemented by local estimates of units needing to be rehabilitated or replaced based on recent windshield surveys, local building department data, knowledgeable builders/developers in the community, or nonprofit housing developers or organizations.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25053, Table B25043, Table B25049
For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-06.*

One measure of housing condition is the age of housing. In general, the older the unit, the greater it can be assumed to be in need of some level of rehabilitation. A general rule in the housing industry is that structures older than 20 years begin to show signs of deterioration and require renovation to maintain their quality. Unless properly maintained, homes older than 50 years can pose health, safety and welfare problems for occupants.

Consistent with State law, Table 9 estimates the number of units in need of rehabilitation and the number of units needing replacement. Although the exact number of Belmont units in need of rehab is not currently known, the State accepts estimates based on a formula that assumes the older the unit, the more likely the rehab need. By applying an increasing percentage to the housing stock in each age category, it is estimated that there are approximately 1,311 units in need of some level of rehabilitation in Belmont, representing 12% of the housing stock. The range of rehabilitation needs can include anything from minor repairs to major structural replacements. It is estimated that nearly all of the units in need of rehabilitation can be repaired without replacement.

Table 9: Age of Housing Stock and Estimated Rehabilitation Needs

	Net # of Units	Percent of Total	Units Needing Rehab, Percent	Units Needing Rehab, Total	
Built 2014 or Later	87	0%			
Built 2010 to 2013	62	0%			
Built 2000 to 2009	395	1%	0.50%	2	
Built 1990 to 1999	674	2%	1%	7	
Built 1980 to 1989	909	2%	3%	27	
Built 1970 to 1979	2,165	5%	5%	108	
Built 1960 to 1969	2,966	7%	10%	297	
Built 1950 to 1959	2,525	6%	20%	505	
Built 1940 to 1949	833	2%	30%	250	
Built 1939 or Earlier	384	1%	30%	115	
	11,000	26%		1,311	Total Units Needing Rehab
				12%	Percentage of Total Units
			99.50%	1,304	Units that Can Be Repaired
			0.50%	7	Units that Must Be Replaced

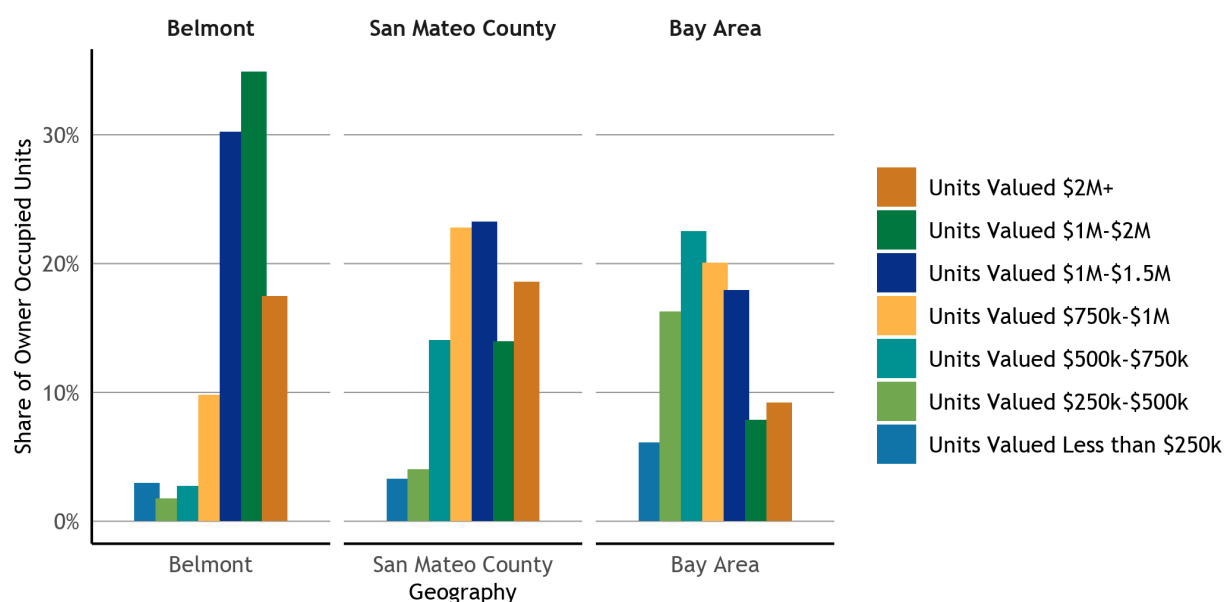
Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2019.

5.4 Home and Rent Values

Home prices reflect a complex mix of supply and demand factors, including an area's demographic profile, labor market, prevailing wages and job outlook, coupled with land and construction costs. In the Bay Area, the costs of housing have long been among the highest in the nation. The typical home value in Belmont was estimated at \$1,876,610 by December of 2020, per data from Zillow. The largest proportion of homes were valued between \$1M-\$2M (see Figure 25). By comparison, the typical home value is \$1,418,330 in San Mateo County and \$1,077,230 the Bay Area, with the largest share of units valued \$1m-\$1.5m (county) and \$500k-\$750k (region).

The region's home values have increased steadily since 2000, besides a decrease during the Great Recession. The rise in home prices has been especially steep since 2012, with the median home value in the Bay Area nearly doubling during this time. Since 2001, the typical home value has increased 166.7% in Belmont from \$703,600 to \$1,876,610. This change is above the change in San Mateo County, and above the change for the region (see Figure 26).

Figure 25: Home Values of Owner-Occupied Units

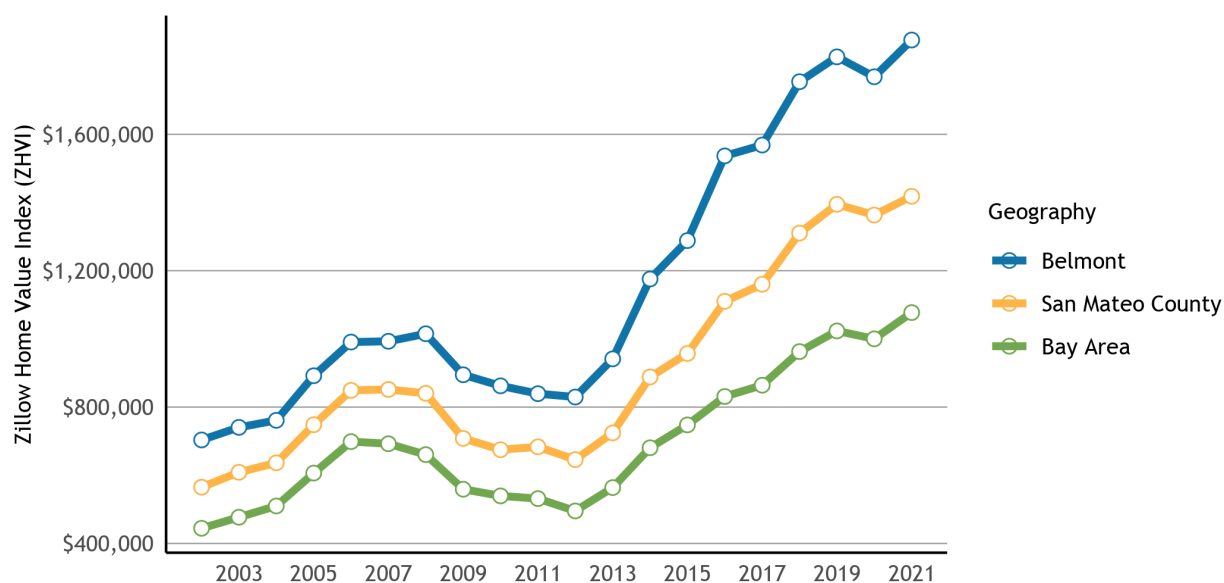


Universe: Owner-occupied units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25075

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-07.

Figure 26: Zillow Home Value Index (ZHVI)



Universe: Owner-occupied housing units

Notes: Zillow describes the ZHVI as a smoothed, seasonally adjusted measure of the typical home value and market changes across a given region and housing type. The ZHVI reflects the typical value for homes in the 35th to 65th percentile range. The ZHVI includes all owner-occupied housing units, including both single-family homes and condominiums. More information on the ZHVI is available from Zillow. The regional estimate is a household-weighted average of county-level ZHVI files, where household counts are yearly estimates from DOF's E-5 series. For unincorporated areas, the value is a population weighted average of unincorporated communities in the county matched to census-designated population counts.

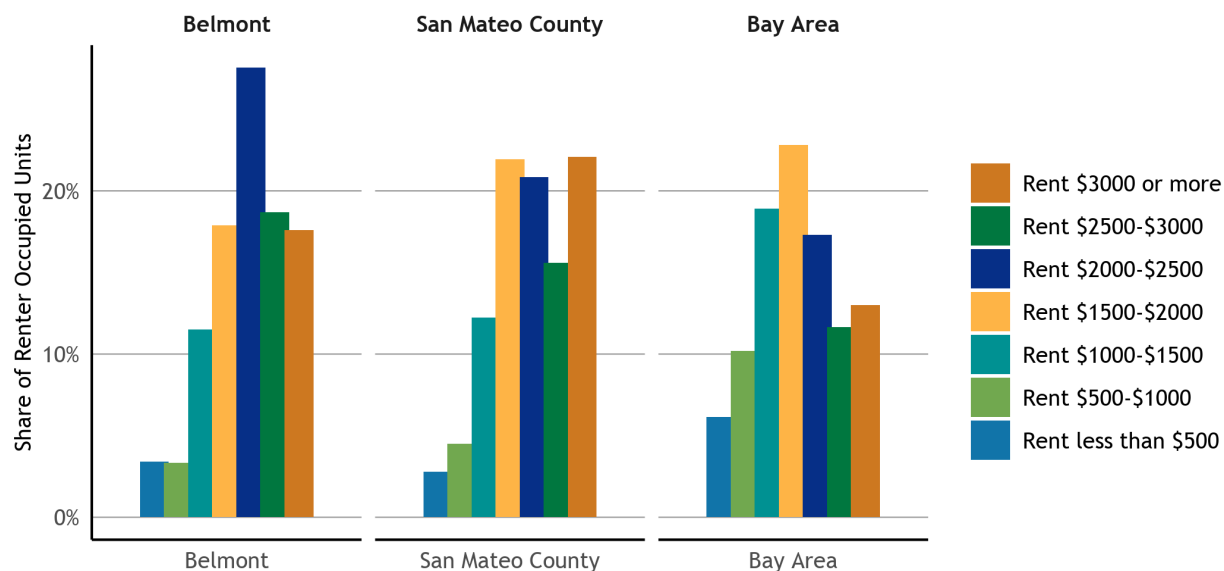
Source: Zillow, Zillow Home Value Index (ZHVI)

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-08.

Similar to home values, rents have also increased dramatically across the Bay Area in recent years. Many renters have been priced out, evicted or displaced, particularly communities of color. Residents finding themselves in one of these situations may have had to choose between commuting long distances to their jobs and schools or moving out of the region, and sometimes, out of the state.

In Belmont, the largest proportion of rental units rented in the *Rent \$2000-\$2500* category, totaling 27.6%, followed by 18.7% of units renting in the *Rent \$2500-\$3000* category (see Figure 27). Looking beyond the city, the largest share of units is in the *\$3000 or more* category (county) compared to the *\$1500-\$2000* category for the region as a whole.

Figure 27: Contract Rents for Renter-Occupied Units



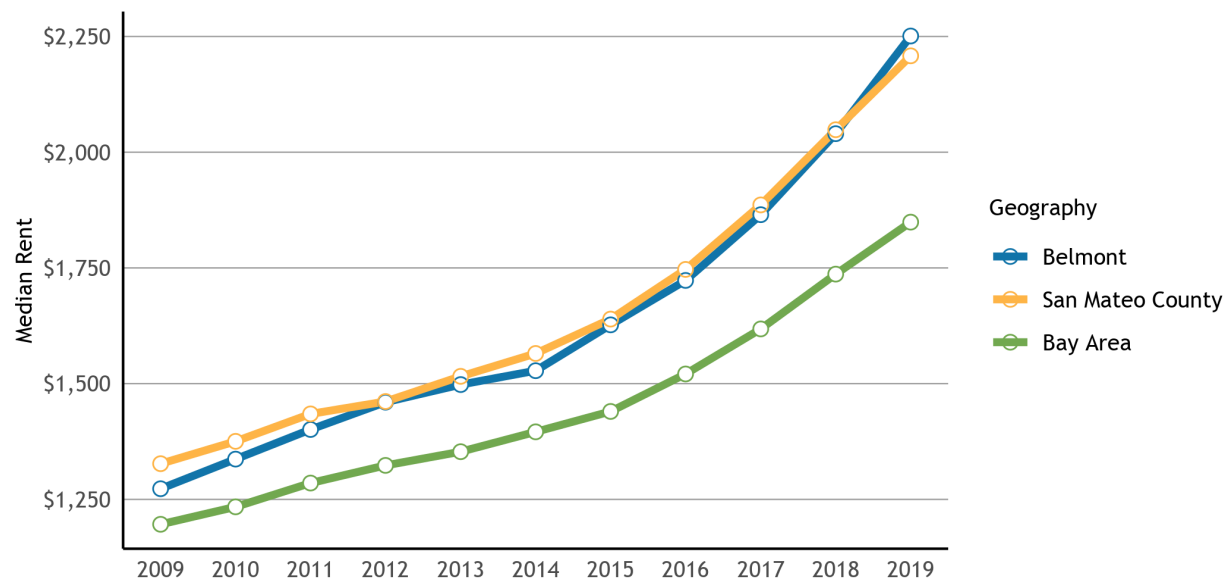
Universe: Renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25056

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-09.

Since 2009, the median rent has increased by 76.8% in Belmont, from \$1,520 to \$2,250 per month (see Figure 28). In San Mateo County, the median rent has increased 41.1%, from \$1,560 to \$2,200. The median rent in the region has increased significantly during this time from \$1,200 to \$1,850, a 54% increase.²¹

Figure 28: Median Contract Rent



Universe: Renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent

Notes: For unincorporated areas, median is calculated using distribution in B25056.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data releases, starting with 2005-2009 through 2015-2019, B25058, B25056 (for unincorporated areas). County and regional counts are weighted averages of jurisdiction median using B25003 rental unit counts from the relevant year.

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-10.

²¹ While the data on home values shown in Figure 26 comes from Zillow, Zillow does not have data on rent prices available for most Bay Area jurisdictions. To have a more comprehensive dataset on rental data for the region, the rent data in this document comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, which may not fully reflect current rents. Local jurisdiction staff may want to supplement the data on rents with local realtor data or other sources for rent data that are more current than Census Bureau data.

5.5 Housing Affordability

The National Association of Homebuilders reports that California cities have some of the lowest homeowner affordability rates in the country, defined as the percentage of homes affordable to the median income family. Despite the high median incomes, especially in the Bay Area, many cannot afford the cost to purchase a home. The San Francisco-Redwood City Division, of which San Mateo is a part, ranked 230th out of 233 metropolitan areas studied in the first quarter of 2021.

Table 10: Housing Opportunity Index (First Quarter, 2021)

	Homes Affordable to Median Income Households	Median Family Income (1,000s)	Median Sales Price (1,000s)	National Affordability Rank
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA ^^^	11.6%	78.7	729	233
Salinas, CA	15.1%	80.9	725	232
San Francisco-Redwood City-South San Francisco, CA ^^^	17.4%	143.4	1,305	230
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine, CA ^^^	18.2%	104.8	825	229
Napa, CA	22.1%	101.5	691	228
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	22.4%	95.1	665	227
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles-Arroyo Grande, CA	26.0%	97.8	675	226
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	27.4%	98.8	650	225
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	28.5%	111.9	850	224
Santa Maria-Santa Barbara, CA	28.8%	90.1	678	223
Stockton-Lodi, CA	29.6%	74.0	462	222
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	29.9%	151.3	1,120	220
Oakland-Hayward-Berkeley, CA ^^^	31.2%	121.3	795	219

Notes: ^^^ Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Source: National Association of Homebuilders, 2021, <https://www.nahb.org/news-and-economics/housing-economics/indices/housing-opportunity-index>

Trulia -- an online residential real estate site for homebuyers, sellers, renters and real estate professionals -- provides statistics based on actual sales of housing by location. According to a study conducted by zip code in 2019, only 0.2% of homes in were affordable to the metropolitan median income of \$101,000. The median home value reported by Trulia was \$1,570,186. See <https://www.trulia.com/research/affordable-neighborhoods/> for more information. The high cost of housing means that people wanting to own a home in Belmont must have significant incomes, even for the relatively less expensive condos. A household must earn more than \$400,000 annually in order to afford the Trulia-documented median priced home.

The decreasing supply of affordable rental units is a countywide phenomenon; it can include Ellis Act evictions (where an owner of a rental property decides to leave the rental business) to owner move-in evictions. Until additional construction of rental units occurs, the combination of strong demand and low vacancies will contribute to an increasingly severe shortage of rental units and a decrease in their affordability.

Table 11 below illustrates the affordable rents associated with each income category. In the case of an extremely low-income household of two people (for example, a single parent with a child), the annual income of \$43,850 translates to a full-time job paying \$21.08 per hour. In this scenario, the maximum rent they could afford would be about \$1,096 per month – far below average rents in the area, even for studios. According to statistics on RentCafe.com, an online data aggregator, the average rent for an apartment is \$2,401 as of June, 2021, a decrease of 14% from the previous year but still much higher than what a lower income household can afford. A household has to earn at least \$96,040 annually in order to afford the average rent.

Table 11: Affordable Rents for Two- and Three-Person Households

Income Category	Percent of Median	Income Limit (Two-Person Household)	Two-Person Affordable Rent	Income Limit (Three--Person Household)	Three-Person Affordable Rent
Extremely Low-Income	30%	\$43,850	\$1,096	\$49,350	\$1,234
Very Low-Income	50%	\$73,100	\$1,828	\$82,250	\$2,056
Low-Income	80%	\$117,100	\$2,928	\$131,750	\$3,294
Median-Income	100%	\$119,700	\$2,993	\$134,650	\$3,366
Moderate-Income	120%	\$143,600	\$3,590	\$161,550	\$4,039

Notes: Affordable rents are calculated based on 30% of annual income divided by 12 months.

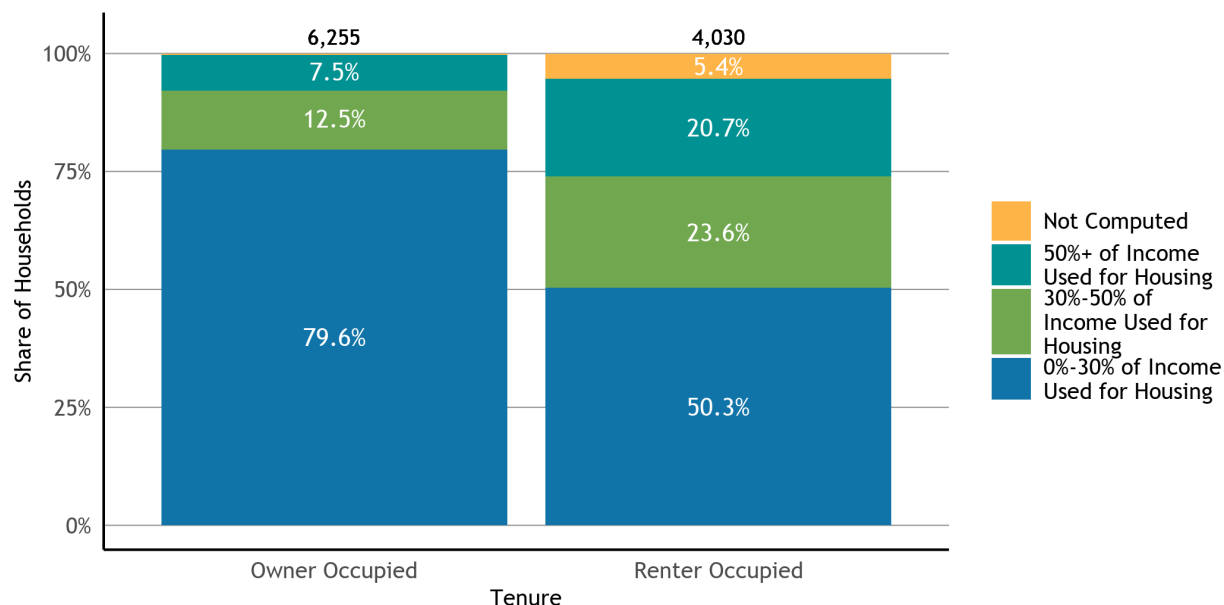
Source: State Department of Housing and Community Development and City of Belmont, 2021

Through its Section 8 and other housing programs, HUD provides rental housing assistance to lower-income households. According to the Department of Housing and Community Development, 62 households in Belmont currently receive Section 8 rental assistance, in the form of Housing Choice Vouchers.

5.6 Overpayment and Overcrowding

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.” Low-income residents are the most impacted by high housing costs and experience the highest rates of cost burden. Spending such large portions of their income on housing puts low-income households at higher risk of displacement, eviction, or homelessness.

Figure 29: Cost Burden by Tenure



Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is “select monthly owner costs”, which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes. HUD defines cost-burdened households as those whose monthly housing costs exceed 30% of monthly income, while severely cost-burdened households are those whose monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income.

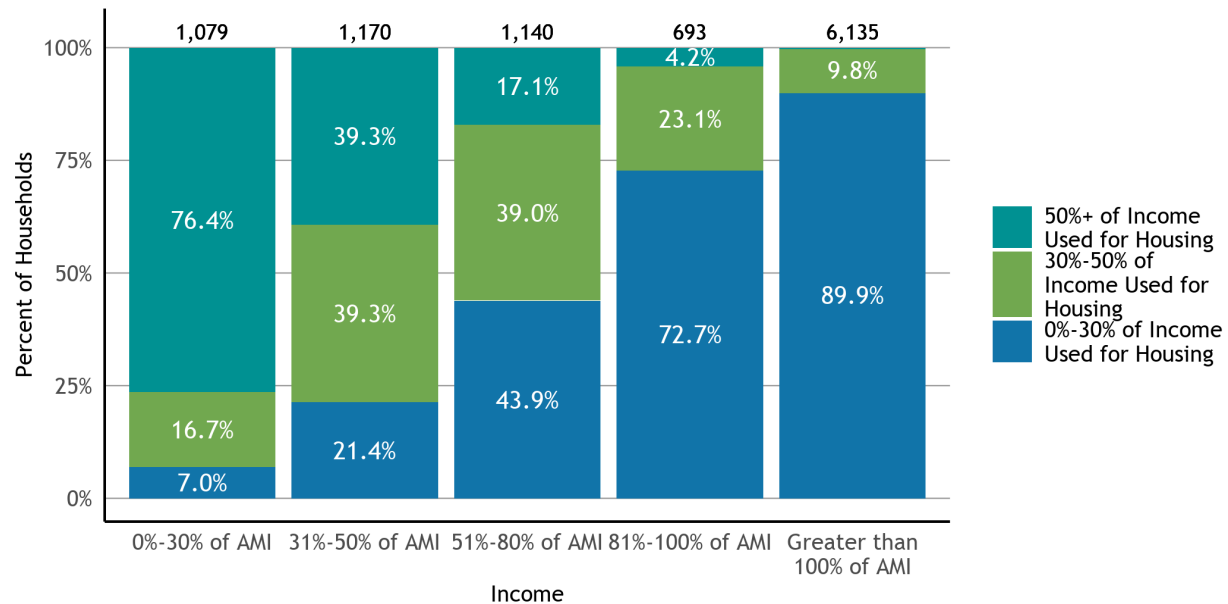
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25070, B25091

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table OVER-06.

Renters are often more cost-burdened than owners. While the housing market has resulted in home prices increasing dramatically, homeowners often have mortgages with fixed rates, whereas renters are more likely to be impacted by market increases. When looking at the cost burden across tenure in Belmont, 23.6% of renters spend 30% to 50% of their income on housing compared to 12.5% of those that own (see Figure 29). Additionally, 20.7% of renters spend 50% or more of their income on housing, while 7.5% of owners are severely cost-burdened.

In Belmont, 15.0% of households spend 50% or more of their income on housing, while 18.1% spend 30% to 50%. However, these rates vary greatly across income categories (see Figure 30). For example, 76.4% of Belmont households making less than 30% of AMI spend the majority of their income on housing. For Belmont residents making more than 100% of AMI, just 0.3% are severely cost-burdened, and 89.9% of those making more than 100% of AMI spend less than 30% of their income on housing.

Figure 30: Cost Burden by Income Level



Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is “select monthly owner costs”, which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes. HUD defines cost-burdened households as those whose monthly housing costs exceed 30% of monthly income, while severely cost-burdened households are those whose monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income. Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

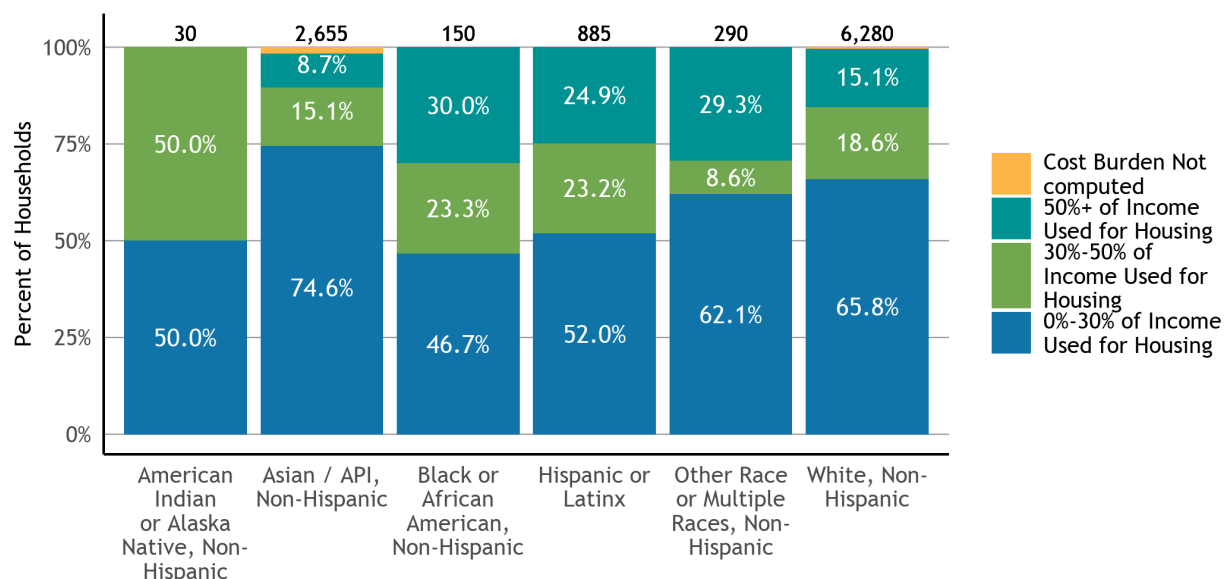
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table OVER-05.

Currently, people of color are more likely to experience poverty and financial instability as a result of federal and local housing policies that have historically excluded them from the same opportunities extended to white residents. As a result, they often pay a greater percentage of their income on housing, and in turn, are at a greater risk of housing insecurity.

American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic residents are the most cost burdened with 50.0% spending 30% to 50% of their income on housing, and *Black or African American, Non-Hispanic* residents are the most severely cost burdened with 30.0% spending more than 50% of their income on housing (see Figure 31).

Figure 31: Cost Burden by Race



Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is “select monthly owner costs”, which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes. HUD defines cost-burdened households as those whose monthly housing costs exceed 30% of monthly income, while severely cost-burdened households are those whose monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income. For the purposes of this graph, the “Hispanic or Latinx” racial/ethnic group represents those who identify as having Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity and may also be members of any racial group. All other racial categories on this graph represent those who identify with that racial category and do not identify with Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity.

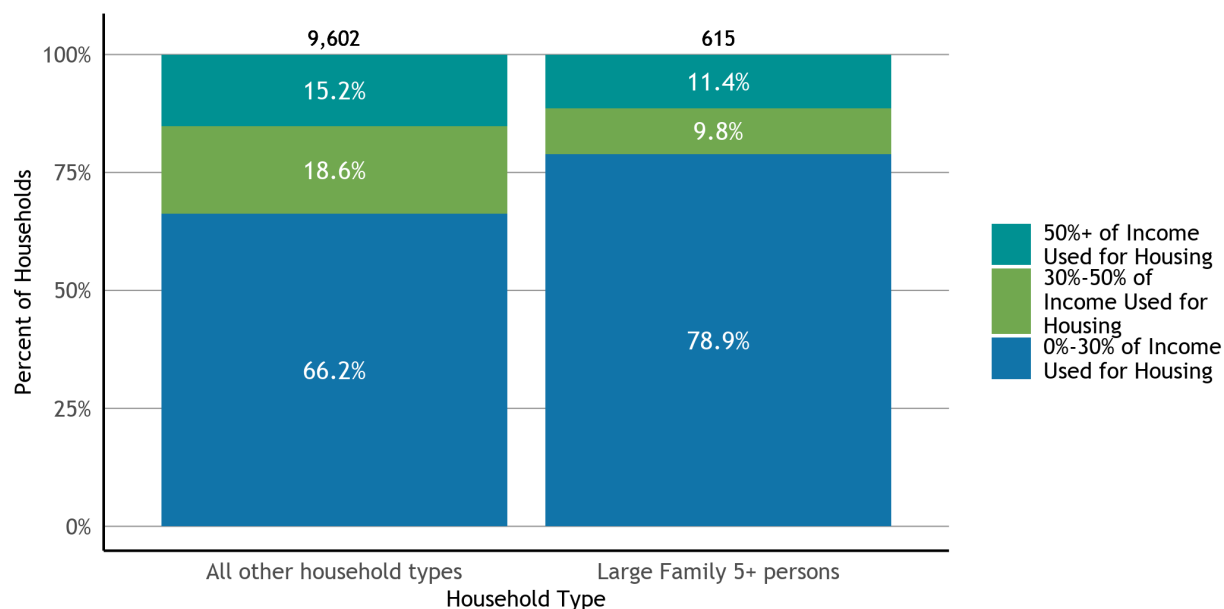
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table OVER-08.

Large family households often have special housing needs due to a lack of adequately sized affordable housing available. The higher costs required for homes with multiple bedrooms can result in larger families experiencing a disproportionate cost burden than the rest of the population and can increase the risk of housing insecurity.

In Belmont, 9.8% of large family households experience a cost burden of 30%-50%, while 11.4% of households spend more than half of their income on housing. Some 18.6% of all other households have a cost burden of 30%-50%, with 15.2% of households spending more than 50% of their income on housing (see Figure 32).

Figure 32: Cost Burden by Household Size



Universe: Occupied housing units

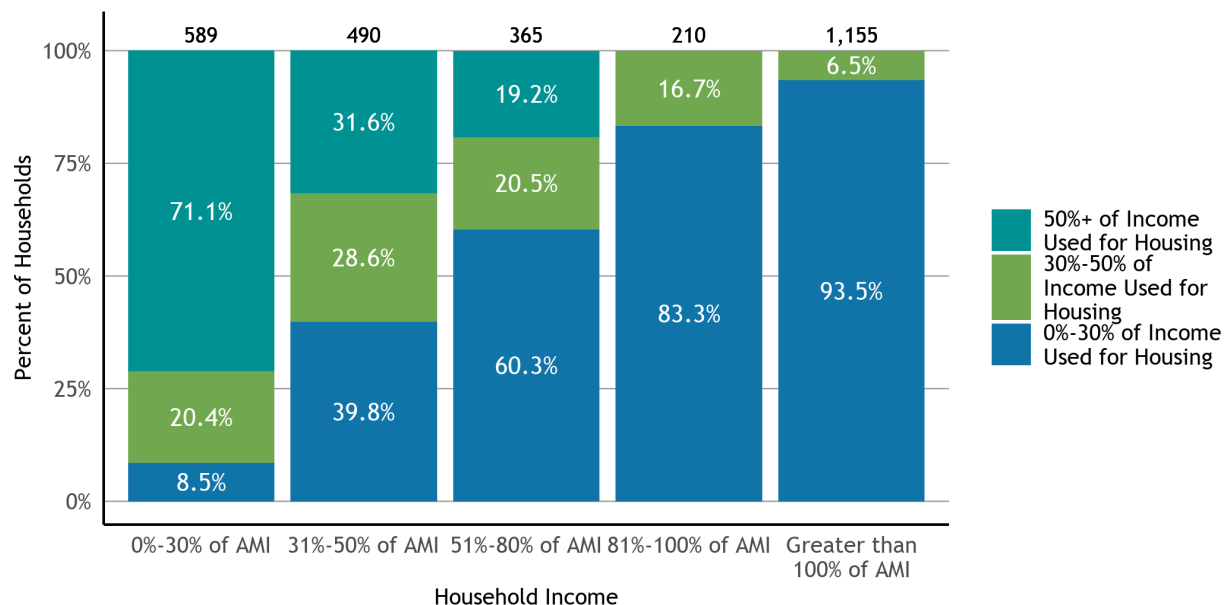
Notes: Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is “select monthly owner costs”, which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes. HUD defines cost-burdened households as those whose monthly housing costs exceed 30% of monthly income, while severely cost-burdened households are those whose monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table OVER-09.

When cost-burdened seniors are no longer able to make house payments or pay rents, displacement from their homes can occur, putting further stress on the local rental market or forcing residents out of the community they call home. Understanding how seniors might be cost-burdened is of particular importance due to their special housing needs, particularly for low-income seniors. 71.1% of seniors making less than 30% of AMI are spending the majority of their income on housing. For seniors making more than 100% of AMI, 93.5% are not cost-burdened and spend less than 30% of their income on housing (see Figure 33).

Figure 33: Cost-Burdened Senior Households by Income Level



Universe: Senior households

Notes: For the purposes of this graph, senior households are those with a householder who is aged 62 or older. Cost burden is the ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is "select monthly owner costs", which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes. HUD defines cost-burdened households as those whose monthly housing costs exceed 30% of monthly income, while severely cost-burdened households are those whose monthly housing costs exceed 50% of monthly income. Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table SEN-03.

Overcrowding occurs when the number of people living in a household is greater than the home was designed to hold. There are several different standards for defining overcrowding, but this report uses the Census Bureau definition, which is more than one occupant per room (not including bathrooms or kitchens). Additionally, the Census Bureau considers units with more than 1.5 occupants per room to be severely overcrowded.

Overcrowding is often related to the cost of housing and can occur when demand in a city or region is high. In many cities, overcrowding is seen more amongst those that are renting, with multiple households sharing a unit to make it possible to stay in their communities. In Belmont, 4.8% of households that rent are severely overcrowded (more than 1.5 occupants per room), compared to 0.5% of households that own (see Figure 34). In Belmont, 4.7% of renters experience moderate overcrowding (1 to 1.5 occupants per room), compared to 0.8% for those own.

Figure 34: Overcrowding by Tenure and Severity



Universe: Occupied housing units

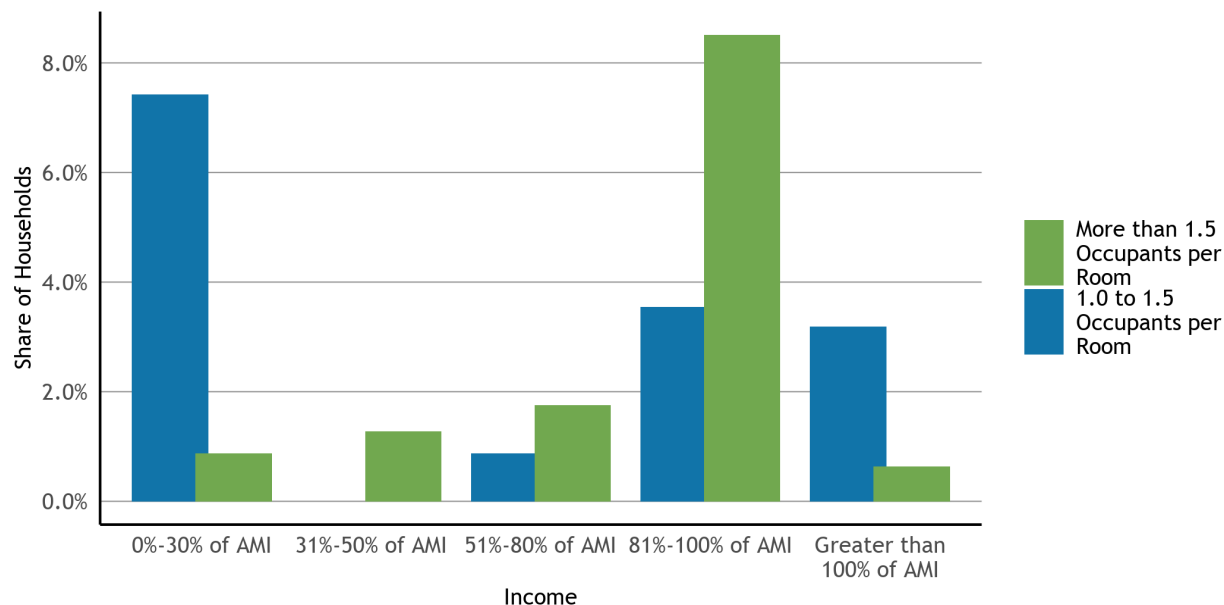
Notes: The Census Bureau defines an overcrowded unit as one occupied by 1.01 persons or more per room (excluding bathrooms and kitchens), and units with more than 1.5 persons per room are considered severely overcrowded.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table OVER-01.

Overcrowding often disproportionately impacts low-income households. 0.9% of very low-income households (below 50% AMI) experience severe overcrowding, while 0.6% of households above 100% experience this level of overcrowding (see Figure 35).

Figure 35: Overcrowding by Income Level and Severity



Universe: Occupied housing units

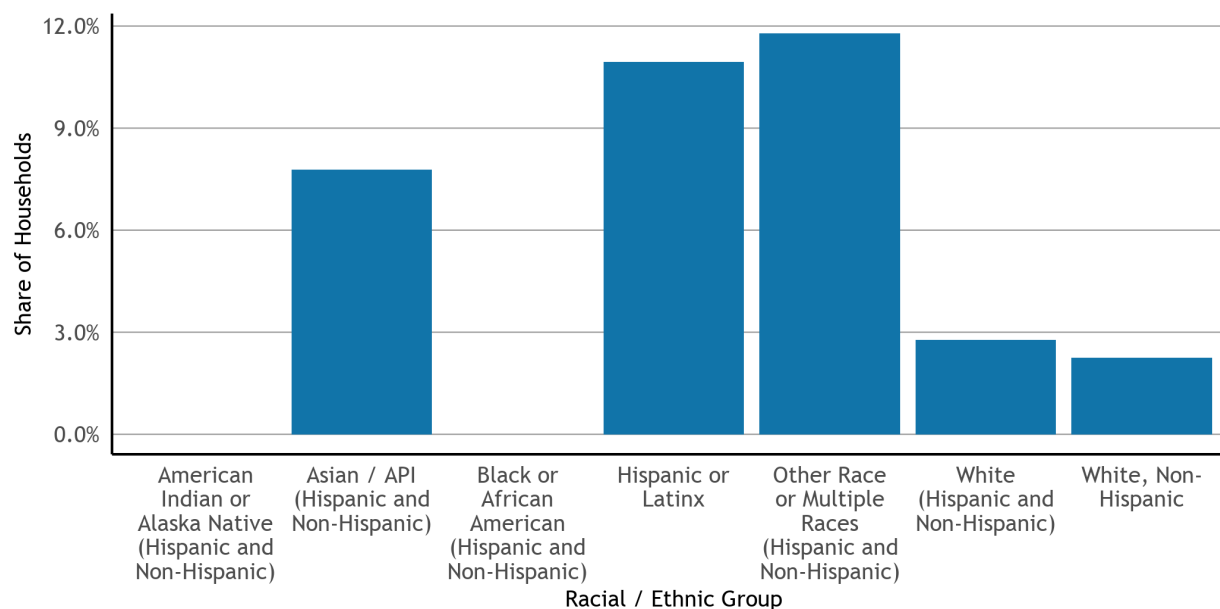
Notes: The Census Bureau defines an overcrowded unit as one occupied by 1.01 persons or more per room (excluding bathrooms and kitchens), and units with more than 1.5 persons per room are considered severely overcrowded. Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table OVER-04.

Communities of color are more likely to experience overcrowding similar to how they are more likely to experience poverty, financial instability, and housing insecurity. People of color tend to experience overcrowding at higher rates than White residents. In Belmont, the racial group with the largest overcrowding rate is *Other Race or Multiple Races (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic)* (see Figure 36)

Figure 36: Overcrowding by Race



Universe: Occupied housing units

Notes: The Census Bureau defines an overcrowded unit as one occupied by 1.01 persons or more per room (excluding bathrooms and kitchens), and units with more than 1.5 persons per room are considered severely overcrowded. For this table, the Census Bureau does not disaggregate racial groups by Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity. However, data for the white racial group is also reported for white householders who are not Hispanic/Latinx. Since residents who identify as white and Hispanic/Latinx may have very different experiences within the housing market and the economy from those who identify as white and non-Hispanic/Latinx, data for multiple white sub-groups are reported here. The racial/ethnic groups reported in this table are not all mutually exclusive. Therefore, the data should not be summed as the sum exceeds the total number of occupied housing units for this jurisdiction. However, all groups labelled “Hispanic and Non-Hispanic” are mutually exclusive, and the sum of the data for these groups is equivalent to the total number of occupied housing units.

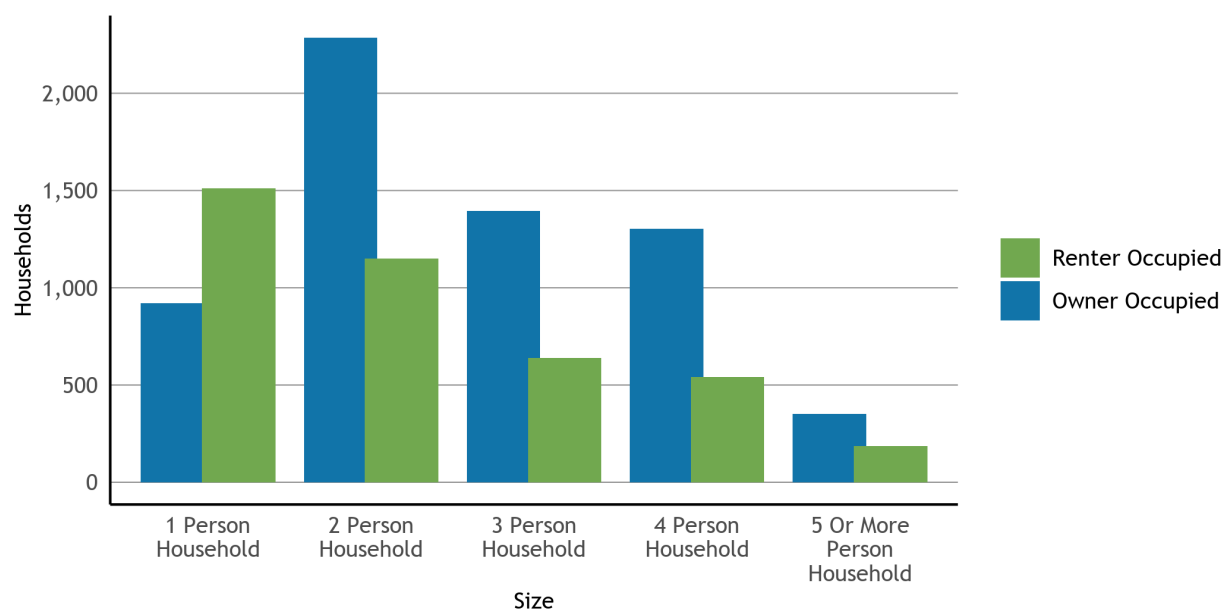
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25014

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table OVER-03.

6.1 Large Households

Large households often have different housing needs than smaller households. If a city's rental housing stock does not include larger apartments, large households who rent could end up living in overcrowded conditions. In Belmont, for large households with 5 or more persons, most units (65.2%) are owner occupied (see Figure 37). In 2017, 13.8% of large households were very low-income, earning less than 50% of the area median income (AMI).

Figure 37: Household Size by Tenure



Universe: Occupied housing units

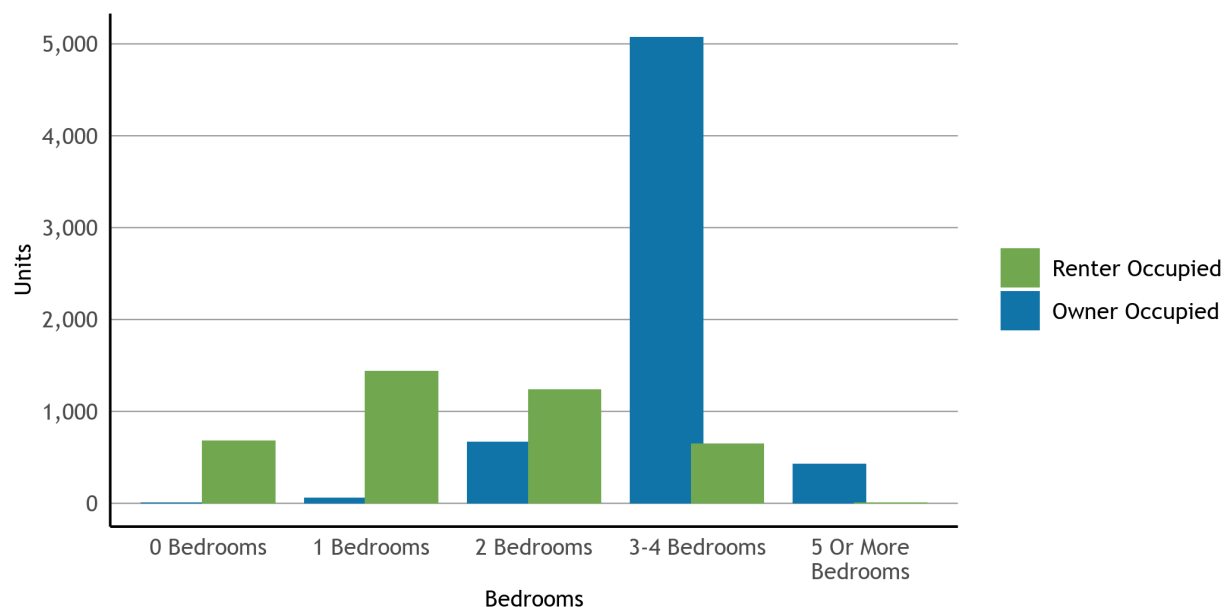
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25009

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table LGFEM-01.

In addition to overcrowding, large households also often have a cost burden. In Belmont, the vast majority of large households that pay too much for housing are lower-income households. Although this is principally because there are very few large renter households, there are disproportionately fewer large renter households than large owner-occupied households.

The unit sizes available in a community affect the household sizes that can access that community. Large families are generally served by housing units with 3 or more bedrooms, of which there are 6,175 units in Belmont. Among these large units with 3 or more bedrooms, 10.8% are owner-occupied and 89.2% are renter occupied (see Figure 38).

Figure 38: Housing Units by Number of Bedrooms



Universe: Housing units

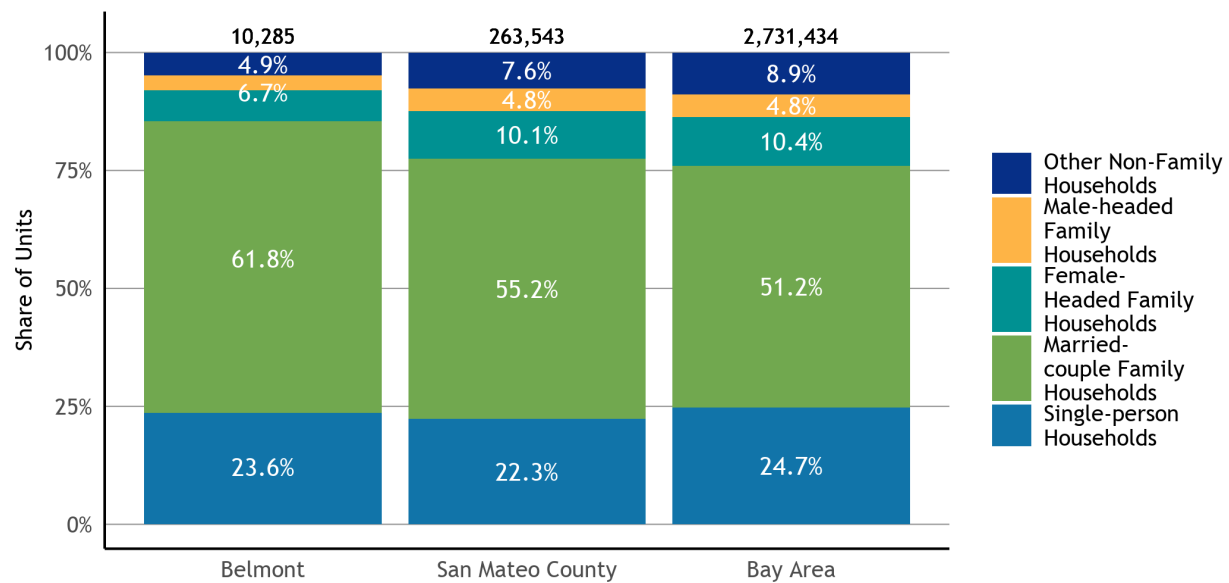
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B25042

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HSG-05.

6.2 Female-Headed Households

Households headed by one person are often at greater risk of housing insecurity, particularly female-headed households, who may be supporting children or a family with only one income. In Belmont, the largest proportion of households is *Married-couple Family Households* at 61.8% of total, while *Female-Headed Households* make up 6.7% of all households.

Figure 39: Household Type



Universe: Households

Notes: For data from the Census Bureau, a “family household” is a household where two or more people are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. “Non-family households” are households of one person living alone, as well as households where none of the people are related to each other.

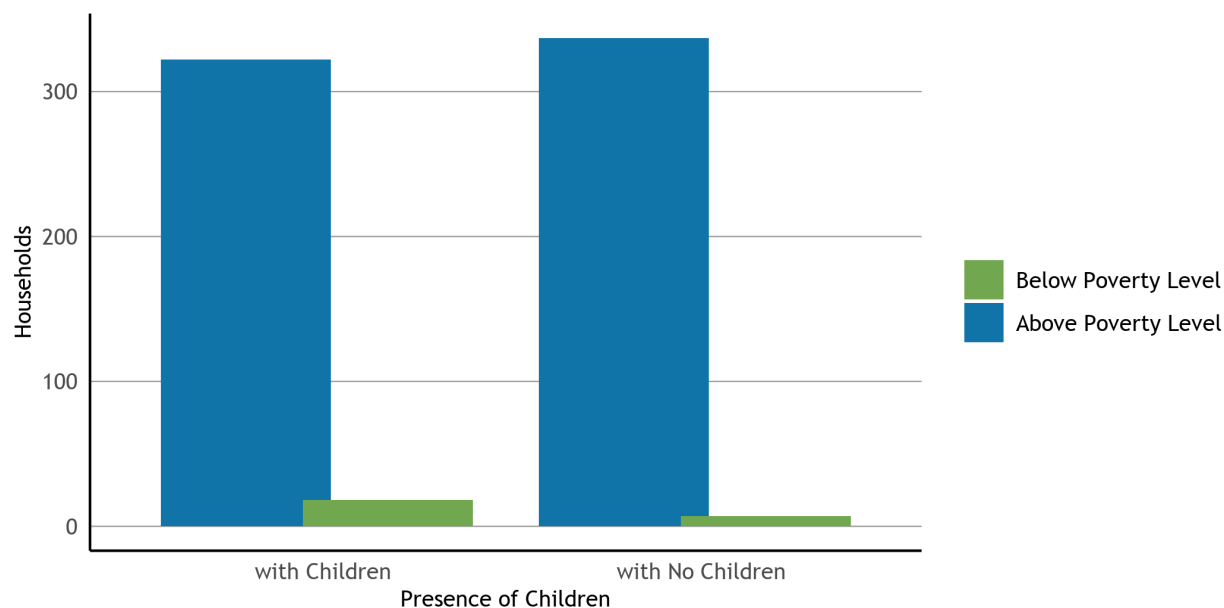
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B11001

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table POPEMP-23.

Female-headed households with children may face particular housing challenges, with pervasive gender inequality resulting in lower wages for women. Moreover, the added need for childcare can make finding a home that is affordable more challenging.

In Belmont, 5.3% of female-headed households with children fall below the Federal Poverty Line, while 2.0% of female-headed households *without* children live in poverty (see Figure 40).

Figure 40: Female-Headed Households by Poverty Status



Universe: Female Households

Notes: The Census Bureau uses a federally defined poverty threshold that remains constant throughout the country and does not correspond to Area Median Income.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B17012

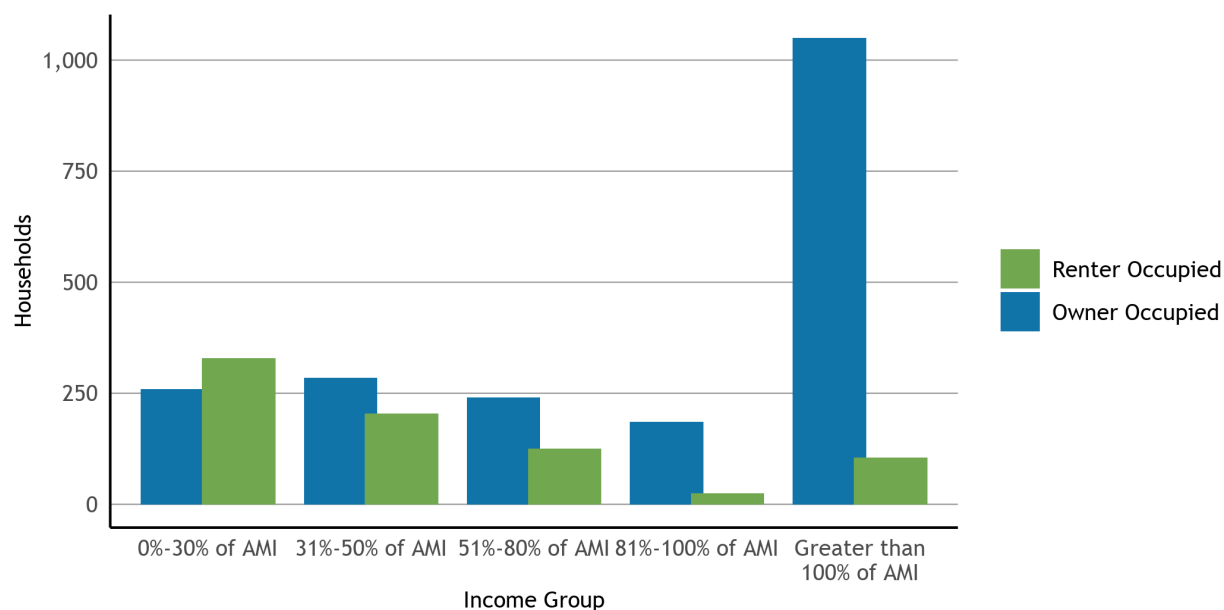
For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table LGFEM-05.

6.3 Seniors

Senior households often experience a combination of factors that can make accessing or keeping affordable housing a challenge. They often live on fixed incomes and are more likely to have disabilities, chronic health conditions and/or reduced mobility.

Seniors who rent may be at even greater risk for housing challenges than those who own, due to income differences between these groups. The largest proportion of senior households who rent make *0%-30% of AMI*, while the largest proportion of senior households who are homeowners falls in the income group *Greater than 100% of AMI* (see Figure 41).

Figure 41: Senior Households by Income and Tenure



Universe: Senior households

Notes: For the purposes of this graph, senior households are those with a householder who is aged 62 or older. Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

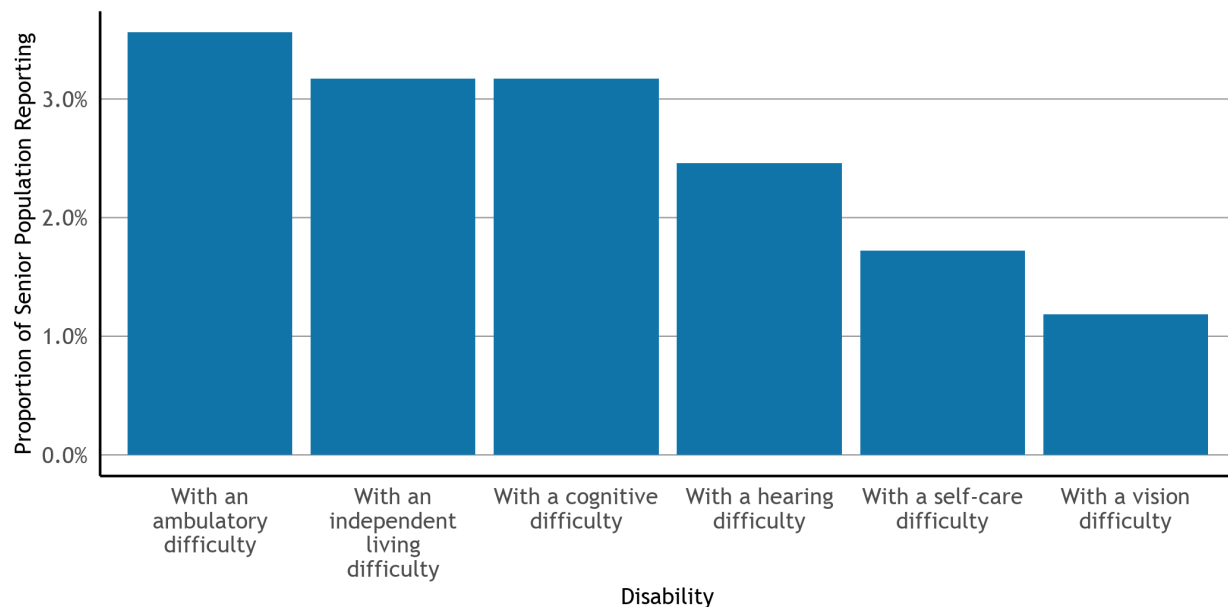
For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table SEN-01.

6.4 People with Disabilities

People with disabilities face additional housing challenges. Encompassing a broad group of individuals living with a variety of physical, cognitive and sensory impairments, many people with disabilities live on fixed incomes and are in need of specialized care, yet often rely on family members for assistance due to the high cost of care.

When it comes to housing, people with disabilities are not only in need of affordable housing but accessibly designed housing, which offers greater mobility and opportunity for independence. Unfortunately, the need typically outweighs what is available, particularly in a housing market with such high demand. People with disabilities are at a high risk for housing insecurity, homelessness and institutionalization, particularly when they lose aging caregivers. Figure 42 shows the rates at which different disabilities are present among residents of Belmont. Overall, 9.0% of people in Belmont have a disability of any kind.²²

Figure 42: Disability by Type



Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 years and over

Notes: These disabilities are counted separately and are not mutually exclusive, as an individual may report more than one disability. These counts should not be summed. The Census Bureau provides the following definitions for these disability types: Hearing difficulty: deaf or has serious difficulty hearing. Vision difficulty: blind or has serious difficulty seeing even with glasses. Cognitive difficulty: has serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions. Ambulatory difficulty: has serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs. Self-care difficulty: has difficulty dressing or bathing. Independent living difficulty: has difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B18102, Table B18103, Table B18104, Table B18105, Table B18106, Table B18107. For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table DISAB-01.

²² These disabilities are counted separately and are not mutually exclusive, as an individual may report more than one disability. These counts should not be summed.

State law also requires Housing Elements to examine the housing needs of people with developmental disabilities. People with developmental disabilities have a disability that emerged before age 18, is expected to be lifelong, and is of sufficient severity to require a coordinated program of services and support in order to live successfully in the community. Developmental disabilities include intellectual disability, autism, Down syndrome, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, and other disabling conditions similar in their functional impact to an intellectual disability. Under California’s Developmental Disabilities Services Act and the U.S. Supreme Court’s 1999 decision in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, people with developmental disabilities are entitled to receive community-based services that allow them to live in the least restrictive community setting. This shift to de-institutionalization has led to the closure of the most restrictive segregated settings and to the requirement that local jurisdictions in their Housing Elements assess and plan specifically for the housing needs of people with developmental disabilities who receive services from the Regional Center in order to live in their home community.

Many developmentally disabled persons can live and work independently within a conventional housing environment. More severely disabled individuals require a group living environment where supervision is provided. The most severely affected individuals may require an institutional environment where medical attention and physical therapy are provided. Because developmental disabilities exist before adulthood, the first issue in supportive housing for the developmentally disabled is the transition from the person’s living situation as a child to an appropriate level of independence as an adult.

In Belmont, of the population with a developmental disability, children under the age of 18 make up 31.1%, while adults account for 68.9%.

Table 12: Population with Developmental Disabilities by Age

Age Group	Number
Age 18+	111
Age Under 18	50

Universe: Population with developmental disabilities

Notes: The California Department of Developmental Services is responsible for overseeing the coordination and delivery of services to more than 330,000 Californians with developmental disabilities including cerebral palsy, intellectual disability, Down syndrome, autism, epilepsy, and related conditions. The California Department of Developmental Services provides ZIP code level counts. To get jurisdiction-level estimates, ZIP code counts were crosswalked to jurisdictions using census block population counts from Census 2010 SF1 to determine the share of a ZIP code to assign to a given jurisdiction.

Source: California Department of Developmental Services, Consumer Count by California ZIP Code and Age Group (2020)
This table is included in the Data Packet Workbook as Table DISAB-04.

The family home is the most prevalent living arrangement for Belmont’s adults with developmental disabilities, with 35% of adults living in the family home in 2021, lower than the San Mateo County average of 56%. Belmont has a higher percentage of adults living in their own apartment than San Mateo County because of the presence of a 24-unit HUD 811 apartment complex specifically for people with developmental disabilities, which accounts for many of the adults with developmental disabilities now living independently.

Access to deeply affordable rents coordinated with on-site supportive services provided by the Golden Gate Regional Center (such as found in Belmont’s single HUD 811 apartment property) is critical to helping Belmont adults with developmental disabilities remain stably housed in high-cost San Mateo County.

Table 13: Population with Developmental Disabilities by Residence

Residence Type	Number
Home of Parent /Family /Guardian	88
Independent /Supported Living	35
Community Care Facility	29
Other	5
Foster /Family Home	5
Intermediate Care Facility	5

Universe: Population with developmental disabilities

Notes: The California Department of Developmental Services is responsible for overseeing the coordination and delivery of services to more than 330,000 Californians with developmental disabilities including cerebral palsy, intellectual disability, Down syndrome, autism, epilepsy, and related conditions. The California Department of Developmental Services provides ZIP code level counts. To get jurisdiction-level estimates, ZIP code counts were crosswalked to jurisdictions using census block population counts from Census 2010 SF1 to determine the share of a ZIP code to assign to a given jurisdiction.

Source: California Department of Developmental Services, Consumer Count by California ZIP Code and Residence Type (2020)
This table is included in the Data Packet Workbook as Table DISAB-05.

According to Housing Choices, a nonprofit organization that has supported people with developmental disabilities find and retain affordable housing in their communities for 25 years in San Mateo County, there are a number of statistic that have impacted the need for housing to support this population. These include:

Increase of Autism Diagnosis Reflected in Increase in Adults in their 20s and 30s. Growth in the Belmont adult population with developmental disabilities correlates with a significant annual increase in the diagnosis of autism that began in the mid-1980s which did not level out until after 2015. The cumulative impact of this trend is already seen in the growth in the San Mateo County population age 18 to 41 with developmental disabilities.

Table 14: Growth in Population of San Mateo County Adults with Developmental Disabilities

Age Band	2015 Number	2021 Number	% Change
18 to 31	1023	1189	16%
32 to 41	397	457	15%
41 to 52	382	335	-12%
52 to 61	385	348	-10%
62 plus	327	435	33%
Total adults	2514	2764	10%

Longer Life Spans. Between September 2015 and June 2021, the California Department of Developmental Services reports that the number of San Mateo County residents with developmental disabilities age 62 and older grew by 33%. With longer life expectancy, more adults with developmental disabilities will outlive their parents and family members who are the single largest source of housing for adults with developmental disabilities in Belmont. Longer life spans also slow the pace of resident turnover in the county’s shrinking supply of licensed care facilities, which further reduces opportunities for people with developmental disabilities to secure a space in a licensed care facility.

Decline in Licensed Care Facilities. The California Department of Developmental Services reports that between September 2015 and June 2021, San Mateo County lost 5% of its supply of licensed care facilities for people with developmental disabilities (including Community Care Facilities, Intermediate Care Facilities, and Skilled Nursing Facilities). The greatest contributing factor to this loss of supply is the high cost of housing making it more financially beneficial for retiring owners to sell the facilities as residences rather than as a business, thereby increasing the need for affordable housing options coordinated with supportive services funded by the Golden Gate Regional Center.

Displacement. The California Department of Developmental Services has documented a 12% decline in the age group 42 to 51 and a 10% decline in the age group 52 to 61 in San Mateo County between September 2015 and June 2021. In light of gains in life expectancy, this loss can reasonably be attributed to displacement from the county because of the lack of residential living options (either licensed facilities or affordable housing) when an elderly parent caregiver passes away or becomes unable to house and care for the adult. Displacement takes a particular toll on adults with developmental disabilities who depend on familiarity with transit routes, shopping and services, as well as support from community-based services and informal networks built up over years of living in Belmont. In February 2022 the City of Belmont adopted a Housing Preference Policy that was structured to address housing displacement. The preference policy offers priority for publicly funded affordable units to people who live or work in Belmont and San Mateo County, and to people who have been displaced from a San Mateo County housing unit in the last three years.

Higher Rates of Physical Disabilities. People with developmental disabilities are more likely than the general population to have an accompanying physical disability. Twenty-seven percent (27%) of San Mateo County residents with developmental disabilities have limited mobility, and 13% have a vision or hearing impairment. The need for an accessible unit coupled with the need for coordinated supportive

services compounds the housing barriers faced by those with co-occurring intellectual and physical disabilities.

Ineligibility for Many Affordable Rental Units. Some adults with developmental disabilities depend on monthly income of around \$1,000 from the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, pricing them out of even the limited number of Extremely Low Income affordable housing units in Belmont. Those with employment tend to work part-time in the lowest paid jobs and struggle to income-qualify for many of the affordable housing units for rent in Belmont.

Transit-Dependent. Most adults with developmental disabilities do not drive or own a car and rely on public transit as a means to integration in the larger community.

There are a number of housing types appropriate for people living with a development disability: rent subsidized homes, licensed and unlicensed single-family homes, inclusionary housing, Section 8 vouchers, special programs for home purchase, HUD housing, and permanent supportive housing (PSH). The design of housing-accessibility modifications, the proximity to services and transit, and the availability of group living opportunities represent some of the types of considerations that are important in serving this need group. Incorporating ‘barrier-free’ design in all, new multifamily housing (as required by California and Federal Fair Housing laws) is especially important to provide the widest range of choices for disabled residents. Special consideration should also be given to the affordability of housing, as people with disabilities may be living on a fixed income.

6.5 Homelessness

Homelessness remains an urgent challenge in many communities across the state, reflecting a range of social, economic, and psychological factors. Rising housing costs result in increased risks of community members experiencing homelessness. Far too many residents who have found themselves housing insecure have ended up unhoused or homeless in recent years, either temporarily or longer term. Addressing the specific housing needs for the unhoused population remains a priority throughout the region, particularly since homelessness is disproportionately experienced by people of color, people with disabilities, those struggling with addiction and those dealing with traumatic life circumstances.

The San Mateo County Human Services Agency (HSA), in close collaboration with community partners, conducts the bi-annual One Day Homeless Count and Survey (count). The purpose of the One Day Homeless Count and Survey is to gather and analyze information to help the community understand homelessness in San Mateo County. This is one data set, among others, that provides information for effective planning of services to assist people experiencing homelessness and people at risk of homelessness. HSA’s Center on Homelessness and the San Mateo County Continuum of Care (CoC) Steering Committee were responsible for overseeing this data collection effort, with assistance from a broad group of community partners, including non-profit social service providers, city and town governments, and people who had former or current homelessness experience.

The One Day Homeless Count and Survey was designed to meet two related sets of data needs. The first is the requirement of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that communities applying for McKinney-Vento Homelessness Assistance funds (also known as Continuum of Care or “CoC” funds) must conduct a point-in-time count of homeless people a minimum of every two years. These counts are required to take place in the last ten days of January. The One Day Homeless Count and Survey was conducted in January 2019 to meet this HUD requirement. The previous HUD-mandated count was conducted in January 2017.

The second set of data needs is for local homeless system planning, as the One Day Homeless Count and Survey provides information about people experiencing homelessness and about trends over time.

The 2019 count determined that there were 1,512 people experiencing homelessness in San Mateo County on the night of January 30, 2019, comprised of:

- **901 unsheltered** homeless people (living on streets, in cars, in recreational vehicles (RVs), in tents/encampments), and
- **611 sheltered** homeless people (in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs).

This finding of 1,512 people was higher than the 2017 and 2015 counts, but lower than the 2011 and 2013 counts. The number of people living in shelters in 2019 remained similar to the number counted in 2017. The overall increase in homelessness from 2017 to 2019 was driven primarily by a significant increase in the number of people living in RVs (127% increase). There was also an increase in the number of people sleeping on the street (24% increase). However, compared to 2017, the 2019 count found a decrease in people estimated to be sleeping in cars (7% decrease) and in tents/encampments (31% decrease).

While no unsheltered families were directly observed during the 2019 count, the number of families with children experiencing unsheltered homelessness was estimated to have been 16 (in cars, tents/encampments, and/or RVs). This number represents a 16% decrease in families from the 19 families estimated to be unsheltered in the 2017 count.

The count found seven unsheltered individuals in the City of Belmont. This was an increase from 2017, when one homeless individual was located, but lower than in 2013, when 43 people were counted. Although demographic data are not available for each individual jurisdiction, a number of key findings were made.

The 2019 One Day Homeless Count and Survey counted 1,018 households comprised of 1,110 single adults and 119 family households comprised of 401 adults and children.

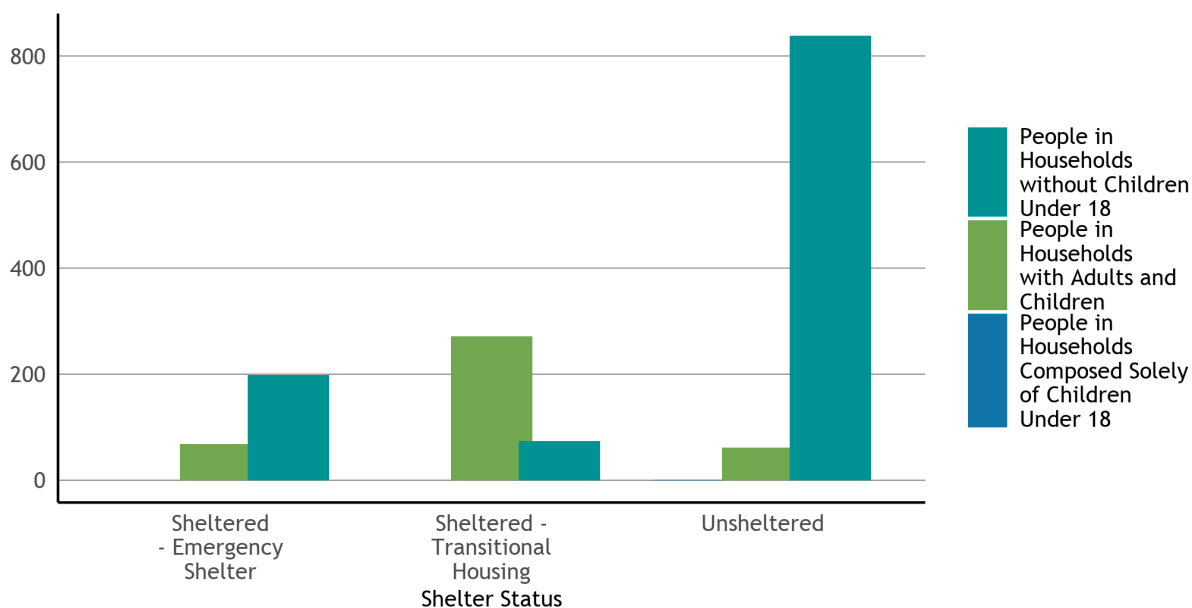
A person in an adult only household was most likely to be unsheltered (75.5%), over 25 years old (95.1%), male (75.6%), non-Hispanic (64.9%), Caucasian (70.5%), and not experiencing chronic homelessness (71.4%). In contrast, family households were most likely to be in transitional housing (67.6%), have more children than adults (59.1% vs. 40.9% respectively), and be headed by a female (57.1%). People heading family households were also predominantly non-Hispanic (53.6%) and

Caucasian (55.9%), however, race and ethnicity showed more variation in family households than adult only households.

Further, the percentage of people experiencing chronic homelessness over time increased from 19% in 2017 to 21% in 2019, but this figure was substantially lower than in 2013, when 45% were chronically homeless. Veterans in 2019 represented 5% of adults, a reduction from 11% in 2019. Severe mental illness, alcohol and/or drug use, and history of domestic violence were some of the self-reported conditions of those who were counted. For more information, see <https://hsa.smcgov.org/2019-one-day-homeless-count>.

In San Mateo County, the most common type of household experiencing homelessness is those without children in their care. Among households experiencing homelessness that do not have children, 75.5% are unsheltered. Of homeless households with children, most are sheltered in transitional housing (see Figure 43).

Figure 43: Homelessness by Household Type and Shelter Status, San Mateo County



Universe: Population experiencing homelessness

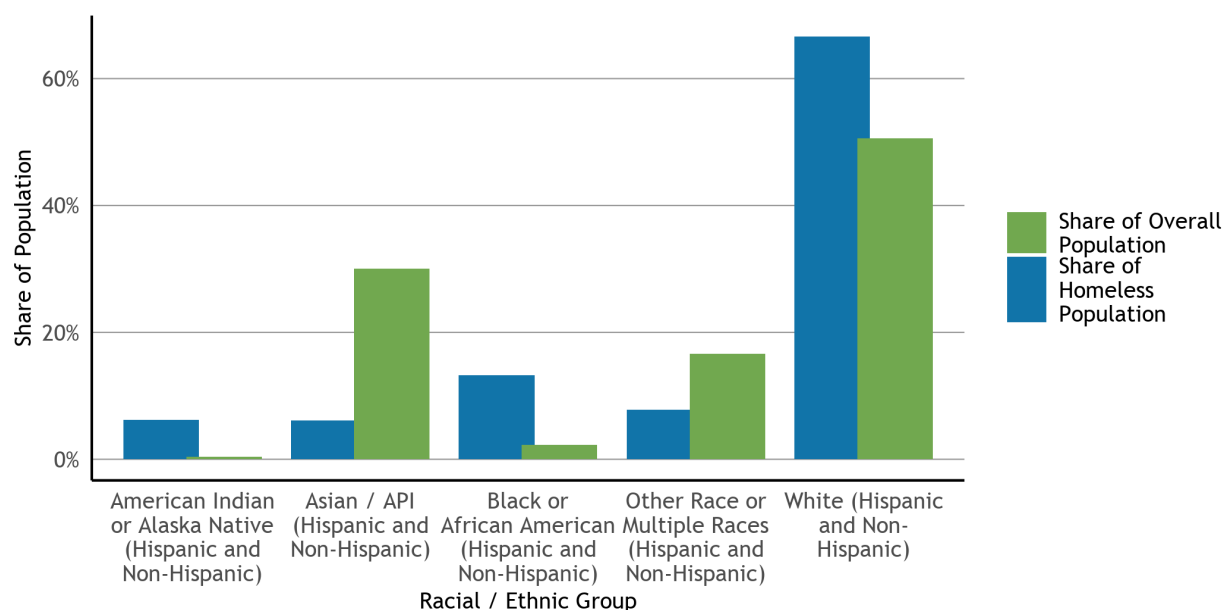
Notes: This data is based on Point-in-Time (PIT) information provided to HUD by CoCs in the application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. The PIT Count provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days in January. Each Bay Area county is its own CoC, and so the data for this table is provided at the county-level. Per HCD's requirements, jurisdictions will need to supplement this county-level data with local estimates of people experiencing homelessness.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports (2019)

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HOMELS-01.

People of color are more likely to experience poverty and financial instability as a result of federal and local housing policies that have historically excluded them from the same opportunities extended to white residents. Consequently, people of color are often disproportionately impacted by homelessness, particularly Black residents of the Bay Area. In San Mateo County, White (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic) residents represent the largest proportion of residents experiencing homelessness and account for 66.6% of the homeless population, while making up 50.6% of the overall population (see Figure 44).

Figure 44: Racial Group Share of General and Homeless Populations, San Mateo County



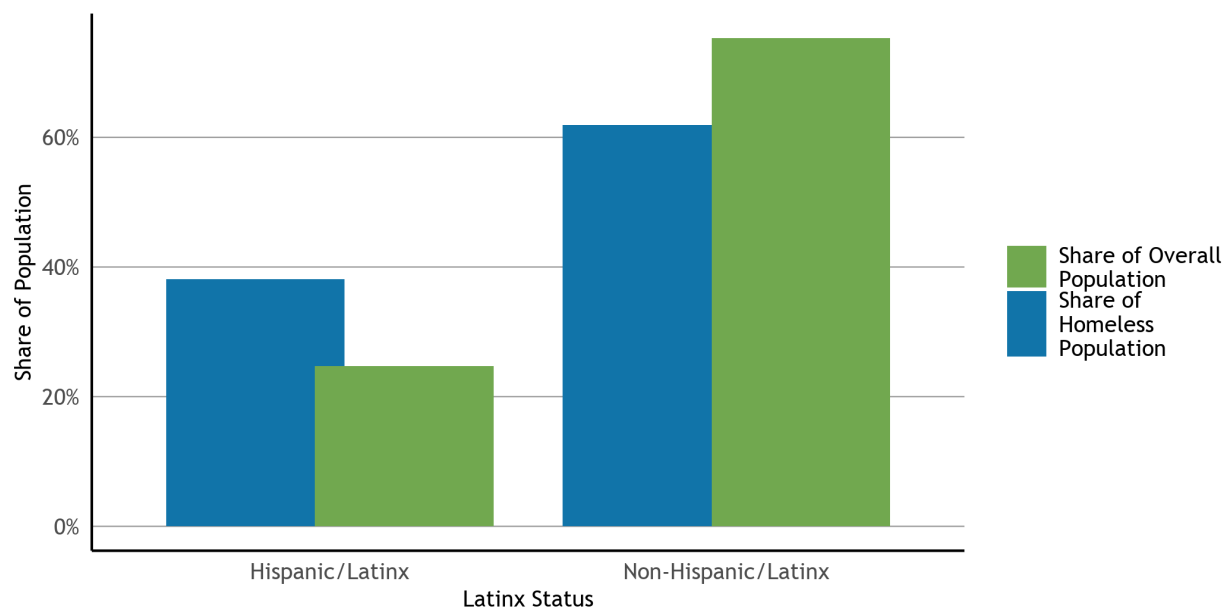
Universe: Population experiencing homelessness

Notes: This data is based on Point-in-Time (PIT) information provided to HUD by CoCs in the application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. The PIT Count provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days in January. Each Bay Area county is its own CoC, and so the data for this table is provided at the county-level. Per HCD's requirements, jurisdictions will need to supplement this county-level data with local estimates of people experiencing homelessness. HUD does not disaggregate racial demographic data by Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity for people experiencing homelessness. Instead, HUD reports data on Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity for people experiencing homelessness in a separate table. Accordingly, the racial group data listed here includes both Hispanic/Latinx and non-Hispanic/Latinx individuals.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports (2019); U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B01001(A-I) For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HOMELS-02.

In San Mateo County, Latinx residents represent 38.1% of the population experiencing homelessness, while Latinx residents comprise 24.7% of the general population (see Figure 45).

Figure 45: Latinx Share of General and Homeless Populations, San Mateo County



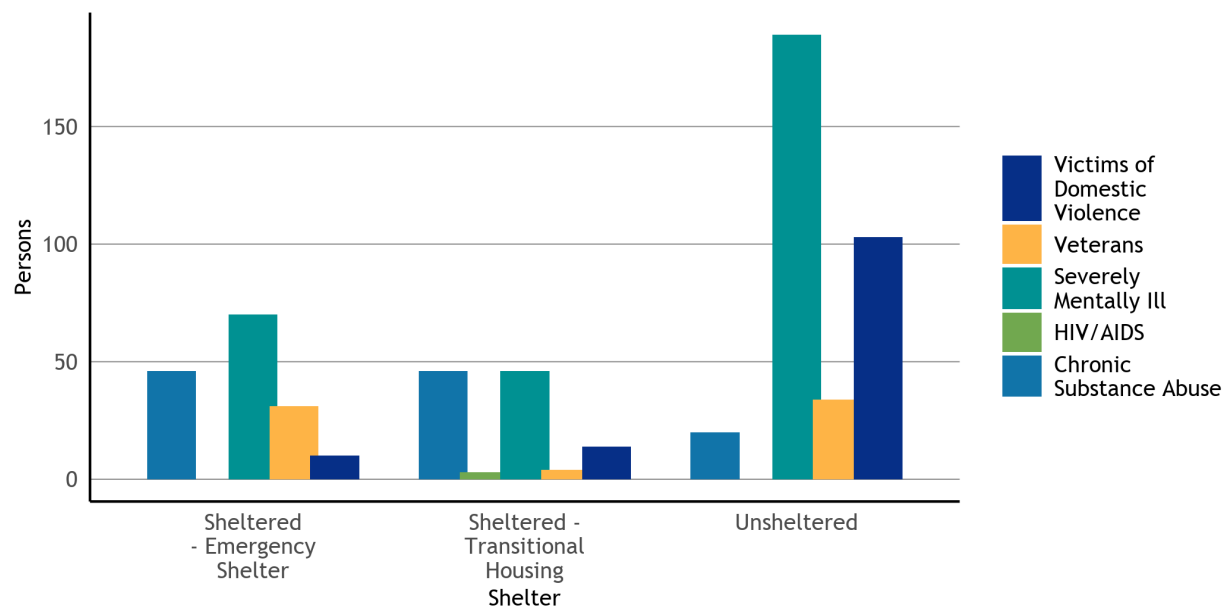
Universe: Population experiencing homelessness

Notes: This data is based on Point-in-Time (PIT) information provided to HUD by CoCs in the application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. The PIT Count provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days in January. Each Bay Area county is its own CoC, and so the data for this table is provided at the county-level. Per HCD's requirements, jurisdictions will need to supplement this county-level data with local estimates of people experiencing homelessness. The data from HUD on Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity for individuals experiencing homelessness does not specify racial group identity. Accordingly, individuals in either ethnic group identity category (Hispanic/Latinx or non-Hispanic/Latinx) could be of any racial background.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports (2019); U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B01001(A-I) For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HOMELS-03.

Many of those experiencing homelessness are dealing with severe issues – including mental illness, substance abuse and domestic violence – that are potentially life threatening and require additional assistance. In San Mateo County, homeless individuals are commonly challenged by severe mental illness, with 305 reporting this condition (see Figure 46). Of those, some 62.0% are unsheltered, further adding to the challenge of handling the issue.

Figure 46: Characteristics for the Population Experiencing Homelessness, San Mateo County



Universe: Population experiencing homelessness

Notes: This data is based on Point-in-Time (PIT) information provided to HUD by CoCs in the application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs. The PIT Count provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days in January. Each Bay Area county is its own CoC, and so the data for this table is provided at the county-level. Per HCD's requirements, jurisdictions will need to supplement this county-level data with local estimates of people experiencing homelessness. These challenges/characteristics are counted separately and are not mutually exclusive, as an individual may report more than one challenge/characteristic. These counts should not be summed.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Reports (2019)

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table HOMELS-04.

In Belmont, the student population experiencing homelessness totaled 17 during the 2019-20 school year and none in the 2016-17 school year. By comparison, San Mateo County has seen a 37.5% decrease in the population of students experiencing homelessness since the 2016-17 school year, and the Bay Area population of students experiencing homelessness decreased by 8.5%. During the 2019-2020 school year, there were still some 13,718 students experiencing homelessness throughout the region, adding undue burdens on learning and thriving, with the potential for longer term negative effects.

The number of students in Belmont experiencing homelessness in 2019 represents 1.4% of the San Mateo County total and 0.1% of the Bay Area total.

Table 15: Students in Local Public Schools Experiencing Homelessness

Academic Year	Belmont	San Mateo County	Bay Area
2016-17	0	1,910	14,990
2017-18	15	1,337	15,142
2018-19	23	1,934	15,427
2019-20	17	1,194	13,718

Universe: Total number of unduplicated primary and short-term enrollments within the academic year (July 1 to June 30), public schools

Notes: The California Department of Education considers students to be homeless if they are unsheltered, living in temporary shelters for people experiencing homelessness, living in hotels/motels, or temporarily doubled up and sharing the housing of other persons due to the loss of housing or economic hardship. The data used for this table was obtained at the school site level, matched to a file containing school locations, geocoded and assigned to jurisdiction, and finally summarized by geography.

Source: California Department of Education, California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS), Cumulative Enrollment Data (Academic Years 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020)

This table is included in the Data Packet Workbook as Table HOMELS-05.

6.6 Farmworkers

Farmworkers are traditionally defined as persons whose primary incomes are earned through seasonal or permanent agricultural work. Farmworkers have special housing needs because they earn lower incomes than many other workers. In many parts of Northern California, agriculture production is an important contribution to local economies, especially in Napa and Sonoma Counties.

In Belmont, there are no known farmworkers, and it does not have any farm housing or land remaining in agricultural use. Further, no land within Belmont is designated for agricultural use. According to ACS 2019 five-year data, there could be an estimated 30 farmworkers in Belmont; however, the margin of error for this figure is +/- 42, meaning that this information is unreliable. Even at 30 farmworkers, this represents only 0.1% of the total population in the City. Maps from the State of California Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program show no farmland in Belmont. Due to the low number of potential agricultural workers in the City, the housing needs of migrant and/or farmworker housing need can be met through general affordable housing programs.

In Belmont, as there are no known farmworkers, there were no reported students of migrant workers in the 2019-20 school year. The trend for the region for the past few years has been a decline of 2.4% in the number of migrant worker students since the 2016-17 school year. The change at the county level is a 57.1% decrease in the number of migrant worker students since the 2016-17 school year.

Table 16: Migrant Worker Student Population

Academic Year	Belmont	San Mateo County	Bay Area
2016-17	0	657	4,630
2017-18	0	418	4,607
2018-19	0	307	4,075
2019-20	0	282	3,976

Universe: Total number of unduplicated primary and short-term enrollments within the academic year (July 1 to June 30), public schools

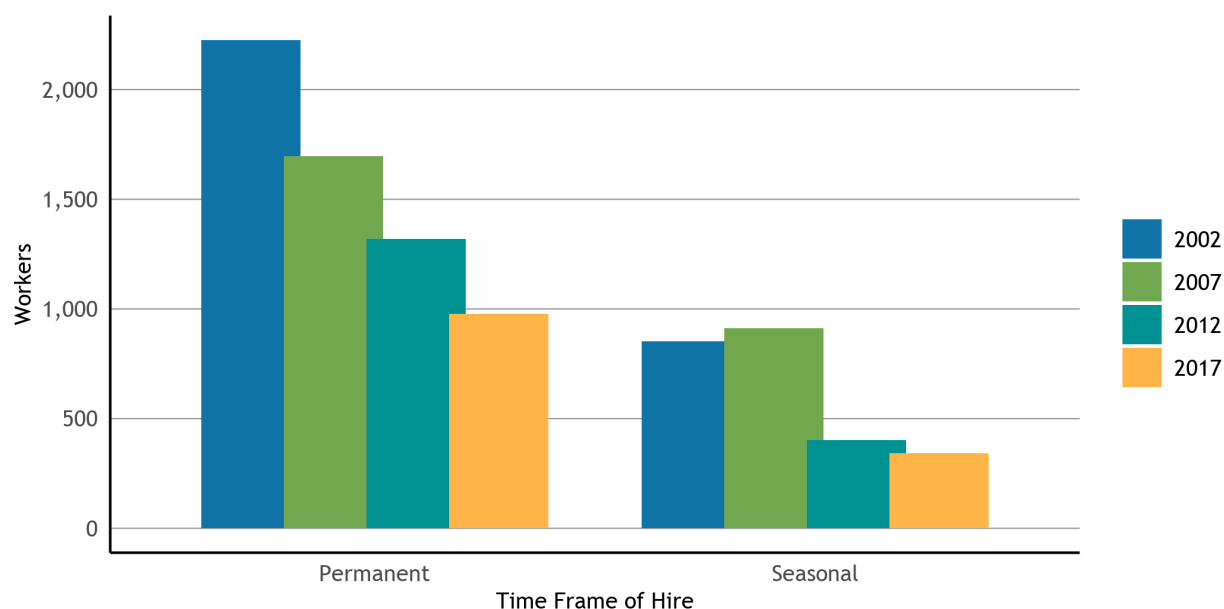
Notes: The data used for this table was obtained at the school site level, matched to a file containing school locations, geocoded and assigned to jurisdiction, and finally summarized by geography.

Source: California Department of Education, California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS), Cumulative Enrollment Data (Academic Years 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020)

This table is included in the Data Packet Workbook as Table FARM-01.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Census of Farmworkers, the number of permanent farm workers in San Mateo County has decreased since 2002, totaling 978 in 2017, while the number of seasonal farm workers has decreased, totaling 343 in 2017 (see Figure 47).

Figure 47: Farm Operations and Farm Labor by County, San Mateo County



Universe: Hired farm workers (including direct hires and agricultural service workers who are often hired through labor contractors)

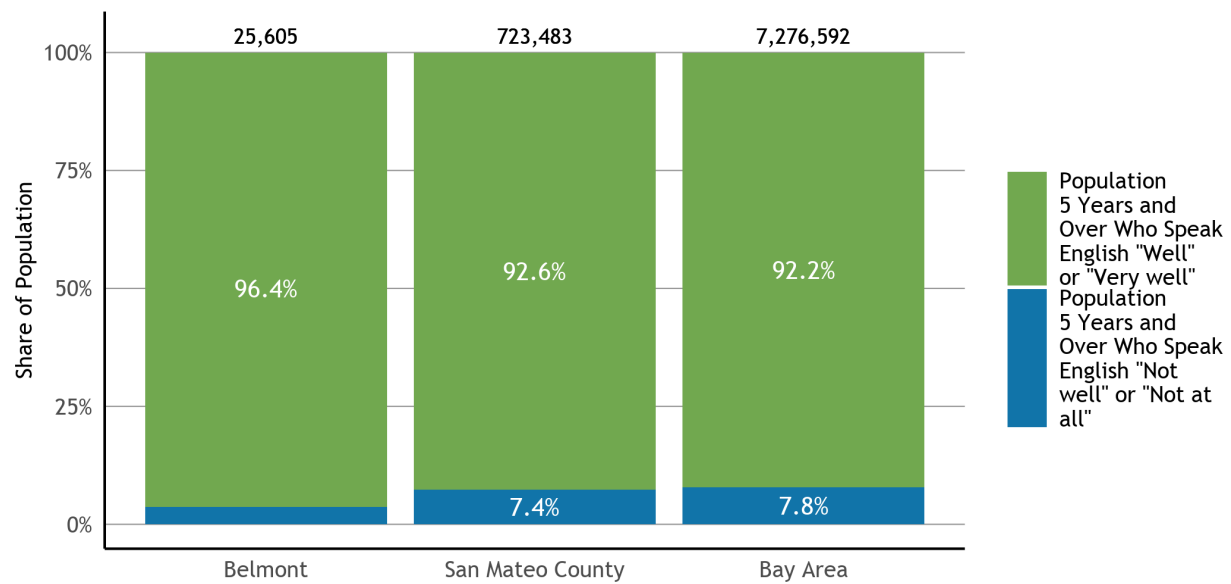
Notes: Farm workers are considered seasonal if they work on a farm less than 150 days in a year, while farm workers who work on a farm more than 150 days are considered to be permanent workers for that farm.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Farmworkers (2002, 2007, 2012, 2017), Table 7: Hired Farm Labor For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table FARM-02.

6.7 Non-English Speakers

California has long been an immigration gateway to the United States, which means that many languages are spoken throughout the Bay Area. Since learning a new language is universally challenging, it is not uncommon for residents who have immigrated to the United States to have limited English proficiency. This limit can lead to additional disparities if there is a disruption in housing, such as an eviction, because residents might not be aware of their rights or they might be wary to engage due to immigration status concerns. In Belmont, 3.6% of residents 5 years and older identify as speaking English not well or not at all, which is below the proportion for San Mateo County. Throughout the region the proportion of residents 5 years and older with limited English proficiency is 8%.

Figure 48: Population with Limited English Proficiency



Universe: Population 5 years and over

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B16005

For the data table behind this figure, please refer to the Data Packet Workbook, Table AFFH-03.

COUNTYWIDE HOUSING NEEDS

INTRODUCTION

San Mateo County is a great place to work, live and play. But like the rest of the region, we are experiencing housing challenges. While a lack of housing to meet the demands of our dynamic economy and growing workforce remains a key issue, our housing needs are also diverse and changing. Just as our individual housing needs change over the course of our lifetime, the housing needed by our communities change too. Understanding those changes is critical to shaping housing policies and programs that ensure our communities are places where all of us can thrive, regardless of our age, income, and specific circumstances.

Here are some highlights of trends related to the people, jobs, and households of San Mateo County, and what they mean for our housing needs today and into the future.

KEY TAKEAWAYS:



People

- By 2026, one out of five residents will be 65 or over
- San Mateo County's population is becoming more diverse



Housing

- The number of households will continue to grow
- Housing rent and prices continue to increase



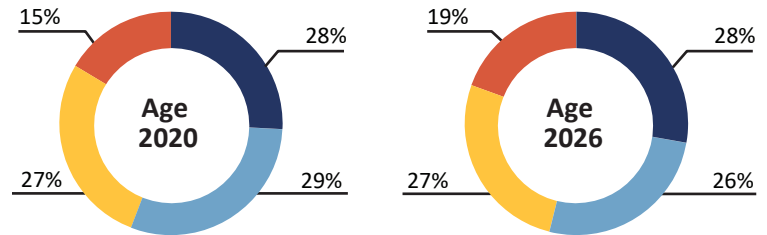
Jobs

- The number of jobs will continue to grow
- Although the median income is high, many jobs pay low wages

PEOPLE

By 2026, one out of five residents will be 65 or over

■ Under 25 ■ 25-44 ■ 45-64 ■ 65+



San Mateo County makes up 10 percent of the total Bay Area population, which is the fifth largest metropolitan area in the country. The number of people living here has steadily grown the past few decades. **In 2020, the population was estimated to be 773,244, an increase of 19 percent since 1990¹.** That trend is expected to continue despite the impact of the recent pandemic because more jobs continue to be added.

People are also living longer, with those 65 and over expected to make up nearly 20 percent of the population by 2026. Equally important is the fact that Millennials recently surpassed the Baby Boomers as our largest generation. As Millennials enter their 40s, they will continue to shape countywide housing needs. By 2026, people 25-44 and 45-64 will make up more than 50 percent of the population².

What does this mean for housing needs?

Both generations have been showing a preference for more walkable, mixed-use neighborhoods, that are

close to work, schools, parks, and amenities. The majority of seniors prefer to stay in their homes and communities, or age-in-place. Yet many live on fixed incomes and may have mobility issues as they age, which require supportive services.

Simultaneously, Millennials are less likely to own homes and have less savings than previous generations; are more likely to live alone and delay marriage; and as they start families, may be in greater need of support when purchasing their first home. Coupled with increasing housing prices, it is harder for younger generations to rent or purchase a home than it was for current residents.

With more people 65 and over than there were 10 or 20 years ago we have to address how to support our seniors as they get older so they can stay in their homes and communities, and make sure young people, new families and our workers can find housing they can afford that meets their needs.

¹ U.S. Census, American Community Survey

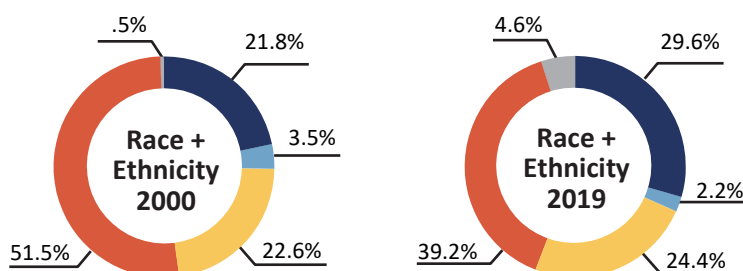
² Claritas Population Facts 2021



Our population is becoming more diverse

■ Asian
 ■ Latinx
 ■ Other*
 ■ Black
 ■ White

*Due to small percentage, Other is grouped as American Indian, Alaska Native, "Other" or Multiple Races



San Mateo County is a very diverse place to live, even when compared to the State of California. Countywide, more than one-third of the population are foreign born and almost half speak a language other than English at home. By contrast, a quarter of all Californians are foreign born and less than a quarter speak a language other than English at home. Over 120 identified languages are spoken in San Mateo County, with top languages including Spanish (17 percent), Chinese (8 percent) and Tagalog (6 percent).

Our population has become increasingly more diverse over time. **In 2000, more than half of people identified as White, which fell to 39 percent in 2019, and is expected to decrease further to 35 percent by 2026.** However, while the Asian and Latinx populations increased during that time, the Black population decreased by almost half, from 3.5 to 2.2 percent³.

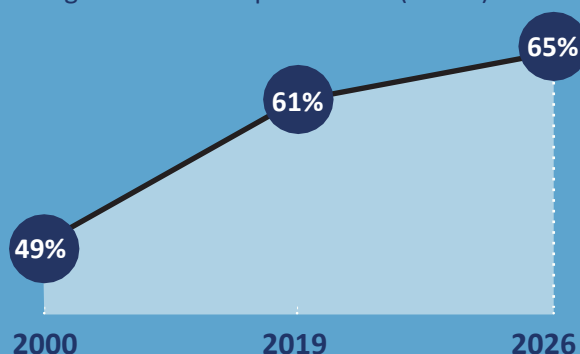
What does this mean for housing needs?

When planning for housing, we need to consider a variety of housing needs—like larger homes for multi-generational families or those with more children—and how to create opportunities for everyone to access quality, affordable housing near schools, transit, jobs, and services.

Past exclusionary practices have prevented people of color from purchasing homes, living in certain neighborhoods, and building wealth over time. As a result, they are more likely to experience poverty, housing insecurity, displacement, and homelessness. And while many of our communities are very diverse, we are still contending with segregation and a lack of equitable opportunities. To help prevent displacement due to gentrification and create a future where it is possible for everyone to find the housing they need, it will be important to plan for a variety of housing types and affordability options in all neighborhoods.

DIVERSITY

Past and projected percentage of Black, Indigenous and People of Color (BIPOC)



2000 to 2019:

BIPOC population growth
from 48.5% to 60.8%

↑ 12.3%

Asian Population growth
from 21.8% to 29.6%

↑ 7.8%

Black Population decline
from 3.5% to 2.2%

↓ 2.2%

35% of the population is foreign born

46% speak a language other than English

120 different languages are spoken

³ U.S. Census, American Community Survey

HOUSEHOLDS + HOUSING

The number of households will continue to grow

265K
Households in 2020

394K
Households in 2050

That's a
48%
increase

Over the past 30 years, new home construction has not kept up with the number of jobs our economy keeps adding. This has led to a housing shortage.

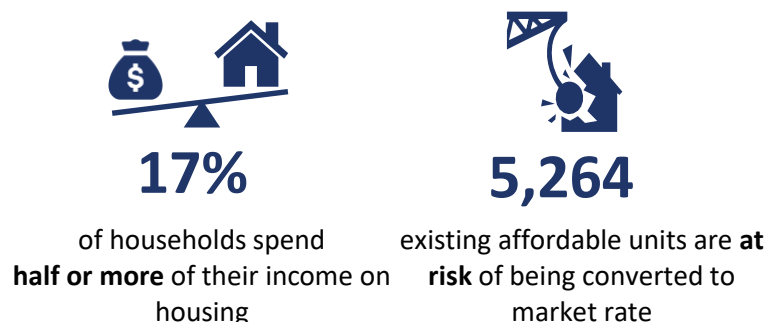
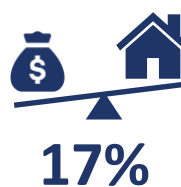
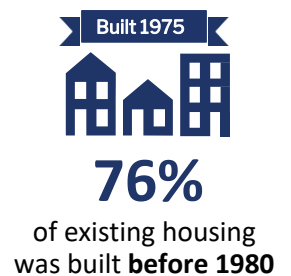
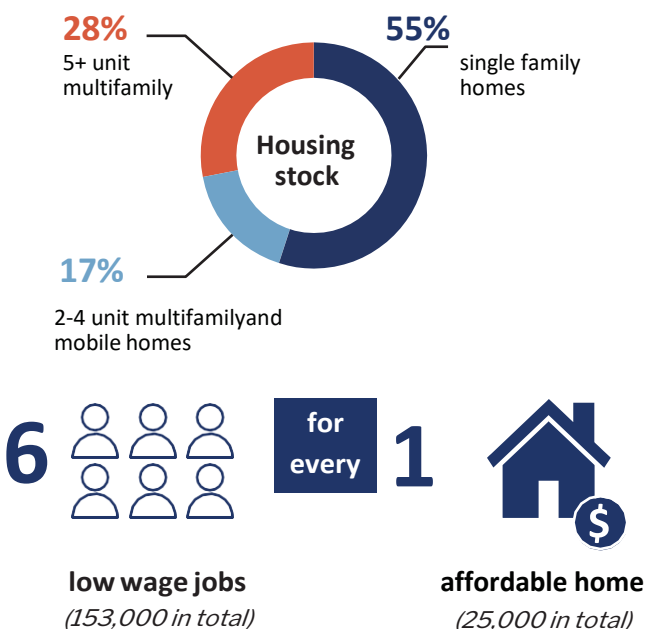
In 2020, there were 265,000 households in San Mateo County. By 2050 we expect that to increase by almost half to 394,000⁴. This growing demand will continue to put pressure on home prices and rents. And given that nearly 75 percent of our housing was built before 1980 there will also be the need to upgrade older homes. While this will be essential to make sure housing is of high quality and safe to residents, redevelopment or repair can sometimes result in a loss of affordable housing, especially in older multi-unit buildings.

For every six low-wage jobs (\$20 an hour) there is one home in the county that is affordable to such a worker (monthly rent of \$1,500)⁵.

What does this mean for housing needs?

We not only need to plan for more housing, but also consider how to best support the development of low and moderate income housing options while preserving existing affordable homes. This includes transitional and supportive housing options for the unhoused and universal design to meet accessibility and mobility needs.

Although the majority of housing produced in the past few decades has been single-family homes or larger multifamily buildings, some households have become increasingly interested in “missing middle” housing—smaller homes that include duplexes, triplexes, townhomes, cottage clusters, garden apartments and accessory dwelling units (ADUs). These smaller homes may provide more options to a diversity of community members across income, age, and household size.



⁴ Plan Bay Area 2050 [Projected Growth Pattern](#), U.S. Census, American Community Survey

⁵ Association of Bay Area Governments [Jobs Housing Fit](#)

Housing rent and prices continue to increase

2009 to 2020

\$1.56K

Median rent increased 41%

\$2.2K
per month

\$675K

Home values more than doubled

\$1.4M

The Bay Area is a great place to live. But throughout the region and county there just isn't enough housing for all income levels, which has made costs go up. Home prices and rents have been steadily increasing the past two decades, but in recent years the jump has been dramatic. **Since 2009, the median rent increased 41 percent to \$2,200, and median home values have more than doubled to \$1,445,000⁶.**

Overall, many residents are paying too much on housing, while many others have been priced out entirely. If a household spends more than 30 percent of its monthly income on housing, it is considered *cost-burdened*. If it spends more than 50 percent, it is considered *severely cost-burdened*. Renters are usually more cost-burdened than homeowners. While home prices have increased dramatically, homeowners often benefit from mortgages at fixed rates, whereas renters are subject to ups and downs of the market.

In San Mateo County, 17 percent of households spend half or more of their income on housing, while 19 percent spend between a third to a half. However, these rates vary greatly across income and race. Of those who are *extremely low income—making 30 percent or less of the area median income (AMI)*—88 percent spend more than half their income on housing. And Latino renters and Black homeowners are disproportionately cost burdened and severely cost-burdened. Given that people in this situation have a small amount of income to start with, spending more than half what they make on housing leaves them with very little to meet other costs, such as food, transportation, education, and healthcare. Often very low-income households paying more than 50 percent of their income on rent are at a greater risk of homelessness⁷.

As a result, more people are living in overcrowded or

unsafe living conditions. They are also making the tough choice to move further away and commute long distances to work or school, which has created more traffic. Since low income residents and communities of color are the most cost burdened, they are at the highest risk for eviction, displacement, and homelessness.

What does this mean for housing needs?

Although there are complex supply, demand and economic factors impacting costs, not having enough housing across all incomes has meant rents and prices are just higher. Programs and policies that can support more homes across all income levels, particularly very low, low, and moderate income, are essential, as are more safe, affordable housing options to address homelessness.

RENTER SNAPSHOT



54% are under 44 years old



76% are people of color and at a higher risk of being displaced

1 in 4 renters...



spend **50%** of income on rent

live in overcrowded households –

89% of these renters are BIPOC

Latino are the most cost burdened



31% spend more than half and

18% spend a third to half of their income on rent

⁶ San Mateo County Association of Realtors, Zillow

⁷ U.S. Census, American Community Survey

JOBS

The number of jobs will continue to grow

416.7K
Jobs in 2020

507K
Jobs in 2050

That's a
22%
increase

The Bay Area and San Mateo County have had very strong economies for decades. While some communities have more jobs, and some have less, we have all been impacted by the imbalance of job growth and housing.

Since 2010 we have added over 100,000 jobs but only 10,000 homes⁸. At the same time, our population is growing naturally, meaning more people are living longer while our children are growing up and moving out into homes of their own. All of this impacts housing demand and contributes to the rising cost of homes. We need more housing to create a better balance.

In 2020, there were 416,700 jobs and by 2050 we expect that to increase 22 percent to 507,000⁹. While some jobs pay very well, wages for many others haven't kept up with how costly it is to live here.

What does this mean for housing needs?

As we plan for housing, we need to consider the needs of our workforce—folks who are a part of our communities, but often end their day by commuting long distances to a place they can afford. Many have been displaced in recent decades or years, as housing and rent prices soared along with our job-generating economy. The lack of workforce housing affects us all, with teachers, fire fighters, health care professionals, food service providers and many essential workers being excluded from the communities they contribute to every day. The long-term sustainability of our communities depends on our ability to create more affordable and equitable housing options.

NEW JOBS TO NEW HOUSING

2010 - 2020

100K

10K

New jobs continue to outpace new homes added to the County

Jobs

Homes



More people
living longer

+



children
growing up and
moving out

=



natural growth
and more
housing needed

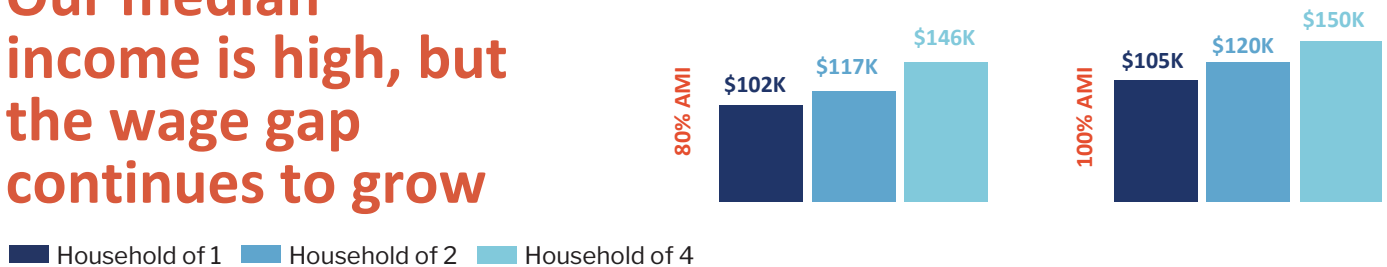


⁸ U.S. Census American Community Survey, State of CA Employment Development Dept (EDD)

⁹ Plan Bay Area 2050 [Projected Growth Pattern](#)

Our median income is high, but the wage gap continues to grow

2021 Household Income:



To be considered low or moderate income in the Bay Area means a very different thing than in most parts of the country. The *income or wage gap*—the difference between the highest and lowest wages—is large in our region. Affordable housing here can mean that your favorite hairstylist, your child’s principal, or the friendly medical assistant at your doctor’s office can qualify for—and often needs—below market rate or subsidized affordable housing so they can live close to their work.

The starting point for this calculation is the *Area Median Income (AMI)*—the middle spot between the lowest and highest incomes earned in San Mateo County. Simply put, half of households make more, and half of households make less. Moderate income is 80 to 120 percent of the AMI, low income is 50 to 80 percent AMI and very low income is 30 to 50 percent AMI. Below 30 percent AMI is considered extremely low income. The rule of thumb is households should expect to pay about a third of their income on housing.

In San Mateo County, the AMI is \$104,700 for a single person, \$119,700 for a household of two and \$149,600 for a family of four. When we talk about affordable housing, we mean housing that is moderately priced for low or moderate income residents so that new families and the workforce can live in our communities. Affordable housing programs are generally for those who earn 80 percent or below the AMI, which is \$102,450 for a single person, \$117,100 for a household of two and \$146,350 a year for a household of four¹⁰.

What does this mean for housing needs?

Given the price of land in San Mateo County and what it costs to build new housing, creating affordable housing is extremely challenging—and often impossible without some form of subsidy. Sometimes this is in the form of donated land from a local government or school district. Sometimes this is in the form of incentives to

developers or zoning rules requiring affordable units to be included. And most commonly, this is through special financing, grants, and tax credits. Often all of these factors and more are needed to make affordable housing work. The housing element process is an opportunity for each community to look at what’s possible and put in place supportive policies and programs to help make affordability a reality.

INCOME LEVELS + WAGES

Extremely Low Income 30% AMI	Grocery Store Clerk or Barista \$29K/Yr or \$15/Hr 83% of income spent on housing*
Very Low Income 50% AMI	Hair Stylist or Administrative Assistant \$38K/Yr or \$20/Hr 63% of income spent on housing*
Low Income 80% AMI	Medical Assistant or Preschool Teacher \$52K/Yr or \$27/Hr 46% of income spent on housing* School Administrator or Social Worker \$86K/Yr or \$45/Hr 28% of income spent on housing*

*income spent on housing based on 2k per month/studio or 1 bedroom

¹⁰ State of CA Dept of Housing and Community Development (HCD)

Appendix B

Constraints

Analysis



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The purpose of this section, per Government Code Section 65583(a)(5-6), is to identify non-governmental and governmental factors (constraints) that inhibit the development, maintenance, or improvement of housing. Examples of such constraints are land and construction costs, access to credit, permit fees, development standards, and compliance with Federal and State laws intended to facilitate housing for lower-income and special needs households. The potential list of all constraints on the development could be quite long and might include information on national economic conditions and regional geology. A thorough understanding of the constraints to local housing development can help to create appropriate policy responses to mitigate constraints and make it easier and more affordable to develop housing.

Nongovernmental Constraints

State law (California Government Code, Section 65583[a][6]) requires Housing Elements to contain an analysis of nongovernmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, including the availability of financing, the price of land, and the cost of construction. Potential nongovernmental constraints are largely determined by market conditions over which local jurisdictions have little control. However, local governments can influence market conditions and their associated costs, even if only indirectly. Governmental interventions that affect nongovernmental constraints will be explored in more detail in Section 5.3.

Availability of Financing

The availability of financing is a critical factor that can influence the cost and supply of housing. There are generally two types of financing used in the housing market: (1) capital used for initial site preparation and construction; and (2) capital used to finance the purchase of units by homeowners and investors. Interest rates substantially impact home construction, purchase, and improvement costs. A small fluctuation in rates can make a dramatic difference in the annual income needed to qualify for a loan. In general, financing for new residential development in the City is available at reasonable rates. However, economic variability due to COVID-19 has made lenders more cautious, which has the potential to have lasting effects on the availability of financing. While interest rates remain reasonably low, lenders are deliberating upon applicants more closely for consideration than in the past, leading to credit tightening despite affordable interest rates.

In March 2019 the City of Belmont partnered with the Housing Endowment and Regional Trust (HEART) of San Mateo County to host a first-time homebuyer workshop. The evening event was attended by more than 40 people and provided attendees with an overview of the home buying process, homebuyer and loan and down payment options, and details about HEART's first-time homebuyer loan program. To continue to promote home ownership, particularly affordable home ownership, the City has included a housing element program to host another homebuyer workshop during the next planning period.

Development Costs

According to a report released in March 2020 on multifamily construction costs in California from the Turner Center, many different factors layer together to affect the bottom-line costs of building new housing and whether or not a project will ultimately “pencil”: the costs of acquisition (e.g., land and closing costs), hard construction costs (e.g., materials and labor), soft costs (e.g., legal and professional fees, insurance, and development fees), and the costs of conversion once a project is completed (e.g., title fees and the operating

deficit reserve).¹ According to its research, the largest share of a project's total cost comes from materials and labor, or hard costs.

Hard construction costs make up more than 60 percent of total development costs. The Turner Center study found that on average, construction costs were about \$222 per square foot in 2018 compared to \$177 in 2008-2009, representing a 25 percent increase. While these increases have been felt across the state, costs are highest in the Bay Area, which saw costs rising by 119% during the same time period, to over \$380 per square foot. The reasons for this are complex, but the Turner Center suggests this is in part because of higher labor costs to attract workers since the cost of living is so high here; local regulations that require certain materials or building components to be used; lengthy review processes; and other local constraints.²

Statewide, labor costs have also increased in recent years, as the labor pool has not kept pace with the increase in demand. Since the recession, California has seen a severe tightening in the construction labor market, especially for workers trained in specific construction trades. The lack of an available labor force drives up the cost of labor and leads to project delays as workers are either unavailable or lost to more profitable projects.

Several additional factors have caused the increased cost of materials, including global trade patterns and federal policy decisions, such as tariffs, as well as state and local regulations, such as building codes. The COVID-19 pandemic has also influenced the cost and availability of construction materials. Supply chain disruptions have resulted in project delays and increased costs due to a shortage of construction materials and equipment.

The cost of land has also increased substantially over the past decade. Many jurisdictions are now essentially built out, with no available vacant land for development. Many locations in the Bay Area experience substantially higher land values than in other areas of the State because of the attractiveness of living along the coast, with its mild climate, access to high-tech jobs, and plentiful amenities. A study by Economic & Planning Systems (EPS) in April 2020 analyzed per-acreage prices for vacant land in Belmont required by the Quimby Act to update the Parkland Dedication in-lieu fee calculations. The evaluation found that over a roughly two-year period (2018-2019), the average price per acre for residential land sales was approximately \$3.5 million:

¹ See the Turner Center's series on housing costs at <https://turnercenter.berkeley.edu/research-and-policy/the-cost-of-building-housing-series/>.

² Turner Center, *The Hard Costs of Construction: Recent Trends in Labor and Materials Costs for Apartment Buildings in California*, March 2020, p. 15.

Table 1: Vacant Land Costs Per Acre (2020)

Address	Date Sold	Price	Acreage	Price per Acre
816 Covington	8/27/2019	\$2,000,000	0.72	\$2,777,778
2244 Semeria	4/26/2019	\$580,000	0.13	\$4,461,538
2121 Arthur	3/15/2019	\$775,000	0.14	\$5,535,714
1822 Hillman	3/14/2019	\$775,000	0.14	\$5,535,714
Lots 1 & 3 Upper Lock	1/30/2019	\$173,000	0.65	\$266,154
Alhambra	9/26/2018	\$43,800	0.40	\$109,500
0 Arthur	9/19/2018	\$545,000	0.19	\$2,868,421
0 San Ardo	7/30/2018	\$125,000	0.33	\$378,788
3147 Marburger	5/18/2018	\$1,650,000	0.12	\$13,750,000
2902 San Juan	5/18/2018	\$2,400,000	0.14	\$17,142,857
Undisclosed	4/24/2018	\$2,000,000	0.15	\$13,333,333
2 Monte Cresta	3/25/2018	\$130,000	0.10	\$1,300,000
Weighted Average, Rounded (1)				\$3,500,000
(1) Rounded to nearest \$100,000.				
Sources: Zillow; Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.				

By contrast, during the last Housing Element a similar analysis found that average per-acre prices were approximately \$820,000. This means that since the last Housing Element, land prices have increased more than 325%.

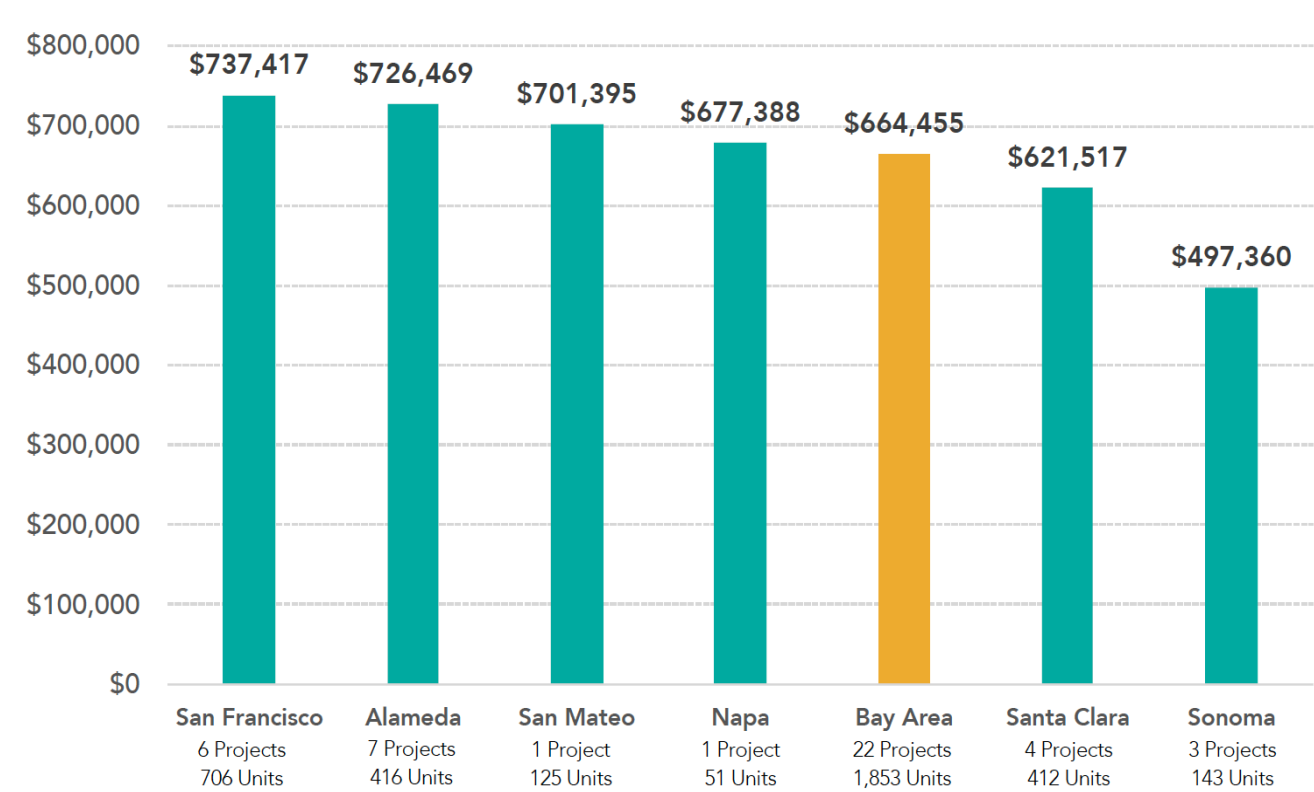
All of these factors work together to make it so developers must charge substantial rents and sales prices to cover these costs. The Turner report notes that, for example, a multifamily unit that costs \$800,000 to build will need to charge approximately \$4,000 in monthly rent—a price well over the typical monthly earnings in the State—to cover those costs and meet return on investment requirements for investors.

The impact of high construction costs on affordable housing cannot be underestimated. According to a study by the Bay Area Council, in 2019 there were 23 new construction projects of below market-rate housing financed through the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, with a total of 1,912 units, across six counties of the nine-county Bay Area. Each project in California requested federal and/or state tax credits to finance the new construction of housing units with rents affordable to households earning 30-60% of area median income (AMI; this translates to very low-income households). The project costs consist of land and acquisition, construction costs, construction contingency, architectural/engineering, construction interest, permanent financing, legal fees, reserves, other costs, developer fees, and commercial costs. Project costs were analyzed to determine the reasonableness of all fees within TCAC's underwriting guidelines and TCAC limitations.

The report found that the average construction cost of new below market rate housing in the Bay Area was \$664,455 per unit, far more than lower income households can afford without subsidies. In comparison, other

projects across California (excluding the Bay Area), on average cost \$385,185 per unit of below market rate housing.³

Figure 1: Average Per Unit Cost Construction of New Below Market Rate Housing (2019 Data by County)



Source: California Tax Credit Allocation Committee
Analysis: Bay Area Council Economic Institute
Note: No data available for Contra Costa, Marin, and Solano counties



Requests for Housing Developments at Reduced Densities

State law requires the Housing Element to include an analysis of requests to develop housing at densities below those anticipated in the sites inventory. In Belmont, housing projects are frequently proposed at or above previously zoned density, in part because of the use of density bonuses. Belmont is moving away from applying a density metric in areas that allow multi-family residential development and instead focusing on floor area ratio as the appropriate zoning metric which enables residential development projects to achieve substantially higher densities than were previous permitted. More discussion of this is found in the methodology section pertaining to the inventory of sites to meet the City’s Regional Housing Needs Allocation.

Physical Site Constraints

The City of Belmont recognizes the challenges associated with building housing, especially that which is affordable, on infill sites. Many parcels in the downtown area and along El Camino Real are considered small. For example, the average size of a parcel zoned Corridor Mixed Use (CMU) on El Camino Real is 0.3 acres. The City acknowledges that parcels may need to be consolidated under one owner in order to facilitate mixed use and

³ <http://www.bayareaeconomy.org/how-much-does-it-cost-to-produce-one-unit-of-below-market-housing-in-the-bay-area/>

affordable housing development. A review of pipeline projects indicates that housing developers have been successful in consolidating parcels to create larger project development sites. Certain zoning incentives, such as State and Local density bonus programs, or Belmont’s local community benefits zoning, enable housing developers to achieve the densities required to support the financial impacts of lot consolidation. The following table summarizes lot consolidation of existing pipeline projects in Belmont that are either under construction or in development review:

Table 2: Belmont Projects Under Construction or in Development Review (May 2022)

Project Address	Number of Lots Consolidated	Net Site Acres	Total Units	Units Per Acre	Project Status as of May 2022
815 Old County Road	2 lots	1.74	177	102	Under Construction; 15% Affordable
1325 Old County Road	5 lots	2.08	250	120	Under Construction; 15% Affordable
Hill Street at El Camino Real	4 lots	0.30	37	123	Application submitted; 100% Affordable
608 Harbor Blvd.	4 lots	0.73	103	142	Application Submitted; 15% Affordable

Unlike many other Peninsula communities, Belmont does not have a historic “main street” or a cohesive downtown residential district. The Belmont Village Specific Plan (BVSP) area consists primarily of small shopping centers, with stores facing onto large surface parking lots rather than sidewalks. This auto-oriented format contributes to a scattered pattern of development activity, with no clear focal point to attract people and create a sense of destination. Heavy, fast-moving traffic on Ralston Avenue and El Camino Real creates a barrier that divides the downtown area.

Given the strong residential market throughout the region, adding housing to downtown Belmont has been a successful strategy to build a lively downtown neighborhood. The City is already home to a high share of single-person households, couples without children and individuals over 65; these are household types that are likely to value housing near transit and amenities.

Environmental Constraints

The environmental setting affects the feasibility and cost of residential development. Environmental issues range from the suitability of land for development, the provision of adequate infrastructure and services, as well as the cost of energy. Belmont currently encompasses about 2,955 acres. The majority of the parcels in the City’s boundary are developed. Most of the undeveloped parcels are in the Western Hills area, with smaller amounts in the San Juan area and east of U.S. 101 freeway. These areas contain environmental constraints on development, such as steep slopes, landslide hazards, fire hazards, or flood hazards, and therefore, much of the undeveloped land has been set aside as open space. The following are environmental constraints and hazards that affect, in varying degrees, existing and future residential developments.

Seismic Hazards

The San Andreas Fault zone is located one mile from Belmont’s western boundary; however, there are no known active faults within the City. Major problems could result from ground shaking, which is likely to be amplified in the areas underlain by relatively unconsolidated deposits, especially in the eastern part of the City. Liquefaction is also a possibility in these areas. There is potential for landslides on all slopes; only site-specific investigations can differentiate the degree of risk.

Topography/Slope

The western portion of Belmont is defined by the San Juan Hills, a section of the Santa Cruz Mountains, while the eastern portion of the city is relatively flat extending toward the San Francisco Bay. Elevations range from 0 to 838 feet above sea level. Portions of the city are steep and susceptible to landslides, slippage, erosion, and other topographic hazards. The City adopted the San Juan Hills Area Plan in 1988. The Plan found that two-thirds

of the lots in the Study Area exceeded 30 percent slope and 90 percent were geologically unstable with high landslide probability. The Plan encouraged landowners to work with the City using transfer of development rights to create safer, compact, and environmentally sensitive development.

Flood Hazards and Sea Level Rise

Historical records show that sea level in San Francisco Bay has risen about 7 inches (18 cm) over the past 100 years (as of 2017). Scientists agree that the rate of sea level rise is accelerating, but projections of future sea levels vary considerably. Present projections used by the State of California are for 14 inches of sea level rise by 2050 (using 2000 as the baseline) and for between 40 and 55 inches by 2100, depending upon the emission scenario used. In 2009, the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) released *Living with a Rising Bay*, an assessment that included the following:

- Increased flooding risk for 270,000 Bay Area residents with a 55-inch rise
- Estimated \$36 billion in at-risk property by 2050, and \$62 billion by 2100
- Estimated 95% of tidal wetlands vulnerable to sea level rise, which may increase flooding and erosion

The City's flood plain management ordinance requires flood proofing or elevation of structures above flood heights along portions of Belmont Creek and east of Bayshore. The City will continue to regulate development in the designated flood hazard areas in accordance with the ordinance. Belmont has a history of localized flooding caused by inadequate storm drainage and has taken actions to address flooding problems, including upgrading and regular maintenance of the storm drain system.

Fire Hazards

There is the potential for grass or wildland fire in the open hillside and canyon areas of Belmont. The risk is compounded by deficiencies in emergency access and, in some cases, by insufficient water flow to meet fire-fighting requirements. The Safety Element of the General Plan sets forth an approach to reduce this risk in developed areas and in the design and location of new development in the hillsides. However, fire hazards will continue to be an issue affecting the development of housing sites in the upper hillside areas of Belmont.

Water/Sewer Capacity

The cities, water districts and private utilities represented by the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) rely upon the Hetch Hetchy system for water to protect the health, safety and economic wellbeing of 1.8 million citizens, businesses and community organizations. Together, the BAWSCA agencies account for two-thirds of water consumption from the system and pay for two-thirds of its upkeep.

The regional water system provides water to 2.7 million people in San Francisco, Santa Clara, Alameda and San Mateo counties. Eighty-five percent of the water comes from Sierra Nevada snowmelt stored in the Hetch Hetchy reservoir situated on the Tuolumne River in Yosemite National Park. Hetch Hetchy water travels 160 miles via gravity from Yosemite to the San Francisco Bay Area. The remaining 15 percent of water comes from runoff in the Alameda and Peninsula watersheds. This local water is captured in reservoirs located in San Mateo and Alameda counties.

Delivering approximately 260 million gallons of water per day, the regional system consists of over 280 miles of pipelines, over 60 miles of tunnels, 11 reservoirs, five pump stations and two water treatment plants. The City's plant is currently undergoing upgrades that are expected to be completed in 2024. The San Mateo facility serves more than 130,000 people and businesses in our service area at an average flow of 12 million gallons each day. By effectively treating wastewater at an advanced biological treatment facility, the plant helps keep San Francisco Bay environmentally clean and safe.

It is anticipated that the City has adequate capacity to meet demand and adequate capacity to expand to meet projected development as part of the Housing Element. The current facilities and/or infrastructure are reported to be in good operating condition. Therefore, it is determined that the City has enough capacity to meet the 2023-2031 RHNA allocation.

Senate Bill 1027

To comply with SB 1087, the City will immediately forward its adopted Housing Element to its water providers so they can grant priority for service allocations to proposed developments that include units affordable to lower-income households.

Senate Bill 244

SB 244 requires cities and counties, prior to adoption of the Housing Element, to address the infrastructure needs of disadvantaged unincorporated communities outside the city's limits but within the city's planning area. Because the city's planning area does not contain any unincorporated areas, no such conditions exist.

Public Opinion

As development activities increase, many communities are met with opposition to new housing developments that are perceived to threaten existing community character, or that are perceived to limit land available for commercial development activity. The projects that most often draw opposition are high-density multi-family developments, transitional or supportive housing, and housing affordable to lower-income households. Belmont city officials, staff, and developers can work to assuage these concerns by providing clear guidelines for multi-family residential project design, requiring design review, emphasizing quality management of new developments, and engaging in public education to address myths about high density/affordable/supportive housing.

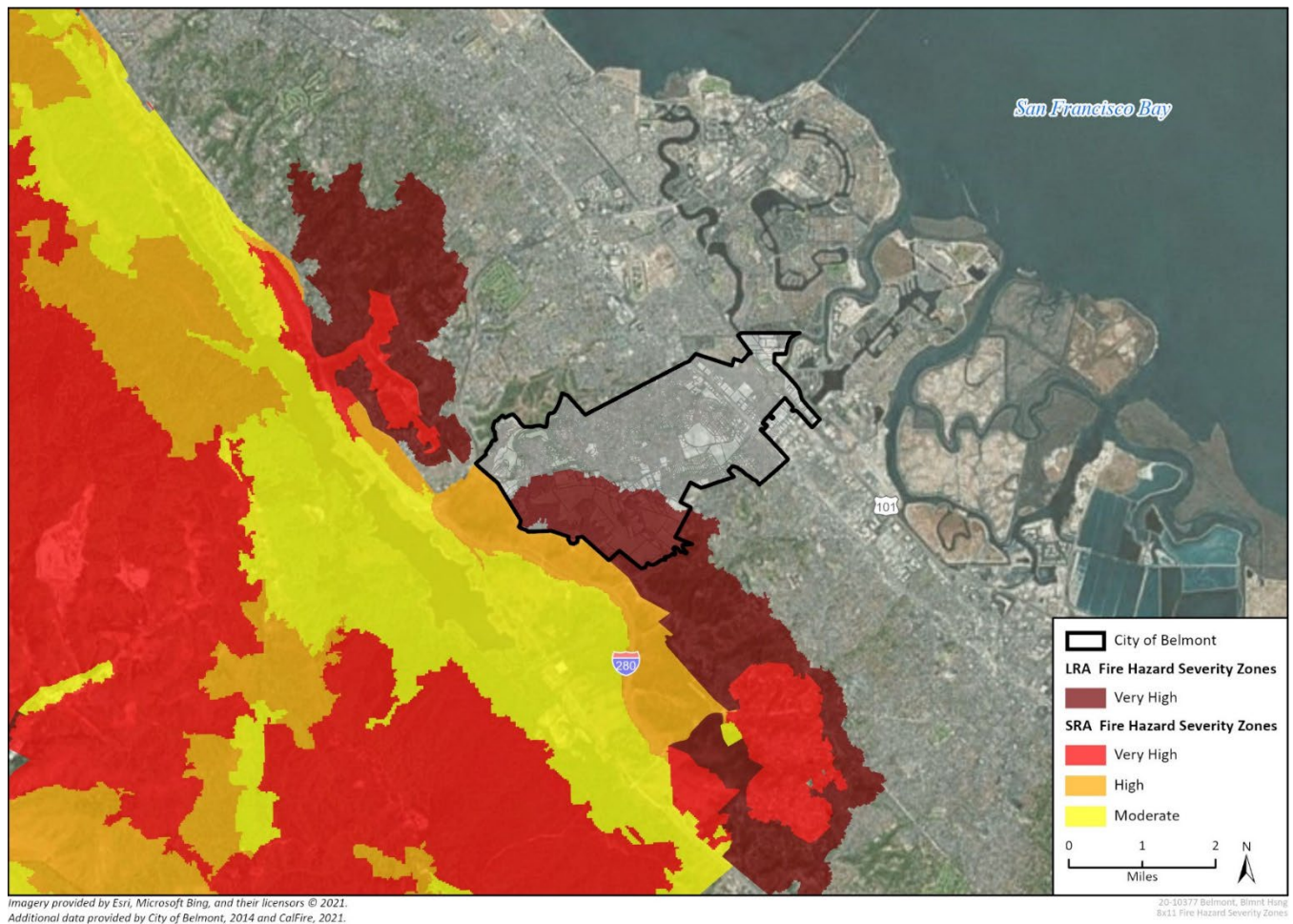
Draft Belmont Housing Constraints | 2023-2031



Figure 3: Projected Sea Level Rise - San Mateo County Shoreline 7



Figure 4: Fire Hazard Severity Zones Near Belmont



Planning Entitlement Approval to Building Permit Application and Issuance

After a planning entitlement for a housing development project has been approved by the Zoning Administrator, Planning Commission or City Council; it becomes the applicant's responsibility to initiate the steps to secure building permit approvals and begin construction in accordance with the approved plans. The length of time between a project's planning entitlement approval and building permit application is determined by the applicant.

Intervening steps include obtaining additional City clearances and paying fees as outlined in a project's conditions of approval. Other necessary actions for the applicant include:

1. Completing civil engineering and construction drawings after project entitlement approval (city does not control this timeline);
2. Recording lot consolidation or parcel/final map with the County Clerk/Recorder;
3. Retaining project contractors;
4. Obtaining utility agency or other environmental regulatory agency approvals (not owned by the city), establishing required easements, and rights of entry;
5. Providing tenant relocation assistance, when applicable.

Belmont has taken several steps to establish a clear and timely permit review process, including offering many payment and plan submittal both online and in person. Once a project begins the building permit application review process, the applicant also has a shared responsibility in resubmitting materials and addressing comments in a timely manner. With responsive applicants, the following general timelines can be achieved during the building permit stage (Note: actual timeline depends on how fast an applicant can resubmit plans with corrections, complexity of project, etc.)

1. Single-family projects generally take 1-3 months to receive a building permit.
2. Multi-family and mixed-use projects generally take 8-10 months.
3. If the project includes a Final or Parcel Map, an additional 3-4 months is usually required prior to building permit issuance. Final Map review can be completed concurrently with building permit review.

Below is a summary of recently permitted housing projects in Belmont and the time between entitlement approval and building permit application:

Firehouse Square Affordable Housing Project – 1300 El Camino Real (66 affordable rental units)

- Entitlements Approved October 2019
- Building Permit Application Submitted December 2019 (2 months)
- Final Map Recorded June 2020 (8 months)
- Building Permit Issued August 2020 (10 months)

Artisan Crossings – 1325 El Camino Real (250 total units, 37 affordable)

- Entitlements Approved June 2019
- Building Permit Application Submitted August 2019 (2 months)
- Parcel Map Recorded May 2021 (23 months)
- Building Permit Issued May 2021 (23 months)
- Note this project timeline was further extended as several parcels needed to be annexed from the County in the City of Belmont through LAFCO.

815 Old County Road (177 total units, 27 affordable)

- Entitlements Approved June 2021
- Building Permit Application Submitted June 2021 (zero months)
- Building Permit Issued April 2022 (10 months)

Governmental Constraints

Governmental policies and regulations can result in both positive and negative effects on the availability and affordability of housing. This section, as required by Government Code Section (a)(5), describes City policies and regulations that could potentially constrain the City's ability to achieve its housing goals. Potential constraints to housing development include land use controls (through General Plan policies and zoning regulations), development standards, infrastructure requirements, development impact fees, and development approval processes. While government policies and regulations are intended to serve public objectives and further the public good, the City recognizes that its actions can potentially constrain the availability and affordability of housing to meet the community's future needs.

Land Use Controls

The Land Use Element of the Belmont General Plan sets forth the City's policies for guiding local development. These policies, together with existing zoning regulations, establish the amount and distribution of land allocated for different uses within the City. Table 3 describes General Land Use designations that allow residential uses. The low, medium and high-density districts, and the Hillside Residential Open Space district, differ in allowable density and development standards. In addition, the General Plan permits multifamily residential uses in the Belmont Village Specific Plan Area, and along the El Camino Real corridor. The Belmont General Plan, Belmont Village Specific Plan, and Belmont Zoning Ordinance were all updated in 2017 greatly expanding the amount of land in Belmont available for residential or mixed-use development in Downtown Belmont and also along the entire length of the El Camino Real corridor which has long been a designated priority development area (PDA).

Table 3: Land Use Categories Allowing Residential Uses

General Plan Land Use	Zoning District(s)	Density (Units per Acre)	Residential Type(s)
Low Density Residential	R-1;	1-7	The Low-Density Residential land use designation applies to the use of land primarily for single family detached residences, but can also include townhouse developments that are clustered to provide open space.
Medium Density Residential	R-2, R-3	8-20	The Medium Density Residential land use designation applies to the use of land for duplexes, townhomes, low-rise apartment buildings, and other less intense multifamily residential development types.
High Density Residential ²	R-4	21-30	The High-Density Residential land use designation applies to multifamily apartment buildings.
Hillside Residential Open Space	HRO	Density determined by slope	The Hillside Residential and Open Space land use designation applies to land in the San Juan and Western Hills Plan areas that contain steep slopes, species habitat, and environmental resources.
Belmont Village Mixed Use	VCMU VHDR	No density limit	The Belmont Village Mixed Use and Belmont Village High Density Residential land use designations applies to parcels in the Belmont Village Priority Development Area (PDA) and is intended to promote a pedestrian-oriented, mixed-use core in Downtown Belmont.
Corridor Mixed Use	CMU	45-60	The Corridor Mixed Use land use designation applies to parcels along El Camino Real outside of the Belmont Village PDA and is intended to provide community and visitor-serving retail and services, lodging, office, and high density residential in a horizontal and/or vertical mixed-use setting.

Source: Land Use Element, Belmont General Plan; Belmont Zoning Ordinance; Belmont Village Specific Plan

Zoning for a Variety of Housing Type

Housing element law specifies that jurisdictions must identify adequate sites to be made available through appropriate zoning and development standards to encourage the development of various types of housing for all economic segments of the population. This includes single family housing, multifamily housing, factory-built housing, mobile homes, emergency shelters and transitional housing among other housing types. Table 4 summarizes the various housing types currently permitted within Belmont’s residential and corridor mixed use zones.

Table 4: Housing Types Permitted in Residential and Corridor Mixed Use Districts

Type	Zoning Districts Allowing Housing					
	HRO	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	CMU
Single-family ¹	P	P	P	P	P	
Duplex (2 units)			P	P	P	
Single-family row house/townhouse	C ²			P	P	
Multi-family				C	C	P/C ³
Accessory dwelling units	P	P	P	P	P	P
Mobile homes ⁴						
Nursing /convalescent homes ⁵						
<i>Six or fewer residents</i>	C	P	P	P	P	C
<i>Seven or more residents</i>		C	C	C	C	C
Homes for the ambulatory aged and retirement homes				C	C	C
Lodging/ boarding/ rooming houses					C	C
Transitional housing		ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Emergency shelters		ns	ns	ns	ns	P ⁶
Fraternity & sorority houses					C	C
Apartment hotel						

Key: P = Permitted C = Conditionally Permitted ns = Not Specified

1. There are three HRO districts. Single-family residences are not permitted in HRO-3 zones west of Hastings Drive and accessed by Carlmont Drive. Single family detached dwellings are also allowing in the A zone.

2. Townhouses are permitted with a CUP in the HRO-3 zone only.

3. In the Corridor Mixed Use district multi-family housing is a permitted land use when located above the ground floor; multi-family residential uses are conditionally permitted on the ground floor.

4. Mobile home parks currently only allowed in M-1 zones; subject to rezone per Policy H.1.9.

5. The City’s current Zoning Ordinance includes a definition for Nursing/Convalescent homes that covers licensed care facilities and other group care facilities such as hospices.

6. Emergency Shelters permitted by right on CMU zoned parcels in the S-2 Emergency Shelter Combining District

Source: Zoning Ordinance; City of Belmont Planning Department

In 2017 the City completed a comprehensive update of the Belmont 2035 General Plan and adopted the Belmont Village Specific Plan which established new village zoning districts in the Belmont Village Specific Plan area, and created a new Corridor Mixed-Use (CMU) zoning district along the El Camino Real corridor. These regulatory updates were designed to modernize and simplify zoning standards, and to accommodate higher density and mixed-use housing near transit. Table 5 summarizes residential use regulations in the Village zoning districts. This Housing Element includes a program to define Farmworker housing and the zones where they will be allowed, if proposed.

Table 5: Housing Types Permitted in Village Zoning Districts

	Village Core (VC)	Village Station Core (VSC)	Village Corridor Mixed-Use (VCMU)	Village High Density Residential (VHDR)
Family Day Care Home				
<i>Small Family</i>	X	X	X	P
<i>Large Family</i>	X	X	X	P
Elderly and Long Term Care	X	X	Pu, Cg	P
Group Residential	Pu	Pu	Pu, Cg	P
Multiple-Unit Dwelling ¹	Pu, Cg	P, Cg	Pu, Cg	P
Residential Facility	X	X	Pu, Cg	P
Senior Citizen Housing	Pu, Cg	X	Pu, Cg	P
Transitional Housing	X	X	Pu, Cg	p
Emergency shelters			P	
Two Unit Dwelling (duplex) ²	X	X	X	C

KEY: P: Permitted by right; Pg/Pu: Permitted on ground floor or upper floors only, respectively; C: Conditional use permit required; Cg: Conditional permit required for ground uses; Cu: Conditional permit required for uses on upper floors; X: Prohibited new (existing may remain); CL Conditional Limited (allowed where existing; new uses allowed within existing retail or office only as ancillary use); Lg: Only allowed on the ground floor of a mixed use building.

1. Multifamily entrance lobbies allowed on ground floor in the Active Use Frontage Overlay (AUFO).

2. Duplex uses subject to objective design review standards pursuant to BZO Section 13A

Source: Zoning Ordinance; City of Belmont Planning Department

The Zoning Ordinance allows for a variety of housing types that meet the needs of all economic segments of the community. A review of the City's Zoning Code shows that many types of housing are permitted in the community. The following analyzes the City's allowance of various housing types in Belmont.

Multi-Family Units

In Belmont, multi-family units comprise approximately 36 percent of the existing housing stock. Multi-family residential housing developments are permitted by right in the Belmont Village zoning districts and in the Corridor Mixed-Use District (CMU), although housing on the ground floor level requires a conditional use permit (CUP). Multi-family residential uses are allowed with the approval of a conditional use permit in the R-3, R-4 and HRO-3 residential zones. Duplexes are permitted by right in the R-2, R-3, and R-4 zones, and conditionally permitted in the Village High Density Residential (VHDR) District.

Residential Care Facilities

State law requires that certain community care facilities serving six or fewer persons be permitted by right in residential zones. Moreover, such facilities cannot be subject to requirements (development standards, fees, etc.) more stringent than single-family homes in the same district. The zoning ordinance has been amended to provide definitions for 'residential care facilities' and 'small residential care facilities' (those serving six or fewer clients), and to clarify that a nursing or convalescent home is considered a residential care facility. The revised zoning ordinance further clarifies that small residential care facilities are a residential use permitted in any residential zone, while large residential care facilities are currently permitted in residential zoning districts with approval of a Conditional Use Permit. Requiring a conditional use permit for larger facilities serving seven or more persons with a disability is a potential governmental constraint. Housing Element Policy H.1.12 requires the City to update the zoning ordinance to eliminate the requirement for a conditional use permit for facilities that serve seven or more disabled clients.

Manufactured Housing and Mobile Home Parks

State housing law requires communities to allow manufactured housing by right in all residential zones, and to allow mobile home parks as a special use in all residential zones (Government Code Section 65852.7). In Belmont, manufactured housing is allowed in all residential zones subject to the same objective design review requirements as site-built housing. The Belmont Zoning Ordinance permits mobile home parks in the M-1 manufacturing zone with a CUP. Housing Element Policy H.1.9 identifies an action for the City to amend the zoning ordinance to allow mobile home parks as a special use in all residential zones, consistent with State law.

Emergency Shelters and Low Barrier Navigation Centers

An emergency shelter is any facility with overnight sleeping accommodations, the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary shelter for the homeless, in general, or for specific populations of homeless persons. The length of stay can range from one night up to as much as six months. In Belmont, emergency shelters are permitted by right in the S-2 Emergency Shelter Overlay District, which includes 31 parcels in the CMU Corridor Mixed-Use Zoning District. This Housing Element includes Policy H.1.11 which identifies an action to amend the zoning ordinance to define Low Barrier Navigation Centers and allow them as a by-right permitted use in the Emergency Shelter Overlay District.

As of the 2019 San Mateo Homeless Census, there were seven unsheltered homeless persons in Belmont. Over the past ten years the number of homeless persons has changed from forty-three (43) down to one (1), and then up to seven (7) – a decrease of 84%. There are no sheltered homeless persons in Belmont. Between 2017 and 2019, the County of San Mateo saw a total 20% increase in homeless individuals. To address the increased need for shelters, the City of Belmont has created the S-2 Emergency Shelter Combining District which allows emergency shelters by right on certain properties in the CMU Corridor Mixed-Use Zoning District. In total 31, parcels are included in this shelter overlay district.

The S-2 District is located a short walk from Belmont’s downtown and close to both the Caltrain station and the El Camino Real transit corridor allowing easy access to social services and retail to meet daily needs. Permitted uses in the CMU district include both retail and residential in a compact, pedestrian oriented setting. Multi-family residential is permitted by right above the ground floor level and is conditionally permitted on the ground floor. Enhanced multi-modal transportation options serve the CMU and S-2 districts.

Transitional and Supportive Housing

Transitional housing is defined as a project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate support services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months. Transitional housing may also be used for youth leaving the foster care system. Supportive housing is defined as long-term community-based housing and supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities. The intent of this type of supportive housing is to enable these special needs populations to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting.

The Belmont Zoning Ordinance includes definitions of both Supportive Housing and Transitional Housing and clarifies that both are considered a permitted residential use and only subject to those restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings in the same zone. Housing Element Policy H.1.8 identifies an action to evaluate the zoning ordinance, and update as needed, to comply with Assembly Bill AB 2162 by allowing by-right 100% affordable housing that include 25% or 12-units of permanent supportive housing anywhere multi-family or mixed-use housing is permitted.

Apartment Hotel, Efficiency Units, or Single Room Occupancy Units

Apartment hotel, efficiency units or single room occupancy (SRO) units are a type of housing that serves very-low-income households. The Zoning Ordinance defines this type of housing as a dwelling unit containing only one habitable room for occupancy by no more than two (2) persons and containing a minimum of 220 square

feet of living space. These units are considered a residential use and subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone.

Residential Development Standards

The City regulates the type, location, density, and scale of residential development primarily through the Zoning Ordinance. Zoning regulations are designed to protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of residents as well as implement the policies of the City's General Plan. Table 6 details the City's residential development standards for the primary zones allowing housing.

Table 6: Residential Zoning Development Standards

	Residential Districts					
	HRO ¹	R-1 ²	R-2	R-3	R-4	CMU
Building Standards						
Density Range (du/ac)	0.325–4.356	1–7	14 or less	20 or less	30 or less	45-60 ³
Minimum Floor area/unit (sq.ft.)	1,200	1,200	None specified	0-Bedroom = 420 1-Bedroom = 600 2-Bedroom = 780 3-Bedroom = 960		1,450
Maximum Bldg. Height (ft.)	28	28	35 (2 stories)		50	45-55
Maximum Floor Area Ratio	0.026–0.35	0.27–0.53 ⁴	0.6	0.85	1.4	1.75-2.2
Lot Standards						
Minimum Lot Area (sq.ft.)	10,000–13,400	5,000–9,600	6,000	6,000	6000	7,200
Minimum Lot Width	60	50-70	60	60	60	60
Building Setbacks and Open Space						
Front Yard (ft.)	15	15	15	15	15	0 ⁵
Side Yard (ft.)	15	15	15	15	15	0
Rear Yard (ft.)	7	15-20	15	15	15	0
Open Space Required (sq.ft.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	300 sq.ft. for each ground floor unit, plus 150 sq.ft. for each unit above ground floor		

1. There are three HRO districts: HRO-1, HRO-2, and HRO-3.

2. There are five R-1 districts. R-1A, B, C, E, and H.

3. The maximum density in the CMU District is 45 units per net acre, which may be increased to 60 units per acre with provision of community benefits. The City intends to eliminate the CMU maximum density in the RHNA-6 period.

4. Depending on slope

5. Ground floor residential subject to 10 feet front yard; five feet plus two feet per each additional story above three stories, side yard; and 15 feet rear yard

Sources: City of Belmont General Plan; Zoning Ordinance, City of Belmont.

Table 7 details development standards in the Village Zoning Districts.

Table 7: Village Zoning District Development Standards

	Village Core (VC)	Village Station Core (VSC)	Village Corridor Mixed Use (VCMU)	Village High Density Residential (VHDR)
LOT SIZE, SETBACKS, DENSITY, AND LOT COVERAGE				
Minimum Lot Area (sq ft)	5,000	7,200	7,200	7,200
Minimum Lot Width (ft)	50	60	60	60
Minimum Setbacks	None except when a lot abuts a lot in a residential zoning district			
Minimum; Maximum Residential Density (du/acre)	N/A	N/A	N/A	21; 45-60 w/community benefits
Maximum Site Coverage (% of Lot)	90	80	80	80
BUILDING FORM AND STREET FRONTAGE STANDARDS				
Minimum; Maximum Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	0.5; 2.0-2.5 w/community benefits	0.2; 1.5-2.0 w/community benefits	0.5; 2.0-2.5 w/community benefits	N/A
Minimum; Maximum Building Height (ft)	20; 50-65 w/community benefits	20; 45-60 w/community benefits	None; 50-65 w/community benefits	None; 55
Minimum Ground Floor Height (ft)	16	16	N/A	N/A
- Active Use Frontage Overlay Zone	16	12	12	12
- Non-Residential	10	10	10	10
- Residential				
Building Bulk (maximum floorplate as percent of first floor footplate)	1-story: 100% 2-story: 100% 3-story: 85% 4+ story: 70%	1-story: 100% 2-story: 100% 3-story: 85% 4+ story: 70%	1-story: 100% 2-story: 100% 3-story: 85% 4+ story: 60%	1-story: 100% 2-story: 100% 3-story: 85% 4+ story: 60%
Limitations on Blank Walls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Build-to Lines	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ground Floor Transparency	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Building Entrances	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Street Frontage Standards	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OPEN SPACE AND OUTDOOR LIVING AREA FOR RESIDENTIAL UNITS				
Minimum Publicly Accessible Open Space Area (sq. ft.)				
<i>Lots <12,000 sq ft</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Lots ≥12,000 sq ft</i>	300	300	200	N/A
Minimum Dimensions (feet)	15	15	10	N/A
Minimum Outdoor Living Area per Unit (Sq. Ft.)	36	36	36	80
Minimum Landscaping (% of Lot)	10	10	10	10

Sources: City of Belmont General Plan; Zoning Ordinance, City of Belmont

Development standards can sometimes constrain the number of units that may be constructed on a particular piece of property to a level below the maximum density. Critical standards include setbacks, height, parking and open space requirements. By limiting the number of units that could be constructed, the per-unit land costs would necessarily be higher and, all other factors being equal, result in higher development costs which could impact housing affordability. Development standards are typically a major constraint on small lots zoned for multi-family development, where setbacks and parking requirements can consume a sizable percentage of the total lot. Larger lots, for example those over an acre in size, can more easily achieve the allowed density.

Residential Density

Belmont allows for a range of densities in its residential zones. The maximum density varies from less than one unit per acre in the topographically constrained Hillside Residential and Open Space (HRO) districts to no density limit in the Belmont Village zoning districts. Most single-family homes in Belmont are located in single-family R-1 districts, which vary in density from 1 to 7 units per acre.

The Corridor Mixed-Use (CMU) district currently allows up to 60 dwelling units per acre with provision of community benefits; as indicated in Housing Element Policy H.1.5, Belmont is proposing to eliminate the density maximum in the CMU district in order to offer more flexibility for residential development and to encourage development of more housing units. Recently approved multi-family residential and mixed-use projects have ranged in density from 22 units per acre on small, constrained lots, up to 142 units per acre on larger consolidated development sites. The City of Belmont currently has five multi-family residential projects either under construction or in development review that exceed 100 units per acre, as reflected in Table 8 below. The City offers density bonus and regulatory concessions to comply with State law, and to encourage and facilitate development of affordable and senior housing.

Table 8: Current Residential Projects Exceeding 100 Dwelling Units Per Acre

Project Address	Site Acres	# of Units	Dwelling Units Per Acre	Project Status as of May 2022
815 Old County Road	1.74	177	102	Under Construction; 15% Affordable
580 Masonic Way	1.26	146	116	Application Submitted; 15% Affordable
1325 Old County Road	2.08	250	120	Under Construction; 15% Affordable
Hill Street at El Camino Real	0.30	37	123	Application submitted; 100% Affordable
608 Harbor Blvd.	0.73	103	142	Application Submitted; 15% Affordable

In 2014 the City adopted a comprehensive update to Belmont Zoning Ordinance Section 26 to create a streamlined Density Bonus program available to developers of low and very low income housing units. The revised program allows developers of affordable housing units to achieve residential densities in excess of the permitted maximum, as permitted by State Density Bonus Law. The program also allows for affordable housing developers to request incentives from the City of Belmont, such as a reduction in site development standards or a modification of zoning code requirements or architectural requirements, which result in identifiable, financially sufficient, and actual cost reductions. All five of the projects listed in Table 8 above utilized the density bonus program.

Building Standards

The maximum height allowed is 28 feet in single-family residential zones, 35 feet (two stories) in R-2 and R-3 multi-family residential zones, and 45-55 in R-4 and CMU zones; the village zoning districts allow up to 60-65 feet in height with provision of community benefits as detailed in the Belmont Village Specific Plan. The Belmont Community and City Council expressed significant concerns with any proposal to amend the zoning ordinance to allow increased building heights in the CMU zoning district. The City acknowledges that the Density bonus program and community benefits zoning currently enable developers to achieve building heights in excess of what the Belmont Zoning Ordinance permits, and that pipeline projects are regularly achieving densities well above 100 dwelling units per acres as reflected in Table 8 above.

Minimum lot area varies widely, from 5,000 square feet in the R1C district to one acre in the R-1E zone. Most lots in Belmont are zoned R-1A, B, or C and range from 5,000 to 9,600 square feet in area. The Zoning Ordinance establishes minimum dwelling unit size requirements for multi-family units in the R-3 and R-4 zones, ranging from 420 to 960 square feet depending on the number of bedrooms. These requirements ensure livability and

quality of housing, and given the number of multi-family residential projects currently under construction or in development review, these standard to not appear to constrain the development of affordable housing.

Residential Design Standards

In 2011, the City adopted Single Family Residential Design Guidelines which provide clear guidance to property owners and developers on compliance with both property development standards, as well as the entitlement findings that must be made for approval of a Single Family Residential Design Review project. The Design Guidelines have proven to be very useful in clarifying the City's expectations for development of single family residential properties.

In 2014, the Belmont City Council established a subcommittee to review the single-family development standards and design review process to determine whether revisions would be appropriate to help streamline the development and permitting process for single-family residential development and improvement projects. This subcommittee conducted a survey of several adjacent communities to compare development standards. One of the conclusions from this survey was that Belmont's setback and parking requirements are inconsistent and inflexible, not allowing for exceptions to be made to address common scenarios that exist within Belmont's single-family residential neighborhoods. In 2018 the City adopted amended design review regulations for single family and duplex residential development, offering updated and flexible objective design standards. These regulations, as augmented by the Residential Design Guidelines, provide a more simple, predictable, and consistent framework for review of residential projects, and allows for more improvement projects to be approved administratively by the Zoning Administrator. Since 2018, Belmont has seen a steady increase in single family residential improvement projects.

Open Space Requirements

To ensure adequate open space is provided in multi-family housing, the Zoning Ordinance requires minimum open space requirements in the R-3 and R-4 zones, and the Village Zoning districts. Residential developments are required to provide a minimum of 300 square feet of open space for each unit located on the ground floor, and an additional 150 square feet of open space for each unit located above the ground floor. The village zoning districts require 200 to 300 square feet up publicly accessible open space per unit. The following may be used to satisfy the open lot area requirement for each unit above the first floor: open roof decks, balconies, lanais, or other open structural areas made a part of the building and improved for outdoor living.

Parking Requirements

The City's parking requirements vary depending on housing type and anticipated parking needs. Parking standards are designed to address current parking needs generated by different types of residential development, as well as to correct historic policies that have contributed to a shortage in parking spaces today.

Table 9 summarizes the City's existing parking requirements. The City's parking requirements display flexibility to facilitate the development of housing for special needs groups. For instance, nursing homes and senior congregate care facilities are required to provide only one space per four beds. Dormitories and other student housing are required to provide only one space per every five beds.

Table 9: Residential Zones Parking Requirements

Housing Type	Spaces Per Unit		
	Covered	Open	Total
Single-Family	2	2	4
Accessory Dwelling Units	0	0	0
	Multi-Family (R-2, R-3, R-4)	1	1
2			
Multi-Family (CMU, RC, Village Districts)			
Minimum	Studios: 0.5 spaces minimum per unit One Bedroom: 1 space minimum per unit Two Bedroom: 1.5 spaces minimum per unit Three Bedroom or more : 2 spaces per unit		
Maximum	2 spaces per unit + 0.5 spaces per unit for guest parking		
	Nursing/Convalescent		One space per four beds
Student Housing	One space per five beds		

Source: City of Belmont Planning Department, Zoning Ordinance

Severally recently approved multi-family residential housing projects in Belmont have voluntarily provided parking in excess of the zoning required minimum in order to meet market demand for resident parking. While parking standards are not currently constraining multi-family residential development in Belmont, as infill development continues to occur, accommodating parking may constrain the development of small parcels due to the inefficiency of parking layouts on these small sites. The Belmont Village Specific Plan identified shared downtown parking facilities as a development preference to consolidate parking in the Belmont villages, and to offer relief to developers of small parcels. Additionally, housing built as part of a mixed-use project within 300 feet of a train station, or within the Belmont village area, may receive a 15 percent reduction in the required parking spaces. Housing developers have regularly received a parking reduction as a regulatory incentive for density bonus projects.

Flexibility in Development Standards

In the previous Housing Element cycle, Belmont implemented several programs aimed at establishing more flexible development standards to streamline the development review process and facilitate more housing development projects. In November 2017, the City adopted the Belmont Village Specific Plan which established new village zoning districts in the downtown area. The City also created a new Corridor Mixed Use zoning district which was applied to properties along the El Camino Real corridor. Both Downtown Belmont and El Camino Real corridor have long been designated priority development areas. These newly adopted zoning districts and development standards have served as a catalyst for a significant increase in housing development activity in Belmont.

As of May 2022, there are three multi-family residential projects under construction in Belmont, and five additional multi-family family projects under development review. This represents a total of 928 new housing units, 330 of which would be restricted as affordable units. All but one of these housing projects utilized new development standards from either the Village Zoning districts or Corridor Mixed-Use district. Developer feedback has been extremely positive, indicating that the new development standards allow projects to achieve required densities.

In 2018 the City adopted amended design review regulations for single-family and duplex residential development. These regulations, in conjunction with the 2011 Residential Design Guidelines, provide a more simple, predictable, and consistent framework for review of single-family residential projects. The updated

standards provide clear and consistent setback requirements, and a tiered design review threshold allowing for administrative review of single-family residential projects. Since 2018, the city has seen a substantial increase in the number of single-family residential improvement projects, and fewer requests for variances.

The City continues to offer two mechanisms for modifying residential development standards. Each mechanism is described as follows.

Variance Process

Variances may be granted for any and all site development standards to prevent or lessen practical difficulties and unnecessary physical hardships. Application for a variance is made to the Director of Community Development. A variance will be granted by the hearing body if the following findings are made:

- The strict or literal interpretation and enforcement of the specified regulation would result in practical difficulty or unnecessary physical hardship inconsistent with the objectives of the Zoning Ordinance.
- There are exceptional or extraordinary circumstances or conditions applicable to the property involved or to the intended use of the property which do not apply generally to other properties classified in the same zoning district.
- The strict or literal interpretation and enforcement of the specified regulation would deprive the applicant of privileges enjoyed by the owners of other properties classified in the same zoning district.
- The granting of the Variance will not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with the limitations on other properties classified in the same zoning district.
- The granting of the Variance will not be detrimental to the public health, safety or welfare, or materially injurious to properties or improvements in the vicinity.

Planned Development District

The Planned Development (PD) district accommodates various types of uses, such as single-family and multi-family residential developments, neighborhood and community shopping centers, professional and administrative areas, and other uses or a combination of uses that can be made appropriately as part of a Planned Unit Development (PUD). The PD district is established to allow flexibility of design that is in accordance with the objectives and spirit of the General Plan.

During previous planning periods, the City of Belmont used the Planned Development District to facilitate the construction of various types of housing. For example, the Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish constructed the “Sunrise Assisted Living” facility, a three-story facility providing 62 independent units and 16 institutional units. The City used the Planned Development process in October 2014 to entitle a mixed-use project with housing units above retail at 576-600 El Camino Real in the Downtown. In October 2021 the City approved a 16-unit market rate townhome project at 800 Laurel Street with a Planned Development zoning designation that allowed the project to provide medium density residential housing (townhomes) near the Belmont Village Specific Plan area and the Belmont Caltrain Station. Without the PD designation, requiring these projects to adhere to the existing zoning standards would have been challenging and reduced the total number of units built.

The PD zone is intended to enable the City to modify site development standards to facilitate development projects. In addition, the project can be presented as a complete package and potentially avoid the additional time and costs associated with multiple variances. However, because a zoning change requires multiple hearings and a legislative action, the PD process may extend the total development review time.

Fees and Exactions

Belmont collects planning and development fees to cover the costs of processing permits and providing the necessary services and infrastructure related to new development. Permit processing fees are intended to reimburse the City for actual administrative costs. Fees are imposed by the Planning, Building and Public Works Departments. Table 10 summarizes fees charged to developers of recently permitted residential projects in Belmont.

Table 10: Residential Project Development Fees - Belmont (2022)

	<i>Single Family Dwelling</i> <i>55 Ralston Ranch</i>	<i>Multifamily Apartment (100% Affordable)</i> <i>1300 El Camino Real</i>	<i>Multifamily Apartment (15% Affordable)</i> <i>1325 Old County Rd</i>	<i>Multifamily Apartment (15% Affordable)</i> <i>815 Old County Rd</i>
Project Assumptions				
Project Size (units)	1	66	250	177
Living Area per Unit (sq. ft.)	2,180	1,106	898	868
Building Size (sq. ft.)	2,180	72,978	224,468	153,685
Construction Costs per Unit	300,000	453,472	240,013	223,292
Project Valuation	300,000	29,929,181	60,003,296	39,522,730
Development Review Fees				
Departmental Review				
<i>SB 330 Preliminary Review</i>				1,743
<i>Planning Review</i>	4,058	33,463	32,538	21,532
<i>Engineering Review</i>	1,772	38,460	18,295	12,075
<i>Fire Review</i>	523	401	2,500	1,335
<i>Geologic Review</i>	3,185		2,500	4,000
Environmental Review - CEQA				
<i>Categorical Exemption Fee</i>	216			
<i>Recordation Fee (County)</i>	50			
<i>Initial Study & Neg Dec/MND</i>			5,074	3,000
<i>Public Notice Fee</i>	300	238	300	312
<i>EIR (Consultant)</i>		27,238		14,385
Other Development Review Fees				
<i>Tentative Parcel Map</i>		20,613		
Total Development Review Fees	\$10,104	\$120,413	\$61,207	\$58,382
Building Permits & Fees				
Plan Checks				
<i>Building Plan Check</i>	3,241	78,709	153,265	198,904
<i>Engineering Plan Check</i>	4,293	10,720	392,285	51,464
<i>Planning Plan Check</i>	1,745	41,757	81,966	107,102
<i>Accessibility Plan Check</i>		29,826	58,547	76,502
<i>Fire Plan Check</i>	267	4,005	3954	
Permits and Fees				
<i>Building Permit</i>	4,986	120,384	262,999	306,006
<i>Electrical Permit</i>	721	10,070	38,875	29,726
<i>Mechanical Permit</i>	789	4,978	73,122	23,093

	<i>Single Family Dwelling</i> <i>55 Ralston Ranch</i>	<i>Multifamily Apartment (100% Affordable)</i> <i>1300 El Camino Real</i>	<i>Multifamily Apartment (15% Affordable)</i> <i>1325 Old County Rd</i>	<i>Multifamily Apartment (15% Affordable)</i> <i>815 Old County Rd</i>
<i>Plumbing Permit</i>	799	8,498	39,300	31,002
<i>Inspection Deposit</i>		255,000	44,250	11,920
Other Fees				
<i>General Plan Maintenance Fee</i>	900	89,788	180,010	296,420
<i>Electronic Document Fee</i>	249	6,019	13,150	15,300
<i>NPDES Fee</i>		3,622	11,000	3,976
<i>SBSA (Sewer) Connection Fee</i>	12,025	793,637	2,737,765	2,243,259
<i>SMIP Residential (Seismic Tax)</i>	39	8,380	16,801	
<i>State Energy (Title 24)</i>	1,247	29,826	58,547	76,502
<i>California BSC Revolving Fund</i>	12	1,198	2,401	1,581
<i>Business License Tax</i>	646	68,793	137,963	
<i>Encroachment Permit Fees</i>	1,811	29,496		
<i>Negotiated Fees (Per DA's)</i>		285,185	850,000	40,000
Total Building Permits & Fees	\$33,771	\$1,879,892	\$5,156,200	\$3,512,757
Total Planning & Building Fees	\$43,875	\$2,000,305	\$5,217,407	\$3,571,139
Planning & Building Fees per Unit	\$43,875	\$30,308	\$20,870	\$20,176
Planning & Building Fees as Proportion of Development Cost	11%	6%	9%	9%
Other Permits & Fees				
Impact Fees				
<i>Park Development Impact Fee</i>	5,625	268,121	1,010,507	1,547,856
<i>Transportation Impact Fee</i>		n/a		200,000
<i>Public Art In-Lieu Fee</i>				395,227
<i>School Fees (\$4.08/sf)</i>	8,894	297,750	915,829	627,035
Total Impact Fees	\$14,519	\$565,871	\$1,926,336	\$2,770,118
Impact Fees per Unit	\$14,519	\$8,574	\$7,705	\$15,650
Impact Fees as Proportion of Development Cost	5%	2%	3%	7%
Total Fees	\$58,394	\$2,566,176	\$7,143,743	\$6,341,257
Total Fees per Unit	\$58,394	\$38,881	\$28,575	\$35,826
Total Fees as Proportion of Total Development Cost	19%	9%	12%	16%

Source: City of Belmont, May 2022

Table 10 indicates that total fees for a 3-bedroom, 2,180 square-foot single family residential unit would be approximately \$58,393, approximately nineteen percent of the estimated development costs. The Planning and Building fees account for eleven percent of the total fees for a new single-family house. This is typical given that almost all of the few remaining vacant single family residential lots in Belmont are constrained by steep slopes, limited access, or heavy vegetation and will likely require geologic and engineering review.

The total fees per unit for multi-family residential apartment projects range from approximately \$38,881 per unit in a 66-unit project, down to \$28,575 per unit in a larger 250-unit project. These fees also represent

between 9 and 14 percent of the estimated development costs for these projects. The Planning and Building fees account for between six percent and nine percent of the total fees for new multi-family residential development projects in Belmont, while the development impact, in-lieu and mitigation fees account for between two percent and seven percent of the total development costs.

The City offers two programs to mitigate the impact of development fees on affordable housing. In 1990, the City passed a resolution that allows the Planning Director to waive fees for non-profit developers who provide affordable housing units. Recently approved projects providing affordable housing units have also successfully negotiated deferred submittal of certain development fees to help with project financing. The Density Bonus program also allows for the waiver or modification of fees as an additional financial incentive for projects that are entitled to a density bonus under the State density bonus law. In 2020 and 2021 the Belmont City Council held study sessions to review development impact and in-lieu fees and confirmed that Belmont had fees in place that were consistent with surrounding jurisdiction and not higher than surrounding jurisdictions. Therefore, development impact, in-lieu and mitigation fees are not considered to be a constraint to housing development in San Mateo County.

Building Codes and Enforcement

A variety of federal, State, and local building and safety codes are adopted for the purposes of preserving public health and safety, as well as ensuring the construction of safe and decent housing. At times code requirements increase the cost of such housing. However, these codes are not considered a specific constraint on development in Belmont, since: all projects must comply; most other jurisdictions in the region have adopted similar codes; and the purpose of the codes is to protect public health and safety. The codes the City has adopted, and other codes with which all projects must comply, include: building codes, accessibility standards, energy standards, specific codes to reduce hazards, and other related ordinances.

International Building Codes

The State has adopted and modified the recent edition of the International Building Code (IBC), which establishes standards of construction and inspections to ensure code compliance. Through the adoption process the code is renamed the California Building Code (CBC). In turn, local jurisdictions must enforce the CBC, although they may amend the code if appropriate and if findings can be made. The CBC also prescribes minimum insulation requirements to improve noise protection and energy efficiency. Although these standards increase housing costs and may impact the viability of older properties that need to be brought up to current code standards, the intent of the code is to provide structurally sound, safe, and efficient housing. Moreover, the Code is used throughout California.

Code Enforcement Program

The City administers a Code Enforcement Program that aims to preserve and maintain the livability and quality of neighborhoods. Code enforcement staff investigates violations of property maintenance standards as defined in the Municipal Code as well as other complaints and informs property owners of substandard building conditions and compliance options.

Housing Accessibility

Chapter 11A of the California Building Code requires new multi-unit residential construction to provide accessible and adaptable units for individuals who may have disabilities. The code requires certain design standards for apartment buildings with three or more units and condominiums with four or more units. These include: (1) Accessible ground floor units or buildings equipped with an elevator; (2) adaptive design features for the interior of the unit; (3) accessible public use and common use portions; and (4) sufficiently sized openings to allow wheelchair access. Before permit issuance, plans are reviewed for compliance and inspections are performed.

Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit

Urban development is a major contributor to stormwater-caused pollution. Development or redevelopment of property represents an opportunity to incorporate post-construction controls that can reduce water quality impacts over the life of the project. The Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit (MRP), adopted by the Water Board in September 2021, includes prescriptive requirements for incorporating post-construction stormwater control/LID measures into new development and redevelopment projects than the previous countywide stormwater permit. These stormwater treatment requirements are to be met by using evapotranspiration, infiltration, rainwater harvesting and reuse. Where these treatment measures are infeasible, landscape-based biotreatment is allowed. These requirements are known as Provision C.3 and 6.3 requirements.

Provision C.3 establishes thresholds for which new development and redevelopment projects must comply with Provision C.3. Regardless of a project's need to comply with Provision C.3, municipalities must ensure that projects receiving development permits include Provision C.3 construction best management practices (BMPs) for both on-site and off-site stormwater management. These project conditions of approval require appropriate site design, source control measures, and, in some cases, treatment measures.

Thresholds for determining whether Provision C.3 applies to a project are based on the amount of impervious surface that is created and/or replaced by a project. The threshold for requiring stormwater treatment is 5,000 square feet of impervious surface for uncovered parking areas (stand-alone or part of another use), restaurants, and auto service facilities and retail gasoline outlet projects. Additionally, all projects which create and/or replace 2,500 sq. ft. to 10,000 sq. ft., including detached single-family residences that are not part of a larger plan of development, must implement at least one type of approved treatment measures.

To assist developers of residential projects with municipal regional stormwater permit compliance, the City of Belmont has set up a webpage that provides general program information, the C.3 and C.6 development review checklists in both PDF and excel format, and the checklist for smaller projects. The municipal regional stormwater compliance requirements are typically discussed with developers at the early design review phases to ensure proper treatments are implemented into the project design. Since the required treatment measures typically will take up spaces in the site, early planning will reduce the need for major site design revisions at a later stage. The Public Works Department has set up permit fee schedule for administrating these requirements which are reflected in Table 10.

Development Review Process

Belmont's process for reviewing housing proposals depends on the type and complexity of the project, and whether a density bonus and development waivers or exceptions are being requested. This section reviews the current development review process for housing projects that do not require a legislative action.

Proposals for new housing are processed in two phases: 1) neighborhood outreach; 2) entitlement review, including project design review and conditional use permit review, if applicable.

Review Process Steps

Step #1: Outreach. All new housing projects which are reviewed by the Planning Commission or City Council must implement a Neighborhood Outreach Strategy. The goal of this process is to facilitate a positive and constructive dialogue among neighbors. To further that end, the Strategy must include a proposal for contacting neighbors, informing neighbors of the project through mail or a meeting, and receiving feedback in advance of the City's review.

Step #2: Entitlement Review. The City of Belmont has worked to adopt objective design review criteria for both single-family and multi-family residential development that simplify and streamline the entitlement review process. Additionally, the City adopted reduced thresholds for single-family residential improvement projects

that allow administrative approval of most modifications and additions to single-family homes. If a conditional use permit is required for certain multi-family residential projects, the design review and use permit are processed simultaneously to reduce processing times. To begin the process, the developer submits a site plan, landscaping plan, and architectural drawings to the Zoning Administrator. After review and determination that the application is complete, the Director of Community Development either approved the project administratively or refers the application to the Planning Commission for review and approval.

Development Review Process Time Frames

Table 11 describes the amount of time needed for various types of projects to be reviewed.

Table 11: Residential Project Development Fees - Belmont (2022)

Development Type	Approval Type	Approving Authority	Time Frame for Review (Days) ¹		
			Determine Completeness of Application	Determine Environmental Review ²	Maximum Time to Approve/ Disapprove Project ³
Single-Family					
Tier 1 – Less than 400 s.f., or carport enclosures/additions that do not increase footprint	Building Permit	Building Official	30	N/A	45
Tier 2 – Less than 900 s.f.	Design Review	Zoning Administrator			45-60
Tier 3 – New homes, grading < 500 c.y., additions > 900 s.f., CEQA Required	Design Review	Planning Commission		30	60-120
Multi-Family					
EIR Required	Design Review; CUP for housing on the ground floor in CMU or village districts	Planning Commission; City Council Required for Development Agreements	30	30	270-360
EIR Required (at least 49% affordable)					270-360
Negative Declaration Required					120-240
CEQA Exempt					90-180
Accessory Dwelling Units					
ADU applications meeting all ministerial standards	Building Permit	Building Official	10	N/A	45
ADU’s proposed as part of a Tier-3 single family design review project	Design Review	Planning Commission	30	30	60-120

1. Times listed for approval/disapproval do not take the time needed for any type of zoning amendment, such as the use of the PD district, into account.

2. Time required to determine whether an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration shall be required.

3. Maximum time required to act (approve or disapprove a permit application) from the date environmental review is complete or the determination of categorical exemption is made.

Source: Belmont Planning Department

As described in Table 11, the development review process can take a total of 2 to 6 months for a new single-family home, and 6 to 12 months for multi-family projects. Nearly all recently approved multi-family residential projects we able to eliminate or reduce environmental review by utilizing the Belmont General Plan EIR adopted by the City in 2017, which has significantly reduced development review processing times. Development review

times are also considerably shorter, by at least a month, when a complete application is submitted at the time of application.

In the case of single-family development, it takes the Community Development Department 30 days to determine if an application is complete, and then commonly another 30 days (two months in total) to get the application to the Planning Commission. If the application is incomplete, the process often takes as much as four months. If a multi-family developer is requesting development under the Planned Development (PD) zone change to allow for more flexible development standards, the rezoning process can take up to 18 months. Rezoning to a PD zone requires three public hearings. In addition to the zone change, there may be a variety of other issues to consider such as CEQA review, slope, grading, drainage and/or geotechnical issues, or the existence of protected trees. The zone change combined with several of these additional issues could extend the development review process to 9 to 18 months. However, if no zone change is required, the process takes between 6 to 8 months.

The current Housing Element implemented a program that eliminates any time used to determine the level of environmental review for secondary dwelling units, as these are generally CEQA-exempt; caps the number of days needed to act on a CEQA-exempt single-family unit permit application to 60 days; and, caps the number of days needed to act on a multi-family permit application that requires an EIR to 180 days (90 days if the project requires an EIR and at least 49 percent of the units are affordable), and to 60 days if the project requires a Negative Declaration or is CEQA-exempt.

In order to provide efficient and clear information from both the City website as well as in person at the Permit Center, the City developed new handouts, including a new “Frequently Asked Questions” document. These documents have been extremely well received by the public.

Senate Bill 35 Streamline Processing

Senate Bill (SB) 35, passed in 2017, requires jurisdictions that have not approved enough housing projects to meet their RHNA to provide a streamlined, ministerial entitlement process for housing developments that incorporate affordable housing. Per SB 35, the review and approval of proposed projects with at least 50 percent affordability in the City⁶ must be based on objective standards and cannot be based on subjective design guidelines. However, to be eligible, projects must also meet a long list of other criteria, including prevailing wage requirements for projects. In order for applicants to take advantage of SB 35, per Government Code Section 65913.4(10)(b)(1)(a)(et seq.) they need to submit a Notice of Intent and jurisdictions need to give Native American tribes an opportunity for consultation. In 2020 the City of Belmont amended the Belmont Zoning Ordinance to ensure that only objective development standards are utilized in analysis of housing projects, and to establish a ministerial review process for qualifying housing projects. Belmont eliminated the requirement for a CUP for new multi-family housing constructed within a multi-family district. These steps further streamline the pre-application and design review process to further introduce efficiencies during planning application reviews.

The City of Belmont has identified Housing Element Policy H.4.1 to update the City Website with information and resources for SB 35 streamlined ministerial review, including provision of a Notice of Intent form and information about the process making it easy for developers to consider this option.

Senate Bill 330 Processing Procedure

Senate Bill 330, Housing Crisis Act of 2019, prohibits cities and counties from enacting a development policy, standard, or condition that would impose or enforce design standards that are not objective design standards on or after January 1, 2020 [Government Code Section 663300 (b)(C)]. The bill also established specific requirements and limitations on development application procedures.

Per SB 330, housing developers may submit a “preliminary application” for a residential development project. Submittal of a preliminary application allows a developer to provide a specific subset of information on the proposed housing development before providing the full amount of information required by the local government for a housing development application. Submittal of the preliminary application secures the applicable development standards and fees adopted at that time. The project is considered vested, and all fees and standards are frozen, unless the project changes substantially.

The City of Belmont has developed a preliminary application form consistent with SB 330. In addition, the bill limits the application review process to 30 days, for projects less than 150 units, and 60 days, for projects greater than 150 units, and no more than five total public hearings, including planning commission, design review, and city council.

SB 330 also prohibits cities and counties from enacting a development policy, standard, or condition that would have the effect of: (A) changing the land use designation or zoning to a less intensive use or reducing the intensity of land use within an existing zoning district below what was allowed on January 1, 2018; (B) imposing or enforcing a moratorium on housing development; (C) imposing or enforcing new design standards established on or after January 1, 2020, that are not objective design standards; or (D) establishing or implementing certain limits on the number of permits issued.

Design Review Process

As demonstrated in Table 11, several types of housing are subject to the City’s design review process. In the case of multi-family development requiring a use permit, design review and use permits are processed concurrently by the Planning Commission. The current Zoning Ordinance spells out the items that applicants must submit for design review (scale drawings of the site, a site plan, architectural drawings, a landscape plan). The City has taken additional steps to simplify the Design Review process as summarized below.

As previously noted, Belmont has adopted Residential Design Guidelines which provide clear guidance to property owners and developers for compliance with both property development standards, as well as the entitlement findings that must be made for approval of a Single-Family Residential Design Review project. The Design Guidelines have proven to be very useful in clarifying the City’s expectations for development of single-family residential properties and have helped streamline entitlement review process by reducing the number of non-compliance or incomplete items.

Completion of the Belmont Village Specific Plan and establishing the Corridor Mixed Use zoning district included adoption of form-based objective design standards for multi-family residential developments (Program 2.3 in the previous Housing Element). The updated design standards are clear for developers, easy to administer for City staff, and have facilitated several high-quality multi-family residential projects completing design review in reduced timeframes.

In 2018 Belmont adopted amended design review regulations for single family and duplex residential development. These regulations, as augmented by the Residential Design Guidelines, provide a more simple, predictable, and consistent framework for review of residential projects, and allows more improvement projects to be approved administratively. Since 2018, the City has seen a steady increase in single family residential improvement projects.

The residential design guidelines, updated zoning standards, and simplified residential design review process have ensured that applicants and community members, as well as the City Council, Planning Commission, and City staff know the review criteria and understand the applicable design review principles at the outset of a project, helping to streamline and add more clarity to the project review process.

Conditional Use Permit Process

Multi-family residential uses on the ground floor in the CMU or Village Districts require a CUP, which is processed concurrently with design review and requires action by the Planning Commission. Multi-family residential uses above the ground floor on these district, and in other zoning districts are permitted by right. The Commission may grant the CUP when the proposed use is in accordance with the provisions of the General Plan and the Zoning Code, and the following conditions have been met:

- The location is compatible to land uses in the general neighborhood and does not unduly burden existing transportation, utilities, and service facilities;
- The site can accommodate the proposed use and various development standards required by the Zoning Code;
- The site will be served by streets of capacity sufficient to carry the traffic generated by the proposed use; and,
- The proposed use will not adversely affect other property in the vicinity or the general welfare of the city.

Belmont has several mechanisms in place to minimize the impact that CUPs have on the development review process. In addition to the inclusion of objective design standards for review of housing projects, the Zoning Code provides that applications for discretionary reviews be processed concurrently. Thus, developers can secure approval of design review and conditional approval at the same time. In addition, the Zoning Code allows the Director of Community Development to administratively approve projects in a limited number of cases. These cases are the following:

- The Director may approve first-time exceptions to floor area standards for single-family home projects that involve garage additions of 450 square feet or less, and for interior additions of 350 square feet or less, without a CUP (Zoning Code Section 4.2.10.E)
- The Director may review/approve minor building additions to residential structures in the Planned Development (PD) Zone without a CUP (Zoning Code Section 12.12)
- The Director may approve pre-approved (by the Planning Commission) colors for signs, awnings, and repainting of buildings. The Director may also approve the replacement, relocation, and/or addition of windows, doors, awnings, and minor modifications not adding floor area (Zoning Code Section 13.5)

Constraints to Housing for Persons with Disabilities

The City of Belmont continues to support the development of housing opportunities for persons with disabilities, including those with development disabilities. The City currently has a variety of special needs housing, which was previously funded by the former Belmont Redevelopment Agency (dissolved February 2012) and continues to be funded by the City in its capacity as the Housing Successor Agency. The City continues to actively support the development of housing for the disabled through the Planned Development Zone and flexible development standards.

As of January 2002, Section 65008 of the Government Code was amended. As a result, housing element law now requires localities to include the following in the preparation and adoption of the housing element: 1) an analysis of potential and actual constraints upon housing for persons with disabilities; 2) demonstration of efforts to remove governmental constraints; and, 3) inclusion of various programs or a means of reasonable accommodations for housing designed for persons with disabilities.

As part of the Housing Element process, Belmont has analyzed the zoning ordinance, the entitlement review process, development standards, and building codes to identify potential constraints for the development of housing for persons with disabilities. Where impediments were found, the Programs Section of the Housing

Element proposes specific actions and implementation schedules to remove such impediments. The following section summarizes findings from the constraint analysis and proposed programs.

Zoning and Land Use

The Belmont Zoning Ordinance facilitates a range of housing types and prices suitable to economic segments of the community. This includes single-family and multi-family housing. During the RHNA-4 planning period, the following zoning ordinance amendments were adopted to comply with State and federal law and promote development of special needs housing:

- The Zoning Ordinance provides definitions for residential care facilities and small residential care facilities (those serving six or fewer clients) and confirms that a nursing or convalescent home is considered a residential care facility. The Zoning Ordinance further clarifies that small residential care facilities are a residential use permitted by right in any residential zone, while large residential care facilities are permitted in residential zoning districts with approval of a Conditional Use Permit; and,
- To address the increased need for emergency homeless shelters, the City of Belmont created the S-2 Emergency Shelter Combining District which allows emergency shelters by right on certain properties in the C-3 (Highway Commercial) and C-4 (Service Commercial) Zoning Districts. In total 31 parcels are included in this shelter overlay district; and,
- The Zoning Ordinance includes definitions for both Supportive Housing and Transitional Housing, and confirms that both are considered a permitted residential use and only subject to those restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings in the same zone; and,
- Apartment hotel, efficiency units or single room occupancy (SRO) units are a type of housing that serves very-low-income households. The Zoning Ordinance defines this type of housing as a dwelling unit containing only one habitable room for occupancy by no more than two (2) persons and containing a minimum of 220 square feet of living space. These units are considered a residential use and subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone; and,
- The Zoning Ordinance definition of "Family" has been updated to define a family as a group of individuals living together in a dwelling unit as a single housekeeping unit under a common housekeeping management plan based on an internally structured relationship providing organization and stability. Previous references to traditional family or blood relationships have been removed.

Continuing the City's efforts to support special needs populations and housing for persons with disabilities, this Housing Element identifies several policies and actions for the City to complete during the next planning period:

- **Policy H.1.6.** Conduct a comprehensive audit of the zoning ordinance and adopt any changes needed Objective Design Standards for multi-family residential projects and mixed-use projects with a residential component to comply with State law.
- **Policy H.1.7.** Amend the Zoning Code to establish a By-Right designation for housing sites reused from prior Housing Elements for housing projects that propose a minimum of 20% affordable units.
- **Policy H.1.8.** Update zoning to be consistent with AB 2162 to allow by right 100% affordable housing that has 25% or 12 units of permanent supportive housing, where multifamily or mixed-use housing is permitted.
- **Policy H.1.9.** Update zoning to allow mobile home parks as a special use in all residential zones to be consistent with Government Code Section 65852.7.
- **Policy H.1.10.** Update zoning to define farmworker housing and allow farmworker housing within the districts to be determined, consistent with state requirements.
- **Policy H.1.11.** Update zoning to define low barrier navigation centers and allow them in the same zones where emergency shelters are permitted, consistent with State requirements.

Reasonable Accommodations Requests

Requests for the installations of ramps or interior modifications are typically processed over the counter and do not require any special review. Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant must submit plans, which are reviewed by City staff. Applicants may remodel, add up to 400 square feet, or add exterior ramps with only ministerial approval and without a public hearing.

In 2014, the City adopted Zoning Ordinance Section 27, creating a simple procedure for residents to request reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities seeking equal access to housing under the Federal Fair Housing Act and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act. The ordinance clearly defines application requirements and permitting procedures for residents seeking these types of accommodations to ensure such requests can be efficiently processed. Requests made for a reasonable accommodation without any accompanying application for another approval, permit or entitlement, are reviewed administratively by the Community Development director.

Building Codes and Development Regulations

As described previously, the City enforces Chapter 11A of the California Building Code which requires certain design standards for apartment buildings with three or more units and for condominiums with four or more units. These requirements include: (1) Accessible ground floor units or buildings equipped with an elevator; (2) adaptive design features for the interior of the unit; (3) accessible public use and common use portions; and, (4) sufficiently sized openings to allow wheelchair access.

Summary of Housing Constraints

This biggest constraint concerning the development of housing – especially that which is affordable – is the very high cost of development, and the lack of financing to support that development. While these non-governmental constraints are generally out of the City’s control, they can be partially mitigated in Belmont by leveraging local financial resources and assets towards development and preservation of affordable and special needs housing units. Belmont’s proposed housing policies include several actions to create funding priorities and direct funding towards development of affordable housing and housing for special needs groups.

State law (California Government Code, Section (a)[5]) requires Housing Elements to contain an analysis of governmental policies and regulations that can result in both positive and negative effects on the availability and affordability of housing. Potential government constraints to housing include zoning regulations, development standards, infrastructure requirements, permit and development impact fees, and the development approval processes. While government policies and regulations are intended to serve public objectives and further the public good, the City recognizes that its actions can potentially constrain the availability and affordability of housing to meet the community’s future needs.

As detailed in the Housing Constraints section of the Housing Element, Belmont has recently adopted several regulatory documents and residential design guidelines that help to simplify and streamline the development review and approval process. The City has identified several zoning code modifications, including increased heights, increased floor area ratios, and elimination of the maximum density metric, that could further eliminate potential barriers to housing development and has included a Housing Element program amend the zoning ordinance. Helping developers to utilize various streamlined development review opportunities can also help reduce development timelines and costs, and the City had identified an action to enhance information and outreach related to SB 35 streamlined ministerial review. The Housing Element further includes policies and programs that address potential constraints to provision of housing for special needs groups and ensure there is opportunity for more special needs housing to be created. Further detail is provided in the Programs and Policies chapter of the Housing Element.

Appendix C

Housing Resources



RESOURCES AND SITES METHODOLOGY TABLE OF CONTENTS

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BELMONT RESOURCES AND SITES METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

This appendix presents information on resources and funding available to support the creation of housing, especially that which is affordable, in the City of Belmont.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The extent to which Belmont can achieve its Housing Element goals and objectives is in large part dependent on the availability of financial resources for implementation. A variety of funds are available to support affordable housing activities in the City, described below. Many, if not most, of these funds do not flow directly to the City, but rather are administered through the County, the State, or the federal government.

City Funds

Housing Successor Agency

The primary local source of funds for affordable housing in Belmont has traditionally been the former Redevelopment Agency's Low- and Moderate-Income Housing Fund. However, due to passage of Assembly Bill (AB)x1 26, redevelopment agencies across California were eliminated as of February 1, 2012, removing the primary local tool for creating affordable housing. With the subsequent passage of AB 1484 in June 2012, the Supplemental Educational Revenue Augmentation Funds (SERAF) borrowed by the State from Redevelopment Agencies Low and Moderate Income Housing Funds were required to be repaid and deposited into each Housing Successor Agency's Housing Asset Fund. According to the fiscal year 2023 budget, the Belmont Housing Successor Agency expects to receive approximately \$4,000,000 in its Low- and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund in FY 2023, primarily from sale of properties. The Housing Successor Agency intends to contribute all of the revenues towards two 100% affordable housing projects.

Residential Housing Mitigation Fees

In 2017 the City adopted an ordinance establishing a housing mitigation fees on the construction of new residential projects to mitigate the burdens created by these new projects on the need for extremely low, very low, low and moderate-income housing and to increase and preserve the supply of housing affordable to households of extremely low, very low, low and moderate-incomes.

Commercial Development Linkage Fees

In 2017 the City adopted a new ordinance to establish a commercial linkage fee. The fee, which is collected when a building permit for a nonresidential use is issued, is to be used for the creation and preservation of affordable housing. It is calculated by using the gross floor area of net new commercial space, excluding structured parking. The fee rates are adjusted annually using the construction cost index, but the City maintains three tiers of pricing for the fee, with retail/service at the least expensive, hotel at middle pricing, and office/research at the highest rates.

Inclusionary Housing In-Lieu Fees

City Council Ordinance 2017-1126, adopted in 2017, established an inclusionary zoning fee for small for-sale residential projects of fewer than 25 units in lieu of providing an alternative, as defined in the ordinance. If in-lieu fees are levied, they are the same as the Residential Development Mitigation Fee.

County Funds

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

The County is an Entitlement jurisdiction under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. As such, the County receives funding from HUD on an annual basis and is able to provide grants to non-profit and governmental agencies to develop viable urban communities through the provision of services to the low- and moderate-income community. Programs and services include development of housing for persons with special needs; services to the elderly, those with disabilities, and children; expanding economic opportunities; and public improvements.

HOME Investment Partnership Program

The HOME program is a federal grant to that is also determined by formula allocations. HOME funds are directed toward the housing programs that assist persons at or below 60% of the median income, including acquisition, rehabilitation, new construction, tenant-based assistance, homebuyer assistance, planning and supportive services. Funding for this program is allocated to the County for projects in all non-entitlement areas, including Belmont.

Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)

ESG funds are used to provide shelter and related services to the homeless. The County Department of Conservation and Development (DCD) coordinates the allocation of ESG funds with the County's Homeless Program office and the Continuum of Care (CoC) Board.

Other Funding Sources

Table 1 identifies additional funding federal and State resources for affordable housing activities, including but not limited to new construction, acquisition, rehabilitation, and homebuyer assistance.

Table 1: Other Sources of Public Funding

Program	Description
<i>Federal Programs</i>	
Brownfields Grant Funding Program	Resources available for the cleanup of eligible publicly- or privately-held properties to facilitate the reuse/redevelopment of contaminated sites.
Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grant Program	Support the implementation of comprehensive plans expected to revitalize public and/or assisted housing and facilitate neighborhood improvements.
Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program	Provides affordable funding to develop essential community facilities in rural areas.
Continuum of Care (CoC) Program	Funding is available on an annual basis through HUD to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families.
Farm Labor Housing Direct Loans & Grants (Section 514)	Provides affordable financing to develop housing for domestic farm laborers.
Housing Choice Vouchers	The government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to afford housing through rental subsidies that pays the difference between the current fair market rent and what a tenant can afford to pay (i.e., 30 percent of their income).
Home Ownership for People Everywhere (HOPE)	Provides grants to low-income people to achieve homeownership.
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	Funds are made available countywide for supportive social services, affordable housing development, and rental assistance to persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Housing Preservation Grants	Grants to sponsoring organizations for the repair or rehabilitation of housing owned or occupied by low- and very-low-income rural citizens.
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program	Tax credits for the for the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of rental housing for lower-income households. Project equity is raised through the sale of tax benefits to investors. 4% and 9% credits available.
Rural Rental Housing: Direct Loans	Direct loans for construction or rehabilitation of affordable, rural multi-family rental housing.
Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program	Loans to CDBG entitlement jurisdictions for capital improvement projects that benefit low- and moderate-income persons.
HUD Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program	Interest-free capital advance to private, non-profit sponsors to cover the costs of construction, rehabilitation, or acquisition of very low-income senior housing.
HUD Section 221(d)(3) and 221(d)(4)	Insures loans for construction or substantial rehabilitation of multi-family rental, cooperative, and single-room occupancy housing.
Section 502 Direct Loan Program	USDA Section 502 Direct Loan Program provides homeownership opportunities for low- and very-low-income families living in rural areas.
Section 811 Project Rental Assistance	Section 811 Project Rental Assistance offers long-term project-based rental assistance funding from HUD. Opportunities to apply for this project-based assistance are through a Notice of Funding Availability published by CalHFA.

State Programs

Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program (AHSC)	Funds land use, housing, transportation, and land preservation projects that support infill and compact development and GHG emissions.
CalHome	Grants to local public agencies and non-profits to assist first-time homebuyers become or remain homeowners through deferred-payment loans. Funds can also be used for ADU/JADU assistance (i.e., construction, repair, reconstruction, or rehabilitation).
CalHFA Residential Development Loan Program	Loans to cities for affordable, infill, owner-occupied housing developments.
Cleanup Loans and Environmental Assistance to Neighborhoods (CLEAN) Program	Department of Toxic Substances Control program that provides low-interest loans to investigate, cleanup, and redevelop abandoned and underutilized urban properties.
California Emergency Solutions and Housing (CESH)	Grants for activities to assist persons experiencing or at-risk of homelessness.
California Self-Help Housing Program	Grants for sponsor organizations that provide technical assistance for low- and moderate-income families to build their homes with their own labor.
Community Development Block Grant-Corona Virus (CDBG-CV1) – CARES Act Funding	A subsidiary of the CDBG program that provides relief to eligible entities due to hardship caused by COVID-19.
Emergency Housing Assistance Program (EHAP)	Funds for emergency shelter, transitional housing, and related services for the homeless and those at risk of losing their housing.
Golden State Acquisition Fund (GSAF)	Short-term loans (up to five-years) to developers for affordable housing acquisition or preservation.
Homekey	Grants to acquire and rehabilitate a variety of housing types (e.g., hotels, motels, vacant apartment buildings) to serve people experiencing homelessness or who are also at risk of serious illness from COVID-19.
Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP)	\$500 million block grant program designed to provide direct assistance to cities, counties and CoCs to address the homelessness crisis.
Homeless, Housing Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) Program	HHAP Round 1: \$650 million grant to local jurisdictions to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address immediate homelessness challenges.

	Round 2: \$300 million grant that provides support to continue to build on regional collaboration to develop a unified regional response to homelessness.
Housing for a Healthy California (HHC)	Funding for supportive housing opportunities intended to create supportive housing for individuals who are recipients of or eligible for health provided through Medi-Cal.
Housing Navigators Program	\$5 million in funding to counties for the support of housing navigators to help young adults aged 18 to 21 secure and maintain housing, with priority given to young adults in the foster care system.
Housing-Related Parks Program	Funds the creation of new park and recreation facilities or improvement of existing park and recreation facilities that are associated with rental and ownership projects that are affordable to very low- and low-income households.
Infill Infrastructure Grant Program (IIG)	Grant funding for infrastructure improvements for new infill housing in residential and/or mixed-use projects.
Joe Serna, Jr., Farmworker Housing Grant (FWHG)	Grants and loans for development or rehabilitation of rental and owner-occupied housing for agricultural workers with priority for lower-income households.
Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) Grants	Assists cities and counties to plan for housing through providing one-time, non-competitive planning grants.
Local Housing Trust Fund Program (LHTF)	Lending for construction of rental housing projects with units restricted for at least 55 years to households earning less than 60%AMI. State funds matches local housing trust funds as down-payment assistance to first-time homebuyers.
Mobile-home Park Rehabilitation and Resident Ownership Program (MPRROP)	Low-interest loans for the preservation of affordable mobile-home parks.
Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) Program	Income tax credits to first-time homebuyers to buy new or existing homes.
Multi-Family Housing Program (MHP)	Low-interest, long-term deferred-payment permanent loans for new construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of permanent and transitional rental housing for lower-income households.
No Place Like Home	Invests in the development of permanent supportive housing for persons who need mental health services and are experiencing homelessness or chronic homelessness, or at risk of chronic homelessness.
Office of Migrant Services (OMS)	Provides grants to local government agencies that contract with HCD to operate OMS centers throughout the state for the construction, rehabilitation, maintenance, and operation of seasonal rental housing for migrant farmworkers.
Permanent Local Housing Allocation Program (PLHA)	Grants (competitive for non-entitlement jurisdictions) available to cities to assist in increasing the supply of affordable rental and ownership housing, facilitate housing affordability, and ensure geographic equity in the distribution of funds.
Predevelopment Loan Program (PDLP)	Short-term loans to cities and non-profit developers for the continued preservation, construction, rehabilitation, or conversion of assisted housing primarily for low-income households.
Regional Early Action Planning (REAP) Grants	Grant funding intended to help COGs and other regional entities collaborate on projects that have a broader regional impact on housing.
SB 2 Planning Grants Program	One-time funding and technical assistance to help local governments adopt and implement plans and process improvements that streamline housing approvals and accelerate housing production.
Supportive Housing Multi-Family Housing Program (SHMHP)	Low-interest loans to developers of permanent affordable rental housing that contain supportive housing units.

Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) Program	Competitive grants for planning and implementation of community-led development and infrastructure projects that achieve major environmental, health, and economic benefits in the state’s most disadvantaged communities.
Transit Oriented Development Housing Program (TOD)	Low-interest loans and grants for rental housing that includes affordable units near transit.
Transitional Housing Program (THP)	Funding to counties for child welfare services agencies to help young adults aged 18 to 25 find and maintain housing, with priority given to those previously in the foster care or probation systems.
Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program (VHHP)	Long-term loans for development or preservation of rental housing for very low- and low-income veterans and their families.
Workforce Housing Program	Government bonds issued to cities to acquire and convert market-rate apartments to housing affordable to moderate-/middle-income households, generally households earning 80% to 120% of AMI.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES

City of Belmont

The City of Belmont provides administrative services, housing and community development services to residents, developers, and others interested in housing issues. In addition, the City is responsible for oversight of the housing assets of the former Redevelopment Agency.

Housing Authority of the County of San Mateo

The City does not operate its own housing authority but is served by HACSM, which provides rental subsidies and manages and develops affordable housing for low-income families, seniors, and persons with disabilities in San Mateo County. It administers approximately 4,500 voucher through the Housing Choice Voucher Program and offers rental assistance for 180 units through the Project Based Voucher Program.

SITE INVENTORY OVERVIEW

Background and Legislative Context

A key component of the Housing Element is a projection of a jurisdiction’s housing supply and capacity for housing growth. State law requires that the element identify adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory-built housing, and mobile homes, and make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community. This includes an inventory of land suitable for residential development, including vacant sites and sites having potential for redevelopment, including analysis of the development capacity that can realistically be achieved for each site.

The purpose of the Sites Inventory is to evaluate whether there are sufficient sites with appropriate zoning to meet the RHNA goal. It is based on the City’s current land use designations and zoning requirements. The analysis does not include the economic feasibility of specific sites, nor does it take into consideration the owner’s intended use of the land now or in the future. It does not dictate where residential development will actually occur, and the decision whether or not to develop any particular site always remains with the owner of the property, not the City. Based on previous Housing Elements,

the City anticipates that some of the sites on the list will be developed with new housing, some will not, and some housing will be built on sites not listed in the inventory.

A number of new housing laws have significantly changed how a sites inventory is developed, introducing changes to the following components of the site inventory.

- Design and development of the site inventory
- Requirements in the site inventory table
- Capacity calculation
- Infrastructure requirements
- Suitability of nonvacant sites
- Size of site requirements
- Locational requirements of identified sites
- Sites identified in previous housing elements
- Non-vacant site replacement unit requirements
- Rezone program requirements

These laws are further described below.

Affordable Housing Streamlined Approval Process. Senate Bill 35 (2017), Assembly Bill 168 (2020) and Assembly Bill 831 (2020). SB 35 created a streamlined, ministerial review process for qualifying multifamily, urban infill projects in jurisdictions that have failed to approve housing projects sufficient to meet their State-mandated RHNA. Among other requirements, to qualify for streamlining under SB 35, a project must incorporate one of two threshold levels of affordable housing: (1) 10 percent of the project's units in jurisdictions that have not approved housing projects sufficient to meet their RHNA for above moderate- income housing or have failed to submit an annual progress report as required under state law; or (2) 50 percent of the project's units in jurisdictions that have not approved housing projects sufficient to meet their RHNA for below moderate-income housing. AB 168 added a requirement to provide a formal notice to each California Native American tribe that is affiliated with the area of the proposed project. The Housing Element must describe the City's processing procedures related to SB 35.

Additional Housing Element Sites Analysis Requirements. Assembly Bill 879 (2017) and Assembly Bill 1397 (2017). These bills require additional analysis and justification of the sites included in the sites inventory of the city's Housing Element. The Housing Element may only count non-vacant sites included in one previous housing element inventory and vacant sites included in two previous housing elements if the sites are subject to a program that allows affordable housing by right. Additionally, the bills require additional analysis of non-vacant sites and additional analysis of infrastructure capacity, and place size restrictions on all sites.

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing. Assembly Bill 686 (2017). AB 686 law ensures that public entities, including local governments, administer their programs relating to housing and urban development in a manner affirmatively to further the purposes of the federal Fair Housing Act and do not take any action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. It also requires that housing elements of each city and county promote and affirmatively further fair housing opportunities throughout the community for all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, familial status, or disability, and other characteristics protected by the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, Government Code Section 65008, and any other state and federal fair housing and planning law. AB 686 requires jurisdictions to assess fair housing in the housing element, prepare the housing element site inventory through the lens of affirmatively furthering fair housing, and include program(s) to affirmatively further fair housing.

No-Net-Loss Zoning. Senate Bill 166 (2017). SB 166 amended the No-Net-Loss rule to require that the land inventory and site identification programs in the Housing Element include sufficient sites to accommodate the unmet RHNA. When a site identified in the Housing Element as available to accommodate the lower-income portion of the RHNA is actually developed for a higher income group, the city must either (1) identify, and rezone if necessary, an adequate substitute site or (2) demonstrate that the land inventory already contains an adequate substitute site.

AB 1397, Low (Chapter 375, Statutes of 2017). The law made several revisions to the site inventory analysis requirements of Housing Element Law. In particular, it requires stronger justification when nonvacant sites are used to meet housing needs, particularly for lower income housing, requires by right housing when sites are included in more than one housing element, and adds conditions around size of sites, among others.

Safety Element to Address Adaptation and Resiliency. Senate Bill 1035 (2018). SB 1035 requires the General Plan Safety Element to be reviewed and revised to include any new information on fire hazards, flood hazards, and climate adaptation and resiliency strategies with each revision of the housing element.

By Right Transitional and Permanent Supportive Housing. Assembly Bill 2162 (2018) and Assembly Bill 101 (2019). AB 2162 requires the city to change its zoning to provide a “by right” process and expedited review for supportive housing. The bill prohibits the city from applying a conditional use permit or other discretionary review to the approval of 100 percent affordable developments that include a percentage of supportive housing units, either 25 percent or 12 units, whichever is greater. The change in the law applies to sites in zones where multifamily and mixed uses are permitted, including in nonresidential zones permitting multifamily use. Additionally, AB 101 requires that a Low Barrier Navigation Center development be a use by right in mixed-use zones and nonresidential zones permitting multifamily uses if it meets specified requirements.

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs). Assembly Bill 2299 (2016), Senate Bill 1069 (2016), Assembly Bill 494 (2017), Senate Bill 229 (2017), Assembly Bill 68 (2019), Assembly Bill 881 (2019), Assembly 587 (2019), Senate Bill 13 (2019), Assembly Bill 670 (2019), Assembly Bill 671 (2019), Assembly Bill 3182 (2020). In recent years, multiple bills have added requirements for local governments related to ADU ordinances. The 2016 and 2017 updates to State law included changes pertaining to the allowed size of ADUs, permitting ADUs by right in at least some areas of a jurisdiction, and limits on parking requirements related to ADUs. More recent bills reduce the time to review and approve ADU applications to 60 days, remove lot size requirements and replacement parking space requirements and require local jurisdictions to permit junior ADUs. AB 68 allows an ADU and a junior ADU to be built on a single-family lot, if certain conditions are met. The State has also removed owner-occupancy requirements for ADUs, created a tiered fee structure that charges ADUs based on their size and location, prohibits fees on units of less than 750 square feet, and permits ADUs at existing multi-family developments. AB 671 requires the Housing Element to include plans to incentivize and encourage affordable ADU rentals. AB 3182 prohibits homeowner’s associations from imposing rental restrictions on ADUs.

Density Bonus and Development Incentives. Assembly Bill 1763 (2019) and Assembly Bill 2345 (2020). AB 1763 amended California’s density bonus law to authorize significant development incentives to encourage 100 percent affordable housing projects, allowing developments with 100 percent affordable housing units to receive an 80 percent density bonus from the otherwise maximum allowable density on the site. If the project is within half a mile of a major transit stop, the city may not apply any density limit to the project, and it can also receive a height increase of up to three additional stories (or 33 feet). In

addition to the density bonus, qualifying projects will receive up to four regulatory concessions. Additionally, the city may not impose minimum parking requirements on projects with 100 percent affordable housing units that are dedicated to special needs or supportive housing. AB 2345 created additional density bonus incentives for affordable housing units provided in a housing development project. It also requires that the annual report include information regarding density bonuses that were granted.

Housing Crisis Act of 2019. Senate Bill 330 (2019). SB 330 enacts changes to local development policies, permitting, and processes that will be in effect through January 1, 2025. SB 330 places new criteria on the application requirements and processing times for housing developments; prevents localities from decreasing the housing capacity of any site, such as through downzoning or increasing open space requirements, if such a decrease would preclude the jurisdiction from meeting its RHNA housing targets; prohibits localities from imposing a moratorium or similar restriction or limitation on housing development; prevents localities from establishing non-objective standards; and requires that any proposed demolition of housing units be accompanied by a project that would replace or exceed the total number of units demolished. Additionally, any demolished units that were occupied by lower-income households must be replaced with new units affordable to households with those same income levels.

Surplus Land Act Amendments. Assembly Bill 1486 and AB 1255 (2019). AB 1486 refines the Surplus Land Act to provide clarity and further enforcement to increase the supply of affordable housing. The bill requires the City to include specific information relating to surplus lands in the Housing Element and Housing Element Annual Progress Reports, and to provide a list of sites owned by a city or county that have been sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of in the prior year. AB 1255 requires the City to create a central inventory of surplus and excess public land each year. The City is required to transmit the inventory to HCD and to provide it to the public upon request.

AB 1486, Ting (Chapter 644, Statutes of 2019). The law expanded the definition of surplus land and added additional requirements on the disposal of surplus land. In addition, local agencies must send notices of availability to interested entities on a list maintained by HCD. This list and notices of availability are maintained on HCD's website. Local agencies must also send a description of the notice and subsequent negotiations for the sale of the land, which HCD must review, and within 30 days submit written finding of violations of law. Violations of the Surplus Land Act can be referred to the Attorney General. Finally, it adds a requirement in Housing Element Law for the jurisdiction to identify which of the sites included in the inventory are surplus property.

Housing Impact Fee Data. Assembly Bill 1483 (2019). AB 1483 requires the City to publicly share information about zoning ordinances, development standards, fees, exactions, and affordability requirements. The City is also required to update such information within 30 days of changes. This Housing Element describes governmental constraints on the production of housing, including a look at zoning requirements, development standards, fees, exactions, and affordability requirements. Changes in requirements made during the Housing Element planning period will also be reported as part of the City's annual Housing Element Progress Report.

SB 6, Beall (Chapter 667, Statutes of 2019). Jurisdictions are required to prepare the housing site inventory on forms developed by HCD and send an electronic version with their adopted housing element to HCD. HCD will then send those inventories to the Department of General Services by December 31 of each year.

Housing Opportunity and More Efficiency (HOME) Act. Senate Bill 9 (2022). Effective January 1, 2022, SB 9 requires the City to allow up to two residential dwelling units and residential lot splits in single-family zones. SB 9 allows for reduced standards, such as setbacks, minimum parcel dimensions, and parking. The City must apply objective zoning standards that do not preclude construction of up to two 800 square-foot units. To prevent displacement, the State does not allow SB 9 projects to demolish any affordable or rent controlled housing, or housing that has been occupied by a tenant within the last three years. Projects that meet the qualifying criteria and requirements must be ministerially approved and are not subject to CEQA review.

Senate Bill 10 (2022). SB 10 authorizes cities to adopt an ordinance to zone for up to ten units of residential density on any parcel located within transit rich or urban infill areas. If adopted, the ordinance allows ministerial approval of up to ten units (not counting ADUs or JADUs) at a height specified by the City. The intent of this bill is to streamline production of housing in urban infill neighborhoods with access to transit. SB 10 includes a sunset date of January 1, 2029.

Belmont's Regional Housing Needs Allocation

Per State law, the State of California, in conjunction with Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), has projected future population figures for the nine Bay Areas counties which translates into the need for additional housing units. Each jurisdiction is then assigned a portion of the regional need based on factors such as growth of population and adjusted by factors including proximity to jobs, and high resource areas that have excellent access to amenities such as good school and employment centers. This assignment is known as the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA). Each jurisdiction must ensure that there is enough land at appropriate zoning densities to accommodate its RHNA in its Housing Element in four income categories (very low-, low-, moderate- and above moderate-income). The RHNA for City of Belmont for the Housing Element 2023-2031 is 1,785 units, which are broken down by income category below.

Table 2: Belmont RHNA Targets Summary

Income Category	Very Low 50% AMI	Low 80% AMI	Moderate 120% AMI	Above Market Rate	Total
2023-31 Allocation	733	488	281	283	1,785

Table Source: Housing Element Cycle 6 RHNA Allocation

Although the Sites Inventory was prepared after extensive analysis, it is still in draft form and may be revised throughout 2022 in response to public input or HCD reviews before including into the final 2023-2031 Housing Element. The complete Sites Inventory is included as Appendix C.2. Housing Sites Inventory.

Site Inventory Methodology

City staff inventoried vacant and underutilized parcels in Belmont to determine what land is available for development at various levels of density. Types of sites included:

- Vacant sites zoned for residential use.
- Vacant sites zoned for nonresidential use that allow residential development.
- Residentially zoned sites, including non-residentially zoned sites with a residential overlay, that are capable of being developed at a higher density (non-vacant sites, including underutilized sites).
- Sites owned or leased by a city, county, or city and county.

The number of units that might be able to be developed at various affordability levels was then estimated, e.g., available land zoned at higher densities can be counted toward the very low- and low-income level needs, and land zoned at lower densities are counted toward the moderate and above moderate-income housing need. The analysis was then completed using the average residential densities for developments built on land in Belmont with various zoning designations over the past five years.

The City of Belmont's Sites Inventory for future housing includes property zoned for residential uses that is currently vacant as well as land that is underutilized. As seen in Table 3 below, the adequate sites analysis demonstrates that there is enough land to meet the City's RHNA. The analysis for affordable housing units for extremely low, very low, and low-income households is based on the assumption that land zoned at densities higher than 30 units to the acre can facilitate affordable housing development, given the City's inclusionary requirements of 15%. More than 50% of the City's below market rate housing would be developed on lands that are underutilized. However, the City is experiencing a high volume of residential and mixed-use redevelopment projects on these underutilized non-vacant sites and expects this trend to continue.

In addition, adoption of the Belmont Village Specific Plan (BVSP) in 2017, which does not include any maximum residential density metric, has meant that equivalent densities of more than 100 units per acre are regularly being attained for multi-family residential projects. The City of Belmont currently has five multi-family residential projects either under construction or in development review that exceed 100 units per acre, as reflected in the table below. For properties outside of the BVSP, the City offers density bonus and community benefit zoning incentives to comply with State law, and encourage and facilitate development of higher density affordable housing. The City has also identified a housing element program (Policy H.1.5) to eliminate the maximum residential density metric and increase the allowable Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for all properties in the Corridor Mixed Use (CMU) district to continue to encourage densities in excess of 100 dwelling units per acre.

Table 3: Current Residential Projects Exceeding 100 Dwelling Units Per Acre

Project Address	Site Acres	# of Units	Dwelling Units Per Acre	Project Status as of May 2022
815 Old County Road	1.74	177	102	Under Construction; 15% Affordable
580 Masonic Way	1.26	146	116	Application Submitted; 15% Affordable
1325 Old County Road	2.08	250	120	Under Construction; 15% Affordable
Hill Street at El Camino Real	0.30	37	123	Application submitted; 100% Affordable
608 Harbor Blvd.	0.73	103	142	Application Submitted; 15% Affordable

Site Inventory Approach

Staff conducted a site-by-site review of all potential development sites, citywide. As will be demonstrated below, staff currently believes that the RHNA, plus a reasonable buffer, can be accommodated with the changes proposed to eliminate the density metric in the Corridor Mixed Use (CMU) zoning district which includes all properties along El Camino Real and some along Old County Road.

Development Potential Analysis

Each site – or potential aggregation of sites – was analyzed to discern the likelihood and feasibility of development during the period 2023-2031. Factors such as underperforming or vacant uses, owner or developer interest, age and size of current improvements, site size, and site constraints were reviewed.

Depending on these considerations, sites were analyzed as likely or unlikely to develop/redevelop within the planning period. Samples analyses include, but are not limited to:

- National chain gas stations, national chain fast food restaurants, and community-serving grocery stores. The State has indicated these types of sites are the most difficult to justify including in an inventory. No sites in this category are included in the inventory.
- Sites that are extremely small with little opportunity for aggregation, sites that may require substantial environmental clean-up, and other heavily constrained sites. No sites in this category are included in the inventory.
- Sites with existing uses that could be redeveloped along with adjacent parcels but which may have multiple owners, small underperforming strip malls, and certain office developments. Many of the City's sites are within this category.
- Sites that have uses on them but in which a developer has expressed interest in the site, shopping malls with significant potential for redevelopment, adjacent sites with only one or two owners, and low-density commercial developments in high-density areas. Many of the City's sites are within this category.
- Large or consolidated sites with potential for substantial development, vacant sites, or sites with proposed or soon to be proposed projects and approved projects that have not yet been built. Majority of the City's sites are in this category and have either proposed or approved projects that have not yet been built.

Zoned Versus Realistic Capacity

When establishing realistic unit capacity calculations, the jurisdiction must consider current development trends of existing or approved residential developments at a similar affordability level in that jurisdiction, as well as the cumulative impact of standards such as maximum lot coverage, height, open space, parking, and floor area ratios. The capacity methodology must be adjusted to account for any limitation as a result of availability and accessibility of sufficient water, sewer, and dry utilities. For non-residential zoned sites (i.e., mixed-use areas or commercial sites that allow residential development), the capacity methodology must account for the likelihood of residential development on these sites. While a site may be zoned to accommodate, say, 100 units, site constraints or other development standards may preclude development to the full 100 units.

Currently, properties located within the Belmont Village Specific Plan are not subject to a maximum density metric, but instead rely primarily of Floor Area Ratio and objective design standards to determine development capacity. The City has conducted an extensive analysis of actual developments in these areas and has determined that small sites under half an acre are developing, on average, at the equivalent of 59 dwelling units per acre, while sites larger than a half-acre are developing, on average, at the equivalent of 113 dwelling units per acre. Accordingly, these two densities have been applied to the identified housing opportunity sites in the Sites Inventory to arrive at the projected build out, demonstrating Belmont's full capacity to accommodate housing that meets its RHNA allocation. The Tables 4 and 5 show residential project densities for pipeline projects that are either under construction or in development review.

Table 4: Residential Project Densities on Sites Less Than One Half Acre (2017-2022)

Address Development Type	Acre	No of Units	Units Per Acre
1324 Old County Road (MFR)	0.09	2	22
1477 El Camino Real (MFR)	0.16	5	31
Hill Street at El Camino Real (MFR)	0.30	37	142
Average Units Per Acre			59

Table 5: Residential Project Densities on Sites Larger Than One Half Acre (2017-2022)

Address Development Type	Acre	No of Units	Units Per Acre
803 Belmont Avenue (MFR)	1.45	125	86
815 Old County Road (MFR)	1.74	177	102
580 Masonic Way (MFR)	1.26	146	116
1325 Old County Road (MFR)	2.08	250	120
608 Harbor Boulevard (MFR)	0.73	103	142
Average Units Per Acre			113

Identification of Sites for Affordable Housing

Sites on the Inventory must also be classified as suitable for various income levels including very low, low, moderate and above moderate. Several housing laws impact how sites are selected for inclusion by income category. In general, sites less than 0.5 acres cannot be considered as available for lower income development **unless** the jurisdiction demonstrates that it has a track record of affordable developments at this size of lot. For this inventory, no individual site less than 0.5 acres is allocated toward lower income units; however, as per State guidance, such small sites can be considered either for moderate income, above moderate income, or both.

Sites larger than 10 acres are generally considered unavailable for affordable housing, unless the Housing Element can demonstrate a track record for developing such sites of this size, or the City can demonstrate it is otherwise feasible to develop affordable housing. In this inventory, there are no sites larger than 10 acres.

The new requirements for Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH; AB 686) dictate that the City avoid, to the extent possible, the location of potential affordable housing in the inventory in a manner that would exacerbate existing concentrations of poverty, as well as contribute to increasing the number of lower-income households in lower-income neighborhoods. The City must also consider locating housing away from environmental constraints such as sea level rise, and near areas of higher or highest opportunities, including quality schools, parks, and educational opportunities. The State indicates that jurisdictions consider the following factors when determining the best locations for affordable housing.

- Proximity to transit.
- Access to high performing schools and jobs.
- Access to amenities, such as parks and services.
- Access to health care facilities and grocery stores.
- Locational scoring criteria for Low-income Housing Tax Credit (TCAC) Program funding.
- Proximity to available infrastructure and utilities.
- Sites that do not require environmental mitigation.
- Presence of development streamlining processes, environmental exemptions, and other

development incentives.

One measurement tool to evaluate neighborhood amenities and resources is the Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) Opportunity Area Map. Each site in the inventory list is rated as either Low, Moderate, High or Highest Resource area utilizing the mapping tool. In Belmont, the highest opportunity areas are west of El Camino/Old Country Road, while the remainder of Belmont are in the high opportunity areas. There are no moderate or low resource areas in Belmont. Therefore, all sites are in the high or highest opportunity areas; this includes all sites that are considered suitable for housing affordable to lower-income households. Information about how the AFFH requirements apply to the Sites Inventory is included in Appendix D AFFH Sites Inventory Supplement.

Distribution of Units by Affordability

Consistent with State guidance, individual sites less than 0.5 acres were assumed to be developed with moderate- and above-moderate income. For sites larger than 0.5 acres, or sites identified as having potential for being consolidated, the distribution of units by income category was determined using the following methodology:

1. For housing development sites currently in the pipeline (e.g. either under construction or in development review), the actual proposed distribution of units by affordability was included. For example, the City currently has two projects in entitlement and permit review that are 100% affordable. The project at Hill Street and El Camino Real includes 22 units below 50% AMI, 14 units below 80% AMI, and one market rate unit. The project at 803 Belmont Avenue includes 36 units below 30% AMI, 27 units below 50% AMI, and 61 units below 80% AMI. These are the figures used in the Sites Inventory.
2. For all other sites, the distribution of units by affordability is approximately the same proportion as the RHNA allocation. To accommodate existing pipeline projects and ensure adequate unit capacity, the distribution for very-low income units was slightly increased on larger sites inventory parcels, while the distribution for moderate- and above-moderate income units was slightly decreased as compared to the RHNA allocation.

With respect to number 2 above, the State recommends using the proportion of units in the RHNA allocation as a guide for allocating units among sites. This mathematical process is intended to demonstrate that there are enough sites zoned at appropriate densities to accommodate all of the RHNA allocation, rather than an assumption about where affordable units will actually be built. In part, this is because the City does not determine specific sites for affordable housing, but rather reviews and evaluates projects as they are proposed by outside developers. Table 6 shows the RHNA income distribution, and the income distribution used for the Belmont Sites Inventory on parcels that are not currently subject to pipeline development activity.

Table 6: RHNA and Sites Inventory Income Distribution

Income Level	Very Low Income	Low Income	Moderate Income	Above Moderate Income	Total
RHNA Allocation	27%	16%	16%	41%	100%
Sites Inventory	33%	16%	12%	40%	100%

As example, for a half-acre site at 100 du/ac, the distribution would be as follows.

Sites Inventory Income Distribution				
Very Low Income	Low Income	Moderate Income	Above Moderate Income	Total
16 units	8 units	6 units	20 units	50 units

In order to support the increased distribution of very-low income units on identified housing opportunity sites, the City has identified several policies and actions focused on encouraging and incentivizing development of lower-income units:

- Policy H.1.2 encourages use of City housing funds and other assets to develop affordable housing units, including a priority for very- and extremely-low income units. The program also calls for revising the inclusionary housing ordinance to incentivize provisions of very-low income housing units, where currently the inclusionary housing ordinance only requires low-income units.
- Policy H.1.4 would create a Housing Funds Investment Strategy that prioritizes funding for housing that serves special needs populations, including very-low and extremely-low income units.

In addition, because of new rules in the Housing Accountability Act’s “No Net Loss” provisions (SB 166 of 2017), the land inventory and site identification programs in the Housing Element must always include sufficient sites to accommodate the unmet RHNA, in terms of the number of housing units, as well as the level of affordability. When a site identified in the Element as available for the development of housing to accommodate the lower-income portion of the RHNA is developed at a higher income level, the locality must either (1) identify and rezone, if necessary, an adequate substitute site, or (2) demonstrate that the land inventory already contains an adequate substitute site. By distributing units to sites according to the distribution of the RHNA allocation – including above moderate income – it will be easier to ensure ongoing compliance with the “No Net Loss” provisions.

Pipeline Projects

As noted above, projects that have been approved, permitted, or received a certificate of occupancy since the beginning of the RHNA projected period may be credited toward meeting the RHNA allocation based on the affordability and unit count of the development. For these projects, affordability is based on the actual or projected sale prices, rent levels, or other mechanisms establishing affordability in the planning period of the units within the project. These sites are included in the Sites Inventory, as each is presumed to receive its Certificate of Occupancy (C of O) after June 30, 2022. If any of these pipeline projects do not continue as proposed, the Sites Inventory will be modified accordingly.

Accessory Dwelling Units

The State now allows jurisdictions to count projected development of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) based on prior years’ production averages. Substantial changes in State law pertaining to ADUs in the last several years have made it much easier for homeowners to create ADUs throughout Belmont.

Table 7: Five Year ADU Production

YEAR	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	5 Year Total
ADU’s Permitted	4	9	12	11	12	49

A study conducted by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) from September 2021 found that ADUs are rented at a variety of rates and often meet lower income affordability requirements based on the incomes of the occupants and/or their rental rates. Based on these findings, local

jurisdictions are justified in using certain percentages to meet their affordable housing allocations. Although the State has not yet officially approved the conclusions of the study, it has agreed that jurisdictions can allocate ADUs towards a range of income levels. The study's recommended affordability breakdown that a Bay Area jurisdiction can use for ADUs, which is as noted as being conservative, is 30% very low, 30% low, 30% moderate and 10% above moderate.

With no formal affordability mechanisms or tracking in place for ADUs, Belmont has typically considered ADUs to be moderate income units based on unit size limitations. The Belmont Sites inventory assumes an average of 10 ADUs per year at the moderate-income level, or 80 total moderate-income units.

Summary Inventory

Based on the methodology and approach outlined above, the housing sites inventory includes a range of sites located citywide that could be developed with up to 2,443 new housing units, including a "buffer" to comply with the No Net Loss provisions. Table 8 provides a summary of the sites inventory table, broken down by income. The full housing sites inventory is included as Appendix C.2. Housing Sites Inventory. Figure 1 shows a map of where each site is located within the City and the housing opportunity areas.

Table 8: Housing Sites Inventory Summary

Housing Opportunity Site	Total Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Pipeline
ADUs	80	0	0	80	0	0
Totals	2443	535	398	297	1206	935
RHNA	1785	488	281	283	733	
Buffer	658	47	117	14	473	
	36.9%	9.6%	41.6%	4.9%	64.5%	

Source: City of Belmont; a full sites inventory table is included as Appendix C.2. Housing Sites Inventory

The Sites Inventory was developed to meet all applicable statutory requirements and provide a realistic and achievable roadmap for Belmont to meet and potentially exceed its RHNA allocation during the 2023-2031 planning period. The Sites Inventory is summarized as follows:

- The housing sites are spread throughout the city, with all located in high or highest resource areas, to meet AFFH requirements.
- The Sites Inventory does not include any housing opportunity sites that are currently developed with residential units.
- Analysis of completed or pipeline projects demonstrates that sites less than one half acre in size can typically be developed using an average of 59 dwelling units per acre, and sites larger than one half acre will typically develop at 113 dwelling units per acre.
- The city has a significant number of pipeline projects that are anticipated to be completed by the end of this housing cycle:
 - 493 housing units are currently under construction;
 - 156 housing units are approved or entitled;
 - 286 units are currently in development/entitlement review.
- The housing projections do not have any reliance on new units developed under SB9 and a low reliance on new ADU production.
- The Sites Inventory assumes continued small lot consolidation along El Camino Real as local zoning and legislative incentives continue to encourage housing development.

City of Belmont
Draft Housing Opportunity Sites

Legend:
 Blue square: Draft Housing Opportunity Sites

Scale: 1:100
 North Arrow: N
 Date: 2/2008

Map Labels:
 Redwood Shores Pkwy, Twin Dolphin Dr, 15th St, 16th St, 17th St, 18th St, 19th St, 20th St, 21st St, 22nd St, 23rd St, 24th St, 25th St, 26th St, 27th St, 28th St, 29th St, 30th St, 31st St, 32nd St, 33rd St, 34th St, 35th St, 36th St, 37th St, 38th St, 39th St, 40th St, 41st St, 42nd St, 43rd St, 44th St, 45th St, 46th St, 47th St, 48th St, 49th St, 50th St, 51st St, 52nd St, 53rd St, 54th St, 55th St, 56th St, 57th St, 58th St, 59th St, 60th St, 61st St, 62nd St, 63rd St, 64th St, 65th St, 66th St, 67th St, 68th St, 69th St, 70th St, 71st St, 72nd St, 73rd St, 74th St, 75th St, 76th St, 77th St, 78th St, 79th St, 80th St, 81st St, 82nd St, 83rd St, 84th St, 85th St, 86th St, 87th St, 88th St, 89th St, 90th St, 91st St, 92nd St, 93rd St, 94th St, 95th St, 96th St, 97th St, 98th St, 99th St, 100th St, 101st St, 102nd St, 103rd St, 104th St, 105th St, 106th St, 107th St, 108th St, 109th St, 110th St, 111th St, 112th St, 113th St, 114th St, 115th St, 116th St, 117th St, 118th St, 119th St, 120th St, 121st St, 122nd St, 123rd St, 124th St, 125th St, 126th St, 127th St, 128th St, 129th St, 130th St, 131st St, 132nd St, 133rd St, 134th St, 135th St, 136th St, 137th St, 138th St, 139th St, 140th St, 141st St, 142nd St, 143rd St, 144th St, 145th St, 146th St, 147th St, 148th St, 149th St, 150th St, 151st St, 152nd St, 153rd St, 154th St, 155th St, 156th St, 157th St, 158th St, 159th St, 160th St, 161st St, 162nd St, 163rd St, 164th St, 165th St, 166th St, 167th St, 168th St, 169th St, 170th St, 171st St, 172nd St, 173rd St, 174th St, 175th St, 176th St, 177th St, 178th St, 179th St, 180th St, 181st St, 182nd St, 183rd St, 184th St, 185th St, 186th St, 187th St, 188th St, 189th St, 190th St, 191st St, 192nd St, 193rd St, 194th St, 195th St, 196th St, 197th St, 198th St, 199th St, 200th St, 201st St, 202nd St, 203rd St, 204th St, 205th St, 206th St, 207th St, 208th St, 209th St, 210th St, 211st St, 212nd St, 213rd St, 214th St, 215th St, 216th St, 217th St, 218th St, 219th 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Non-Vacant Sites Analysis

State law requires that for nonvacant sites, the City must demonstrate the potential and likelihood of additional development within the planning period based on extent to which existing uses may constitute an impediment to additional residential development, past experience with converting existing uses to higher density residential development, current market demand for the existing use, any existing leases or other contracts that would perpetuate the existing use or prevent redevelopment of the site for additional residential development, development trends, market conditions, and regulatory or other incentives or standards to encourage additional residential development on these sites.

Further, if nonvacant sites accommodate 50 percent or more of the lower-income RHNA, the City must demonstrate that the existing use is not an impediment to additional development and will likely discontinue in the planning period, including adopted findings based on substantial evidence.

New multifamily development within Belmont will be predominantly located within the downtown where there are few sites that can be considered vacant. Given the lack of vacant land, the City has developed a substantial track record of non-vacant sites redeveloping from non-housing to housing uses. Table 9 illustrates that 912 total units in the pipeline are being developed on non-vacant sites. Of these, 327 units are affordable, either because of inclusionary obligations or because the projects used density bonuses resulting in more affordable units than those required under inclusionary housing requirements. In addition, except for the City-owned LMI properties, the uses existing on-site were fully operational at the time development proposals were submitted to the City demonstrating that even properties with active commercial or industrial uses have been changed to residential. The existing uses included offices, retail, restaurant, a gas service station and car-wash facility, an ice-skating rink, and associated parking areas. In the sites inventory, the City has identified non-vacant sites with existing uses similar to those on redeveloped sites to best reflect the local market trends.

Table 8: Projects including Redevelopment of Non-Vacant Sites

Site #	Project Name	Address	APN	Acres	In Prior HE?	Prior Use	VLI	LI	MOD	AMOD	TOTAL	COMMENTS
41, 54, 65, 81, 82	Artisan Crossings	1325 Old County Rd.	046-031-070	2.1	No	Mix commercial and industrial buildings, predominantly one and two-story tilt-up concrete construction		38		212	250	Under construction. 38 BMR inclusionary units; expected to finish 2024
58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71	Firehouse Square	1300 El Camino Real 1365 Fifth Ave.	045-244-200 045-244-210	1.24	Yes	Former fire station, Historic Office Building, Police Storage Facility		65		16	81	City-owned; Construction to be completed August 2022;
10, 138	815 Old County Road	815 Old County Rd.	040-290-340	1.74	No	Large commercial building		27		150	177	Construction started June 2022, expected to finish Summer 2024
12 193	ROEM Housing Affordable Project	800-803 Belmont Ave.	044-172-190 044-172-200	1.46	Yes	Former Bel-Mateo Motel	63	61		1	125	Entitlements approved May 2022
47, 48 50, 51	Linc Housing Hill Street Affordable	876-900 El Camino Real	045-162-070 045-162-080 045-162-090 045-163-070	0.3	Yes	Auto service station, commercial mixed use two-story structures	22	14		1	37	City-owned; SB 35 Review Authorized in June 2022; Public Hearing anticipated November 2022
80, 83, 136, 137	608 Harbor Boulevard	608 Harbor Blvd.	046-032-030 046-032-040 046-032-080 046-032-090	0.71	No	Gas service station; Self Car-wash		16		87	103	Subject to LAFCO annexation into City of Belmont; Hearings anticipated Fall 2022
29	580 Masonic Way	580 Masonic Way	040-315-010	1.26	Yes	Single story commercial center with retail/office/restaurant		21		118	139	Public review anticipated Q4 2022
TOTALS							85	242	0	585	912	

Appendix C.2.

Belmont Housing Sites Inventory

Site No.	Address	APN	Total Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Pipeline
1	503 Dale View Avenue	040 246 270	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
2	505 Dale View Avenue	040 246 280	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
3	201 Old County Road	040 246 290	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
4	210 El Camino Real	044 152 100	57	15	9	9	24	
5	640 Masonic Way	040 312 180	110	29	18	18	45	
6	230 El Camino Real	044 152 110	5	1	1	1	2	
7	614 Mountain View Avenue	040 261 390	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
8	240 El Camino Real	044 152 120	6	2	1	1	2	
9	516 El Camino Real	044 201 040	96	26	15	15	40	
10	815 Old County Road	040 290 260	154	0	23	0	131	154
11	610 Mountain View Avenue	040 261 380	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
12	803 Belmont Avenue	044 172 190	106	59	46	0	1	106
13	604 Mountain View Avenue	040 261 190	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
14	319 Old County Road	040 261 340	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
15	319 Old County Road	040 261 330	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
16	513 Mountain View Avenue	040 263 460	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
17	513 Mountain View Avenue	040 261 200	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
18	403 Old County Road	040 263 250	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
19	617 Mountain View Avenue	040 263 400	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
20	407 Old County Road	040 263 420	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
21	401 Old County Road	040 263 260	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
22	425 Old County Road	040 263 350	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
23	409 Old County Road	040 263 440	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
24	415 Old County Road	040 263 370	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
25	405 Old County Road	040 263 240	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
26	510 El Camino Real	044 201 180	92	30	14	11	36	
27	n/a	040 320 310	1	0	0	0	1	
28	411 Old County Road	040 263 450	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
29	580 Masonic Way	040 315 010	139	0	21	0	118	139
30	500 El Camino Real	044 201 280	27	9	4	2	11	
31	564 El Camino Real	044 201 270	18	6	3	2	7	
32	325 Old County Road	040 261 400	Site removed from inventory in response to public comment received					
33	700 El Camino Real	044 222 120	13	4	2	2	5	
34	720 El Camino Real	044 222 130	11	2	2	2	5	
35	690 El Camino Real	044 222 210	27	9	4	2	11	
36	575 El Camino Real	040 334 300	21	7	3	3	8	
37	600 Ralston Avenue	040 313 270	9	2	1	1	5	
38	1075 Old County Road	040 332 270	108	36	17	13	42	
39	601 Ralston Avenue	040 332 220	21	7	3	3	8	
40	n/a	045 182 030	26	9	4	3	10	
41	1325 Old County Road	046 031 050	50	0	8	0	42	50
42	n/a	045 182 250	28	9	4	3	11	
43	780 El Camino Real	044 222 180	7	2	1	1	3	
44	951 Old County Road	040 313 430	9	2	1	1	5	
45	678 Ralston Avenue	040 313 280	9	2	1	1	5	
46	698 Ralston Avenue	040 313 140	9	2	1	1	5	
47	884 El Camino Real	045 162 080	7	4	3	0	0	7

48	898 El Camino Real	045 162 090	7	4	3	0	0	7
49	641 Ralston Avenue	040 332 250	6	2	1	1	2	
50	876 El Camino Real	045 162 070	10	6	3	0	1	10
51	900 El Camino Real	045 163 070	13	8	5	0	0	13
52	1141 Old County Road	040 332 260	61	20	10	7	24	
53	1161 Old County Road	040 332 110	17	6	3	2	7	
54	1325 Old County Road	046 031 070	50	0	8	0	42	50
55	n/a	045 182 020	26	9	4	3	10	
56	n/a	045 182 040	26	9	4	3	10	
57	n/a	044 092 110	1	0	0	0	1	
58	n/a	045 244 170	3				3	2
59	n/a	045 182 010	26	9	4	3	10	
60	n/a	045 182 210	26	9	4	3	10	
61	n/a	045 244 010	22	3	4	15	0	22
62	n/a	045 244 050	2	0	0	0	2	2
63	n/a	045 244 020	2	0	0	0	2	2
64	n/a	045 244 070	2	0	0	0	2	2
65	1325 Old County Road	046 031 080	50	0	8	0	42	50
66	n/a	045 244 160	22	3	4	15	0	22
67	1324 Old County Road	045 241 230	1	0	0	0	1	1
68	n/a	045 244 030	2	0	0	0	2	2
69	n/a	045 244 040	2	0	0	0	2	2
70	n/a	045 244 060	2	0	0	0	2	3
71	n/a	045 244 150	22	2	5	15	0	22
72	n/a	044 241 620	1	0	0	0	1	
73	1324 Old County Road	045 241 240	1	0	0	0	1	1
74	n/a	044 032 190	1	0	0	0	1	
75	1520 El Camino Real	045 253 300	12	4	2	0	5	
76	1501 El Camino Real	045 252 080	115	38	18	14	45	
77	1538 El Camino Real	045 253 290	27	9	4	2	11	
78	1601 El Camino Real	045 252 100	174	57	27	21	68	
79	n/a	044 331 420	1	0	0	0	1	
80	608 Harbor Drive	046 032 080	28	0	4	0	24	28
81	1325 Old County Road	046 031 020	50	0	7	0	43	50
82	1325 El Camino Real	046 031 030	50	0	7	0	43	50
83	608 Harbor Drive	046 032 030	25	0	4	0	21	25
84	n/a	045 152 640	3	0	0	0	3	3
85	n/a	044 173 220	1	0	0	0	1	
86	n/a	044 173 190	1	0	0	0	1	
87	516 El Camino Real	044 201 170	4	0	1	1	2	
88	n/a	044 072 350	1	0	0	0	1	
89	2123 Arthur Avenue	044 242 040	4	0	1	1	2	
90	2121 Arthur Avenue	044 242 050	2	1	0	0	1	
91	n/a	044 173 210	1	0	0	0	1	
92	n/a	044 173 120	9	2	1	1	5	
93	803 Belmont Avenue	044 172 200	19	11	8	0	0	19
94	n/a	044 171 230	1	0	0	0	1	
95	530 El Camino Real	044 201 070	25	8	4	3	10	
96	n/a	044 191 010	1	0	0	0	1	
97	1543 Winding Way	044 112 090	2	1	0	0	1	
98	n/a	043 231 080	1	0	0	0	1	
99	3301 Haskins Drive	043 221 330	1	0	0	0	1	

100	n/a	043 231 010	1	0	0	0	1	
101	n/a	044 331 300	1	0	0	0	1	
102	n/a	043 221 210	1	0	0	0	1	
103	n/a	043 222 400	1	0	0	0	1	
104	n/a	043 222 360	1	0	0	0	1	
105	n/a	040 313 310	1	0	0	0	1	
106	n/a	043 222 350	1	0	0	0	1	
107	2207 Semeria Avenue	044 012 510	1	0	0	0	1	
108	n/a	043 241 050	1	0	0	0	1	
109	n/a	045 152 610	1	0	0	0	1	1
110	n/a	043 301 170	1	0	0	0	1	
111	n/a	045 152 620	1	0	0	0	1	1
112	n/a	045 152 600	1	0	0	0	1	1
113	n/a	045 152 120	1	0	0	0	1	1
114	n/a	044 043 030	1	0	0	0	1	
115	n/a	045 152 650	1	0	0	0	1	1
116	n/a	045 182 260	26	9	4	3	10	
117	n/a	045 152 660	1	0	0	0	1	1
118	n/a	045 152 550	2	0	0	0	2	2
119	n/a	043 302 230	1	0	0	0	1	
120	n/a	043 301 180	1	0	0	0	1	
121	n/a	045 182 200	26	9	4	3	10	
122	n/a	045 140 410	1	0	0	0	1	
123	n/a	045 182 220	26	9	4	3	10	
124	n/a	045 152 670	1	0	0	0	1	1
125	n/a	044 243 250	1	0	0	0	1	
126	n/a	045 152 700	1	0	0	0	1	1
127	2812 Monte Cresta Drive	043 302 190	2	0	0	0	2	
128	n/a	044 290 080	1	0	0	0	1	
129	1477 El Camino Real	045 247 030	5	0	0	0	5	5
130	0 Ralston Avenue	044 260 160	2	0	0	0	2	
131	n/a	043 081 090	1	0	0	0	1	
132	n/a	045 212 120	1	0	0	0	1	
133	n/a	045 081 490	1	0	0	0	1	
134	n/a	045 090 999	1	0	0	0	1	
135	n/a	044 260 340	1	0	0	0	1	
136	608 Harbor Drive	046 032 040	25	0	4	0	21	25
137	608 Harbor Drive	046 032 090	25	0	4	0	21	25
138	815 Old County Road	040 209 310	23	0	4	0	19	23
139	n/a	044 054 330	1	0	0	0	1	
140	n/a	044 054 290	1	0	0	0	1	
141	n/a	044 054 340	1	0	0	0	1	
142	n/a	045 182 270	26	9	4	3	10	
143	n/a	045 152 630	3	0	0	0	3	3
144	n/a	044 173 010	12	4	2	0	5	
	ADUs		80	0	0	80	0	0
	Totals		2443	535	398	297	1206	935
	RHNA		1785	488	281	283	733	
	Buffer		658	47	117	14	473	
			36.9%	9.6%	41.6%	4.9%	64.5%	

Appendix D

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH)





21 Elements

City of Belmont Fair Housing Assessment

What is AFFH?

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"¹

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. Taken together, these actions should 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.

¹ California Department of Housing and Community Development Guidance, 2021, page 9.

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.

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.

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 segregating 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.

In addition to historical discriminatory practices that embedded segregation into living patterns throughout the Bay Area, it's also necessary to recognize the historical impacts of colonization and genocide on Indigenous populations and how the effects of those atrocities are still being felt today. The original inhabitants of present-day San Mateo County are the Ramaytush Ohlone, who have "...lived on the San Francisco Peninsula for thousands of years and continue to live here as respectful stewards of the land."² However, "[d]ue to the devastating policies and practices of a succession of explorers, missionaries, settlers, and various levels of government over the centuries since European expansion, the Ramaytush Ohlone lost the vast majority of their population as well as their land."³ The lasting influence of these policies and practices have contributed directly to the disparate housing and economic outcomes collectively experienced by Native populations today.⁴

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 versus 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.

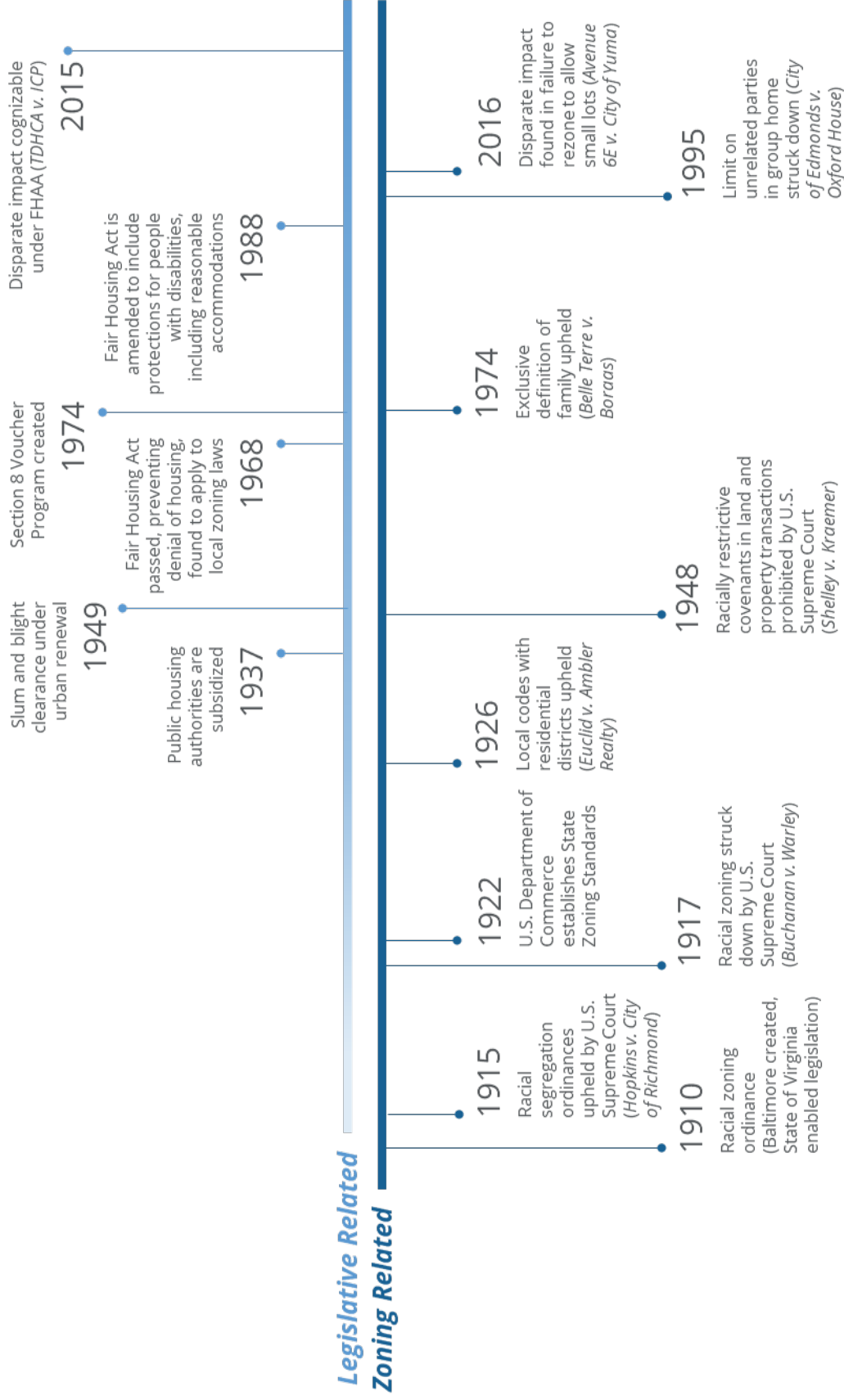
The Federal Fair Housing Act was not enacted until nearly 60 years after the first racial zoning ordinances appeared in U.S. cities. This coincided with a shift away from federal control over low-income housing toward locally-tailored approaches (block grants) and market-oriented choice (Section 8 subsidies)—the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

² <https://www.smcoe.org/for-communities/indigenous-people-of-san-mateo-county.html>

³ <https://www.smcoe.org/for-communities/indigenous-people-of-san-mateo-county.html>

⁴ <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/systemic-inequality-displacement-exclusion-segregation/>

Major Public and Legal Actions that Influence Fair Access to Housing



Report 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.

The figures that are referenced throughout this section are contained in the Map and Data appendix. This supplemental appendix includes data tables comparing the jurisdiction to the county and broader region, in addition to HCD maps created to support the AFFH.

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

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

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

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

Appendices.

1. Resident survey results—findings from a survey of Belmont residents on their experience finding and remaining in housing, with comparisons to the experience of county residents overall.
2. Access to education supplement—findings from a countywide analysis of access to education and educational outcomes by protected class.
3. UC Merced Study of Segregation in Belmont.
4. State Fair Housing Laws and Regulations—summary of key state laws and regulations related to mitigating housing discrimination and expanding housing choice.
5. Complete maps and data packet referenced within this document.

Primary Findings

- **Nine fair housing inquiries and two fair housing complaints were made by Belmont residents between 2017 and 2021.** A complaint filed in 2017 concerned refusal to rent based on national origin; it was settled through a conciliation agreement. A 2021 complaint based on disability for failure to make reasonable accommodations was withdrawn by the complainant.
- Fifty-four percent of Belmont's population is non-Hispanic White; 28% is Asian; 12% is Hispanic/Latinx; and 4% is other races or mixed race. **Belmont has proportionately fewer residents of color than in the county and the Bay area overall**, although the city's Asian population is on par with the proportion in the county and Bay area. Belmont has grown more racially and ethnically diverse since 2000 and 2010, largely due to growth in Asian residents (mostly occurring between 2010 and 2020) and a slight increase in Hispanic/Latinx residents (mostly between 2000 and 2010).
- **Racial and ethnic minority populations in Belmont**—with the exception of Asians—are **more likely to be living in poverty and be housing cost burdened** compared to the non-Hispanic White population. They are also **slightly more likely to be denied a mortgage loan**. On the positive side, residents living Belmont—regardless of race and ethnicity—**have strong access to highly resourced neighborhoods**.
- Although **Asian residents** are less likely than other residents to experience cost burden, they have **relatively high rates of overcrowding**, suggesting that some are doubling up to afford to live in Belmont.
 - One-third of non-Hispanic White households are cost burdened, with 15% severely cost burdened. Only 2.8% live in overcrowded conditions.
 - One-quarter of Asian households are cost burdened with only 9% severely burdened. Yet 7.8% live in overcrowded conditions.
 - Hispanic/Latinx households have much higher rates of cost burden—48% are burdened and 25% severely burdened—and one in ten lives in an overcrowded household.
 - **Nearly all of Belmont's households earning 30% of AMI and less are cost burdened**, with the vast majority severely burdened (Figure IV-10). The level of burden diminishes greatly once households earn 80% of AMI and more.
- Geospatially, **low-income households are mostly likely to live in the block groups that abut Highway 101 and in the southwest portion of the city** (Figure II-27). The mapping completed by the state to support this study suggests that these moderately-concentrated neighborhoods offer similar access to jobs, good schools, and positive environmental outcomes as other parts of Belmont.

- According to TCAC’s educational opportunity map, **all census tracts in Belmont have schools with the most positive educational outcomes.** Belmont offers a strong educational environment citywide. Students with disabilities in the Belmont-Redwood Shores district score comparatively well compared to students with disabilities in other districts.
- **Yet educational outcomes still vary for some racial and ethnic groups,** and the school district could improve proficiency gaps and differences in suspension rates. Specifically,
 - 82% of students in Belmont’s district meet or exceed English language arts and literacy standards; 79% exceed math standards; both are higher than the county overall. These outcomes are much lower for some students of color: 44% of Black or African American students and 64% of Hispanic students meet or exceed state English language arts standards, and 37% of Black or African American students and 52% of Hispanic students meet or exceed state math standards.
 - **Suspensions are disproportionately high for Hispanic students.** Hispanic students make up 34% of the high school district student body yet account for 66% of suspensions.
- **Belmont’s largest challenge lies in housing affordability.** In two census tracts, between 40% and 60% of renter households face housing burden. Yet compared to surrounding cities, Belmont offers better rental affordability, according to the HCD Location Affordability Index (Figure IV-29). Just 18% of Belmont’s owner-occupied units are priced below \$1 million, compared to 44% for the county and 65% for the Bay area overall.
- **Belmont has not kept up with demand for new housing.** The number of homes in Belmont increased by 4% from 2010 to 2020, much improved from the prior decade where housing units increased by just 1%. Yet production still lags demand, especially for affordable housing. Between 2010 and 2020, Belmont built more single family than multifamily homes, and the city’s share of housing stock comprised of single family detached homes is above that of other jurisdictions in the region. ⁵
- Nine-percent of Belmont’s residents have a disability, which is on par with the county and the Bay area overall.

⁵ Housing Needs Data Report completed by ABAG/MTC staff and Baird + Driskell Planning.

Fair Housing Challenges and Contributing Factors

Belmont is characterized by high-resourced neighborhoods, where residents have good access to employment opportunities and strong educational outcomes, and live in environmentally healthy areas. This is true even for the neighborhoods where low-income households are concentrated. Compared to the region overall and jurisdictions within the region, Belmont does better than most in not concentrating low-income households in lower resourced neighborhoods.

Belmont struggles, however, to provide the housing and affordability needed by low- and moderate-income households. As such, Belmont households who cannot afford housing are significantly cost burdened and some live overcrowded conditions.

The fair housing issues—and the factors contributing to those issues—identified by the research conducted for this AFFH include:

Fair housing issue: Few residents file fair housing complaints, indicating a potential lack of awareness about fair housing rights.

Contributing factors:

- Lack of access to information about fair housing rights.
- Limited knowledge of fair housing by residents.

Fair housing issue: Other than Asian residents, Belmont has proportionately fewer residents of color than in the county and the Bay area overall.

Contributing factors:

- Lack of affordable housing
- Low housing production

Fair housing issue: Persons of color are highly cost burdened (Hispanic/Latinx households and/or live in overcrowded housing conditions (Asian households). Households with incomes of less than 80% AMI face very high levels of burden, with 93% of extremely low-income households facing burden and 79% of 31-50% AMI households facing burden.

Contributing factors:

- Lack of affordable housing
- Lower incomes of persons of color
- Low housing production

Fair housing issues in education:

Access to quality educational institutions is strong, but students of color still face disparities in subject proficiency within schools.

- Overall, 82% of students in Belmont's district meet or exceed English language arts and literacy standards and 79% exceed math standards. For Black or African American students, however, 44% are English language arts and literacy proficient and 37% are math proficient. For Hispanic students, 64% are English language arts and literacy proficient and 52% are math proficient.

Hispanic students face high rates of suspension compared to their representation among student bodies.

Contributing factors: The reason for these disparities is unclear, and should be examined. The gaps suggest that Black and African American and Hispanic students need greater support to succeed, and that schools in the Belmont area need to focus more closely on efforts to close proficiency gaps and ensure equity in education.

SECTION I. 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).

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".⁶

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.⁷ 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). Of these, two—or 3.5% of complaints -- were in Belmont.** Countywide, most complaints cited disability status as the bias (56%), followed by race (19%), and familial status (14%). In Belmont, the

⁶ <https://www.dfeh.ca.gov/aboutdfeh/>

⁷ <https://www.dfeh.ca.gov/complaintprocess/>

complaints alleged discrimination in the terms and conditions for renting and discriminatory refusal to rent.

Countywide, no cause determination was found in 27 complaints followed by successful conciliation or settlement with 22 complaints. In Belmont, one of the complaints was withdrawn by the complainant and the other was successfully settled. 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.⁸

⁸ <https://nationalfairhousing.org/2021/07/29/annual-fair-housing-report-shows-increase-in-housing-harassment/>

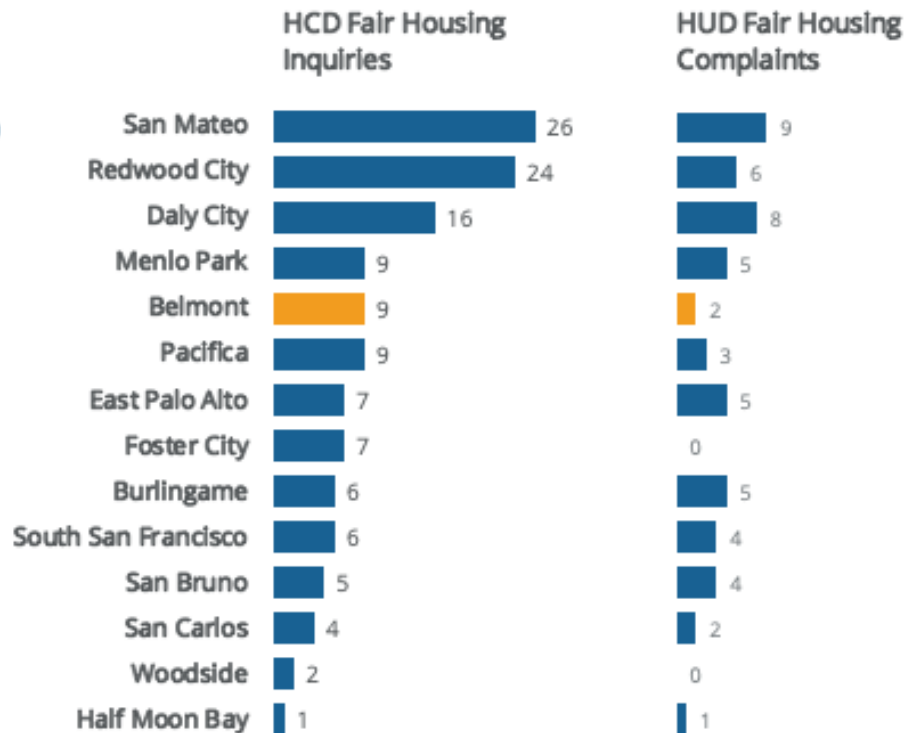
Fair Housing Complaints and Inquiries

HUD 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)



Compliance with state law. Belmont is compliant with the follow state laws that promote fair and affordable housing. The city has not been alleged or found in violation of the following:

- Housing Accountability Act (Gov Code. Section 65589.5) requiring adoption of a Housing Element and compliance with RHNA allocations;

- No Net Loss Law (Gov Code Section 65863) requiring that adequate sites be maintained to accommodate unmet RHNA allocations, including among income levels;
- Least Cost Zoning Law (Gov Code. Section 65913.1);
- Excessive Subdivision Standards Law (Gov Code. Section 65913.2);
- Limits on Growth Controls Law (Gov Code. Section 65589.5).

Housing specific policies enacted locally. Belmont has implemented the following housing policies that promote housing production, funding for housing affordability, and neighborhood stabilization. The city also streamlines the processing of applications for Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs).

Housing Tools Leveraged in Belmont

Form based codes. Zoning that focuses on how a structure conforms to surrounding structures. Allows more flexibility in structure type and use.

Mixed use zoning. Zoning that allows commercial, retail, community and residential uses to occupy the same site. Can facilitate affordable housing by leveraging uses and encouraging onsite services.

Inclusionary housing. Requires that residential developments of 25 units or more provide 15% of units at affordable rents to low-income households.

In-lieu fees for inclusionary housing. Allows developers to pay a fee in-lieu of constructing affordable units required under the inclusionary housing ordinance.

Density bonuses. Allows residential development with 5 or more dwelling units providing low, very low, senior, or moderate-income housing additional density. Conforms to State Density Bonus law.

Commercial linkage fees. An impact fee for new commercial and residential developments that typically levies a per square foot fee that goes toward funding to develop or preserve affordable housing.

According to Belmont staff, the city is considering implementing programs that would prevent displacement; program options could include foreclosure avoidance programs, an eviction protection ordinance, or funding for fair housing legal services.

According to the California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer (HCD data viewer), Belmont does not have any public housing buildings (Figure

I-6). HCD's map of voucher holder locations show Belmont as having three census tracts where less than 5% of units have voucher holders and two census tracts with no data (Figure I-7). This is a similar pattern in neighboring jurisdictions and in much of central San Mateo County. Voucher concentrations occur in and around Daly City, South San Francisco, and East Palo Alto.

SECTION II. 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.”

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development Guidance, 2021, page 31.

Race and ethnicity. Compared to San Mateo County, Belmont has a larger proportion of residents who identify as White, non-Hispanic and a smaller proportion of Hispanic residents. As shown in Figure II-1, 54% of Belmont residents are White, non-Hispanic versus 39% of the county and the Bay area overall. Twelve percent of Belmont residents are Hispanic, compared to 24% in the county and the Bay area overall ⁹

Belmont has become increasingly racially and ethnically diverse since 2000, largely due to growth in the Asian population (93% increase) and Hispanic population (57% increase) and a decline in the White, non-Hispanic population (17% decline).

Older residents are less diverse with 71% of the population older than 65 years identifying as White, compared to 58% of the population for children less than 18 years old.

By race and ethnic group in Belmont, poverty is highest for American Indian Alaskan Natives (41% live below the poverty line) and Black or African Americans (17%). These residents make up a very small proportion of the city (American Indian Alaskan Native residents totaled 61 in 2019 according to 5-year ACS data; Black or African Americans

⁹ In Belmont, the share of the population that identifies as American Indian or Alaska Native is less than 1% (61 residents); Black/African American is 1% (275 residents); and Other Races is 4% (1,192 residents).

totaled 275), and, as such, reflect a small number of people living in poverty (approximately 25 American Indian Alaskan Natives and show 47 Black or African Americans).

When examined by income range, the data show a mixed picture with American Indian Alaskan Natives also showing a large proportion of high-income households—exhibiting a split income distribution with no middle-income households.¹⁰ Households with the most even income distribution include Black or African American and Hispanic or Latinx.

Geospatially, Belmont is split between census tracts with a sizeable gap of White majority residents, as shown in the White Majority Census Tracts map in Figure II-7. The census tracts identified as “Predominant[ly]” White majority are located in the far northwest and far southeast parts of the city, with the latter directly adjacent to White majority tracts that comprise most of San Carlos. Compared to northern jurisdictions in the county, Belmont has more of its area identified as White majority tracts; compared to southern jurisdictions of San Carlos, Woodside, and Menlo Park, Belmont has far fewer White majority tracts.

The city has no Asian majority tracts, no Hispanic majority tracts, and only Census tract with less than an even balance of racial groups; the far northwestern city Census tract is mostly comprised of Asian and White residents (Figure II-10).¹¹

Belmont’s diversity index is low to moderate. **The census tract with the highest diversity abuts Highway 101.** Data do not show this tract as having concentrations of vouchers or public housing, yet this tract does contain several apartment complexes.

Dissimilarity and isolation indices.

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.

¹⁰ A large margin of error due to the limited sampling of AIAN residents by the Census is also a factor.

¹¹ Redlining maps, otherwise known as Home Owners’ Loan Corporation (HOLC) maps, are not available for San Mateo County.

The attached Segregation Report conducted for the City of Belmont by the UC Merced Urban Policy Lab and ABAG/MTC provides a detailed discussion of the extent to which various groups are segregated from one another. The following summarizes the key findings.

Segregation in the City of Belmont

- The isolation index measures the segregation of a single group, and the dissimilarity index measures segregation between two different groups. The Theil's H-Index can be used to measure segregation between all racial or income groups across the city at once.
- As of 2020, white residents are the most segregated compared to other racial groups in Belmont, as measured by the isolation index. White residents live in neighborhoods where they are less likely to come into contact with other racial groups.
- Among all racial groups, the white population's isolation index value has changed the most over time, becoming less segregated from other racial groups between 2000 and 2020.
- According to the dissimilarity index, within Belmont the highest level of racial segregation is between Black and white residents. However, local jurisdiction staff should note that this dissimilarity index value is not a reliable data point due to small population size.
- According to the Theil's H-Index, neighborhood racial segregation in Belmont declined between 2010 and 2020. Neighborhood income segregation increased between 2010 and 2015.
- Above Moderate-income residents are the most segregated compared to other income groups in Belmont. Above Moderate-income residents live in neighborhoods where they are less likely to encounter residents of other income groups.
- Among all income groups, the Very Low-income population's segregation measure has changed the most over time, becoming more segregated from other income groups between 2010 and 2015.
- According to the dissimilarity index, segregation between lower-income residents and residents who are not lower-income has increased between 2010 and 2015. In 2015, the income segregation in Belmont between lower-income residents and other residents was higher than the average value for Bay Area jurisdictions.

Segregation Between the City of Belmont and Other Jurisdictions in the Bay Area Region

- Belmont has a higher share of white residents than other jurisdictions in the Bay Area as a whole, a lower share of Latinx residents, a lower share of Black residents, and a higher share of Asian/Pacific Islander residents.
- Regarding income groups, Belmont has a lower share of very low-income residents than other jurisdictions in the Bay Area as a whole, a lower share of low-income residents, a similar share of moderate-income residents, and a higher share of above moderate-income residents.

Disability status. The **share of the population living with at least one disability is 9% in Belmont** compared to 8% in San Mateo County. There are two census tracts in the city that have a 10% to 20% share of the population living with a disability; both are located in the central part of Belmont (Figure II-14). Geographic concentrations of people living with a disability may indicate a need for **increased access to services, amenities, and transportation that support this population.**

Familial status. A majority of households in Belmont are made up of married-couples, and the city has a higher proportion of married-couple households (62%) than the county (55%) or Bay area overall (51%). Belmont has a similar share of single-person households as the county and Bay area but a smaller share of single parent households—10% in Belmont versus 15% in the county and Bay area—as well as “other” household types, such as roommates (Figure II-17).

Familial status can indicate specific housing needs and preferences. A larger number of nonfamily or single person households indicates a higher share of seniors living alone, young adults living alone or with roommates, and unmarried partners. Higher shares of nonfamily households indicate an increased need for one- and two-bedroom units. Belmont is slowly aging (Figure II-15), yet the city does not have a disproportionately higher share of single-person households. This could change in the future—leading to **increased demand for in-home care and supportive services—if Belmont’s older adults remain in their homes as they age.**

Belmont’s owner-occupied homes are mostly 3-to-4-bedroom units, while rental units are mostly 1 to 2 bedroom (Figure II-20). This distribution aligns well with the distribution of household types. Compared to the county, the Belmont has a smaller proportion of large (5 persons+) households (Figure II-16), which is partially due to the city’s limited number rental units with 5 and more bedrooms and, to a lesser extent, 3 to 4 bedrooms.

In its analysis of housing needs for Belmont, the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) reports that between 2010 and 2020, the number of single-family units in Belmont

increased more than multi-family units: 33 new single family detached homes were built compared to 18 attached homes, and 18 multifamily units. Belmont's share of single-family homes is about average for jurisdictions in the county, although there is a large variance in shares. For example, single family homes comprise 58% of Belmont's housing stock compared to 44% of the City of San Mateo's, 56% of San Bruno's, 68% of San Carlos', and 98% of Atherton's.

Household income. Compared to San Mateo County, Belmont has:

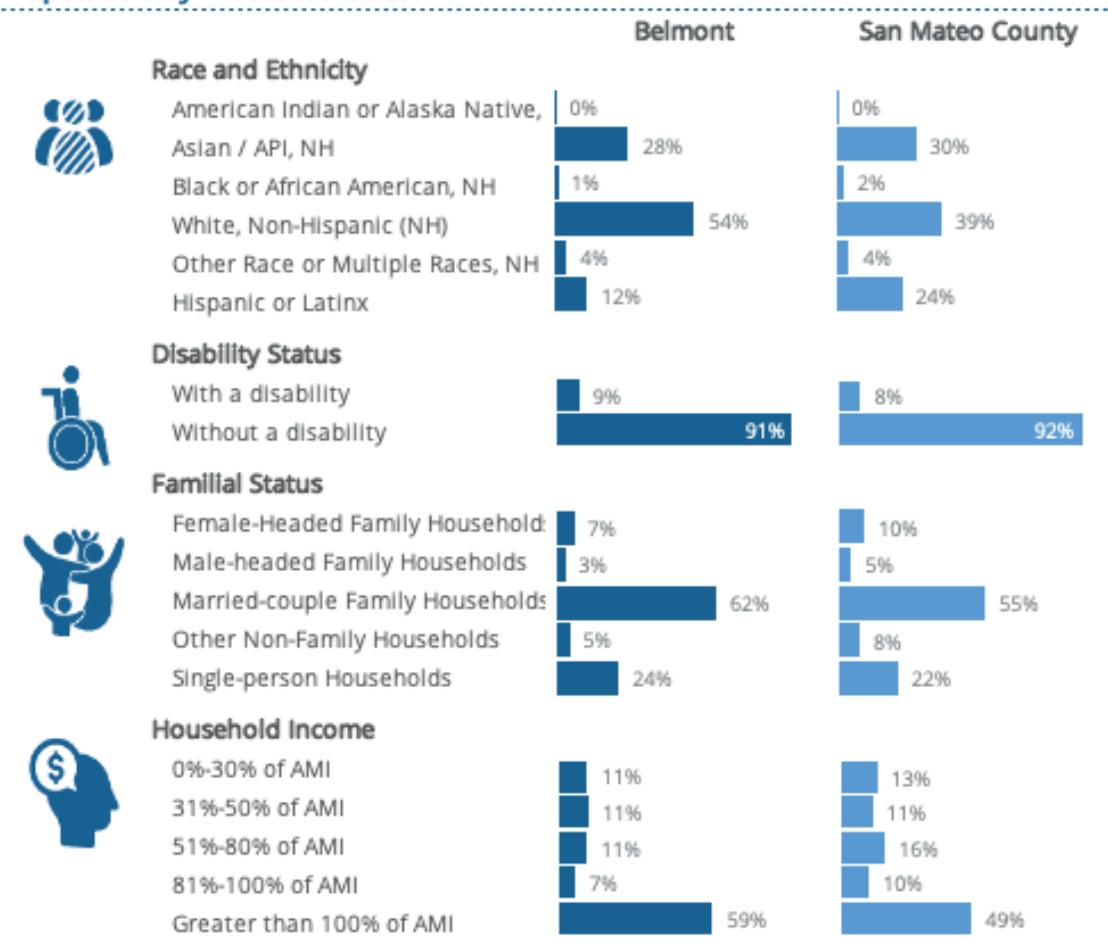
- **A much higher proportion of high-income households:** 59% of households in Belmont earn 100% of the AMI and more, versus 49% in the county;
- **A similar share of very low-income households** earning 50% AMI and less (22% in Belmont, versus 24% in the county); and
- **A much smaller share of middle-income households** earning between 50% and 100% AMI (18% in Belmont, versus 26% in the county).

The city also has fewer 0-30% AMI households than the Bay area overall as a proportion of total households, fewer middle-income households, and more high-income households.

Belmont's neighborhoods are all moderately high to very high income, with no significantly concentrated low-income households (Figures II-26 and 27) or poverty concentrations (Figure II-28). Compared to other jurisdictions, Belmont exhibits more variance in income distributions than others in the county when examined spatially by census block group (Figure II-27).

Segregation and Integration

Population by Protected Class



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 (RCAAs) 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.¹²

¹² 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

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% or more (majority-minority) or, for non-urban areas, 20%, AND a poverty rate of 40% or more; OR
- A census tract that has a non-white population of 50% 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.

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.

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 two 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 2010 R/ECAPs or edge R/ECAPs were located in Belmont.

In 2019 there were 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 were located in Belmont.

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

- 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.

As of this writing, ABAG has not provided this data.

SECTION III. 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’ neighborhoods. This encompasses education, employment, economic development, safe and decent housing, low rates of violent crime, transportation, and other opportunities, including recreation, food and healthy 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. 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. The TCAC opportunity maps are useful in comparing how well the sites identified for affordable housing and mixed income development compare with opportunity access in a jurisdiction overall and against other neighborhoods. The overall goal of that analysis is to create a better balance in the siting of affordable housing among opportunity areas.

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, **all Census Tracts in Belmont have schools with the most positive educational outcomes.** Belmont offers a strong educational environment citywide.

The City of Belmont is served by the Sequoia Union High School District and the Belmont-Redwood Shores Elementary School District. Sequoia Union is fed by eight elementary school districts in the county.

Enrollment. Overall enrollment in the high school district increased 18% between the 2010-2011 and 2020-2021 school years. Enrollment fluctuated significantly among

Elementary School Districts, however, with the Belmont-Redwood Shore district far outpacing any other district for enrollment increases.

Between the 2010-2011 and 2019-2020 school years, **elementary school enrollment in the Belmont-Redwood Shores district increased by 35%**, or more than 1,000 students. Enrollment dropped slightly between the 2020 and 2021 school years (down 162 students), for an overall enrollment change of 30%.

Student diversity. The Belmont-Redwood Shores elementary student body has grown more racially and ethnically diverse since 2011, mostly due to an increase in Asian students (24% in 2010-2011 versus 32% in 2020-2021) and multi-race students (4% to 14%). The proportion of White students has declined (55% to 34%), while the proportion of Hispanic students has increased slightly (15% versus 12%).

Compared to the county overall, the Belmont-Redwood Shores Elementary School District has:

- A much larger share of Asian students (32% versus 17%),
- A lower share of Filipino students (3% versus 8%),
- A much lower share of Hispanic students (12% versus 38%),
- A slightly larger share of White students (34% versus 26%), and
- A much larger share of mixed-race students (14% versus 8%).

Enrollment of special student groups in Belmont-Redwood Shores has been relatively stable over time: 7% of students qualify for free and reduced lunch (FRL) and 10% are English language learners (versus 6% and 8%, respectively, in 2011). **Even during the early part of the pandemic, when the county experienced a loss of English Language Learners (decline of 5%), the Belmont-Redwood Shores school district was able to retain these students.**

Many schools have sought to increase their diversity of teaching and administrative staff to improve inclusivity for students of color. The gap in student and staff/teacher Hispanic representation is higher in the Sequoia Union High School District than in other districts in the county.

Extenuating circumstances. The Belmont-Redwood Shores district reports no students who are in foster care, are experiencing homelessness, or are members of migrant families as of the 2020-2021 school year. **Chronic absenteeism is low for students in the Belmont-Redwood Shores district overall, yet varies by student group**, with Hispanic and Pacific Islander students having relatively high rates (12% and 17%, respectively), and students with disabilities at 10%.

Test proficiency. Students in the Belmont-Redwood Shores district score well on state tests: 82% meet or exceed English language arts and literacy standards; 79% exceed math standards. This compares to 62% (English) and 52% (math) for the county overall. However, this varies considerably by race and ethnicity, with 44% of Black or African

American students and 64% of Hispanic students meeting or exceeding state English language arts standards and 37% of Black or African American students and 52% of Hispanic students meeting or exceeding state math standards.

Students with disabilities in the Belmont-Redwood Shores district do well compared to other districts: 43% of students with disabilities are proficient in math (only Hillsborough Elementary is higher at 48%), and 45% are proficient in English (Woodside is higher at 56%; Hillsborough at 47%).

College readiness. 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 San Mateo Union district were less likely to meet the admission standards** with rates of 29%, 46%, and 46% respectively.

Drop-out rates and suspensions. Although San Mateo Union High School has relatively low drop-out rates—4% of students—compared to other districts in the county, **drop-out rates among Pacific Islander (20%), Hispanic (16%), and Black (12%) students are significantly higher.**

Suspensions are disproportionately high for Hispanic students. Hispanic students make up 34% of the high school district student body, yet account for 66% of suspensions.

Employment. The professional and managerial services industry provides the largest number of jobs Belmont, and has increased the number of jobs faster than any other industry except for the information industry (Figure III-3). The health and educational services industry is the second largest provider of jobs in the city, with all other industries providing a much smaller share.

Belmont has a much lower job to household ratio when compared to the county, at .62 which is a decline from .75 in 2002. This compares to 1.59 for the county and 1.47 for the Bay area. The city is a net provider of workers to the region, mostly of high-wage workers, based on the jobs to workers ratio by wage (Figure III-5). The city also has a slightly lower unemployment rate than the county and Bay area.

TCAC's economic opportunity score is comprised of poverty, adult educational attainment, employment, job proximity, and median home value. Except for the census tract abutting Highway 101 and the south-central tract that borders San Carlos, Belmont's neighborhoods are classified as having the most positive economic outcomes.

HUD's job proximity, which measures how close residents in a census tract can access jobs in the regional employment market (with larger employment centers weighted more heavily) shows that Belmont's **proximity to jobs** is about average—better than cities located further south but not as strong as cities to the north, who are closer to the City of San Francisco.

Transportation. [TCAC’s transportation opportunity score and maps were not available at the time of this report] SamTrans provides bus services in San Mateo County including Redi-Wheels paratransit service. 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.

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 Belmont and the county overall¹³.

Although Belmont was not mentioned specifically in the plan, its residents with public transportation needs have not grown significantly. In the county overall, the primary gaps in transportation access include:

- The “spatial gaps” in public transportation continue to be a challenge. Lack of connectivity can make it very difficult for populations reliant on public transit to access the region.
- Transit and paratransit systems lack service in the evenings, late at night, and on weekends—which can limit users’ access to jobs, education, and entertainment.
- The areas in the region that are aging the fastest are suburban and rural in nature—and can be difficult to serve by fixed-route transit.
- Fees to access transit and paratransit are too high for many low- and fixed-income households.
- Funding needs are growing faster than revenues.

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 disabilities together with the transportation system– the agencies in the region local to the San Francisco Bay, served by MTC.”¹⁴ TRACS highlights that improving accessibility requires engagement for the community because there are no “watch-dog” systems in place to hold agencies accountable.

¹³ https://mtc.ca.gov/sites/default/files/MTC_Coordinated_Plan.pdf

¹⁴ <https://wid.org/transportation-accessibility/>

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.¹⁵

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.¹⁶

Environment. TCAC’s opportunity areas environmental scores are based on the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 indicators which include pollution metrics such as ozone, PM2.5, diesel PM, drinking water, pesticides, toxic release, traffic, cleanup sites, groundwater threats, hazardous waste, impaired water bodies, and solid waste sites.

Belmont **scores moderately-high on environmental outcomes**. The one census tract that abuts Highway 101 has the lowest environmental score in the city; this is also the tract with the most housing type diversity.

All of Belmont’s neighborhoods have the strongest measures in the **California Healthy Places Index (HPI)** (Figure III-11) 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.¹⁷ This index suggests that all parts of Belmont provide residents access to healthy environments as measured by the index.

Disparities in access to opportunity. Because Belmont is classified as a high resource area throughout and lacks racial and ethnic concentrations, the distribution of residents among high resource areas matches the city’s racial and ethnic distribution (Figure III-12).

¹⁵

https://www.samtrans.com/Planning/Planning_and_Research/Mobility_Plan_for_Older_Adults_and_People_with_Disabilities.html

¹⁶ <https://mtc.ca.gov/planning/transportation/access-equity-mobility/clipperr-startsm>

¹⁷ <https://healthyplacesindex.org/about/>

TCAC's composite opportunity score for Belmont shows all but one census tract as "highest resource." The census tract bordering Highway 101 is classified as "high resource."

The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) provided by the Centers for Disease Control (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. Belmont is rated as having low to moderately-low vulnerability to disasters (Figure III-15).

Belmont 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."¹⁸

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.

Disparities specific to the population living with a disability. Nine percent of the population in Belmont is living with at least one disability, compared to 8% in the county. The most common disabilities in the city are ambulatory (3.6%), independent living (3.2%), and cognitive (3.2%).

For the population 65 and over the share of the population with an ambulatory or independent living difficulty increases significantly—to 14.4% of the senior population. Should Belmont's seniors choose to age in place, demand for in-home care, paratransit, and accessibility improvements will increase.

¹⁸ <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/sb535>

Access to Opportunity

Regional Access



Jobs to Household Ratio
Unemployment Rate
LEP Population

Belmont

0.62
5%
4%

San Mateo County

1.59
6%
7%

Share of Population by Race in Resource Areas



High/Highest Resource Area



■ American Indian or Alaska Native, NH
 ■ Asian / API, NH
 ■ Black or African American, NH
 ■ White, Non-Hispanic (NH)
 ■ Other Race or Multiple Races, NH
 ■ Hispanic or Latinx

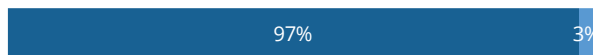
Employment by Disability Status



With A Disability



No Disability



■ Employed
 ■ Unemployed

SECTION I. Disproportionate 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. According to ABAG, the population of Belmont increased by 6.7% from 2000 to 2020, which is below the growth rate of the Bay area. However, the city's population growth has generally been in line with the county.

ABAG also reports that the number of homes in Belmont increased, 0.6% from 2010 to 2020, below the growth rate for San Mateo County and the broader region.

A total of 240 building permits were issued in Belmont between 2015 and 2020. Of those:

- 138, or 57.5% were for above moderate-income units,
- 36, or 15% were for moderate income units,
- 44, of 18.3% for low-income units, and
- 22, or 9%, for very low-income units.
- Altogether, more than one-fourth of the permits were for low and very low-income units.

The majority of the housing inventory in Belmont was built between 1940 and 1960 (5,131 units), followed by 1960 to 1979 (3,358 units). **The number of units built after 2010 (470) is three times the number built between 2000 and 2009 (just 149)—a positive trend for addressing housing gaps.**

Belmont has a much larger share of owner-occupied units priced between \$1 million and \$2 million than the county—65% of units in the city fall within this price range compared to 37% in the county. Just 18% of Belmont’s owner-occupied units are priced below \$1 million, compared to 44% for the county and 65% for the Bay area overall.

According to the Zillow home value index, home prices have experienced remarkable growth in the city and county since 2011, with Belmont’s prices accelerating faster than the county or Bay area overall (Figure IV-5).

Rents in Belmont have increased at nearly exactly the same pace as in the county and remain about 30% higher than rents in the Bay area overall. Belmont’s rental distribution is more closely aligned with the county’s overall but much less affordable than the Bay area overall (Figure IV-6). In Belmont, 65% of rental units are priced at \$2,000 or more, compared to the 59% in the county, and 42% for the Bay area overall.

Cost burden and severe cost burden. Belmont households face lower rates of cost burden—spending more than 30% of gross income on housing costs—than in the county and Bay area overall¹⁹. Seventeen percent of Belmont households are cost burdened (versus 20% in the county) and 13% are severely cost burdened (versus 17% in the county), 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 is much higher for renters: in Belmont, 47% of renters are cost burdened compared with 21% of owners. **Nearly all of Belmont’s households earning 30% of AMI and less are burdened**, with the vast majority severely burdened (Figure IV-10). The level of burden diminishes greatly once households earn 80% of AMI and more.

Cost burden varies across residents of different races and ethnicities. Black or African American households, mixed race households, and Hispanic households are most likely to face severe cost burden, with rates ranging from 25% to 30%. Asian households are the least likely to be severely-burdened, at 9%.

Belmont’s large family households—considered households with five or more persons—are less likely to be cost burdened than other households. There are no highly concentrated areas of cost burden in Belmont (Figures IV-13 and IV-14).

Overcrowding. The vast majority of households (95%) in Belmont are not overcrowded—indicated by more than one occupant per room. Renter households make up the vast majority of the city’s households living in overcrowded conditions.

¹⁹ Cost burden and severe cost burden are HUD and industry standard metrics.

By race and ethnicity, the city's Hispanic and mixed-race households are the most likely to be living in overcrowded conditions. Belmont has no geographic concentrations of overcrowded households.

Substandard housing. Renter households are also more likely to have substandard kitchen and plumbing facilities compared to owner households. Of the city's renters, 6.6% are lacking kitchen facilities, while less than one percent are lacking plumbing. For owners, less than one percent are lacking either kitchen or plumbing facilities.

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 identified as American Indian or Alaskan Native (6% homeless, but represent less than 1% of the 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. 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.

Retaining assisted units. According to HUD, Belmont has 84 low-income affordable units at risk of converting to market rate units. These units make up about 2% of units at-risk of converting to market in the county overall, and less than 1% of housing units in Belmont. The risk of these units converting to market rate is low, however, according to the California Housing Partnership. Low risk is defined as units that are at risk of converting in a longer timeframe (10+ years) and which are currently owned by a large and/or stable nonprofit, mission-driven developer.

According to the Urban Displacement Project, three census tracts in the city—two abutting Highway 101 and one abutting Highway 280—are at risk of “becoming exclusive.” This is based on a large rise in the home value and rent change in the census tracts between 2012 and 2018. These tracts also have high shares of renter households.

Preservation and anti-displacement efforts should focus on the units located near Highway 101 to facilitate access to services, transit, employment, and quality education, both within the city and surrounding areas.

Access to mortgage loans. Disparities by race and ethnicity are also prevalent for home mortgage applications, particularly in denial rates. **Hispanic mortgage loan applicants (29% denial rate), American Indian or Alaska Native households (33%), and Black or African American households (27%) had the highest denial rates for**

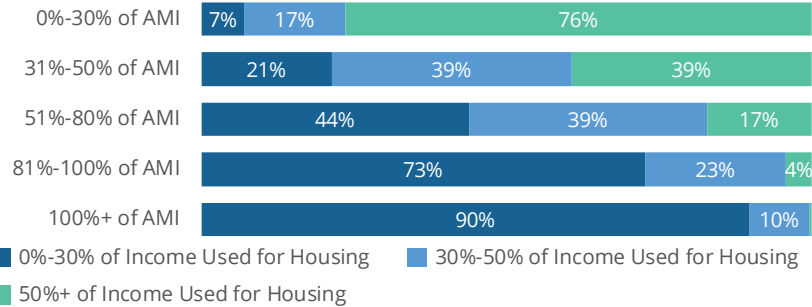
mortgage loan applications in 2018 and 2019. These compare to 14% for Asian applicants and 20% for White applicants.

Disproportionate Housing Needs

Cost Burden, Belmont, 2019



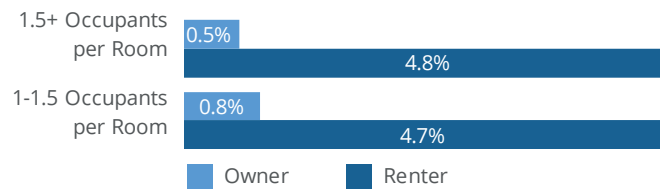
Area Median Income (AMI)



Overcrowding, Belmont, 2019



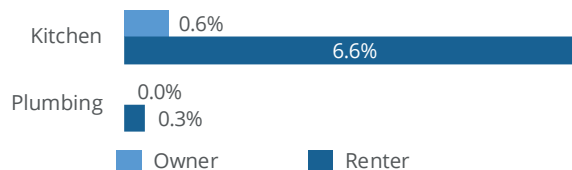
Occupants per Room by Tenure



Substandard Housing, Belmont, 2019



Incomplete Kitchen and Plumbing Facilities by Tenure



Homelessness, San Mateo County, 2019



Race and Ethnicity

	Share of Homeless Population	Share of Overall Population
American Indian or Alaska Native	6%	0%
Asian / API	6%	30%
Black or African American	13%	2%
White	67%	51%
Other Race or Multiple Races	8%	17%

Displacement, Belmont, 2019



Assisted Units at High or Very High Risk of Displacement

	Belmont	San Mateo County
Number of Units	0	417
% of Assisted Units	0%	8%

Site Inventory Analysis

AB 686 requires an analysis of sites identified to meet RHNA obligations for their ability to affirmatively further fair housing. The City is working with ABAG and Root Policy to conduct a mapping exercise of the proposed sites inventory so that a more detailed analysis can be conducted. The analysis will be placed here and will consist of:

- Map of identified sites by lower income, moderate income, and above moderate income units;
- Identification of sites within or proximity to R/ECAPs and edge R/ECAPs and/or low income/poverty concentrations;
- Proportion of low and very low-income units located in that area, as well as concentrations of Housing Choice Vouchers,
- How the distribution of lower, moderate, and above moderate-income units—and the share located in low, moderate, and high resourced areas—will change with proposed site inventory development;
- Proximity to:
 - High proficiency K-12 education institutions;
 - High-resourced areas/positive economic outcome areas;
 - Low social vulnerability;
 - Good jobs proximity;
 - Access to transportation;
 - Healthy places; and
 - Flood hazards.

Contributing Factors and Fair Housing Action Plan

Based on the findings above, attached is a matrix linking data analysis to contributing factors and recommended Fair Housing Action Plan for the City.

AFFH Appendix.

Community Engagement

This section reports the findings from the resident survey conducted of San Mateo County residents to support the AFFH analysis of Housing Elements. It explores residents' housing, affordability, and neighborhood challenges and experiences with displacement and housing discrimination. The survey also asks about residents' access to economic opportunity, captured through residents' reported challenges with transportation, employment, and K-12 education. The survey was offered in both English and Spanish.

The resident survey was available online, in both Spanish and English, in a format accessible to screen readers, and promoted through jurisdictional communications and social media and through partner networks. A total of 2,382 residents participated.

The survey instrument included questions about residents' current housing situation, housing, neighborhood and affordability challenges, healthy neighborhood indicators, access to opportunity, and experience with displacement and housing discrimination.

Explanation of terms. Throughout this section, several terms are used that require explanation.

- “Precariously housed” includes residents who are currently homeless or living in transitional or temporary/emergency housing, as well as residents who live with friends or family but are not themselves on the lease or property title. These residents may (or may not) make financial contributions to pay housing costs or contribute to the household in exchange for housing (e.g., childcare, healthcare services).
- “Disability” indicates that the respondent or a member of the respondent’s household has a disability of some type—physical, mental, intellectual, developmental.
- “Single parent” are respondents living with their children only or with their children and other adults but not a spouse/partner.
- “Tenure” in the housing industry means rentership or ownership.
- “Large households” are considered those with five or more persons residing in a respective household.
- “Seriously Looked for Housing” includes touring or searching for homes or apartments, putting in applications or pursuing mortgage financing.

Sampling note. The survey respondents do not represent a random sample of the county or jurisdictions' population. A true random sample is a sample in which each individual in the population has an equal chance of being selected for the survey. The self-selected nature of the survey prevents the collection of a true random sample. Important insights and themes can still be gained from the survey results, however, with an understanding of the differences among resident groups and between jurisdictions and the county overall. Overall, the data provide a rich source of information about the county's households and their experience with housing choice and access to opportunity in the communities where they live.

Jurisdiction-level data are reported for cities with 50 responses or more. Response by jurisdiction and demographics are shown in the figure below. Overall, the survey received a very strong response from typically underrepresented residents including: people of color, renters, precariously housed residents, very low income households, households with children, large households, single parents, and residents with disabilities.

Figure 1.
Resident Survey Sample Sizes by Jurisdictions and Selected Characteristics

County	East														Half Moon Bay		Hillsborough		Milbrae	Pacifica	Redwood City	San Bruno	San Mateo	South San Francisco
	Belmont	Brisbane	Burlingame	Daly City	Palo Alto	Foster City																		
Total Responses	2,382	89	82	173	130	53	148	63	59	55	84	163	99	175	832									
Race/Ethnicity																								
African American	134	5	7	4	9	8	10	6	4	4	5	14	4	17	15									
Hispanic	397	7	9	14	26	27	13	8	1	8	12	59	13	31	149									
Asian	500	18	9	26	43	6	32	6	8	13	14	11	19	23	249									
Other Race	149	7	10	6	8	3	14	3	3	3	3	9	7	13	47									
Non-Hispanic White	757	41	35	89	27	4	44	27	27	15	35	54	36	58	195									
Tenure																								
Homeowner	1,088	39	51	96	39	9	89	26	46	18	42	37	48	58	409									
Renter	1,029	40	30	65	67	36	43	28	7	33	38	105	41	88	324									
Precariously Housed	309	10	8	12	26	12	17	14	5	7	13	23	16	29	87									
Income																								
Less than \$25,000	282	14	11	12	21	15	12	11	5	6	7	40	11	29	61									
\$25,000-\$49,999	265	13	9	10	22	9	8	6	3	6	7	28	5	20	97									
\$50,000-\$99,999	517	10	14	38	43	10	26	11	3	10	17	37	22	40	206									
Above \$100,000	721	38	24	69	16	8	64	12	30	14	32	31	40	40	251									
Household Characteristics																								
Children under 18	840	38	24	53	50	26	44	17	18	20	29	61	37	64	287									
Large households	284	5	7	11	20	18	8	3	5	7	8	20	13	15	133									
Single Parent	240	14	8	15	19	11	12	9	3	7	7	30	9	21	49									
Disability	711	28	25	41	38	22	40	22	13	17	29	62	34	65	210									
Older Adults (age 65+)	736	25	27	66	37	11	54	25	25	18	33	44	32	37	248									

Note: Numbers do not aggregate either due to multiple responses or that respondents chose not to provide a response to all demographic and socioeconomic questions.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.

Primary Findings

The survey data present a unique picture of the housing choices, challenges, needs, and access to economic opportunity of San Mateo County residents.

Top level findings from residents' perspectives and experiences:

- The **limited supply of housing** that accommodates voucher holders presents several challenges. Specifically,
 - Eight out of 10 voucher holders represented by the survey find a landlord that accepts a housing voucher to be “difficult” or “very difficult.”
 - According to the survey data, vouchers not being enough to cover the places residents want to live is a top impediment for residents who want to move in San Mateo County, as well as for African American, Asian, and Hispanic residents, households with children under 18, single parents, older adults, households with a member experiencing a disability, and several jurisdictions.
- **Low income is a barrier** to accessing housing. The impacts are highest for precariously housed respondents, large households, Hispanic households, and residents in Daly City and Redwood City.
- **Nearly 4 in 10 respondents who looked for housing experienced denial of housing.** African American/Black respondents, single parent households, precariously housed respondents, and households with income below \$50,000 reported the highest denial rates.
- **1 in 5 residents have been displaced** from their home in the past five years. One of the main reasons cited for displacement was *the rent increased more than I could pay*. African American households, single parents, households that make less than \$25,000, and precariously housed respondents reported the highest rates of displacement.
- For households with children that were displaced in the past five years, **60% of children in those households have changed schools**. The most common outcomes identified by households with children who have changed schools include *school is more challenging, they feel less safe at the new school, and they are in a worse school*.
- **Nearly 1 in 5 residents reported they have experienced discrimination** in the past five years. African American, single parent, and precariously housed respondents reported the highest rates of discrimination. The most common actions

in response to discrimination cited by survey respondents were *Nothing/I wasn't sure what to do* and *Moved/found another place to live*.

- Of respondents reporting a disability, **about 25% report that their current housing situation does not meet their accessibility needs**. The three top greatest housing needs identified by respondents included installation of grab bars in bathroom or bench in shower, supportive services to help maintain housing, and ramps.
- On average, respondents are **fairly satisfied with their transportation situation**. Groups with the highest proportion of respondents somewhat or not at all satisfied with their transportation options included African American, single parents, precariously housed, and Brisbane respondents.

There are some housing, affordability, and neighborhood challenges unique to specific resident groups. These include:

- **Would like to move but can't afford it**—Most likely to be a challenge for Daly City, East Palo Alto, and Redwood City respondents, as well as Hispanic, renter, precariously housed, households making less than \$50,000, and large household respondents.
- **My house or apartment isn't big enough for my family**—Most likely to be a challenge for East Palo Alto respondents, as well as Hispanic households, large and single parent households, and households with children under 18.
- **I'm often late on my rent payments**—Most likely to be a challenge for East Palo Alto and renter respondents, as well as households that make less than \$25,000.
- **I can't keep up with my utility payments**—Most likely to be a challenge for East Palo Alto, Daly City, and San Mateo respondents, as well as African American and Hispanic respondents, single parent households, households with children under 18, and households that make less than \$50,000.
- **Bus/rail does not go where I need to go or does not operate during the times I need**— Most likely to be a challenge for African American, precariously housed, single parent households, Brisbane and Pacifica respondents.
- **Schools in my neighborhood are poor quality**—Most likely to be a challenge for East Palo Alto, Redwood City, San Bruno and South San Francisco respondents, as well as Hispanic respondents and households with children under 18.

Resident Survey Findings

Of survey respondents who reported their race or ethnicity, nearly 40% of survey respondents identified as non-Hispanic White, followed by Asian (26%), Hispanic (20%), African American (7%), and Other Minority (8%) residents (Figure 2). Overall, 45% of the survey respondents were homeowners, followed by 42% of renter respondents. Thirteen percent of respondents reported they are precariously housed (Figure 3). Four in ten respondents reported having household income greater than \$100,000. Nearly 30% of respondents reported a household income between \$50,000-99,999, followed by 15% of respondents who made between \$25,000-49,999 and 16% of respondents making less than \$25,000 (Figure 4).

The survey analysis also included selected demographic characteristics of respondents, including those with children under the age of 18 residing in their household, adults over the age of 65, respondents whose household includes a member experiencing a disability, those who live in large households, and single parents. Thirty five percent of respondents indicated they had children in their household, while 31% indicated they were older adults. Thirty percent of respondents indicated they or a member of their household experienced a disability, 12% of respondents reported having large households, and 10% were single parents (Figure 5).

Figure 2.
Survey Respondents
by Race/Ethnicity

Note:

n=1,937; 535 respondents did not indicate their race or ethnicity.

Source:

Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.

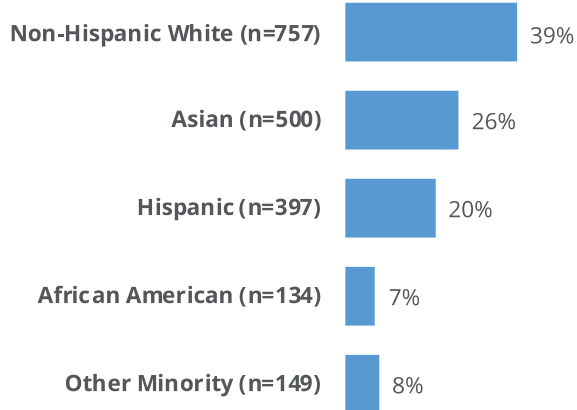


Figure 3.
Survey Respondents
by Tenure

Note:

n=2,426.

Source:

Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.

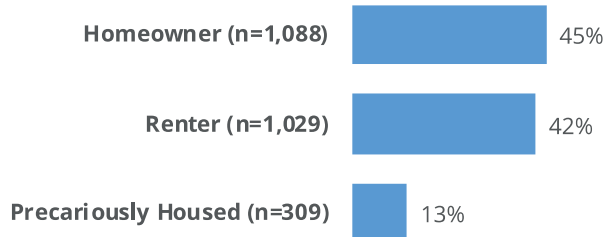


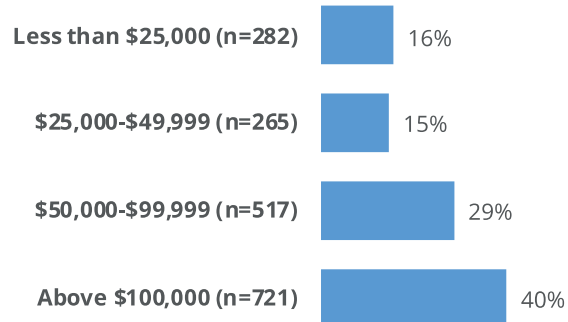
Figure 4.
Survey Respondents
by Income

Note:

n=1,785.

Source:

Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.



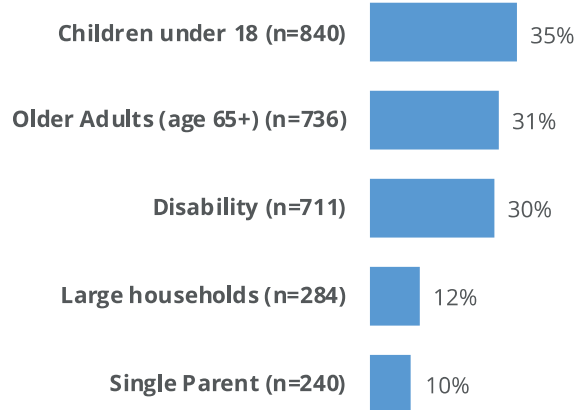
**Figure 5.
Survey Respondents
by Selected
Household
Characteristics**

Note:

Denominator is total responses to the survey (n=2,382)

Source:

Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.



Housing, Neighborhood and Affordability Challenges

Housing challenges: overall. Survey respondents were asked to select the housing challenges they currently experience from a list of 34 different housing, neighborhood, and affordability challenges. Figures 6a through 8c present the top 10 housing and neighborhood challenges and top 5 affordability challenges experienced by jurisdiction, race/ethnicity, tenure, income, and selected household characteristics.

These responses allow a way to compare the jurisdictions to the county for housing challenges for which other types of data do not exist. In this analysis, “above the county”—**shaded in light red or pink**—is defined as the proportion of responses that is 25% higher than the overall county proportion. “Below the county”—**shown in light blue**—occurs when the proportion of responses is 25% lower than the overall county proportion.

As shown in Figure 6a, residents in Redwood City and East Palo Alto experience several housing challenges at a higher rate than the county overall. Conversely, Foster City and Hillsborough residents experience nearly all identified housing challenges at a lower rate than the county.

Notable trends in housing, neighborhood, and affordability challenges by geographic area include:

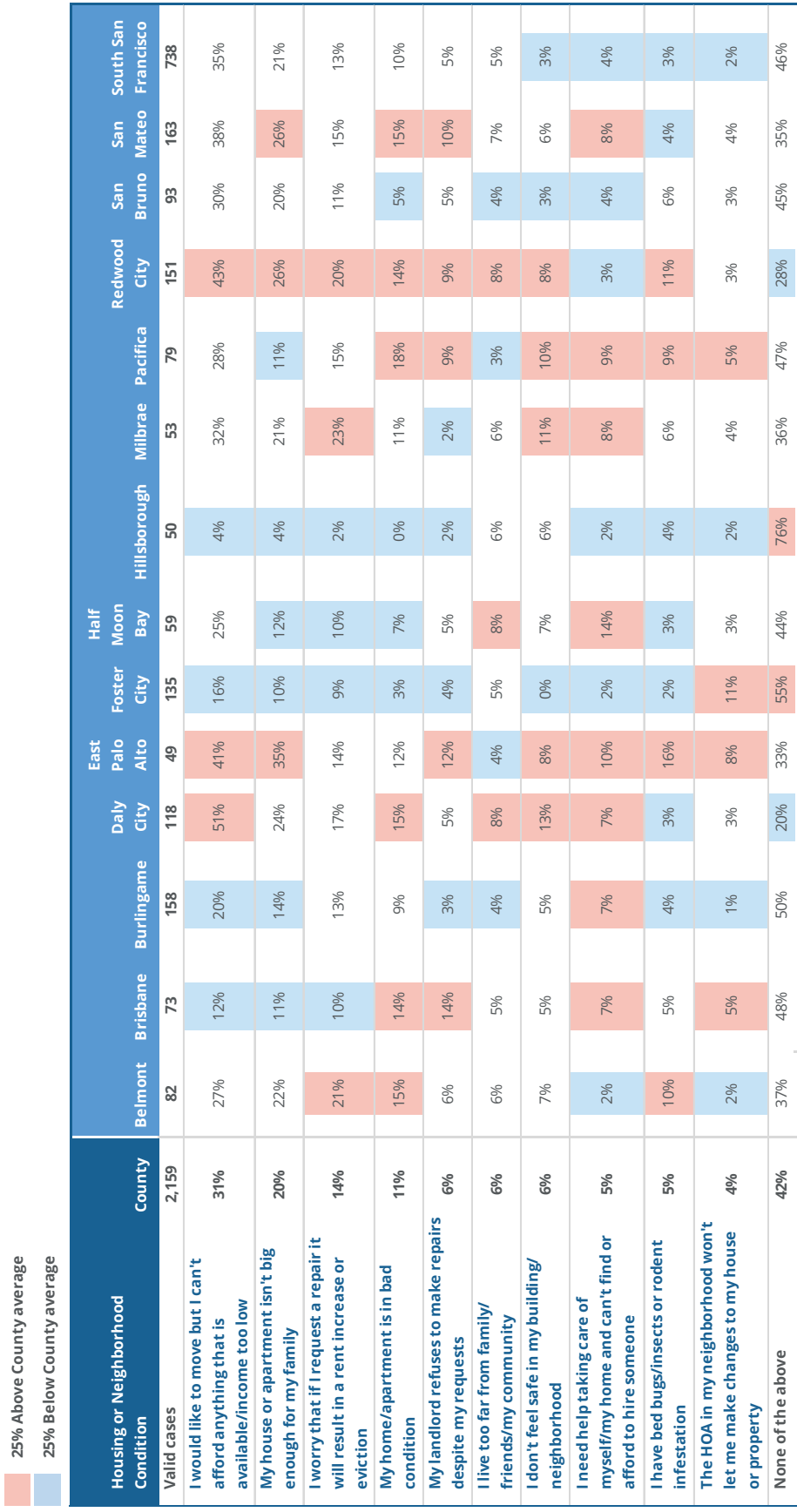
- Residents in Daly City, East Palo Alto, and Redwood City are less likely to move due to the lack of available affordable housing options.
- East Palo Alto, Redwood City, and San Mateo residents report living in housing that is too small for their families.
- Millbrae, Belmont, and Redwood City residents report being more reticent to request a repair to their unit in fear that their landlord will raise their rent or evict them.
- Nearly 1 in 5 Pacifica survey respondents report that their home or apartment is in bad condition.

- Brisbane and East Palo Alto residents are more likely to experience a landlord refusing to make repairs to their unit.
- Residents in Daly City and Millbrae are more likely to report that they don't feel safe in their neighborhood or building.
- Half Moon Bay and East Palo Alto respondents expressed the greatest need for assistance in taking care of themselves or their home.

When compared to the county overall, **the most common areas where respondents' needs were higher than the county overall** were:

- Overall, half of the jurisdictions' respondents reported *I need help taking care of myself/my home and can't find or afford to hire someone* at a higher rate than the county.
- Over 40% of jurisdictions' respondents reported a higher rate than the county for the following housing challenge: *My home/apartment is in bad condition.*
- Nearly 40% of jurisdictions' respondents reported a higher rate than the county for the following housing challenges: *My landlord refuses to make repairs despite my requests* and *I don't feel safe in my neighborhood/building.*

Figure 6a.
Top 10 Housing Challenges Experienced by Jurisdiction



Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.

The following two figures segment the answers by:

- Housing affordability challenges only; and
- Neighborhood challenges only.

Housing affordability challenges. As shown in Figure 6b, residents in San Mateo, Daly City, East Palo Alto, and Pacifica experience affordability challenges at a higher rate than the county overall. Conversely, Belmont, Hillsborough, Burlingame, and South San Francisco residents experience affordability challenges at a lower rate than the county.

The most significant geographic variations occur in:

- San Mateo city residents experience all five affordability challenges at a greater rate than the county overall. In addition to being less likely to pay utility bills or rent on time, San Mateo residents are more than twice as likely than the average county respondent to have bad credit or a history of eviction/foreclosure that impacts their ability to rent.
- East Palo Alto, San Mateo, and Daly City residents are most likely to experience difficulty paying utility bills.
- Residents in East Palo Alto and Redwood City are most likely to be late on their rent payments.
- Millbrae residents experience the greatest difficulty paying their property taxes among jurisdictions in San Mateo County.
- Respondents from Brisbane, Half Moon Bay, and Pacifica are also more likely to have trouble keeping up with property taxes.
- Daly City, City of San Mateo, and Redwood City respondents are more likely to have bad credit or an eviction history impacting their ability to rent.

Overall, over a third of jurisdictions' respondents experienced the following affordability challenges at a higher rate than the county: *I can't keep up with my property taxes and I have bad credit/history of evictions/foreclosure and cannot find a place to rent.*

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Figure 6b.
Top 5 Affordability Challenges Experienced by Jurisdiction

Affordability Challenges	County	25% Above County average												25% Below County average											
		Belmont	Brisbane	Burlingame	Daly City	East Palo Alto	Foster City	Half Moon Bay	Hillsborough	Milbrae	Pacifica	Redwood City	San Bruno	San Mateo	South San Francisco										
Valid cases	2,130	83	73	157	115	51	134	58	50	50	77	147	93	160	728										
I can't keep up with my utilities	10%	6%	5%	6%	15%	16%	5%	12%	4%	12%	8%	12%	9%	15%	9%										
I'm often late on my rent payments	8%	6%	5%	6%	10%	20%	3%	7%	2%	8%	4%	12%	4%	11%	7%										
I can't keep up with my property taxes	6%	2%	10%	4%	3%	2%	8%	10%	0%	16%	10%	3%	5%	9%	5%										
I have bad credit/history of evictions/foreclosure and cannot find a place to rent	4%	1%	4%	2%	13%	6%	0%	0%	2%	0%	5%	8%	4%	10%	2%										
I have Section 8 and I am worried my landlord will raise my rent higher than my voucher payment	4%	2%	7%	3%	3%	2%	7%	3%	4%	4%	5%	3%	3%	6%	2%										
None of the above	73%	73%	68%	80%	65%	59%	78%	66%	88%	64%	71%	70%	77%	63%	80%										

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.

Neighborhood challenges. As shown in Figure 6c, residents in East Palo Alto, Brisbane, Daly City, and Pacifica experience neighborhood challenges at a higher rate than the county. Burlingame and Foster City both experience neighborhood challenges at a lower rate than the county.

Hillsborough and Belmont residents report divergent experiences related to neighborhood challenges — respondents identified more challenges around neighborhood infrastructure and access to transit but fewer challenges around school quality and job opportunities.

There are a handful of jurisdictions who experience specific neighborhood challenges at a disproportionate rate compared to the county.

- For instance, East Palo Alto and Belmont residents experience neighborhood infrastructure issues (e.g., bad sidewalks, no lighting) more acutely than county residents overall.
- Brisbane residents experience transportation challenges in their neighborhoods.
- East Palo Alto, Redwood City, San Bruno, and South San Francisco experience challenges with school quality in their neighborhoods.
- Residents in Brisbane, Hillsborough, Pacifica, Belmont, and Half Moon Bay report the highest rates of difficulty accessing public transit.
- Daly City, Millbrae, San Mateo, and East Palo Alto residents were more likely to identify the lack of job opportunities available in their neighborhoods.

Over a third of jurisdictions' respondents experienced the following neighborhood challenges at a higher rate than the county: *I can't get to public transit/bus/light rail easily or safely.*

Figure 6c.
Top 5 Neighborhood Challenges Experienced by Jurisdiction

		<div><div></div>25% Above County average</div> <div><div></div>25% Below County average</div>															
Neighborhood Challenges	County	East								Half Moon Bay							
		Belmont	Brisbane	Burlingame	Daly City	Palo Alto	Foster City	Hillsborough	Milbrae	Pacifica	Redwood City	San Bruno	San Mateo	South San Francisco			
Valid cases	2,079	80	72	153	116	48	130	56	53	46	75	145	91	151	712		
My neighborhood does not have good sidewalks, walking areas, and/or lighting	17%	31%	18%	13%	25%	40%	4%	18%	23%	20%	15%	21%	14%	12%	16%		
		6%	18%	3%	17%	25%	4%	14%	2%	7%	13%	20%	15%	20%			
Bus/rail does not go where I need to go or does not operate during the times I need	15%	14%	24%	8%	14%	15%	21%	18%	9%	15%	24%	17%	14%	17%	10%		
I can't get to public transit/bus/light rail easily or safely	14%	19%	29%	7%	9%	10%	14%	18%	25%	17%	21%	12%	13%	15%	10%		
There are not enough job opportunities in the area	12%	9%	8%	7%	20%	17%	8%	14%	0%	20%	13%	11%	11%	18%	12%		
None of the above	50%	41%	28%	69%	45%	33%	62%	46%	57%	50%	52%	41%	52%	52%	55%		

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.

Differences in needs by race and ethnicity and housing tenure. As shown in Figure 7a, and compared to the county overall:

- African American, Hispanic, and Other Race respondents, as well as Renters and those who are precariously housed experience several housing challenges at a higher rate than the county overall.
- Conversely, non-Hispanic White residents and homeowners are less likely to experience housing challenges.

Specifically,

- Black or African American residents are more than three times as likely to have a landlord not make a repair to their unit after a request compared to county residents overall. Renters, Hispanic, Other Race, and Precariously housed residents are also more likely to experience this challenge.
- African American, Asian, Hispanic, Renter, and Precariously Housed households are more likely to experience bed bugs or rodent infestation in their homes.
- African American, Other Race, Renter, and Precariously Housed households are also more likely to live further away from family, friends, and their community.
- African Americans are three times more likely than the average county respondent to be told by their HOA they cannot make changes to their house or property. Asian households are twice as likely to experience this challenge.
- Renter, Hispanic, and Other Race respondents are more likely to worry that if they request a repair it will result in a rent increase or eviction and to report that their homes are in bad condition.

Figure 7a.
Top 10 Housing Challenges Experienced by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure

Housing or Neighborhood Condition	County	Race						Precariously Housed	
		African American	Asian	Hispanic	Other Race	Non-Hispanic White	Homeowner	Renter	
Valid cases	2,159	132	489	392	144	734	986	974	301
I would like to move but I can't afford anything that is available/income too low	31%	30%	32%	50%	31%	20%	7%	48%	56%
My house or apartment isn't big enough for my family	20%	16%	21%	35%	22%	11%	12%	29%	18%
I worry that if I request a repair it will result in a rent increase or eviction	14%	17%	13%	23%	19%	11%	2%	28%	13%
My home/apartment is in bad condition	11%	12%	9%	16%	17%	10%	6%	17%	10%
My landlord refuses to make repairs despite my requests	6%	20%	7%	10%	10%	5%	2%	13%	10%
I live too far from family/ friends/my community	6%	15%	6%	6%	13%	6%	5%	8%	9%
I don't feel safe in my building/ neighborhood	6%	13%	6%	6%	9%	5%	4%	8%	7%
I need help taking care of myself/my home and can't find or afford to hire someone	5%	14%	7%	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%	11%
I have bed bugs/insects or rodent infestation	5%	14%	8%	7%	5%	4%	4%	9%	9%
The HOA in my neighborhood won't let me make changes to my house or property	4%	14%	8%	4%	3%	3%	5%	3%	7%
None of the above	42%	18%	37%	24%	38%	58%	68%	21%	13%

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.

The above trends are similar for the **most acute housing affordability challenges**. As shown in Figure 7b, African American and Hispanic households, as well as renters and those precariously housed, experience affordability challenges at a higher rate than the county overall. Non-Hispanic White residents and homeowners experience these same challenges at a lower rate than the county.

- African American residents experience all five affordability challenges at a greater rate than the county overall.
- In addition to being more likely to not pay utility bills or rent on time, African American residents are more than four times as likely than the average county respondent to have a Section 8 voucher and worry that their landlord will raise their rent more than the voucher payment.
- Along with African American residents, Hispanic households, renters, and precariously housed households are most likely to experience difficulty paying utility bills, as well as have bad credit or eviction/foreclosure history impacting their ability to find a place to rent.
- These groups, with the exception of those precariously housed, are also more likely to be late on their rent payments.

Figure 7b.

Top 5 Affordability Challenges Experienced by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure

Affordability Challenges	County	Non-Hispanic White						Homeowner		Renter		Precariously Housed
		African American	Asian	Hispanic	Other Race	White						
Valid cases	2,130	132	487	391	146	739		983		953		293
I can't keep up with my utilities	10%	22%	11%	17%	14%	5%		5%		15%		15%
I'm often late on my rent payments	8%	13%	6%	12%	12%	4%		1%		15%		8%
I can't keep up with my property taxes	6%	16%	8%	4%	5%	7%		9%		5%		14%
I have bad credit/history of evictions/foreclosure and cannot find a place to rent	4%	5%	3%	8%	4%	2%		1%		6%		11%
I have Section 8 and I am worried my landlord will raise my rent higher than my voucher payment	4%	18%	5%	6%	7%	2%		2%		7%		8%
None of the above	73%	32%	70%	63%	64%	83%		84%		61%		54%

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.

As shown in Figure 7c, African American and precariously housed residents experience neighborhood challenges at a higher rate than the county. These two groups experience neighborhood issues related to transportation more acutely than county residents overall. In addition to Other Race respondents, they are also more likely to identify the lack of job opportunities in their respective neighborhoods.

Additionally, Hispanic residents are more likely to live in neighborhoods with poor performing schools than the average county respondent. Homeowners are also more likely to report that they cannot access public transit easily or safely.

Figure 7c.

Top 5 Neighborhood Challenges Experienced by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure



Neighborhood Challenges	County	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Other Race	Non-Hispanic White	Homeowner	Renter	Precariously Housed
Valid cases	2,079	133	486	389	146	737	975	918	284
My neighborhood does not have good sidewalks, walking areas, and/or lighting	17%	14%	17%	19%	16%	18%	18%	15%	18%
Schools in my neighborhood are poor quality	15%	13%	18%	20%	17%	13%	18%	13%	13%
Bus/rail does not go where I need to go or does not operate during the times I need	15%	33%	16%	13%	17%	17%	17%	14%	24%
I can't get to public transit/bus/light rail easily or safely	14%	24%	15%	11%	16%	16%	18%	11%	19%
There are not enough job opportunities in the area	12%	22%	14%	12%	19%	9%	9%	15%	20%
None of the above	50%	23%	46%	48%	45%	53%	49%	51%	36%

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.

Differences in needs by household status. As shown in Figure 8a, single parents, households making less than \$50,000, households with children under 18 and households with a member experiencing a disability are more likely to experience housing challenges. Conversely, households making more than \$100,000 experience nearly all specified housing challenges at a lower rate than the county.

Single parents experience all ten housing challenges at a greater rate than the county overall.

Households making less than \$25,000 also experience every challenge at a higher rate, with the exception of *I worry that if I request a repair it will result in a rent increase or eviction.*

Households making less than \$50,000, single parents, and households with children under 18 are more likely to experience the following challenges:

- My house or apartment isn't big enough for my family;
- My house or apartment is in bad condition;
- My landlord refuses to make repairs despite my request;
- I live too far from family/friends/my community;
- I don't feel safe in my building/neighborhood;
- I need help taking care of myself/my home and can't find or afford to hire someone; and
- I have bed bugs/insects or rodent infestation.

Households with a member experiencing a disability are also more likely to experience landlords refusing their requests to make repairs, living further away from family/friends/community, and not being able to find or afford someone to help take care of themselves or their homes. These households are also more likely to experience bed bugs, insects, or rodent infestation, as well as HOA restrictions impacting their ability to make changes to their home or property.

Additionally, large households have the highest proportion of respondents among the selected groups that would like to move but can't afford anything that is available.

Figure 8a.

Top 10 Housing Challenges Experienced by Income and Household Characteristics

Housing or Neighborhood Condition	County	Income								Household Characteristics		
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$99,999	Above \$100,000	Children under 18	Large Households	Single Parent	Disability	Adults (age 65+)		
Valid cases	2,159	280	260	505	701	827	278	240	701	709		
I would like to move but I can't afford anything that is available/income too low	31%	47%	48%	37%	16%	35%	51%	40%	36%	25%		
My house or apartment isn't big enough for my family	20%	25%	25%	23%	16%	34%	43%	32%	20%	13%		
I worry that if I request a repair it will result in a rent increase or eviction	14%	16%	18%	19%	9%	19%	19%	28%	16%	11%		
My home/apartment is in bad condition	11%	15%	20%	12%	6%	15%	17%	17%	12%	9%		
My landlord refuses to make repairs despite my requests	6%	13%	13%	8%	2%	9%	8%	14%	10%	6%		
I live too far from family/ friends/my community	6%	9%	9%	6%	5%	10%	5%	10%	8%	6%		
I don't feel safe in my building/ neighborhood	6%	9%	9%	6%	3%	8%	4%	10%	7%	5%		
I need help taking care of myself/my home and can't find or afford to hire someone	5%	9%	9%	5%	3%	7%	6%	12%	11%	6%		
I have bed bugs/insects or rodent infestation	5%	10%	9%	5%	3%	9%	4%	15%	9%	6%		
The HOA in my neighborhood won't let me make changes to my house or property	4%	7%	3%	4%	3%	7%	4%	11%	6%	5%		
None of the above	42%	21%	21%	37%	61%	28%	26%	12%	32%	49%		

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.

As shown in Figure 8b, households making less than \$50,000, as well as large households, single parents, households with children under 18, and households with a member experience a disability, experience the most acute affordability challenges at a higher rate than the county overall. Households making more than \$50,000 and adults over the age of 65 are less likely to experience affordability challenges.

Households making between \$25,000-\$50,000, single parents, and households with children under 18 experience all five affordability challenges at a greater rate than the average county respondent.

Of households experiencing major affordability issues, **single parent households are most acutely impacted.** These households are more than three times as likely to have a Section 8 voucher and fear their landlord will raise the rent impacting the viability of their voucher, more than twice as likely to miss utility payments and have bad credit/eviction or foreclosure history impacting their ability to rent, and twice as likely to have trouble keeping up with their property taxes.

Figure 8b.
Top 5 Affordability Challenges Experienced by Income and Household Characteristics



Affordability Challenges		County	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$99,999	Above \$100,000	Children under 18	Large Households	Single Parent	Disability	Adults (age 65+)
Valid cases		2,130	276	260	509	703	830	279	239	699	716
I can't keep up with my utilities		10%	16%	16%	12%	3%	16%	14%	23%	15%	8%
I'm often late on my rent payments		8%	19%	16%	6%	1%	11%	12%	15%	11%	4%
I can't keep up with my property taxes		6%	7%	9%	8%	5%	9%	4%	12%	8%	7%
I have bad credit/history of evictions/foreclosure and cannot find a place to rent		4%	8%	7%	4%	1%	5%	6%	10%	6%	3%
I have Section 8 and I am worried my landlord will raise my rent higher than my voucher payment		4%	11%	6%	4%	1%	7%	3%	14%	8%	5%
None of the above		73%	46%	56%	72%	90%	59%	70%	32%	59%	75%

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.

As shown in Figure 8c, households with children under 18, as well as single parents, households with a member experiencing a disability, and households making less than \$25,000 are more likely to experience neighborhood challenges. These households are most likely to report that *the bus/rail does not go where I need to go or does not operate during the times I need*. In addition to households that make between \$25,000-\$100,000, these groups are more likely to identify the lack of job opportunities in their respective neighborhoods.

Households with children under 18 are more likely to live in neighborhoods with poor quality schools. Large households are more likely to report issues with neighborhood infrastructure (e.g., bad sidewalks, poor lighting) and households with a member experiencing a disability are more likely to report they cannot access public transit easily or safely.

Figure 8c.
Top 5 Neighborhood Challenges Experienced by Income and Household Characteristics

<div><div>25% Above County average</div><div>25% Below County average</div></div>											
Neighborhood Challenges		County	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$99,999	Above \$100,000	Children under 18	Large Households	Single Parent	Disability	Adults (age 65+)
Valid cases		2,079	273	259	503	709	824	277	234	692	714
My neighborhood does not have good sidewalks, walking areas, and/or lighting		17%	17%	15%	18%	17%	19%	22%	16%	19%	14%
Schools in my neighborhood are poor quality		15%	17%	14%	11%	19%	24%	19%	17%	14%	9%
Bus/rail does not go where I need to go or does not operate during the times I need		15%	19%	16%	15%	16%	19%	11%	28%	19%	16%
I can't get to public transit/bus/light rail easily or safely		14%	15%	12%	14%	14%	15%	12%	15%	19%	17%
There are not enough job opportunities in the area		12%	21%	17%	16%	6%	17%	12%	19%	15%	11%
None of the above		50%	40%	45%	51%	53%	38%	48%	31%	41%	53%

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.

Experience Finding Housing

This section explores residents' experience seeking a place to rent or buy in the county and the extent to which displacement—having to move when they do not want to move—is prevalent. For those respondents who seriously looked for housing in the past five years, this section also examines the extent to which respondents were denied housing to rent or buy and the reasons why they were denied.

Recent experience seeking housing to rent. Figure 9 presents the proportion of respondents who seriously looked to rent housing for the county, jurisdictions, and selected respondent characteristics, as well as the reasons for denial.

Over half of county respondents (56%) have seriously looked for housing in the past five years. The **most common reasons for denial** included:

- Landlord not returning the respondent's call (26%),
- Landlord told me the unit was available over the phone but when I showed up in person, it was no longer available (22%), and
- Landlord told me it would cost more because of my service or emotional support animal (14%).

Jurisdictions with the highest percentage of respondents who seriously looked for housing include Millbrae (74%), San Mateo (73%), and Redwood City (72%). While all three jurisdictions reported that *landlord not returning the respondent's call* was one of their main reasons for denial, 18% of Redwood City respondents identified *landlord told me they do not accept Section 8 vouchers* as a main reason for denial.

Among respondents by race/ethnicity, 80% of African American respondents reported that they had seriously looked for housing in the past five years while the lowest percentage of respondents who reported seriously looking for housing were non-Hispanic White (46%). The main reasons for denial experienced by African American respondents included *landlord told me the unit was available over the phone but when I showed up in person, it was no longer available* (39%), *landlord told me it would cost more because of my service or emotional support animal* (34%), and *landlord told me I couldn't have a service or emotional support animal* (28%).

Among respondents by tenure, renters (75%) and precariously housed (74%) respondents reported the highest rates of seriously looking for housing.

Among respondents by income, households making less than \$25,000 (71%) had the highest rate. The main reasons for denial reported by these households were *landlord told me I couldn't have a service or emotional support animal* (36%) and *landlord told me it would cost more because of my service or emotional support animal* (30%).

Single parents (79%) and households with children under 18 (66%) also reported the highest percentage of those who seriously looked for housing in the past five years among the selected household characteristics respondent groups. In addition to sharing the top two reasons for denial with the county, 25% of single parent household respondents also reported they were denied housing because the *landlord told me I can't have a service or emotional support animal*.

Figure 9. If you looked seriously for housing to rent in San Mateo County in the past five years, were you ever denied housing?

		Reason for Denial												
		Landlord did not return calls and/or emails asking about a unit	Landlord said unit was available over phone, but when I showed up in person, it was no longer available	Landlord told me it would cost more for my service or emotional animal	Landlord told me I can't have a service or emotional support animal	Landlord told me more to rent because I have children	Landlord told me they don't rent to families with children	Landlord told me they do not accept Section 8 vouchers	Landlord told me they couldn't make changes to the apartment/home for my disability	Above	n			
Overall Percent Seriously Looked for Housing	Jurisdiction													
	County	56%	26%	22%	14%								45%	928
	Belmont	62%	33%	27%									31%	49
	Brisbane	59%		41%				22%					26%	27
	Burlingame	48%	19%	23%									54%	57
	Daly City	63%	33%	16%				16%					44%	61
	East Palo Alto	58%	35%	30%									26%	23
	Foster City	50%	12%		16%	14%							55%	51
	Half Moon Bay	68%											48%	29
	Hillsborough	42%		14%	29%	14%		17%	17%				57%	14
	Milbrae	74%	25%	46%									36%	28
	Pacifica	51%	16%	26%							16%		55%	31
	Redwood City	72%	31%							18%			40%	99
	San Bruno	57%			22%			22%					39%	36
	San Mateo	73%	30%	34%									39%	98
	South San Francisco	47%	24%	13%									56%	248
	Race/Ethnicity													
	African American	80%		39%	34%	28%							15%	101
	Asian	56%	19%	29%									40%	199
	Hispanic	63%	32%	22%									41%	230
Other Race	70%	29%	22%	29%	22%							45%	91	
Non-Hispanic White	46%	29%	20%									48%	263	
Tenure														
Homeowner	36%		25%							15%		54%	183	
Renter	75%	29%	22%									43%	641	
Precariously Housed	74%	23%	32%									26%	188	
Income														
Less than \$25,000	71%			30%	36%							29%	182	
\$25,000-\$49,999	60%	39%	32%									27%	149	
\$50,000-\$99,999	58%	24%		20%								45%	251	
Above \$100,000	48%	19%	14%									64%	216	
Household Characteristics														
Children under 18	66%	30%	29%					18%				33%	447	
Large Households	60%	33%	19%									44%	139	
Single Parent	79%	25%	35%		25%							19%	173	
Disability	63%	24%	24%									34%	386	
Older Adults (age 65+)	48%	20%	29%									39%	282	

Note: The "Percent Seriously Looked for Housing" column includes all respondents, not just those who indicated they rent.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFH Resident Survey.

Recent experience seeking housing to buy. Figure 10 presents the proportion of respondents who seriously looked to buy housing in the county, by jurisdiction, and selected respondent characteristics, as well as the reasons for denial. As noted above, 56% of county respondents have seriously looked for housing in the past five years.

The most common reasons for denial included:

- Real estate agent told me I would need to show I was prequalified with a bank (29%) and
- A bank would not give me a loan to buy a home (23%).

For the jurisdictions with the highest percentage of respondents who seriously looked for housing (Millbrae, San Mateo and Redwood City), all three cities shared the same top two reasons for denial as the county. Additionally, 21% of Millbrae respondents reported that *the real estate agent would not make a disability accommodation when I asked*.

For African American respondents who looked to buy housing in the last five years, the most common reason for denial was *the real estate agent would not make a disability accommodation when I asked* (47%). African Americans, along with Other Races, also most commonly reported that they needed a loan prequalification before real estate agents would work with them. While between 43-54% of respondents from other racial/ethnic groups reported they did not experience any reason for denial when seriously looking to buy housing over the past five years, 12% of African American respondents reported similarly.

Among respondents by income, the main reasons for denial for households making less than \$25,000 were *the real estate agent told me I would need to show I was prequalified with a bank* (32%) and *real estate agent only showed me or only suggested homes in neighborhoods where most people were of my same race or ethnicity* (26%).

Among the selected housing characteristics category, single parent households and households with children under 18 reported shared the same top two reasons for denial as the county. Additionally, 36% of single parent household respondents reported that *the real estate agent would not make a disability accommodation when I asked*, as well as 25% of respondents over the age of 65.

Residents in Redwood City, Millbrae, and South San Francisco, as well as large households, also reported that *a bank or other lender charged me a high interest rate on my home loan* as a reason for denial.

Figure 10. If you looked seriously for housing to buy in San Mateo County in the past five years, were you ever denied housing?

Jurisdiction	Percent Seriously Looked for Housing	Reason for Denial					n
		The real estate agent told me I would need to show I was prequalified with a bank	A bank or other lender would not give me a loan to buy a home	The real estate agent would not make a disability accommodation when I asked	Only showed homes in neighborhoods where most people were same race/ethnicity	A bank or other lender charged me a high interest rate on my home loan	
County	56%	29%	23%				870
Belmont	62%	21%			15%		48
Brisbane	59%	36%			30%		33
Burlingame	48%	22%	14%				51
Daly City	63%	19%	27%				52
East Palo Alto	58%	24%	33%				21
Foster City	50%	25%	20%				51
Half Moon Bay	68%	35%	23%	23%			26
Hillsborough	42%	18%		23%			22
Milbrae	74%	25%	29%	21%		21%	28
Pacifica	51%	35%	35%				31
Redwood City	72%	30%	22%			27%	64
San Bruno	57%	14%	21%				42
San Mateo	73%	40%	32%				82
South San Francisco	47%	26%	18%			16%	251
Race/Ethnicity							
African American	80%	40%	38%	47%			89
Asian	56%	30%	25%				223
Hispanic	63%	29%	28%				174
Other Race	70%	36%	21%			21%	90
Non-Hispanic White	46%	29%	23%				250
Tenure							
Homeowner	36%	29%	17%				332
Renter	75%	32%	27%				467
Precariously Housed	74%	36%	36%	30%			154
Income							
Less than \$25,000	71%	32%	25%		26%		131
\$25,000-\$49,999	60%	42%	40%				106
\$50,000-\$99,999	58%	35%	30%				216
Above \$100,000	48%	22%	13%			10%	296
Household Characteristics							
Children under 18	66%	33%	28%				443
Large Households	60%	33%	25%			25%	126
Single Parent	79%	38%	43%	36%			143
Disability	63%	35%	26%				330
Older Adults (age 65+)	48%	35%	29%	25%			252

Note: The "Percent Seriously Looked for Housing" column includes all respondents, not just those who indicated they buy.

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFH Resident Survey.

Denied housing to rent or buy. Figure 11 presents the proportion of those who looked and were denied housing to rent or buy for the county, jurisdictions, and selected respondent characteristics, as well as reason for denial. As shown, nearly 4 in 10 county respondents who looked for housing experienced denial of housing. African American/Black respondents, precariously housed respondents, households with income below \$50,000, and single parent respondents have denial rates of 60% or higher. African American (79%) and single parent (74%) respondents report the highest rates of denial.

Among the reasons for denial:

- ***Income too low was a major reason for denial for all groups*** except homeowners and households with incomes above \$100,000. Additionally, all jurisdictions report this as a common reason for being denied housing with the exception of Foster City, Hillsborough, and San Bruno.
- *Haven't established a credit history or no credit history* was also a common reason of denial for most groups. The impacts are higher for Asian, Hispanic and African American households, along with renter and precariously housed respondents, households with income below \$50,000, and single parent households, households with children under 18, households with a member experiencing a disability, and several jurisdictions.
- Another top denial reason among certain groups is the *landlord didn't accept the type of income I earn (social security or disability benefit or child support)*. **Source of income was the most common reason for denial among African American households** (28%). Other groups with denial rates of 25% or higher for this specific issue include precariously housed respondents, single parent households, and households with a member experiencing a disability, as well as Foster City and San Bruno residents.
- *Bad credit* is another barrier for accessing housing, particularly for Hispanic and Other Race households, households with income between \$50,000-\$100,000, and large households. This also impacts East Palo Alto, San Mateo, Daly City, Redwood City, Burlingame, and South San Francisco residents at a higher rate.

Figure 11. If you looked seriously for housing to rent or buy in San Mateo County in the past five years, were you ever denied housing?

Percent Denied Housing		Reason for Denial											Total n
		Bad Credit	Eviction history	Income too low	Too many people in my household	Other renter/ applicant willing to pay more for rent	Haven't established a credit history/no credit history	Don't have a regular/ steady job/ consistent work history	Landlord didn't accept the type of income I earn (social security or disability)	Lack of stable housing record	Real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity	I had/ have COVID	
Jurisdiction													
County		18%		44%	19%	19%	21%						449
Belmont		52%		38%	27%	27%	27%						26
Brisbane		42%		25%		19%					31%		16
Burlingame		30%	24%	29%									21
Daly City		49%	28%	53%		28%		19%					36
East Palo Alto		55%	38%	44%			25%						16
Foster City		30%						25%	40%	30%			19
Half Moon Bay		41%		29%			29%						14
Hillsborough		23%									40%		5
Millbrae		36%		67%	25%		33%					25%	12
Pacifica		38%		47%			27%	33%					15
Redwood City		41%	28%	63%	26%		26%						43
San Bruno		25%	31%					31%		38%			13
San Mateo		48%		38%						28%			53
South San Francisco		30%	19%	58%		28%		17%					98
Race/Ethnicity													
African American		79%	25%	25%			25%		28%		27%		85
Asian		42%		38%			28%		21%		21%		117
Hispanic		49%	28%	60%		26%	26%						125
Other Race		43%	22%	49%		24%							45
Non-Hispanic White		31%		40%			19%	23%		25%			108
Tenure													
Homeowner		26%											91
Renter		45%		48%		20%	24%		24%	22%	23%		310
Precariously Housed		61%		42%			22%		25%				126
Income													
Less than \$25,000		64%		47%			31%						127
\$25,000-\$49,999		65%		48%			21%		20%	20%			103
\$50,000-\$99,999		38%	21%	51%	24%								114
Above \$100,000		18%			27%	16%			20%			16%	64
Household Characteristics													
Children under 18		51%		42%			26%		19%				283
Large Households		43%	27%	64%	41%								74
Single Parent		74%		41%			27%		25%				138
Disability		54%		39%			21%		25%				239
Older Adults (age 65+)		44%		35%				22%			21%		153

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFH Resident Survey.

Experience using housing vouchers. It is “difficult” or “very difficult” for eight out of 10 voucher holders to find a landlord that accepts a housing voucher (Figure 13).

As shown in Figure 12, this is related to the amount of the voucher and current rents and the lack of supply (inability to find a unit in the allotted amount of time). Over half of voucher holders (53%) who experienced difficulty indicated the *voucher is not enough to cover the rent for places I want to live* and almost half of voucher holders (49%) who experienced difficulty indicated there is *not enough time to find a place to live before the voucher expires*.

Other significant difficulties using vouchers identified by respondents included *landlords have policies of not renting to voucher holders* (46%) and *can't find information about landlords that accept Section 8* (36%).

Among respondents by race/ethnicity, African American respondents had the greatest proportion of those with a housing choice voucher (60%). Of those respondents, 76% found it difficult to find a landlord that accepts a housing voucher. While 13% of Hispanic respondents have a housing voucher, 85% have found it difficult to use the voucher. Fourteen percent of Asian respondents have housing vouchers—nearly three quarters of these respondents reported that the *voucher is not enough to cover the rent for the places I want to live*.

Other groups of respondents with higher proportions of voucher utilization include single parent households (43%), precariously housed respondents (30%), and households with income below \$25,000 (29%). For each of the aforementioned groups, more than 75% of their respective respondents reported difficulty in utilizing the housing choice voucher. The *voucher is not enough to cover the rent for places I want to live* was one of the main reasons cited for not using the voucher.

Figure 12.
Why is it difficult to
use a housing
voucher?

Source:
Root Policy Research from the 2021-
2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident
Survey.

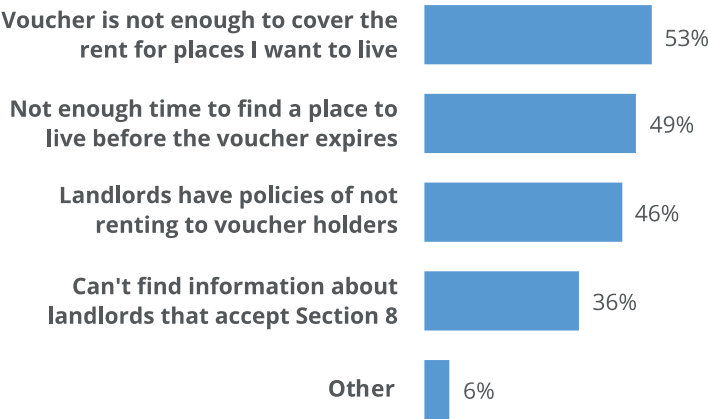


Figure 13. How difficult is it to find a landlord that accepts a housing voucher?

Percent with a Housing Voucher						Landlords have policies of not renting to voucher holders							Can't find information about landlords that accept Section 8	
	Percent with a Housing Voucher	Not difficult	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult	n	Voucher is not enough to cover the rent for places I want to live	Not enough time to find a place to live before the voucher expires					Other	n	
Jurisdiction														
County	12%	18%	55%	27%	250	53%	49%	46%	36%	6%	203			
Belmont	16%	14%	64%	21%	81	45%	64%	36%	27%	9%	11			
Brisbane	22%	20%	73%	7%	15	50%	50%	42%	33%	0%	12			
Burlingame	8%	0%	75%	25%	12	50%	50%	25%	8%	0%	12			
Daly City	12%	14%	50%	36%	14	83%	25%	42%	17%	25%	12			
East Palo Alto	14%	29%	57%	14%	7	20%	20%	40%	60%	0%	5			
Foster City	12%	18%	47%	35%	17	47%	40%	27%	33%	7%	15			
Half Moon Bay	19%	22%	56%	22%	9	71%	29%	29%	43%	14%	7			
Hillsborough	8%	25%	75%	0%	4	67%	67%	33%	0%	0%	3			
Milbrae	22%	50%	20%	30%	10	60%	40%	20%	40%	0%	5			
Pacifica	11%	13%	50%	38%	8	86%	43%	43%	43%	0%	7			
Redwood City	16%	13%	61%	26%	23	40%	50%	70%	45%	5%	20			
San Bruno	12%	9%	64%	27%	11	40%	60%	50%	10%	10%	10			
San Mateo	24%	24%	50%	26%	38	43%	54%	43%	39%	7%	28			
South San Francisco	4%	11%	33%	56%	27	63%	50%	71%	63%	8%	24			
Race/Ethnicity														
African American	60%	24%	60%	16%	82	55%	52%	40%	31%	6%	62			
Asian	14%	23%	63%	14%	71	73%	44%	31%	31%	0%	55			
Hispanic	13%	15%	40%	45%	53	58%	42%	51%	49%	11%	45			
Other Race	19%	29%	50%	21%	28	55%	45%	65%	35%	5%	20			
Non-Hispanic White	8%	14%	61%	25%	64	43%	61%	57%	38%	4%	56			
Tenure														
Homeowner	8%	23%	59%	18%	78	58%	49%	42%	31%	0%	59			
Renter	18%	19%	52%	30%	165	55%	52%	48%	43%	6%	134			
Precariously Housed	30%	14%	66%	20%	86	57%	54%	35%	26%	7%	74			
Income														
Less than \$25,000	29%	17%	58%	25%	84	47%	41%	47%	37%	10%	70			
\$25,000-\$49,999	18%	17%	52%	31%	48	63%	55%	63%	40%	5%	40			
\$50,000-\$99,999	12%	23%	52%	26%	62	55%	55%	51%	37%	2%	49			
Above \$100,000	5%	20%	57%	23%	35	43%	61%	29%	32%	4%	28			
Household Characteristics														
Children under 18	21%	20%	60%	20%	179	59%	51%	44%	35%	1%	143			
Large Households	7%	20%	45%	35%	20	63%	56%	63%	56%	6%	16			
Single Parent	43%	17%	58%	24%	103	62%	52%	38%	33%	2%	85			
Disability	22%	18%	58%	24%	158	57%	52%	42%	29%	5%	129			
Older Adults (age 65+)	17%	18%	63%	19%	123	56%	53%	44%	34%	3%	102			

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFHH Resident Survey.

Displacement. Figure 14 presents the proportion of residents who experienced displacement in the past five years, as well as the reason for displacement.

- Overall, 21% of survey respondents experienced displacement in the past five years. Among all survey respondents, the **main reason for displacement was rent increased more than I could pay** (29%).
- Respondents who are precariously housed have higher rates of recent displacement than homeowners or renters; this suggests that when displaced a unit these housing-insecure tenants are more likely to couch surf or experience homelessness for some period of time before securing a new place to live.
- Among respondents by race/ethnicity, **African American respondents reported the highest rate of displacement** (59%). The primary reason reported by African American respondents for their displacement was *housing was unsafe (e.g., domestic assault, harassment)*. Twenty eight percent also reported that they were *forced out for no reason*.
- Asian households, as well as homeowners, households that make less than \$25,000, single parent households, households that include a member experiencing a disability, and Millbrae, Brisbane and Pacifica residents are also more likely than other respondents to have been displaced due to an unsafe housing situation (e.g., domestic assault, harassment).
- Additionally, Asian, precariously housed respondents, households making less than \$25,000, single parent households, and Hillsborough residents are more likely than other respondents to have been displaced and not given a reason.

For respondents that had experienced displacements, they were asked to identify which city they moved from and which city they moved to. **The most common moves to and from cities included:**

- Moved within South San Francisco (28 respondents)
- Moved from outside San Mateo County to San Mateo (10 respondents)
- Moved from San Bruno to South San Francisco (9 respondents)
- Moved from Daly City to South San Francisco (9 respondents)
- Moved within Burlingame (8 respondents)

Figure 14. Displacement Experience and Reasons for Displacement

Reason for Displacement																
	Percent Displaced	Total n	Rent increased more than I could pay	Personal/ relationship reasons	Landlord was selling the home/ apartment	Landlord wanted to move back in/move in family	Landlord wanted to rent to someone else	Landlord refused to renew my lease	Housing was unsafe (e.g., domestic assault, harassment)	Forced out for no reason	Health/m edical reasons	I was behind on rent	Poor condition of property	Because of apartment rules	Utilities were too expensive/ shut off	Natural disaster/ flooding/ fire
Jurisdiction																
County	21%	2066	29%	19%	18%											417
Belmont	26%	80	25%					25%	31%			25%		30%		16
Brisbane	24%	67				25%										33
Burlingame	22%	152	24%		30%	18%										26
Daily City	25%	115	35%	27%						31%						15
East Palo Alto	32%	50	20%	20%			20%									14
Foster City	11%	130			21%	21%				21%	43%					16
Half Moon Bay	31%	51			31%	25%										6
Hillsborough	12%	52				33%	33%		33%	33%	25%		33%			12
Milbrae	27%	44					42%		33%	31%						16
Pacific	21%	75			31%											42
Redwood City	29%	146	31%									21%				21
San Bruno	25%	89	33%	29%					24%		20%					54
San Mateo	37%	153	35%	31%												81
South San Francisco	12%	712	42%	15%	16%											79
Race/Ethnicity																
African American	59%	134				29%			30%	28%						109
Asian	22%	500				31%			22%	22%			18%			115
Hispanic	29%	397	33%	22%											24%	41
Other Race	28%	149	54%						20%							102
Non-Hispanic White	14%	757	27%	20%	31%											75
Tenure																
Homeowner	8%	975		27%		25%			31%							292
Renter	34%	905	32%	18%	22%											132
Precariously Housed	48%	280	23%				24%			23%						
Income																
Less than \$25,000	45%	282	28%	20%					20%	20%		18%				127
\$25,000-\$49,999	30%	265	31%		19%											78
\$50,000-\$99,999	22%	517	32%	22%	18%											115
Above \$100,000	8%	721			27%	20%	23%									60
Household Characteristics																
Children under 18	30%	840	27%			20%	19%									249
Large Households	20%	284	32%		19%								18%			57
Single Parent	55%	240				24%			24%	20%						131
Disability	34%	711	26%	20%			20%		20%							241
Older Adults (age 65+)	22%	736	23%	22%		22%										162

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.

Children changing schools after displacement. Overall, for households with children that were displaced in the past five years, **60% of children in those households have changed schools.** The most common outcomes reported among these respondents included *school is more challenging* (28%), *they feel less safe at the new school* (25%), and *they are in a worse school* (24%) (Figure 15).

Among respondents by race/ethnicity, non-Hispanic White households (44%) were the only subgroup to report that being displaced resulted in their children being in better schools. Of African American households that were displaced and have children, 87% reported that their children changed schools. Of these respondents, 32% reported that their children *feel safer at the new school* but also *have fewer activities*.

Among respondents by tenure, precariously housed (78%) and homeowner (74%) households had the highest proportion of children who changed schools. The most common outcomes for precariously housed households included *School is less challenging/they are bored* (35%) and their children *feel less safe at school* (34%). For homeowner households, 39% reported that *school is more challenging*, followed by 31% who reported that their children *feel less safe at school*.

Among respondents by selected household characteristics, older adult (77%), single parent (74%), households with a member experiencing a disability (70%), and households with children under 18 (67%) all reported high proportions of children who changed schools. The most common outcomes for these respondents included *School is more challenging* and *they feel less safe at the new school*.

Figure 15. Children Changing Schools and Outcomes, Displaced Households

Percent of Children that Changed Schools			School change outcomes									
			School is less challenging/ they are bored	School is more challenging	They are in a better school	They are in a worse school	They feel less safe at the new school	They feel safer at the new school	They have fewer activities	They have more activities	Things are the same	n
Jurisdiction												
County	60%	306		28%		24%	25%					183
Belmont	45%	20		33%		44%	33%					9
Brisbane	81%	16		38%			31%	31%				13
Burlingame	55%	22	33%	33%						33%		12
Daly City	41%	17	43%		29%		29%			29%		7
East Palo Alto	54%	13	43%	57%			29%					7
Foster City	62%	13								50%		8
Half Moon Bay	58%	12		43%			29%	29%	43%			7
Hillsborough	60%	5						67%				3
Milbrae	82%	11		33%		44%	44%	33%				9
Pacifica	91%	11				50%						10
Redwood City	52%	23			25%	33%		25%				12
San Bruno	67%	18	33%		33%		33%					12
San Mateo	66%	35	32%		32%							22
South San Francisco	36%	56		26%	26%					26%		19
Race/Ethnicity												
African American	87%	69	30%	30%				32%	32%			60
Asian	73%	91	27%	32%	32%		27%					66
Hispanic	49%	91		23%	30%	30%	23%		25%			44
Other Race	65%	31		40%		30%	25%	25%				20
Non-Hispanic White	60%	60	28%	31%	44%		28%					36
Tenure												
Homeowner	74%	66		39%		29%	31%					49
Renter	58%	213	25%	30%			25%					122
Precariously Housed	78%	104	35%				34%		30%			80
Income												
Less than \$25,000	65%	92	22%	32%			35%					60
\$25,000-\$49,999	66%	56	25%			28%		28%	25%			36
\$50,000-\$99,999	55%	85		30%	28%		23%					47
Above \$100,000	59%	44	35%	31%		38%						26
Household Characteristics												
Children under 18	67%	237		32%		23%	25%					158
Large Households	45%	44		32%	26%					32%		19
Single Parent	74%	124		32%		28%	29%					92
Disability	70%	188	26%	28%			30%					132
Older Adults (age 65+)	77%	117		35%		29%	29%					89

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFH Resident Survey.

Experience with housing discrimination. Overall, **19% of survey respondents felt they were discriminated against when they looked for housing** in the area.¹ As shown in Figure 16, African American respondents (62%), single parent households (44%) and precariously housed respondents (39%) are most likely to say they experienced housing discrimination. Residents with income above \$100,000 and homeowners are least likely (11%).

Respondents who believed they experienced discrimination when looking for housing in the county reported when the discrimination occurred. Nearly half of respondents (45%) reported that the discrimination they experienced occurred between 2 and 5 years ago. Twenty eight percent of respondents reported that the discrimination occurred in the past year, 20% reported more than 5 years ago and 7% of respondents did not remember when the discrimination occurred.

How discrimination was addressed. Respondents who believed they experienced discrimination when looking for housing in the county were asked to describe the actions they took in response to the discrimination. Overall, the most common responses to discrimination experienced by survey respondents were *Nothing/I wasn't sure what to do* (42%), *Moved/found another place to live* (30%), and *Nothing/I was afraid of being evicted or harassed* (20%).

Among top responses for actions taken in response to experienced discrimination, every group reported *Nothing/I wasn't sure what to do* with the exception of African American and single parent households, as well as Brisbane and Hillsborough residents. Similarly, survey respondents from Foster City and Pacifica were the only groups not to include *Moved/found another place to live* among their top responses. African American and Asian households, as well as single parent households, were more likely than other groups to contact either a housing authority, local fair housing organization, or the California Department of Housing or Civil Rights to report their discrimination incident.

Reasons for discrimination. Respondents who believed they experienced discrimination when looking for housing in the county provided the reasons why they thought they were discriminated against. Note that the basis offered by residents is not necessarily protected by federal, state, or local fair housing law, as respondents could provide open-ended and multiple reasons why they thought they experienced discrimination.

Examples of how respondents described why they felt discriminated against, which they provided as open-ended responses to the survey, include:

¹ Note that this question applies to all respondents, not just those who seriously looked for housing in the past five years.

Appearance/Characteristics

- *"Because of my race and ethnicity"*
- *"[We] were given a subprime loan for home purchase for being Latinx, low-income and primarily Spanish-speaking; refinance last year was lower than expected."*
- *"It was clear my disability is the reason"*
- *"I have a child and a couple places told me they wouldn't rent to me due to my son."*
- *"The agent asked if I was a tech worker. When I said no, the agent said the place was just rented, even though it was on the listing as active."*
- *"I was approved for the unit and when they met my partner, who is Black, they said [the unit] was rented."*

Source of Income/Credit

- *"Income was through SSDI [social security disability insurance]"*
- *"The landlord wanted an excellent credit score..."*
- *"We were not able to provide all the requirement to rent, like SSN [social security number], income proof, employment, and we don't make enough income..."*
- *"They wanted someone with income from employment not due to disability."*
- *"I was discriminated against because of my race and the fact that I had Section 8 at the time. Being African American and having Section 8 made a lot of people feel like I wouldn't take care of their property."*
- *"I am currently being discriminated against due to my need with rental help and because two of us in our household have a need for an emotional support animal."*

Immigration status

- *Mi hermana llamo a los departamentos donde yo vivo y la manager le dijo que no había disponible pero no era verdad también le dijo que hablara inglés y le pidió seguro social pensando que no tenia y le dijo que tenía que ganar una cierta cantidad de dinero para poder rentar. (My sister called the apartments where I live and the manager told her that there was no one available but it was not true. She also told her to speak English and asked for social security thinking that she did not have it and told her that she had to earn a certain amount of money to be able to rent).*

Figure 16. Percent of respondents who felt they were discriminated against and how was it addressed

Percent who felt they were discriminated against										More than 5 years ago		2 to 5 years ago		In the past year		Don't remember		n		How was it addressed?							n					
Jurisdiction										Nothing/ I wasn't sure what to do		Moved/ found another place to live		Nothing/ I was afraid of being evicted/ harassed		Called/ emailed housing authority		Called/ emailed local fair housing organization		Called/ emailed California Department of Housing/ Civil Rights		Called/ emailed City office, County office, or human rights department/ agency		Filed a complaint		Other		n				
County										19%	28%	45%	20%	7%	357	42%	30%	20%														359
Belmont										21%	19%	56%	19%	6%	16	38%	38%	50%														16
Brisbane										22%	29%	36%	29%	7%	14		64%			21%					21%						14	
Burlingame										14%	25%	50%	20%	5%	20	35%	25%			20%			20%							20		
Daly City										15%	20%	40%	33%	7%	15	56%	25%	25%													16	
East Palo Alto										29%	23%	54%	15%	8%	13	38%	38%	23%			23%									13		
Foster City										18%	15%	40%	45%	0%	20	38%									24%			24%		21		
Half Moon Bay										26%	27%	55%	9%	9%	11	27%	36%			36%										11		
Hillsborough										15%	14%	71%	0%	14%	7		29%			57%											7	
Milbrae										29%	36%	50%	7%	7%	14	31%	23%			38%			23%								13	
Pacifica										21%	29%	36%	36%	0%	14	50%			21%			21%						21%			14	
Redwood City										24%	34%	34%	19%	13%	32	47%	26%	21%			21%									34		
San Bruno										12%	30%	60%	0%	10%	10	50%	30%			30%											10	
San Mateo										30%	35%	45%	15%	5%	40	53%	26%	26%														38
South San Francisco										13%	30%	40%	23%	6%	82	59%	27%															83
Race/Ethnicity																																
African American										62%	16%	59%	25%	0%	83		36%	29%			27%			27%	26%		24%				84	
Asian										16%	24%	50%	20%	6%	82	28%	25%	29%			29%			24%							83	
Hispanic										27%	25%	42%	24%	8%	107	52%	27%														107	
Other Race										30%	28%	47%	14%	12%	43	47%	30%	26%													43	
Non-Hispanic White										12%	38%	41%	14%	7%	91	44%	27%	18%													91	
Tenure																																
Homeowner										11%	26%	46%	20%	7%	95	32%	29%	22%													96	
Renter										28%	26%	47%	20%	6%	232	42%	32%	23%													232	
Precariously Housed										39%	21%	54%	20%	4%	98	24%	28%			35%			26%								100	
Income																																
Less than \$25,000										36%	29%	51%	11%	9%	100	39%	30%	25%														102
\$25,000-\$49,999										24%	31%	41%	22%	6%	64	42%	36%	25%			22%										64	
\$50,000-\$99,999										19%	27%	45%	25%	3%	97	44%	29%					18%									97	
Above \$100,000										11%	28%	45%	21%	7%	76	45%	22%	16%												76		
Household Characteristics																																
Children under 18										26%	21%	57%	15%	6%	216	36%	31%	26%														218
Large Households										19%	26%	52%	9%	13%	54	65%	24%	15%													55	
Single Parent										44%	13%	65%	17%	5%	106		33%	32%			27%			26%							107	
Disability										33%	27%	48%	21%	4%	215	33%	30%			22%										219		
Older Adults (age 65+)										20%	20%	51%	20%	8%	144	24%	34%	24%														146

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH Resident Survey.

Experience of persons with disabilities. Overall, 35% of respondents' households include a member experiencing a disability. Of these households, 26% said their housing does not meet their accessibility needs; 74% report that their current housing situation meets their needs. The three top greatest housing needs expressed by respondents included grab bars in bathroom or bench in shower (34%), supportive services to help maintain housing (33%), and ramps (26%). Other needs expressed by a substantial proportion of groups included *wider doorways*, *reserved accessible parking spot by the entrance*, and *more private space in the facility in which I live*.

Of respondents by jurisdiction, East Palo Alto (64%) has the lowest proportion of respondents with disabilities whose current housing situation meets their needs. Of these respondents, 63% indicated they needed supportive services to help maintain housing.

The highest proportion of respondents by group reporting that they or a member of their household experiences a disability were African American (71%), households making less than \$25,000 (59%), single parent households (58%), and precariously housed respondents (56%).

Figure 17. Respondents experiencing a disability and their top three greatest housing needs

Jurisdiction	Percent of respondents with a disability	Current housing situation meeting needs	Total n	Supportive services to maintain housing										More private space in the facility in which I live				Service or emotional support animal allowed			Would like to live alone (not with a roommate)		Fewer restrictions/ more freedom		Alarm to notify if a non-verbal child leaves the home		Fire alarm/doorbell made accessible for person with hearing disability/deaf		Better navigation for person who is blind	
				Grab bars in bathroom or bench in shower	Supportive services to maintain housing	Ramps	Wider doorways	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance	Reserved accessible parking spot by entrance
County	35%	74%	711	34%	33%	26%																								171
Belmont	35%	89%	28	67%	67%																									3
Brisbane	37%	72%	25	29%	29%		29%																							7
Burlingame	27%	80%	41	63%			50%																							8
Daly City	34%	68%	38		36%		36%																							11
East Palo Alto	44%	64%	22		63%																									8
Foster City	31%	83%	40		29%		29%																							7
Half Moon Bay	45%	68%	22																											7
Hillsborough	26%	100%	13																											n/a
Milbrae	40%	82%	17	25%																										4
Pacific	39%	93%	29				100%																							2
Redwood City	42%	68%	62	33%	28%	28%																								18
San Bruno	40%	82%	34	50%		33%																								6
San Mateo	43%	72%	65	41%	47%																									17
South San Francisco	30%	68%	210	35%	28%	32%																								57
Race/Ethnicity																														
African American	71%	87%	95		40%		40%																							15
Asian	31%	77%	157	29%	34%	26%																								35
Hispanic	41%	70%	162	37%	54%																									46
Other Race	38%	71%	56	63%		50%	44%																							16
Non-Hispanic White	32%	77%	241	33%		27%		21%																						52
Tenure																														
Homeowner	29%	82%	280	35%		37%																								43
Renter	39%	73%	347	41%	40%																									88
Precariously Housed	56%	71%	154		37%		26%																							43
Income																														
Less than \$25,000	59%	71%	167		42%																									48
\$25,000-\$49,999		67%	107		45%	45%																								31
\$50,000-\$99,999	35%	77%	180	43%	26%	24%																								42
Above \$100,000	23%	82%	167	52%		34%		41%																						29
Household Characteristics																														
Children under 18	35%	78%	293		40%		29%																							63
Large Households	35%	70%	99	41%	45%																									29
Single Parent	58%	81%	139		48%		28%																							29
Older Adults (age 65+)	46%	76%	337	44%	29%	30%																								79

Source: Root Policy Research from the 2021-2022 21 Elements AFH Resident Survey.

Transportation. Over 80% of respondents indicated the type of transportation used most often is driving a personal vehicle. This share was relatively similar across the majority of jurisdictions and was the number one type of transportation used across all jurisdictions and demographic characteristics.

The groups with the lowest proportion of those who primarily drive included African American (40%), households making less than \$25,000 (53%), single parents (57%), and precariously housed (57%) respondents.

As shown in Figure 18, on average respondents are fairly satisfied with their transportation situation. Those groups somewhat or not at all satisfied with their transportation options include African American (58%), Brisbane (51%), single parents (45%) and precariously housed (44%) respondents.

Figure 18.
Are you satisfied
with your current
transportation
options?

Source:

Root Policy Research from the
2021-2022 21 Elements AFFH
Resident Survey.

	Entirely satisfied	Mostly satisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Not at all satisfied	n
Jurisdiction					
County	29%	45%	20%	6%	1,903
Belmont	21%	42%	27%	10%	78
Brisbane	17%	33%	38%	13%	64
Burlingame	32%	45%	21%	1%	139
Daly City	19%	52%	20%	8%	109
East Palo Alto	31%	36%	24%	9%	45
Foster City	29%	43%	20%	9%	115
Half Moon Bay	30%	35%	26%	9%	46
Hillsborough	50%	34%	14%	2%	44
Milbrae	30%	45%	13%	13%	40
Pacifica	28%	42%	15%	15%	65
Redwood City	30%	36%	27%	8%	142
San Bruno	23%	54%	19%	4%	81
San Mateo	29%	52%	14%	4%	134
South San Francisco	34%	48%	15%	3%	666
Race/Ethnicity					
African American	22%	21%	48%	10%	134
Asian	23%	49%	24%	4%	500
Hispanic	29%	43%	22%	7%	397
Other Race	29%	41%	21%	9%	149
Non-Hispanic White	32%	45%	17%	5%	757
Tenure					
Homeowner	31%	45%	18%	6%	905
Renter	27%	44%	23%	6%	834
Precariously Housed	20%	36%	35%	9%	254
Income					
Less than \$25,000	22%	39%	29%	10%	282
\$25,000-\$49,999	25%	42%	26%	8%	265
\$50,000-\$99,999	28%	52%	16%	4%	517
Above \$100,000	34%	44%	18%	4%	721
Household Characteristics					
Children under 18	25%	43%	25%	6%	840
Large Households	29%	50%	18%	4%	284
Single Parent	20%	36%	38%	7%	240
Disability	25%	40%	27%	8%	658
Older Adults (age 65+)	30%	43%	21%	6%	736

Solutions offered by residents. Respondents were asked a series of questions about how to improve their situations related to housing, employment, health, education and neighborhood.

Improve housing security. When asked what could improve a respondent's housing security, the top answers among respondents by jurisdiction, race/ethnicity, tenure, income, and other selected housing characteristics were *none of the above* and *help me with a downpayment/purchase*.

The highest proportion of respondents among groups that selected *None of the above* includes:

- Hillsborough residents, 71%
- Owners, 65%
- Income greater than \$100,000, 54%
- Foster City residents, 53%
- White, 51%
- Burlingame residents, 50%

The highest proportion of respondents among groups that selected *Help me with a downpayment or purchase* includes:

- Renters, 44%
- Large households, 42%
- Daly City residents, 41%
- Hispanic, 39%
- Precariously housed, 39%
- City of San Mateo residents, 37%

Other solutions to improve housing security identified by several different groups included *Help me with the housing search*, *help me pay rent each month*, and *find a landlord who accepts Section 8*. The highest proportion of respondents among groups that selected these solutions includes:

Help me with the housing search

- Precariously housed, 39%
- Income less than \$25,000, 34%
- Income between \$25,000-\$50,000, 29%

- Half Moon Bay residents, 27%

Help me pay rent each month

- Income less than \$25,000, 35%
- Single parent, 31%

Find a landlord who accepts Section 8

- Black or African American, 37%

Improve neighborhood situation. When asked what could improve a respondent's neighborhood situation, nearly every respondent group by jurisdiction, race/ethnicity, tenure, income, and other selected housing characteristics identified *Better lighting*. Other solutions flagged by multiple respondent groups to improve their neighborhood situations includes *Improve street crossings* and *none of the above*.

The highest proportion of respondents among groups that selected *Better lighting* includes:

- East Palo Alto residents, 45%
- Millbrae residents, 45%
- Other race, 42%
- Daly City residents, 41%
- Hispanic, 40%
- Income between \$25,000-\$50,000, 40%
- Income between \$50,000-\$100,000, 40%

The highest proportion of respondents among groups that selected *Improve street crossings* includes:

- City of San Mateo residents, 34%
- Single parent, 31%

The highest proportion of respondents among groups that selected *None of the above* includes:

- Foster City residents, 37%
- Hillsborough residents, 36%
- Burlingame residents, 28%

Additionally, 42% of Millbrae respondents chose *Reduce crime*, 40% of Brisbane respondents chose *More stores to meet my needs*, and Belmont (34%) and Half Moon Bay (33%) respondents chose *Build more sidewalks*.

Improve health situation. When asked what could improve a respondent's health situation, the majority of respondent groups by jurisdiction, race/ethnicity, tenure, income, and other selected housing characteristics selected *Make it easier to exercise*, *More healthy food* and *None of the above*.

The highest proportion of respondents among groups that selected *Make it easier to exercise* includes:

- Redwood City residents, 48%
- Hispanic, 42%
- South San Francisco residents, 41%
- City of San Mateo residents, 41%
- Asian, 41%
- Renters, 40%

The highest proportion of respondents among groups that selected *More healthy food* includes:

- East Palo Alto residents, 48%
- Precariously Housed, 47%
- Single parent, 41%
- Daly City residents, 40%
- Income less than \$25,000, 38%
- Black or African American, 37%
- Large Households, 37%

The highest proportion of respondents among groups that selected *None of the above* includes residents from:

- Hillsborough residents, 48%
- Burlingame residents, 47%
- Foster City residents, 42%
- White, 41%
- Owners, 39%

Additionally, African American (34%) and San Bruno (29%) respondents identified *Better access to mental health care* as a solution to help improve their health situations.

Improve job situation. When asked what could improve a respondent's employment situation, the majority of respondent groups by jurisdiction, race/ethnicity, tenure, income, and other selected housing characteristics selected *Increase wages* and *None of the above*.

The highest proportion of respondents among groups that selected *Increase wages* includes:

- Renters, 52%
- Single parents, 50%
- Hispanic, 49%
- Households with children, 49%
- Daly City residents, 49%
- Income between \$50,000-\$100,000, 49%
- Large households, 48%

The highest proportion of respondents among groups that selected *None of the above* includes:

- Hillsborough residents, 76%
- Owners, 58%
- White, 57%
- Over 65+, 53%
- Income greater than \$100,000, 53%
- Foster City residents, 53%

Additionally, 29% of households with income less than \$25K identified *Find a job near my apartment or house* as a solution to help improve their situation.

Improve education situation. When asked what could improve a respondent's education situation for their children, the majority of respondent groups by jurisdiction, race/ethnicity, tenure, income, and other selected housing characteristics selected *None of the above*, *Have more activities*, and *Stop bullying/crime/drug use at school*.

The highest proportion of respondents among groups that selected *None of the above* includes:

- Burlingame residents, 55%

- White, 52%
- Over 65+, 51%
- Hillsborough residents, 49%
- Foster City residents, 46%
- Brisbane residents, 45%

The highest proportion of respondents among groups that selected *Have more activities* includes:

- Single parent, 45%
- Households with children, 41%
- Large households, 41%
- Other race, 37%
- Daly City residents, 34%
- Hispanic, 34%

The highest proportion of respondents among groups that selected *Stop bullying/crime/drug use at school* includes:

- East Palo Alto residents, 38%
- Precariously housed, 31%
- Other race, 30%
- Redwood City residents, 29%
- Hispanic, 29%
- San Mateo residents, 28%

Additionally, 29% of Millbrae respondents identified *Have better teachers at their schools* as a means to improve the education situation in their respective households.

Disparate Access to Educational Opportunities

This section examines the extent to which members of protected classes and those in poverty experience disparities in access to opportunity as measured by access to education. This section draws from data provided by the San Mateo Office of Education, the California Department of Education, and U.S. Census American Community Surveys (ACS). This section discusses the following topics:

- Changes in school enrollment during COVID-19 by race and ethnicity, and by groups with extenuating circumstances;¹
- Achievement gaps by race and ethnicity and for groups with extenuating circumstances as measured by test scores, California State University or University of California admissions standards, and college-going rates;
- Barriers to success measured by chronic absenteeism, dropout rates, and suspension rates.

After describing this section's primary findings, we describe the county's school districts before launching into data measuring achievement gaps and barriers to success.

Primary Findings

Student racial and ethnic diversity is modestly increasing. Student bodies in San Mateo County have become increasingly racially and ethnically diverse.

- Hispanic students make up the largest ethnic group in the county's schools, representing 38% of students in the 2020-2021 academic school year. This a slight increase from the 2010-2011 school year, where Hispanic students made up 37% of the population.
- There has been a large increase in Asian students, with 17% identifying as such in 2020-2021, an increase of 5 percentage points from 2010-2011.
- Students identifying as White (26%) have decreased by 3 percentage points since 2010-2011.

¹ The term "extenuating circumstances" is used in this section to capture students whose socioeconomic situations and/or disability may make standard educational environments challenging.

Free and reduced lunch-qualifying students and English language learners are concentrated in a handful of schools. Overall, 29% of public school students in San Mateo County qualify for reduced or free lunch.

- The rate of reduced lunch qualification was highest in Ravenswood City Elementary School District, where 83% of students qualify for reduced lunch. Also in Ravenswood City Elementary, 30% of students are experiencing homelessness. This is a large outlier in the county, where overall just 2% are experiencing homelessness.
- Countywide, 20% of public school students are English learners. Again, this rate is highest at Ravenswood City Elementary, where 53% of students are English learners. La Honda-Pescadero Unified School District, Jefferson Union High School, and Redwood City Elementary also have high rates of English learners, representing more than a third of students.

Enrollment is dropping. Public school enrollment reduced substantially in some areas during the pandemic. Total enrollment decreased by 3% between 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 in San Mateo County, which was the largest decrease of the decade.

- Portola Valley and La Honda-Pescadero school districts had the largest enrollment decreases during COVID-19, with a 11% and 10% decline in enrollments, respectively.
- Decreased enrollment was especially common among Pacific Islander students. Between 2019-2021, enrollment among Pacific Islander students decreased by 6% (from 1,581 students in 2019-20 to 1,484 students in 2020-21), substantially higher than the 3% countywide average.
- Enrollment among migrant students decreased drastically by 16% over the same period (from 332 students to 279 students).

Learning proficiency is improving yet disparities exist. Across all racial and ethnic groups, the rate at which students met or exceeded English and mathematics testing standards has increased since the 2014-2015 school year. Students with extenuating circumstances (i.e., disability, facing homelessness, learning English) tend to score lower on English and mathematics tests than the overall student body.

- Proficiency gaps are especially pronounced among English learning students in Portola Valley Elementary, Woodside Elementary, Menlo Park City Elementary, and Brisbane Elementary, where students with extenuating circumstances met or exceeded mathematics test standards at a rate at least 50 percentage points below the overall test rate in each district.
- Students with disabilities in San Carlos Elementary and Las Lomitas Elementary school districts scored far below the overall student body: In these districts, students with disabilities met or exceeded mathematics test standards at 54 percentage points below the overall test rate.

Many students meet admissions standards for CSU or UC schools.

- Among the high school districts in San Mateo County, Sequoia Union had the highest rate of graduates who met such admission standards, at 69%. On the other end of the spectrum, Cabrillo Unified and South San Francisco Unified had the lowest rates at 41%.
- Jefferson Union High School District had the most drastic increase in the share of graduates meeting CSU or UC standards: just 21% of students met these standards in 2016-2017 compared to 48% of students in 2019-2020. La Honda-Pescadero Unified School District experienced a 10 percentage point increase in this success rate over the same period.

Most school districts in the county have a college-going rate at 70% or higher—yet there are wide gaps by race and ethnicity.

- In every district, White students have a higher college-going rate than Hispanic students, but the largest gaps are in South San Francisco Unified, where 91% of White students go to college compared to just 68% of Hispanic students—a 23 percentage point gap.

Students with extenuating circumstances are highly concentrated in a few schools and move schools often due to housing instability.

- Students with extenuating circumstances may need additional resources—e.g., onsite health care, free meals, tutoring—to be successful in school. When these students are concentrated into a few schools, the schools bear an unequal responsibility for providing needed resources. K-12 school funding in California has long been inadequate, and, although policymakers have recently allocated additional resources to schools with high proportions of low income children under a “concentration grant” system, funding gaps remain.
- The highest concentration of high needs students is found in Ravenswood City Elementary, where 30% of all students are experiencing homelessness and 83% qualify for free and reduced lunch.
- Currently, students whose families have been evicted do not have protections allowing them to remain in their current school district. This can result in frequent changes in schools for low income children, raising their vulnerability to falling behind in school.

Absenteeism, dropout rates, and discipline rates are highest for students of color, students with disabilities, and students with other extenuating circumstances.

While 10% of students were chronically absent during the 2018-2019 school year, chronic absenteeism rates were higher in districts with a large number of students experiencing economic and housing precarity.

- For instance, Ravenswood Elementary, which has a 30% rate of homelessness among students, had one of the higher rates of chronic absenteeism at 16%.

- Pacific Islander students (26%), Black/African American students (18%), and Hispanic students (15%) had notably higher rates of chronic absenteeism than the overall student population (10%).
- In most districts, chronic absenteeism is higher among students with disabilities. In fact, only Bayshore Elementary's students with disabilities had a lower rate of chronic absenteeism than the overall student body.

Dropout rates vary across the county:

- Dropout rates were highest in Sequoia Union High School District (10%) and South San Francisco Unified (9%).
- In all school districts in the county, dropout rates are higher for boys than for girls.
- Pacific Islander, Black/African American, and Hispanic students in the county often had higher dropout rates than those in other racial and ethnic groups
- Students with disabilities, students experiencing homelessness, foster youth, and students learning English had higher dropout rates than the overall population.

Discipline rates also vary by area and race and ethnicity.

- In many school districts across San Mateo County, Hispanic students are disciplined at disproportionately higher rates compared to their peers.
- In most districts, Black/African American and Pacific Islander students are also overrepresented in terms of suspension rates, but these rates are slight compared to those of Hispanic students.
- Asian and Filipino students were underrepresented in terms of suspension rates. White students were also underrepresented in discipline rates in most districts except for La Honda-Pescadero.

The demographics of faculty and staff are fairly similar to that of students.

- There is a slightly larger share of White and Black/African American staff than students, meaning that Black/African American and White student groups are more likely to interact with same-race staff and faculty than other racial groups.
- Asian students are less likely to interact with a same-race staff of faculty member: 17% of the student body is Asian compared to just 8% of staff and faculty.

Background

This section describes the school districts in San Mateo County, including their geographic boundaries and a brief history of the school districts' formation. This section also includes details on how districts' enrollments and student demographic have changed over time.

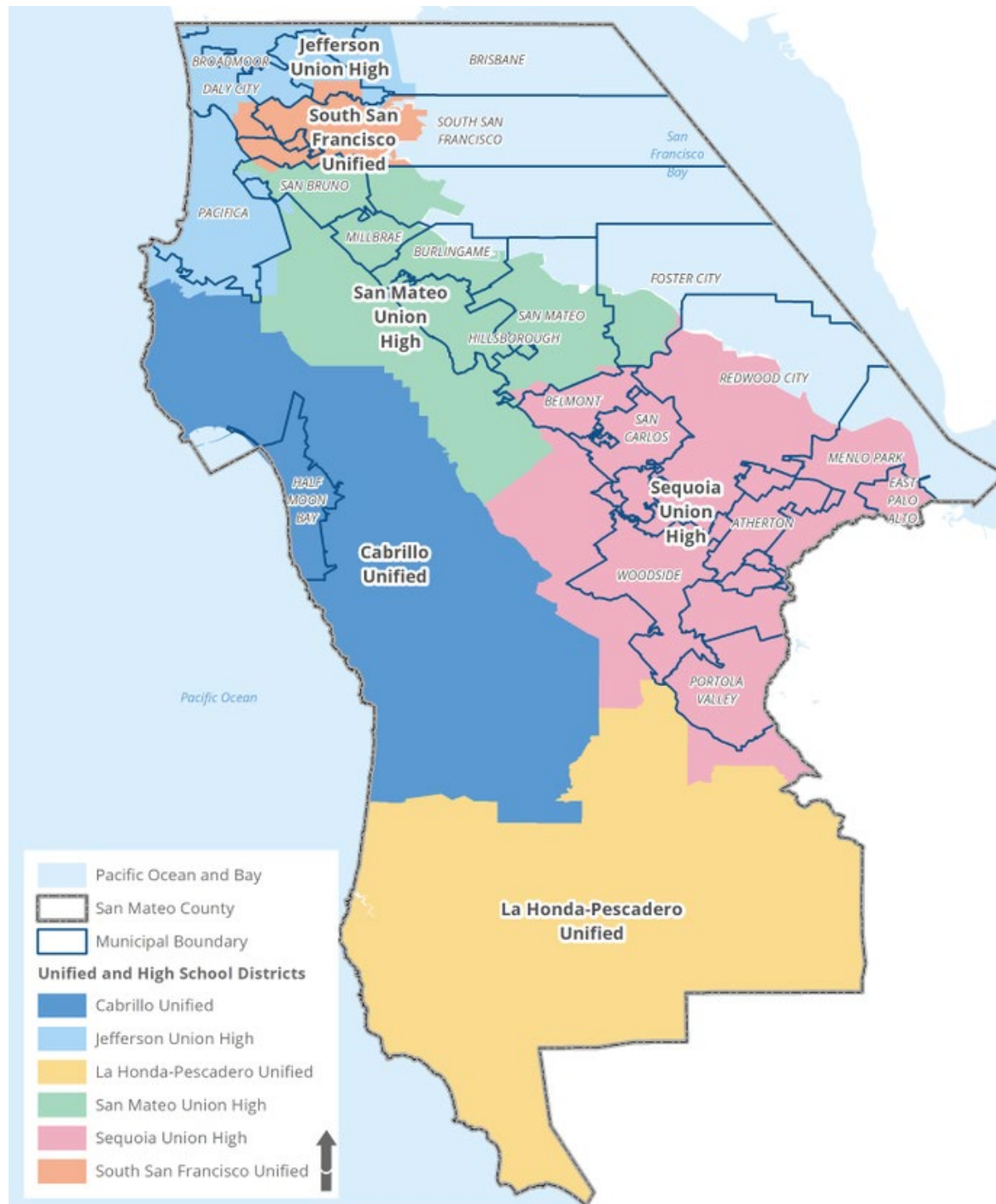
San Mateo County School Districts. There are three unified school districts in San Mateo County which include both elementary and high schools. These are **Cabrillo Unified School District, La Honda-Pescadero Unified School District,** and **South San Francisco Unified School District.**

In addition to the unified school districts, there are three high school districts, which include: **Jefferson Union High School District, San Mateo Union High School District,** and **Sequoia Union High School District.** The elementary schools covering these high schools' district boundaries areas are described below:

- In the **Jefferson Union High School District** geographic boundary, elementary school districts are the Bayshore Elementary School District, Brisbane School District, Jefferson Elementary School District, and Pacifica School District.
- Within the **San Mateo Union High School District** geographic boundary, elementary school districts include San Mateo-Foster City School District, Hillsborough City School District, Burlingame School District, San Bruno Park School District, and Millbrae School District.
- Within the **Sequoia Union High School District** geographic boundary, the elementary schools include Belmont-Redwood Shores School District, San Carlos School District, Redwood City School District, Ravenswood City School District, Menlo Park City School District, Woodside Elementary School District, Las Lomitas Elementary School District, and Portola Valley School District.

Geographic boundaries of school districts. Figure V-1 illustrates the geographic boundaries of the unified school districts as well as the three high school districts. Municipal boundaries are overlaid on the map.

Figure V-1.
Unified School Districts and High School Districts in San Mateo County



Source: San Mateo County Office of Education.

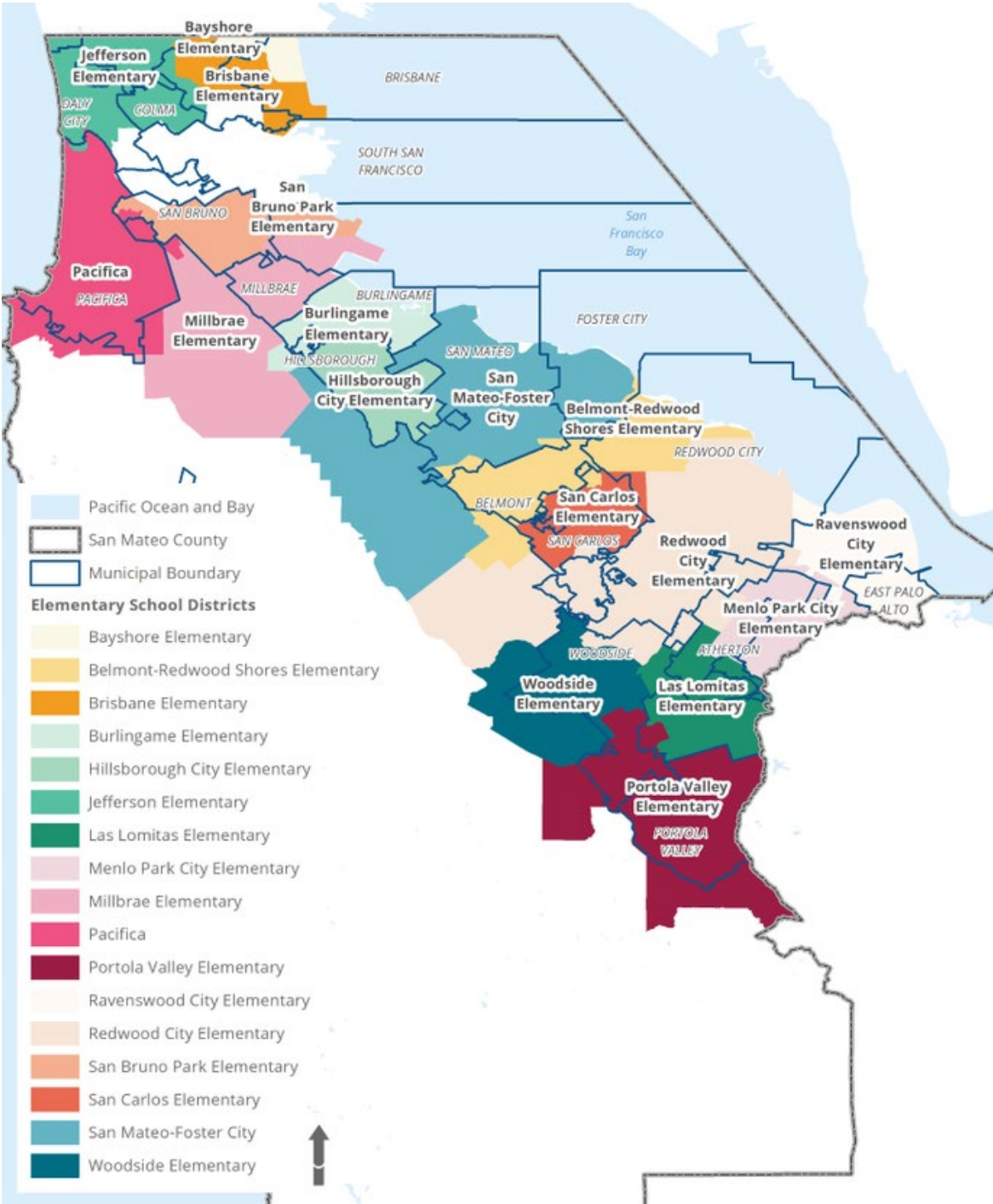
As illustrated in the map, Cabrillo Unified School District covers Half Moon Bay and some unincorporated areas of San Mateo County. South San Francisco Unified covers South San

Francisco and a small portion of Daly City. La Honda-Pescadero Unified School District covers unincorporated areas of San Mateo County.

The other high school districts, Jefferson Union, San Mateo Union, and Sequoia Union, cover the remaining jurisdictions. Jefferson Union covers Brisbane, Colma, Daly City, and Pacifica. San Mateo Union covers Burlingame, Hillsborough, Millbrae, San Bruno, San Mateo City, and Foster City. Sequoia Union covers Atherton, Belmont, Redwood City, East Palo Alto, Menlo Park, San Carlos, Portola Valley, and Woodside.

The county's elementary school districts cover the same areas as the three high school districts. Their geographic boundaries are illustrated in the map below.

Figure V-2.
Elementary School Districts in San Mateo County



Source: San Mateo County Office of Education.

Because the elementary school districts are much smaller, many jurisdictions have several elementary schools. The table below shows each jurisdiction and their associated elementary school.

Figure V-3.
School Districts in San Mateo County's Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Unified or High School District	Elementary School District(s)
Atherton	Sequoia Union	Menlo Park City ; Las Lomitas Elementary; Redwood City
Belmont	Sequoia Union	Belmont-Redwood Shores
Brisbane	Jefferson Union	Brisbane; Bayshore Elementary
Burlingame	San Mateo Union	Burlingame
Colma	Jefferson Union	Jefferson Elementary
Daly City	Jefferson Union; South San Francisco Unified	Jefferson Elementary
East Palo Alto	Sequoia Union	Ravenswood City
Foster City	San Mateo Union	San Mateo-Foster City
Half Moon Bay	Cabrillo Unified	(none, included in Cabrillo Unified)
Hillsborough	San Mateo Union	Hillsborough City
Menlo Park	Sequoia Union	Menlo Park City; Las Lomitas Elementary; Ravenswood City
Millbrae	San Mateo Union	Millbrae
Pacifica	Jefferson Union	Pacifica
Portola Valley	Sequoia Union	Portola Valley
Redwood City	Sequoia Union	Redwood City
San Bruno	San Mateo Union	San Bruno Park
San Carlos	Sequoia Union	San Carlos; Redwood City
San Mateo	San Mateo Union	San Mateo-Foster City
South San Francisco	South San Francisco Unified	(none, included in South San Francisco Unified)
Woodside	Sequoia Union	Woodside Elementary; Portola Valley; Las Lomitas; Redwood City

Source: San Mateo County Office of Education.

A brief history of district formation. San Mateo County's numerous school districts were formed over a century ago, when the county was more rural and scattered: communities needed elementary schools close to home, and only a few students were attending high school. As young people began going to high school, individual districts often found they had too few students and resources to support their own high schools, so

separate high school districts, covering the territories of two or more elementary districts, were established to meet the communities' needs.²

Once California's population grew and San Mateo County became more urbanized, "a jigsaw puzzle of overlapping districts evolved haphazardly." Since 1920, the state has been pushing elementary districts to unify with the high school districts that serve their communities, citing improved educational quality and equity of opportunity. However, there has been limited success and local voters in San Mateo County have consistently resisted unification.³

Early efforts at unification were more successful in the rural communities along the coast—for example, voters approved the new Cabrillo Unified district for the area around Half Moon Bay and the La Honda-Pescadero Unified district in a 1964 election. Unification was not supported by many suburban communities edging the Bay. The county's school district committee proposed to split each of the three high school districts and feeder schools into two or three smaller unified districts, but the State Board of Education rejected variations of those plans three times. The Board argued that the county committee's proposals would create districts with widely varying property tax bases and could contribute to racial segregation. The State Board instead devised a plan that would create a single unified district within each of the existing high school district boundaries. Voters turned down the state plans in all three districts in June 1966, and rejected a similar proposal again in 1972. In 1973, the Mid-Peninsula Task Force for Integrated Education petitioned the county committees to unify the elementary districts of Menlo Park, Las Lomas, Portola Valley, Ravenswood and a portion of Sequoia Union High School District across county lines with Palo Alto Unified. Their goal was racial integration, but the county committee did not support the effort.⁴

Efforts against unification have persisted, leaving the county with several elementary school districts which feed into a high school, rather than a unified district. As a result, some elementary school districts have faced waning budgets and administrative hurdles. For instance, Brisbane and Bayshore elementary school districts, at the northern end of the county, serve a little more than 1,000 students and long have struggled with tight budgets. To rectify their budgetary concerns, the districts now share both a superintendent and a chief business officer. They also participate in a special education collaborative with the Jefferson elementary and high school districts.

According to the county's superintendent of schools Anne Campbell, other districts may find themselves pooling their resources in the future: local identification may be strong,

² Watson, Aleta. "How Did We End Up With 54 School Districts in San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties?" Silicon Valley Community Foundation, 2012. <https://www.siliconvalleycf.org/sites/default/files/report-edu.pdf>

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

she says, but financial reality is hard to ignore: “As we move forward in time, I think it’s going to be interesting to see what school districts are going to do, especially as budgets get more bleak.”⁵

Enrollment changes. Total public school enrollment in the county has decreased slightly, by just 1%, from the 2010-2011 academic year to 2020-2021. Figure V-4 illustrates enrollment changes by district.

Bayshore Elementary, Ravenswood City, and Portola Valley school districts experienced the largest enrollment decreases (by at least 30%) between 2010-11 and 2020-21. School districts with the largest increases in enrollments were Burlingame (22%) and Belmont-Redwood Shores (30%).

⁵ Ibid.

Figure V-4.
Enrollment changes by district, 2010-11 to 2020-2021

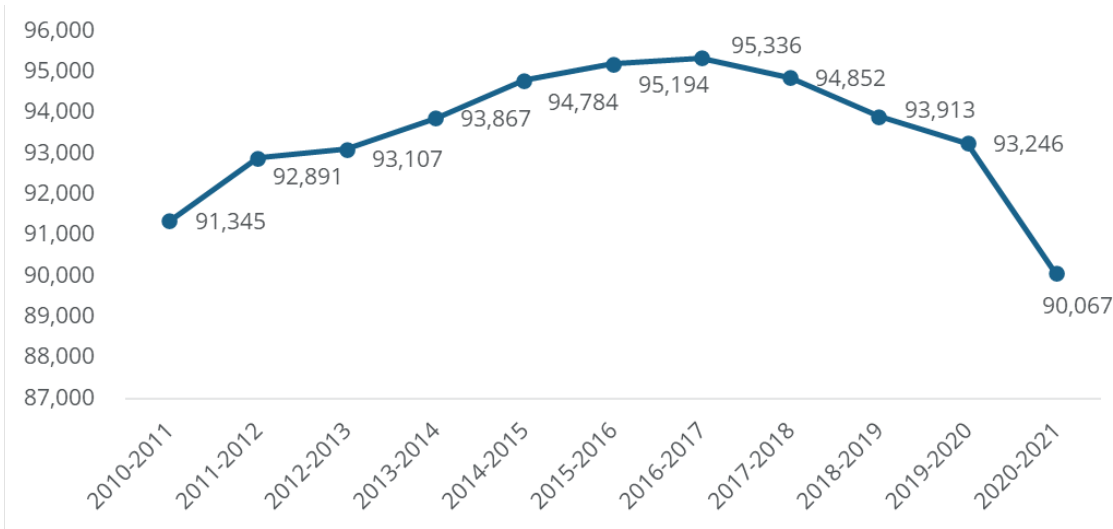
School District	2010-2011 Enrollment	2020-2021 Enrollment	Percent Change
Unified School Districts			
Cabrillo Unified	3,352	2,934	-12%
La Honda-Pescadero	341	275	-19%
South San Francisco	9,312	8,182	-12%
High & Elementary School Districts			
Jefferson Union High School	4,960	4,705	-5%
Bayshore Elementary	543	361	-34%
Brisbane Elementary	545	474	-13%
Jefferson Elementary	6,998	6,653	-5%
Pacifica	3,164	3,006	-5%
San Mateo Union High School	8,406	9,760	16%
Burlingame Elementary	2,771	3,387	22%
Hillsborough City Elementary	1,512	1,268	-16%
Millbrae Elementary	2,222	2,238	1%
San Bruno Park Elementary	2,599	2,275	-12%
San Mateo-Foster City	10,904	10,969	1%
Sequoia Union High School	8,765	10,327	18%
Belmont-Redwood Shores	3,206	4,152	30%
Las Lomas Elementary	1,336	1,116	-16%
Menlo Park City Elementary	2,629	2,781	6%
Portola Valley Elementary	711	491	-31%
Ravenswood City Elementary	4,285	2,993	-30%
Redwood City Elementary	9,119	8,086	-11%
San Carlos Elementary	3,212	3,265	2%
Woodside Elementary	453	369	-19%
Total Enrollment	91,345	90,067	-1%

Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

However, it is important to note that many of these enrollment decreases were driven by the pandemic. In fact, total enrollment in these public schools decreased by 3% between

2019-2020 and 2020-2021 in San Mateo County: the largest decrease of the decade. As shown in Figure V-5, enrollments actually increased steadily from 2010-2011 to 2017-2018, then began decreasing afterwards.

Figure V-5.
Public School Enrollment Changes, 2010-2011 to 2020-2021



Note: These data exclude enrollments in SBE Everest Public High School District, which in 2015 combined with the Sequoia Union High School District.

Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

Portola Valley and La Honda-Pescadero school districts had the largest enrollment decreases during COVID-19, with a 11% and 10% decline in enrollments, respectively. The only school district with increasing enrollments between the 2019-2020 to 2020-2021 school years was Sequoia Union High School District, with a modest 1% increase in enrollments.

Figure V-6.
Enrollment changes by district during COVID-19, 2019-20 to 2020-21

School District	2019-2020 Enrollment	2020-2021 Enrollment	Percent Change
Unified School Districts			
Cabrillo Unified	3,136	2,934	-6%
La Honda-Pescadero	306	275	-10%
South San Francisco	8,438	8,182	-3%
High & Elementary School Districts			
Jefferson Union High School	4,811	4,705	-2%
Bayshore Elementary	381	361	-5%
Brisbane Elementary	476	474	0%
Jefferson Elementary	6,687	6,653	-1%
Pacifica	3,110	3,006	-3%
San Mateo Union High School	9,885	9,760	-1%
Burlingame Elementary	3,534	3,387	-4%
Hillsborough City Elementary	1,290	1,268	-2%
Millbrae Elementary	2,349	2,238	-5%
San Bruno Park Elementary	2,454	2,275	-7%
San Mateo-Foster City	11,576	10,969	-5%
Sequoia Union High School	10,238	10,327	1%
Belmont-Redwood Shores	4,314	4,152	-4%
Las Lomas Elementary	1,208	1,116	-8%
Menlo Park City Elementary	2,922	2,781	-5%
Portola Valley Elementary	551	491	-11%
Ravenswood City Elementary	3,269	2,993	-8%
Redwood City Elementary	8,530	8,086	-5%
San Carlos Elementary	3,405	3,265	-4%
Woodside Elementary	376	369	-2%
Total Enrollment	93,246	90,067	-3%

Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research.

Declining enrollments in public schools have been common across the state and country during the COVID-19 pandemic, and enrollment declines in San Mateo County are on par

with those across the state. According to a study conducted by the Public Policy Institute of California, public K–12 enrollment declined by 3% in California from the 2019-2020 school year to the 2020-2021 school year.⁶

As funding is tied directly to the number of enrolled pupils, schools in San Mateo County could suffer fiscal consequences with continued declines. By law, districts are “held harmless” for declines for one year—that is, school budgets for 2020–2021 were unaffected, but continued enrollment declines could mean cuts in future years.⁷ Reductions in enrollments, and consequently funding, could also worsen economic inequality in the long-term by reducing students’ resources and access to opportunities.

Demographics: race & ethnicity. Over the last decade, San Mateo County’s school districts have diversified in terms of students’ race and ethnicity. Hispanic students make up the largest ethnic group in the county’s schools: 38% of students identified as Hispanic in the 2020-2021 academic school year. This is just a one percentage point increase from 2010-2011. Many other students are White (26%), though this has decreased by 3 percentage points since 2010-2011. The largest increase was in Asian students, with 17% identifying as such in 2020-2021, an increase of 5 percentage points from 2010-2011. Other students identify as Filipino (8%), or bi- or multi-racial (8%). A small and decreasing percentage of students identify as Black/African American (1%) and Pacific Islander (2%).

⁶ Lafortune, Julien & Prunty, Emmanuel. “Digging into Enrollment Drops at California Public Schools.” Public Policy Institute of California. May 14, 2021. <https://www.ppic.org/blog/digging-into-enrollment-drops-at-california-public-schools/>

⁷ Ibid.

**Figure V-7.
Changes in Race and
Ethnicity, 2010-2011 to 2020-
2021**

Note: These data exclude enrollments in SBE Everest Public High School District, which in 2015 combined with the Sequoia Union High School District.

Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

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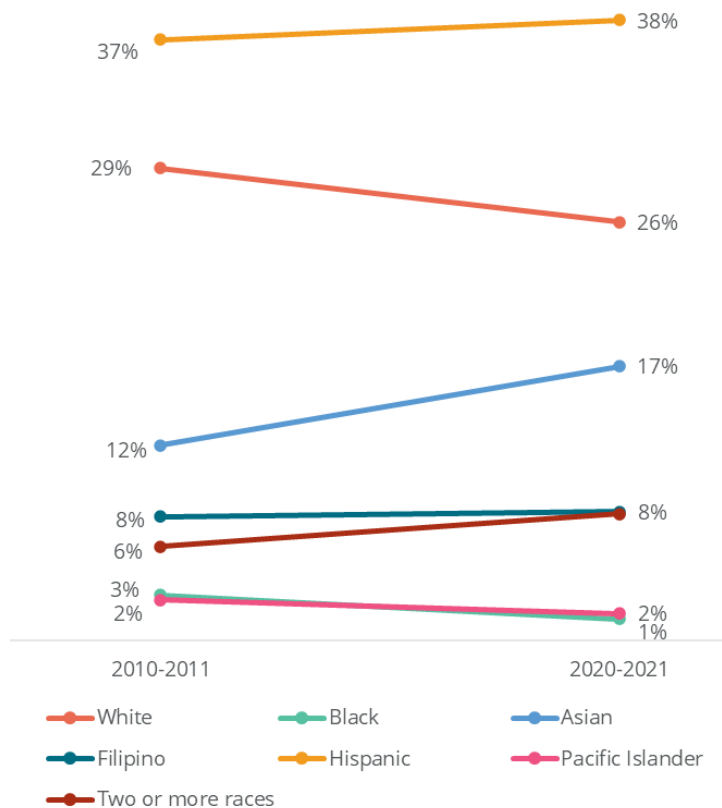


Figure V-8 shows the racial and ethnic distribution of students enrolled in public schools by jurisdiction in 2020-2021.

- Portola Valley Elementary School District (66%) and Woodside Elementary School District (64%) had the highest share of White students, making them among the least racially and ethnically diverse districts in the county.
- Ravenswood City Elementary School District and Redwood City Elementary School District had the highest share of Hispanic students, at 84% and 70%, respectively.
- Ravenswood City also had the highest proportion of Pacific Islander students (7%) and Black/African American students (5%) compared to other districts.
- Millbrae Elementary (46%), Hillsborough Elementary (32%), and Belmont-Redwood Shores Elementary (32%) had the highest share of Asian students.
- Jefferson Elementary School District and Jefferson Union High School District had the highest portion of Filipino students, at 25% and 29% respectively.

Figure V-8.
Student body by Race and Ethnicity, 2020-2021

School District	Asian	Black	Filipino	Hispanic	Pacific Islander	White	Two or more races
Unified School Districts							
Cabrillo Unified	1%	0%	1%	52%	0%	40%	5%
La Honda-Pescadero	0%	0%	1%	63%	0%	35%	1%
South San Francisco	14%	1%	23%	48%	2%	6%	6%
High & Elementary School Districts							
Jefferson Union High School	15%	1%	29%	31%	1%	14%	7%
Bayshore Elementary	19%	3%	21%	41%	4%	3%	8%
Brisbane Elementary	20%	1%	12%	28%	0%	24%	11%
Jefferson Elementary	19%	2%	25%	36%	1%	11%	5%
Pacifica	8%	1%	9%	26%	0%	39%	16%
San Mateo Union High School	23%	1%	5%	32%	2%	28%	10%
Burlingame Elementary	27%	0%	3%	16%	0%	41%	9%
Hillsborough Elementary	32%	0%	2%	5%	0%	48%	12%
Millbrae Elementary	46%	1%	6%	20%	2%	16%	8%
San Bruno Park Elementary	16%	1%	10%	41%	5%	15%	1%
San Mateo-Foster City	26%	1%	3%	37%	2%	21%	9%
Sequoia Union High School	9%	2%	1%	45%	2%	35%	5%
Belmont-Redwood Shores	32%	1%	3%	12%	1%	34%	14%
Las Lomitas Elementary	18%	1%	1%	13%	0%	53%	14%
Menlo Park City Elementary	13%	1%	1%	17%	1%	55%	11%
Portola Valley Elementary	6%	0%	0%	14%	0%	66%	13%
Ravenswood City Elementary	0%	5%	0%	84%	7%	1%	2%
Redwood City Elementary	4%	1%	1%	70%	1%	19%	4%
San Carlos Elementary	18%	1%	1%	14%	0%	49%	13%
Woodside Elementary	4%	2%	0%	16%	1%	64%	11%
Total	17%	1%	8%	38%	2%	26%	8%

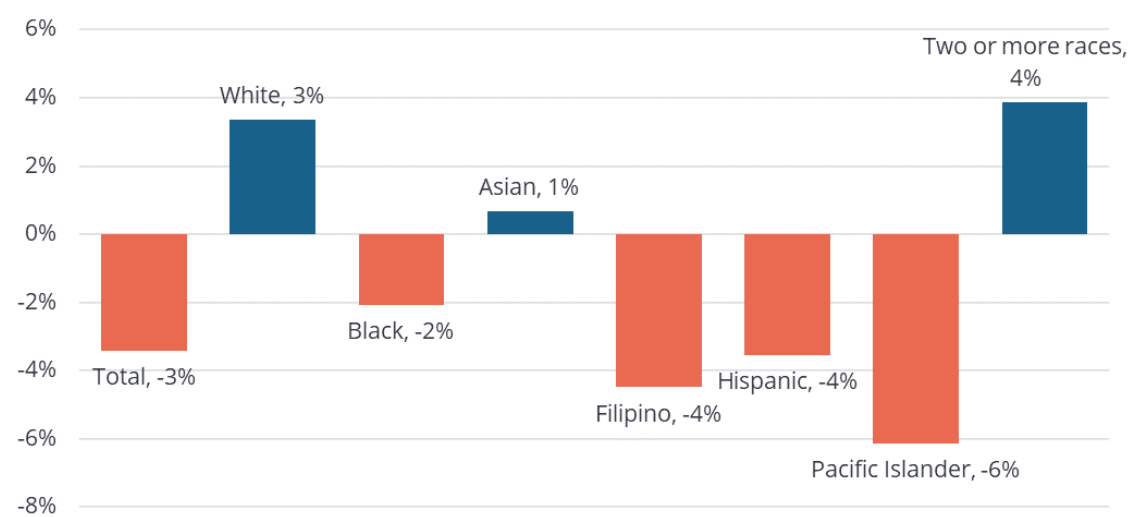
Note: In almost all school districts, less than 1% of students were Native American, so they are not included in this table.

Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

Enrollment changes due to COVID-19 varied by race and ethnicity. For instance, between 2019-2021, enrollment among Pacific Islander students decreased by 6% (from 1,581 students in 2019-20 to 1,484 students in 2020-21). This is substantially higher than the 3% countywide average. Enrollments among Filipino and Hispanic students decreased by 4% while enrollment among Black/African American students decreased by 2%. On the other

end of the spectrum, there was a 3% increase in enrollment among White students (from 22,308 students to 23,055 students) between 2019-20 and 2020-21. Similarly, there was a 1% increase in enrollment among Asian students and a 4% increase among students of two or more races.

Figure V-9.
Enrollment Changes by Race and Ethnicity, San Mateo County, 2019-20 to 2020-21



Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

While many of their families may have simply moved out of San Mateo County during the pandemic, it is possible that Black/African American, Filipino, Hispanic, and Pacific Islander students are otherwise slipping through the cracks of the education system during this period.

Demographics: students with extenuating circumstances. Several students in the county's public schools are facing additional hurdles to educational ease. Many are English learners, qualify for reduced lunch, are foster children, are experiencing homelessness, have a disability, or are migrants. Students in these groups often have hindrances to excelling in school because of detrimental circumstances beyond their control. These include financial and social hardships as well as problems within students' families.

Qualification for free and reduced lunch is often used as a proxy for extenuating circumstances. Qualifications are determined based on household size and income. For instance, in the 2020-2021 academic year, students from a household of three making less

than \$40,182 annually qualified for reduced price meals, and those making less than \$28,236 in a household of three qualified for free meals.⁸

Free and reduced lunch disparities. Overall, 29% of public school students in San Mateo County qualify for reduced or free lunch. This rate was substantially lower in districts like Hillsborough Elementary, San Carlos Elementary, Portola Valley Elementary, Las Lomas Elementary, Belmont-Redwood Shores, and Menlo Park City Elementary, where each had less than 10% of students qualify for free or reduced lunch.

The rate of reduced lunch qualification was far higher in Ravenswood City Elementary School District, where 83% of students qualify for reduced lunch.

Disparities in homelessness. In Ravenswood City Elementary, 30% of students are experiencing homelessness. This is an outlier in the county, where overall just 2% are experiencing homelessness. The school district has received media attention due to its astronomically high rate of students experiencing homelessness. Some have noted that rates of homelessness have increased due to escalating costs of living in an area surrounded by affluence.⁹ Others have highlighted that "Having a roof over your head, having a safe place to sleep and study, is fundamental to absolutely everything," and have noted that students who experience homelessness have higher dropout rates and are more likely to experience homelessness as adults.¹⁰

School moves related to evictions. Currently, students whose families have been evicted do not have protections allowing them to remain in their current school district. This means that precarious housing also means precarious schooling for many of the county's students. Frequent moves by students are closely related to lower educational proficiency.

In the City of San Francisco, a 2010 ordinance protects some students from being evicted during the school year; however, it only relates to owner/relative move-in evictions.¹¹ Children in families who are evicted for other reasons may need to move schools or districts when their housing is lost.

English language learners. Countywide, 20% of public school students are English learners. Again, this rate is highest at Ravenswood City Elementary, where 53% of students are English learners. La Honda-Pescadero Unified School District, Jefferson Union High

⁸ "Income Eligibility Scales for School Year 2020-2021." California Department of Education.

⁹ Bartley, Kaitlyn. "Homelessness: The shadow that hangs over students in this Bay Area school district." The Mercury News. December 2018.

¹⁰ Jones, Carolyn. "California schools see big jump in homeless students." Palo Alto Online. October 2020.

¹¹ <https://sfrb.org/new-amendment-prohibiting-owner-move-evictions-minor-children-during-school-year>

School, and Redwood City Elementary also have high rates of English learners, representing more than a third of students.

Less than one percent of students in San Mateo County public school districts are foster youth or migrants. Cabrillo Unified School District had the highest rate of migrant students at 3%. La Honda-Pescadero had the highest rate of foster children at 2%.

School districts without large low income populations also tend to serve very few English language learners. For instance, in Hillsborough Elementary where 0% of students qualify for reduced lunch, only 1% of students are English language learners.

Figure V-10.
Students with Extenuating Circumstances, 2020-2021

School District	English Learners	Reduced Lunch	Foster Children	Homeless	Migrant
Unified School Districts					
Cabrillo Unified	20%	37%	0%	2%	3%
La Honda-Pescadero	38%	38%	2%	1%	1%
South San Francisco	21%	34%	0%	1%	1%
High & Elementary School Districts					
Jefferson Union High School	36%	44%	0%	0%	0%
Bayshore Elementary	30%	57%	0%	0%	0%
Brisbane Elementary	16%	19%	0%	0%	0%
Jefferson Elementary	14%	27%	0%	1%	0%
Pacifica	9%	18%	0%	1%	0%
San Mateo Union High School	10%	21%	0%	0%	0%
Burlingame Elementary	13%	11%	0%	0%	0%
Hillsborough Elementary	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Millbrae Elementary	19%	25%	0%	0%	0%
San Bruno Park Elementary	29%	18%	0%	0%	0%
San Mateo-Foster City	26%	28%	0%	2%	0%
Sequoia Union High School	15%	30%	0%	0%	0%
Belmont-Redwood Shores	10%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Las Lomas Elementary	7%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Menlo Park City Elementary	6%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Portola Valley Elementary	4%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Ravenswood City Elementary	53%	83%	0%	30%	0%
Redwood City Elementary	38%	56%	0%	2%	1%
San Carlos Elementary	5%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Woodside Elementary	8%	10%	0%	0%	0%
Total	20%	29%	<1%	2%	<1%

Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

The overall share of students in these groups has not changed drastically over time. As shown in Figure V-11, there have been slight decreases in the share of students who are English learners and the share of students who qualify for reduced lunch from 2016-2017

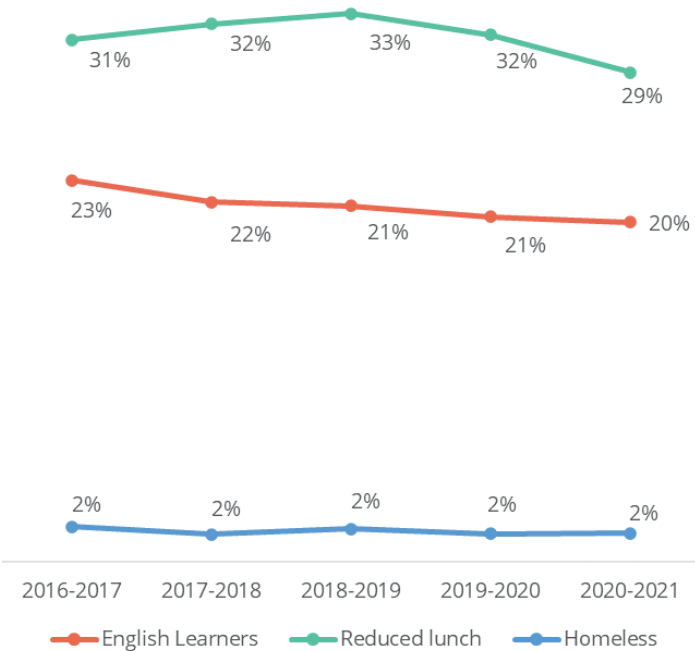
to 2020-2021. Around 2% of students in the county are homeless and this has not changed between 2016-2017 and 2020-2021. Foster youth and migrant students are not shown in the figure, as both have hovered at less than 1% from year to year.

Figure V-11.
Changes in rates of English
Leaners, Reduced Lunch,
and Homelessness, 2016-
2017 to 2020-2021

Note: These data exclude enrollments in SBE Everest Public High School District, which in 2015 combined with the Sequoia Union High School District.

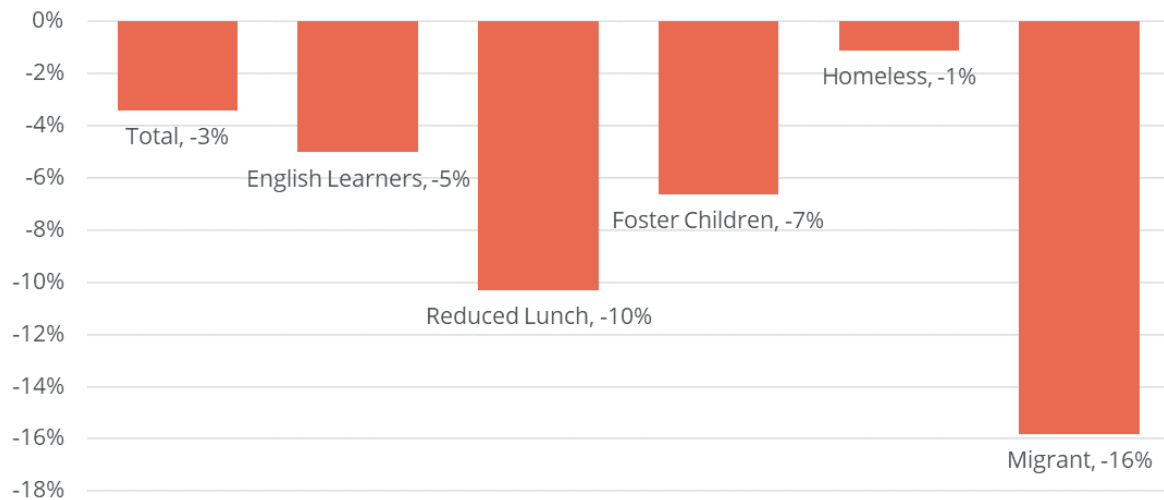
Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

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During COVID-19, enrollments decreased by 3% between 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 school years, as families withdrew or did not reenroll their children from public schools. Enrollment among migrant students decreased much more drastically, by 16% (from 332 students to 279 students). Similarly, enrollment among students who qualify for reduced lunch declined at a higher rate (10%) than the overall student population. Foster children and English learners also experienced enrollment decreases at a rate higher than the total population, with 7% and 10% decreases in enrollment, respectively.

Figure V-12.
Enrollment Changes by Extenuating Circumstance, San Mateo County,
2019-2020 to 2020-2021



Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

Achievement Gaps

This section details achievement gaps within school districts. Gaps are measured by test scores, meeting California State University or University of California admissions standards, and college-going rates.

Test scores. Figure V-13 indicates the percent of students who met or exceeded English and mathematics testing standards set by the California State Assessment of Student Performance and Progress. Overall, 62% of students in the county met or exceeded English testing standards and 52% met or exceeded mathematics testing standards.

Of all the districts with high schools, San Mateo Union High School District had the highest student pass rates: 70% of their students met or exceeded standards in English testing and 50% met or exceeded standards in mathematics testing.

Among elementary school districts, Portola Valley Elementary School District and Woodside Elementary School District had the highest rates of success in English, with 87% and 88% of students meeting or exceeding English testing standards, respectively. Woodside Elementary School District and Hillsborough Elementary School District had the highest rates of success in mathematics, with 84% and 85% meeting math testing standards, respectively.

In every school district, girls scored higher on English tests than boys. Overall, girls met or exceeded English testing at a rate of 67% while boys met or exceeded English testing at a rate of 57%. The largest gender gap was in Brisbane Elementary School District, where 72%

of girls met or exceeded English testing standards and just 56% of boys did: a gap of 16 percentage points.

Gender gaps in mathematics were less pronounced, but largest gender gaps were in Cabrillo Unified School District and in La Honda Pescadero Unified School District. In Cabrillo Unified, girls passed mathematics at a rate 7% higher than boys, while in La Honda-Pescadero, boys passed at a rate 6% higher than girls.

Figure V-14.
Students who Met or Exceeded Testing Standards, by Gender and District, 2018-2019

District	English Language Arts/Literacy			Mathematics		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Unified School Districts						
Cabrillo Unified	48%	41%	55%	34%	31%	38%
La Honda-Pescadero	43%	36%	49%	31%	34%	28%
South San Francisco	52%	45%	60%	44%	42%	45%
High & Elementary School Districts						
Jefferson Union High School	57%	52%	63%	37%	38%	35%
Bayshore Elementary	27%	24%	31%	27%	27%	28%
Brisbane Elementary	64%	56%	72%	54%	56%	53%
Jefferson Elementary	48%	43%	54%	37%	39%	35%
Pacifica	60%	55%	65%	57%	57%	57%
San Mateo Union High School	70%	66%	76%	50%	50%	50%
Burlingame Elementary	80%	75%	84%	78%	78%	78%
Hillsborough Elementary	85%	81%	89%	85%	86%	84%
Millbrae Elementary	63%	57%	70%	58%	58%	58%
San Bruno Park Elementary	50%	47%	53%	41%	43%	38%
San Mateo-Foster City	62%	58%	67%	56%	56%	56%
Sequoia Union High School	68%	64%	72%	50%	50%	50%
Belmont-Redwood Shores	82%	78%	86%	79%	78%	80%
Las Lomitas Elementary	86%	84%	88%	82%	84%	80%
Menlo Park City Elementary	84%	81%	87%	83%	82%	83%
Portola Valley Elementary	87%	83%	91%	83%	84%	82%
Ravenswood City Elementary	22%	20%	23%	15%	16%	13%
Redwood City Elementary	54%	49%	59%	46%	46%	46%
San Carlos Elementary	80%	77%	83%	75%	76%	74%
Woodside Elementary	88%	85%	91%	84%	85%	83%
Total	62%	57%	67%	52%	52%	52%

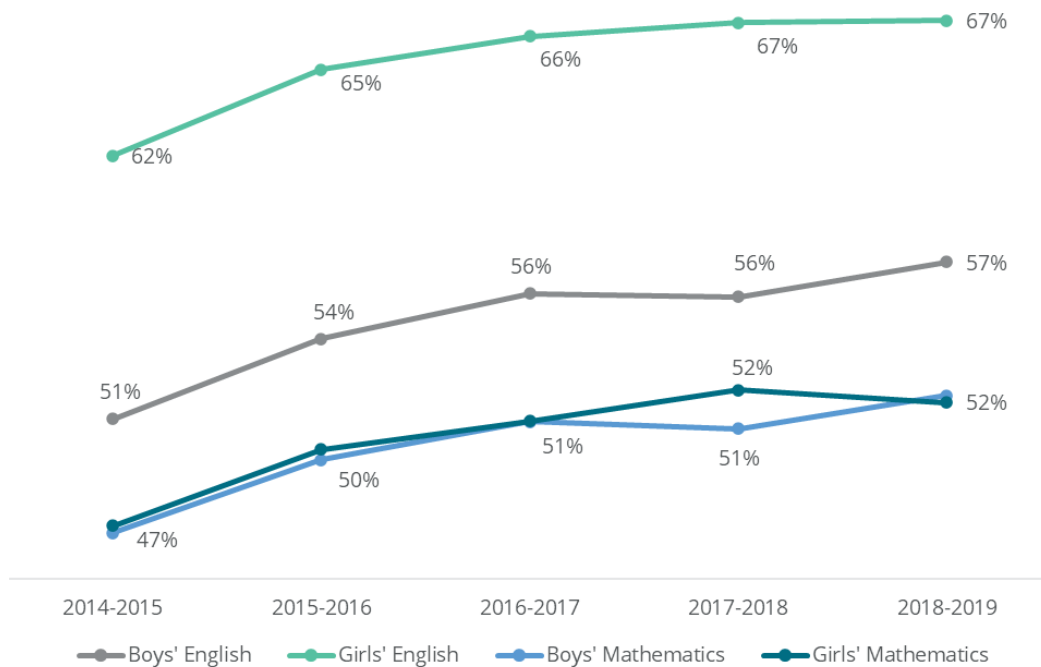
Source: California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress, and Root Policy Research

The gender gap in test scores has started to close in recent years, as indicated in Figure V-15. In 2014-2015 there was a 11 percentage point gap in girls' and boys' English testing pass

rates, and by 2018-2019 this was just a 10 percentage point gap. The figure also indicates that there have been steady gains in the share of students meeting or exceeding testing standards in the county.

Figure V-15.

Students who Met or Exceeded Testing Standards, by Gender, 2014-2015 to 2018-2019



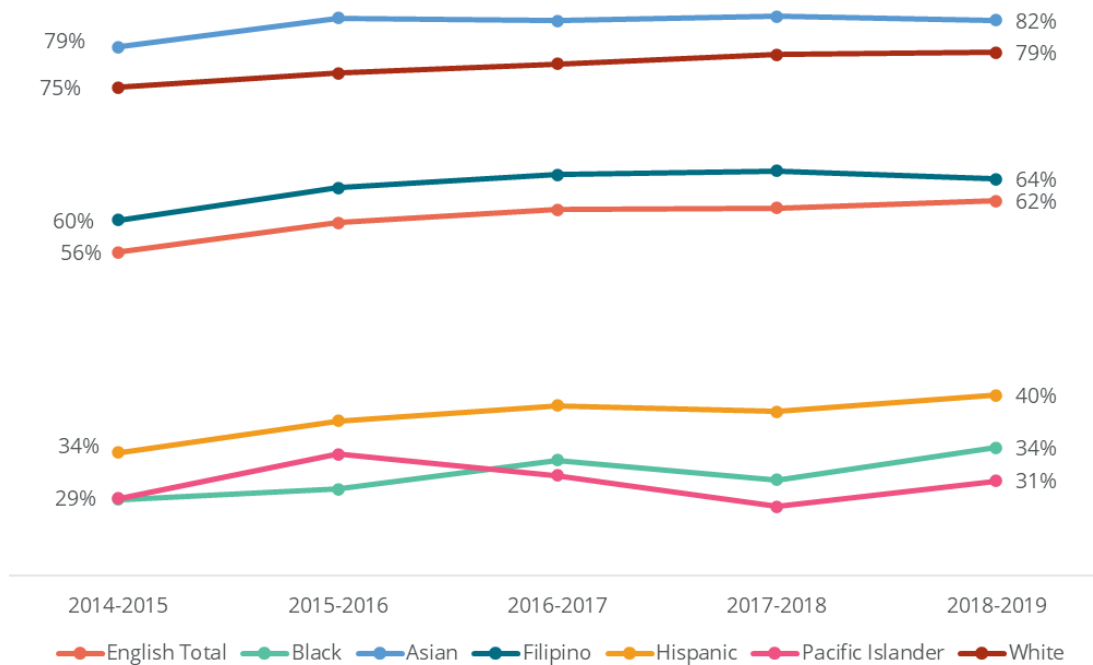
Source: California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress, and Root Policy Research

Very large gaps in test scores by race and ethnicity exist among students in some areas. Figure V-16 illustrates the rate at which students of various racial and ethnic groups met or exceeded English testing standards.

For the past five years in San Mateo County, Asian, White, and Filipino students have met or exceeded English testing standards at rates higher than the overall student population. Hispanic, Black/African American, and Pacific Islander students, on the other hand, have been underserved in this realm and have consistently scored lower than the overall student body.

However, across all groups, the rate at which students met or exceed English testing standards has increased since the 2014-2015 school year. Hispanic students have made the largest percentage point gain: 34% met standards in 2014-2015 and 40% met standards in 2019-19, an increase of six percentage points.

Figure V-16.
Students who Met or Exceeded English Testing Standards, by Race and Ethnicity, 2014-2015 to 2018-2019

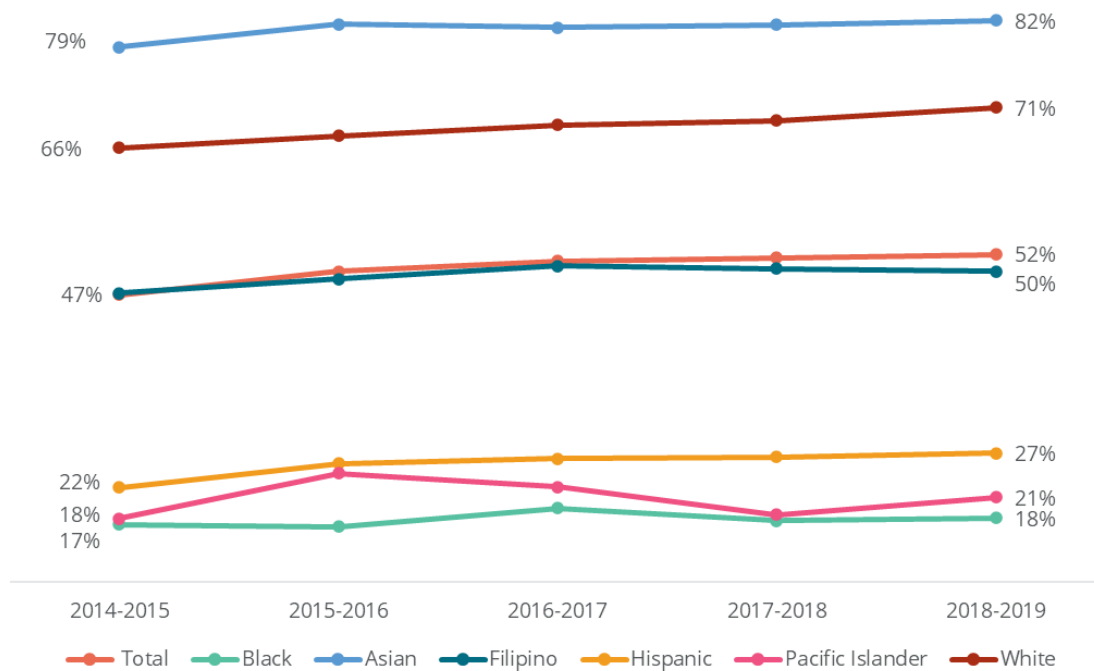


Source: California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress, and Root Policy Research

A similar narrative holds in Math testing standards, where scores have improved among each racial and ethnic group from 2014-2015 to 2018-2019. Again, White and Asian students meet or exceed math testing standards at rates higher than the overall population while Hispanic, Pacific Islander, and Black/African American students scored lower.

White and Hispanic students have seen the biggest increases in rates of mathematics success: both have experienced a five percentage point increase in the percent of students who met or exceeded math testing standards.

Figure V-17.
Students who Met or Exceeded mathematics testing standards, by Race and Ethnicity, 2014-2015 to 2018-2019



Source: California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress, and Root Policy Research

Figure V-18 illustrates the rates at which students of various racial and ethnic groups met or exceeded mathematics testing standards by district.

There were several districts in which the gaps between the overall test pass rates and a specific racial groups' pass rates were especially wide. For instance, in San Carlos Elementary School District, 75% of the total student body met or exceeded math testing standards, but only 11% of Black/African American students met or exceeded math testing standards—a gap of 64 percentage points.

Other school districts with wide gaps between Black/African American and overall math testing success were Las Lomitas Elementary (46 percentage point gap), Menlo Park City Elementary (43 percentage point gap), and Belmont-Redwood Shores (42 percentage point gap).

Some school districts also had similar gaps in Pacific Islander students' math passing rates and overall passing rates. For instance, in Menlo Park City Elementary School District, 83% of the student body met or exceeded mathematics testing standards but just 35% of Pacific Islander students passed or exceeded mathematics testing standards—a gap of 48

percentage points. Millbrae Elementary School District also had a 47 percentage point gap between Pacific Islander students' and total students' math test rates.

Figure V-18.
Students who Met or Exceeded Mathematics Testing Standards, by
Race/Ethnicity and District, 2018-2019

School District	Overall	Asian	Black	Filipino	Hispanic	Pacific Islander	White
Unified School Districts							
Cabrillo Unified	34%	65%	(no data)	38%	16%	(no data)	54%
La Honda-Pescadero	31%	(no data)	(no data)	(no data)	20%	(no data)	46%
South San Francisco	44%	75%	19%	60%	29%	33%	46%
High & Elementary School Districts							
Jefferson Union High School	37%	75%	(no data)	36%	17%	(no data)	42%
Bayshore Elementary	27%	44%	(no data)	38%	17%	14%	(no data)
Brisbane Elementary	54%	67%	(no data)	65%	38%	(no data)	60%
Jefferson Elementary	37%	61%	15%	42%	23%	20%	30%
Pacifica	57%	74%	38%	48%	38%	(no data)	66%
San Mateo Union High School	50%	84%	(no data)	46%	22%	20%	63%
Burlingame Elementary	78%	92%	53%	66%	50%	(no data)	81%
Hillsborough Elementary	85%	92%	(no data)	(no data)	76%	(no data)	82%
Millbrae Elementary	58%	75%	31%	63%	27%	11%	51%
San Bruno Park Elementary	41%	69%	23%	64%	25%	27%	50%
San Mateo-Foster City	56%	87%	30%	61%	23%	27%	69%
Sequoia Union High School	50%	81%	18%	53%	22%	11%	76%
Belmont-Redwood Shores	79%	92%	37%	77%	52%	43%	79%
Las Lomas Elementary	82%	93%	36%	(no data)	44%	(no data)	87%
Menlo Park City Elementary	83%	94%	40%	(no data)	55%	35%	88%
Portola Valley Elementary	83%	89%	(no data)	(no data)	56%	(no data)	89%
Ravenswood City Elementary	15%	(no data)	9%	(no data)	15%	11%	(no data)
Redwood City Elementary	46%	92%	22%	76%	34%	44%	75%
San Carlos Elementary	75%	91%	11%	85%	51%	(no data)	78%
Woodside Elementary	84%	92%	(no data)	(no data)	52%	(no data)	89%
Total	52%	82%	18%	50%	27%	21%	71%

Source: California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress, and Root Policy Research

Although racial gaps in English testing were less pronounced, San Carlos Elementary School District also had a wide gap between the total student body and Black/African American

students. Namely, 80% of the student body met or exceeded English testing standards, but only 19% of Black/African American students met or exceeded testing standards—a 61 percentage point gap. Las Lomas Elementary had a 41 percentage point gap between overall English testing success and Black/African American English testing success.

Other districts had large gaps between the total student body's English test scores and Pacific Islander students' test scores. Namely, in Menlo Park City Elementary School District 84% of students met or exceeded English testing standards, but only 40% of Pacific Islander students—a 44 percentage point gap.

Figure V-19.
Students who Met or Exceeded English Testing Standards, by
Race/Ethnicity and District, 2018-2019

School District	Overall	Asian	Black	Filipino	Hispanic	Pacific Islander	White
Unified School Districts							
Cabrillo Unified	48%	78%	(no data)	54%	28%	(no data)	71%
La Honda-Pescadero	43%	(no data)	(no data)	(no data)	27%	(no data)	61%
South San Francisco	52%	76%	36%	66%	38%	44%	56%
High & Elementary School Districts							
Jefferson Union High School	57%	81%	(no data)	60%	43%	(no data)	59%
Bayshore Elementary	27%	49%	(no data)	33%	20%	14%	(no data)
Brisbane Elementary	64%	63%	(no data)	75%	51%	(no data)	79%
Jefferson Elementary	48%	62%	28%	59%	34%	33%	43%
Pacifica	60%	65%	32%	52%	45%	(no data)	68%
San Mateo Union High School	70%	88%	55%	79%	50%	34%	81%
Burlingame Elementary	80%	88%	61%	73%	55%	(no data)	83%
Hillsborough Elementary	85%	89%	(no data)	(no data)	77%	(no data)	83%
Millbrae Elementary	63%	74%	46%	68%	42%	23%	61%
San Bruno Park Elementary	50%	72%	39%	76%	36%	31%	56%
San Mateo-Foster City	62%	85%	41%	68%	34%	37%	77%
Sequoia Union High School	68%	87%	44%	92%	47%	31%	88%
Belmont-Redwood Shores	82%	91%	44%	81%	64%	61%	83%
Las Lomas Elementary	86%	91%	45%	(no data)	65%	(no data)	89%
Menlo Park City Elementary	84%	92%	60%	(no data)	62%	40%	88%
Portola Valley Elementary	87%	92%	(no data)	(no data)	58%	(no data)	93%
Ravenswood City Elementary	22%	(no data)	24%	(no data)	21%	18%	(no data)
Redwood City Elementary	54%	91%	35%	73%	43%	47%	83%
San Carlos Elementary	80%	90%	19%	76%	60%	(no data)	83%
Woodside Elementary	88%	92%	(no data)	(no data)	58%	(no data)	92%
Total	62%	82%	34%	64%	40%	31%	79%

Source: California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress, and Root Policy Research

Students with extenuating circumstances across all districts met or exceeded testing standards at lower rates. However, some districts had especially wide disparities between overall test scores and test scores of students with extenuating circumstances.

For example, English learning students in Portola Valley Elementary, Woodside Elementary, Menlo Park City Elementary, and Brisbane Elementary each met or exceeded mathematics test standards at a rate at least 50 percentage points below the overall test rate in each district. English learning students in Las Lomas Elementary (54%) had the highest mathematics pass rates, followed by those in Belmont-Redwood Shores (42%) and Burlingame Elementary (40%).

Students with disabilities scored especially high on mathematics tests in Hillsborough Elementary, where 48% met or exceeded standards. Others in Belmont-Redwood Shores (43%) and Woodside Elementary (41%) had high pass rates as well. Students with disabilities in San Carlos Elementary and Las Lomas Elementary school districts scored far below the overall student body: in these districts, students with disabilities met or exceeded mathematics test standards at 54 percentage points below the overall test rate.

In Jefferson Elementary and Ravenswood Elementary students experiencing homelessness passed math tests at a rate similar to their housed peers. In other districts, however, students experiencing homelessness often scored substantially lower. School districts with the widest math testing gaps between the overall student body and students experiencing homelessness were San Mateo-Foster City and Millbrae Elementary, with a 41 percentage point gap and 42 percentage point gap, respectively.

Figure V-20.
Students who Met or Exceeded Math Testing Standards, by Special Case
and District, 2018-2019

School District	Overall	English Learners	Experiencing homelessness	Migrant	With Disabilities
Unified School Districts					
Cabrillo Unified	34%	4%	5%	4%	9%
La Honda-Pescadero	31%	4%	(no data)	(no data)	2%
South San Francisco	44%	20%	25%	4%	18%
High & Elementary School Districts					
Jefferson Union High School	37%	5%	(no data)	(no data)	6%
Bayshore Elementary	27%	11%	(no data)	(no data)	9%
Brisbane Elementary	54%	4%	(no data)	(no data)	12%
Jefferson Elementary	37%	15%	36%	(no data)	11%
Pacifica	57%	22%	(no data)	(no data)	17%
San Mateo Union High School	50%	10%	(no data)	(no data)	13%
Burlingame Elementary	78%	40%	(no data)	(no data)	29%
Hillsborough Elementary	85%	(no data)	(no data)	(no data)	48%
Millbrae Elementary	58%	26%	16%	(no data)	25%
San Bruno Park Elementary	41%	12%	(no data)	(no data)	9%
San Mateo-Foster City	56%	11%	15%	(no data)	14%
Sequoia Union High School	50%	3%	33%	(no data)	9%
Belmont-Redwood Shores	79%	42%	(no data)	(no data)	43%
Las Lomas Elementary	82%	54%	(no data)	(no data)	28%
Menlo Park City Elementary	83%	31%	(no data)	(no data)	38%
Portola Valley Elementary	83%	14%	(no data)	(no data)	39%
Ravenswood City Elementary	15%	5%	11%	(no data)	2%
Redwood City Elementary	46%	14%	(no data)	29%	14%
San Carlos Elementary	75%	24%	(no data)	(no data)	21%
Woodside Elementary	84%	27%	(no data)	(no data)	41%

Source: California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress, and Root Policy Research

Students with extenuating circumstances also consistently scored lower in English testing than the overall student body.

For instance, English learning students in San Mateo Union High School District, Hillsborough Elementary School District, Sequoia Union High School District, Menlo Park City Elementary School District, and Portola Valley Elementary School District met or exceeded English test standards at a rate at least 60 percentage points below the overall test rate in each district. Hillsborough Elementary had the largest gap at 85 percentage points. Las Lomas Elementary had the highest success rate among English learners, where 50% met or exceeded English testing standards.

However, students with disabilities in Las Lomas Elementary and San Carlos Elementary school districts met or exceeded English test standards at rate 55 and 51 percentage points below the overall test rate, respectively. These were the largest gaps in the county. Students with disabilities at Woodside Elementary did the best on English testing, where 56% passed or exceeded standards.

Among students experiencing homelessness, those at Sequoia Union High School were most likely to meet English testing standards, with 42% meeting or exceeding standards. The school district with the widest gap between overall English test scores and scores among students experiencing homelessness was Cabrillo Unified with a 34 percentage point gap.

Just three districts reported English testing scores among migrant students. Redwood City Elementary had the highest pass rate at 34% and Cabrillo Unified had the lowest at 16%.

Figure V-21.
Students who Met or Exceeded English Testing Standards, by Special Case
and District, 2018-2019

School District	Overall	English Learners	Experiencing homelessness	Migrant	With Disabilities
Unified School Districts					
Cabrillo Unified	48%	9%	14%	16%	12%
La Honda-Pescadero	43%	9%	(no data)	(no data)	9%
South San Francisco	52%	21%	35%	20%	18%
High & Elementary School Districts					
Jefferson Union High School	57%	3%	(no data)	(no data)	19%
Bayshore Elementary	27%	3%	(no data)	(no data)	4%
Brisbane Elementary	64%	21%	(no data)	(no data)	16%
Jefferson Elementary	48%	16%	30%	(no data)	15%
Pacifica	60%	12%	(no data)	(no data)	15%
San Mateo Union High School	70%	11%	(no data)	(no data)	27%
Burlingame Elementary	80%	33%	(no data)	(no data)	33%
Hillsborough Elementary	85%	(no data)	(no data)	(no data)	47%
Millbrae Elementary	63%	19%	34%	(no data)	23%
San Bruno Park Elementary	50%	14%	(no data)	(no data)	12%
San Mateo-Foster City	62%	9%	33%	(no data)	15%
Sequoia Union High School	68%	8%	42%	(no data)	27%
Belmont-Redwood Shores	82%	31%	(no data)	(no data)	45%
Las Lomas Elementary	86%	51%	(no data)	(no data)	31%
Menlo Park City Elementary	84%	21%	(no data)	(no data)	42%
Portola Valley Elementary	87%	17%	(no data)	(no data)	37%
Ravenswood City Elementary	22%	6%	16%	(no data)	5%
Redwood City Elementary	54%	13%	(no data)	34%	16%
San Carlos Elementary	80%	29%	(no data)	(no data)	28%
Woodside Elementary	88%	18%	(no data)	(no data)	56%

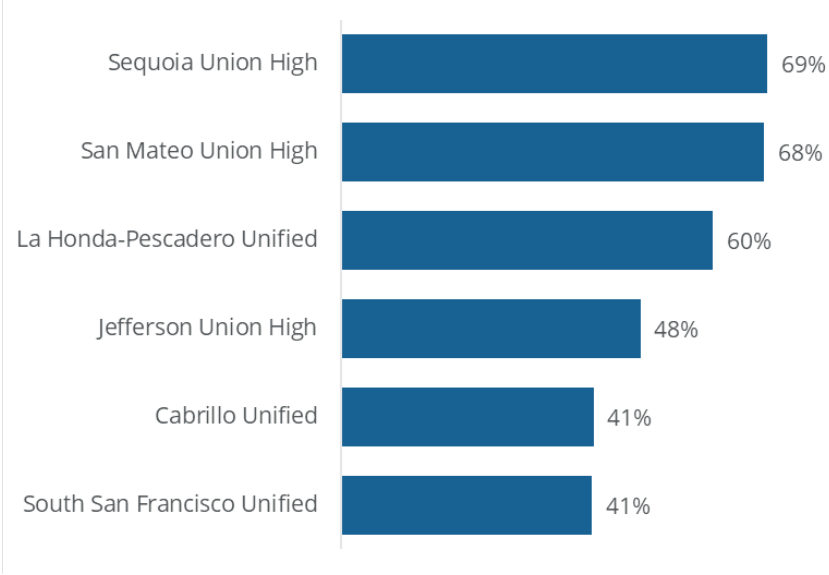
Source: California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress, and Root Policy Research

Students who met university requirements. Many high schoolers in the county met admission standards for a University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) school. Figure V-22 illustrates the percentage of cohort graduates who met admission requirements for a CSU or UC school according to California Department of Education data.

Of the high school districts in San Mateo County, Sequoia Union had the highest rate of graduates who met such admission standards, at 69%. On the other end of the spectrum, Cabrillo Unified and South San Francisco Unified had the lowest rates at 41%.

Figure V-22.
Students Meeting
California University
Admission
Standards, 2019-
2020

Source:
California Department of Education
and Root Policy Research.



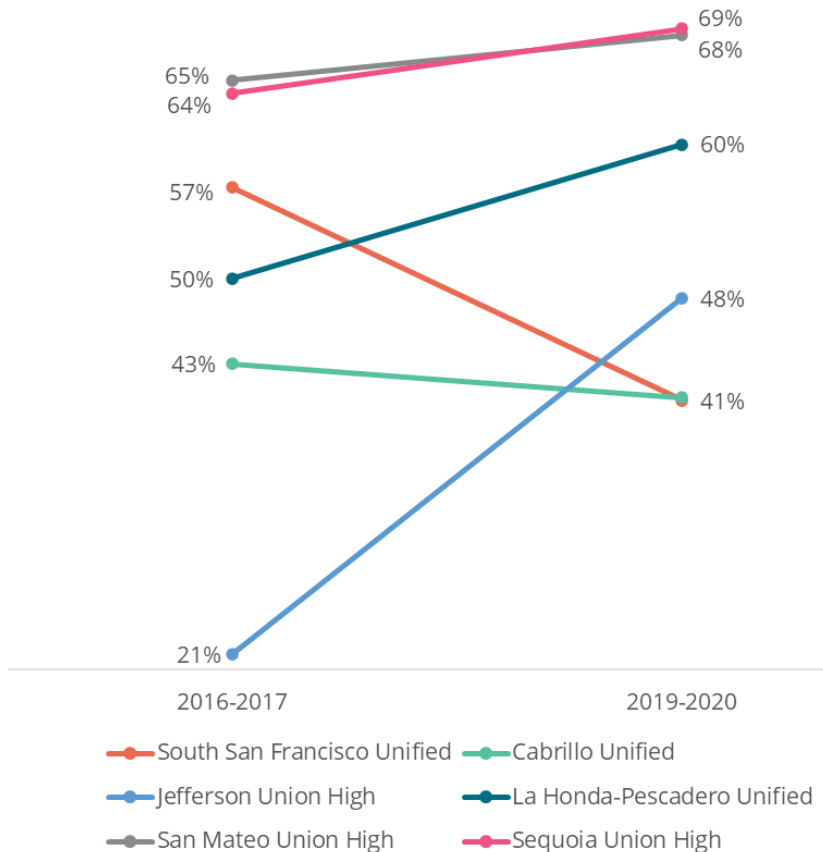
Cabrillo Unified and South San Francisco Unified have experienced a decrease in the share of graduates meeting CSU or UC admission standards in recent years. For instance, in 2016-2017, 57% of South San Francisco Unified graduates met these standards, but this decreased by 16 percentage points by 2019-2020. Cabrillo Unified experienced a less drastic decrease over the same period, but the rate still shrunk by two percentage points.

Jefferson Union High School District had the most drastic increase in the share of graduates meeting CSU or UC standards: just 21% of students met these standards in 2016-2017 compared to 48% of students in 2019-2020. La Honda-Pescadero Unified School District experienced a 10 percentage point increase in this success rate over the same period.

Sequoia Union and San Mateo Union experienced more modest increases, but remain the districts with the highest rates of students meeting CSU and UC standards.

**Figure V-23.
Students Meeting
University
Admission
Standards, 2016-
2017 and 2019-2020**

Source:
California Department of Education
and Root Policy Research.



Rates at which students met CSU or UC admissions standards varied substantially by race and ethnicity in 2019-2020. In all high school districts in San Mateo County, White and Asian students meet CSU and UC admissions standards at higher rates than the overall student population.

The largest gap is in South San Francisco Unified, where just 41% of students meet CSU or UC admissions standards, but 73% of Asian students meet those standards—a 32 percentage point gap.

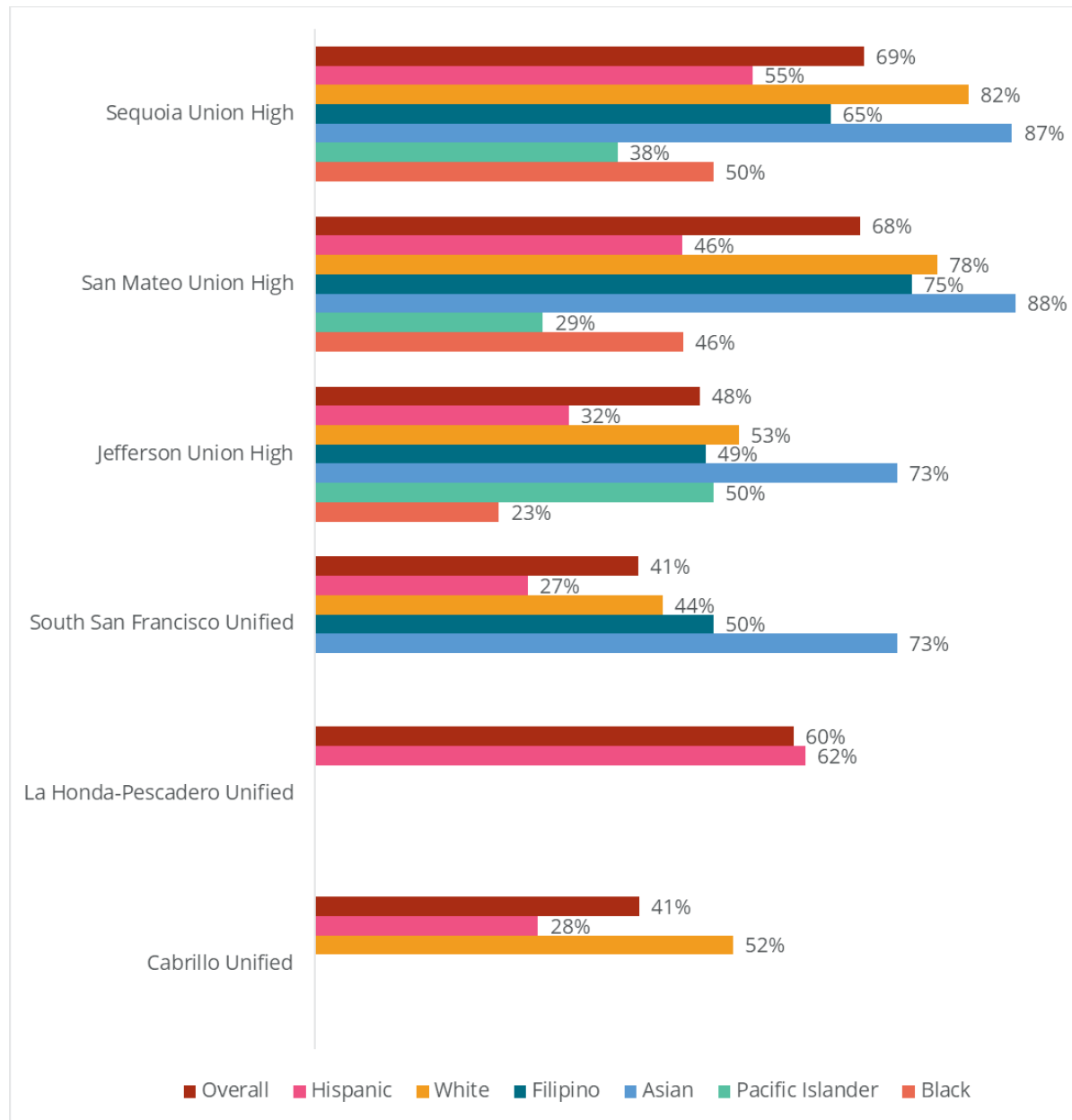
On the other end of the spectrum, Black/African American students typically met CSU or UC admissions standards at lower-than-average rates. The largest gap was in San Mateo Union, where just 29% of Black/African American students met CSU or UC standards compared to 68% of students in the district overall.

Filipino students typically met admissions standards at rates similar to the overall student body. For instance, in Jefferson Union, San Mateo Union, and South San Francisco Unified, Filipino students are slightly more likely to have met CSU and UC standards than the overall student population. In Sequoia Union, they are slightly less likely to have met admission standards than the overall student population.

In La Honda-Pescadero, Hispanic students are slightly more likely to have met CSU or UC standards than the overall student body. However, in all other school districts, Hispanic students are less likely to have met CSU and UC standards than the overall student body. The largest disparity is in San Mateo Union, where just 46% of Hispanic students meet the university admissions standards compared to 68% of students overall.

Finally, Pacific Islander students in Jefferson Union were slightly more likely to have met California university admissions standards compared to the overall student body, but in Sequoia Union and San Mateo Union they were substantially less likely.

Figure V-24.
Students Meeting University Admission Standards, by Race and Ethnicity,
2019-2020



Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

As expected, students with extenuating circumstances were less likely to meet CSU or UC admissions standards than students in the county overall. In all school districts where data are available, students with disabilities, students experiencing homelessness, English learners, foster youth, and migrant students met CSU or UC admission standards at lower rates than the overall student population.

English learners in Sequoia Union and San Mateo Regional met CSU or UC admission standards at higher rates than their peers in other school districts. However, compared to the overall student body within their own school districts, they had a larger gap than other districts. Namely, in Sequoia Union, 69% of students met admissions standards compared to just 32% of students learning English— a 37 percentage point gap.

Similarly, students with disabilities in Sequoia Union had the highest rate of meeting admissions standards (31%) compared to peers with disabilities in other districts, but also had the largest gap (38 percentage points) compared to the district's overall student body.

Migrant students met admission standards at the lowest rate in South San Francisco Unified (27%) and at the highest rate in Sequoia Union (45%). However, in Cabrillo Unified, their rates were only eight percentage points lower than that of the overall student body, the smallest gap in the county.

Approximately 36% of students experiencing homelessness in Sequoia Union met CSU or UC admission standards, which was higher than rates in San Mateo Union (21%) and Jefferson Union (21%).

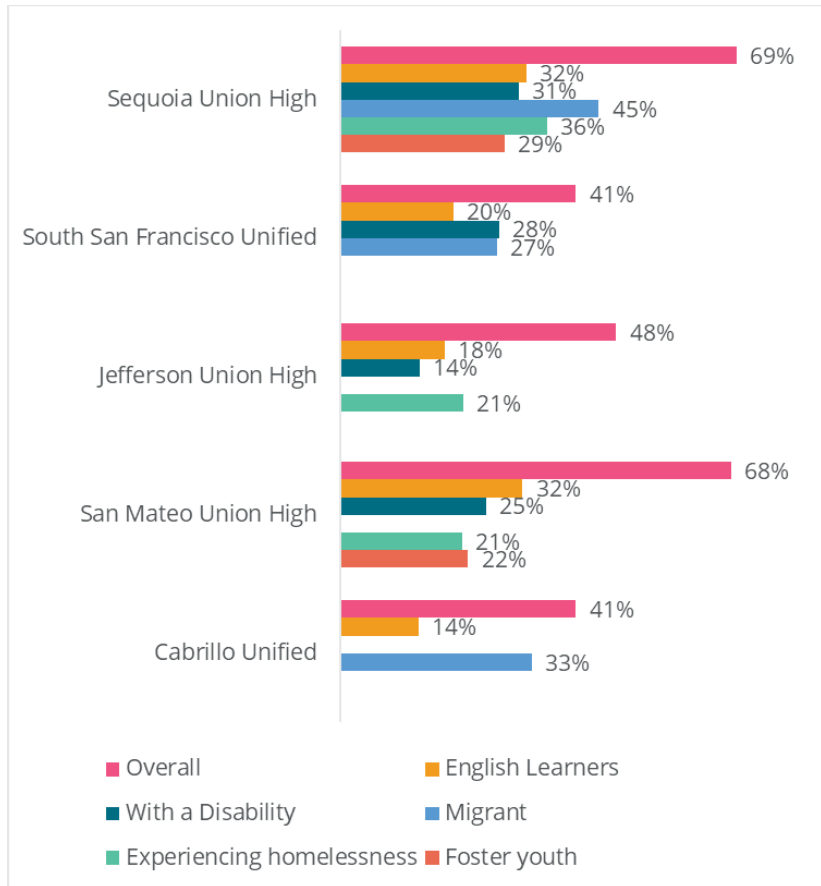
Just San Mateo Union and Sequoia Union had enough foster youth to report their rate of meeting CSU or UC admission standards. In Sequoia Union, 29% met admissions standards and 22% in San Mateo Union met admissions standards.

**Figure V-25.
Students Meeting
University
Admission
Standards, 2019-
2020**

Source:

California Department of Education
and Root Policy Research.

Notes; La-Honda Pescadero Unified
is excluded from these data as they
do not report admission standards
data for these special groups, likely
due to small sample size.

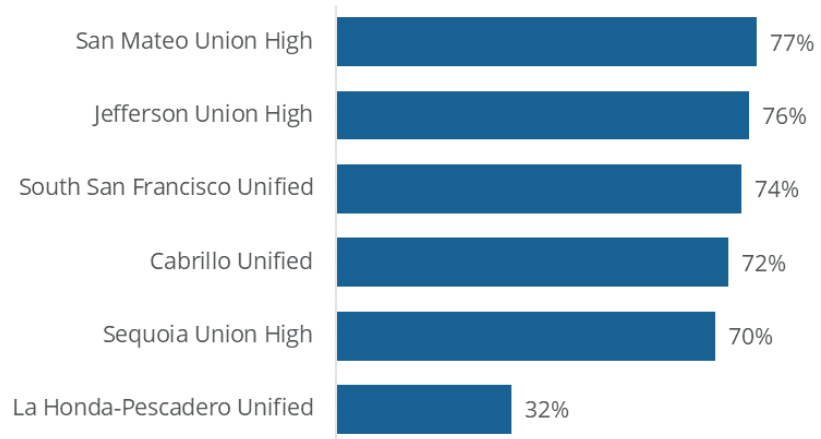


College-going rates. The college-going rate is defined as the percentage of public high school students who completed high school in a given year and subsequently enrolled in any public or private postsecondary institution (in-state or out-of-state) in the United States within 12 or 16 months of completing high school.

Most school districts in the county have a college-going rate at 70% or higher. San Mateo Union had the highest college-going rate at 77%. La Honda-Pescadero School District is the notable exception, with just 32% of graduates attending college within 12 or 16 months.

Figure V-26.
College-Going
Rates, 2017-2018

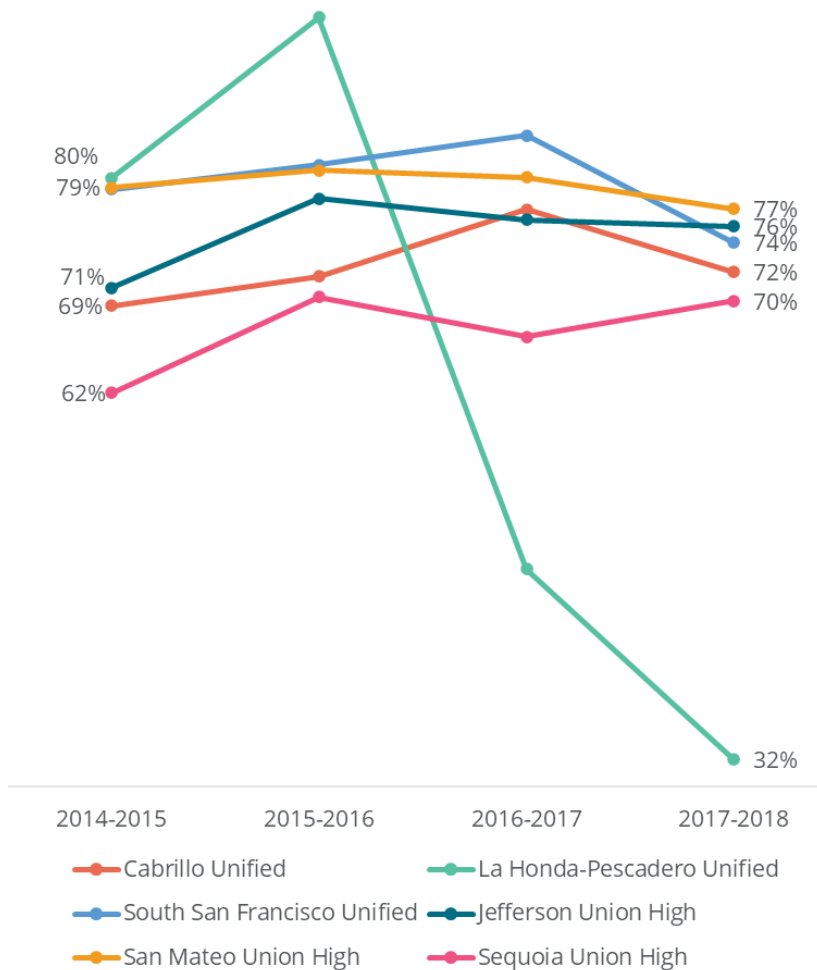
Source:
California Department of Education
and Root Policy Research.



As shown in Figure V-27, La Honda-Pescadero School District previously had the highest college-going rate of all the county's high school districts, with an 80% college-going rate in 2014-2015 and a 93% college-going rate in 2015-2016. The district experienced a rapid decline in college-going rates, starting in 2016-2017. However, La Honda-Pescadero has especially small sample sizes. For instance, the district had just 26 twelfth-graders in the 2017-2018 school year, meaning that just a couple students going to college (or not) drastically alters the college-going rate in La Honda-Pescadero. All other high school districts in the county have maintained relatively consistent college-going rates.

**Figure V-27.
College-Going
Rates, 2014-2015 to
2017-2018**

Source:
California Department of Education
and Root Policy Research.

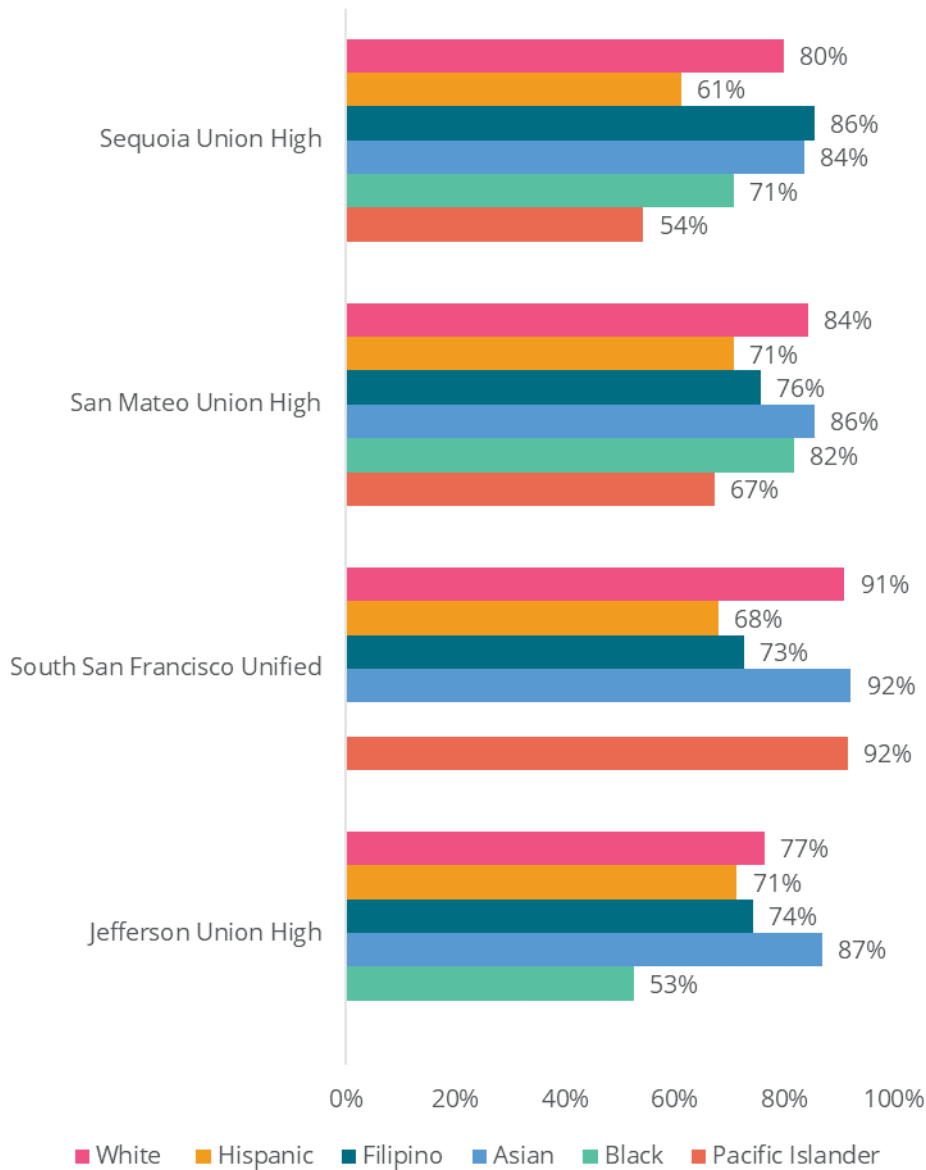


Within each of the high school districts, college-going rates vary by race and ethnicity.

- In every district, White students have a higher college-going rate than Hispanic students, but the largest gaps are in South San Francisco Unified, where 91% of White students go to college compared to just 68% of Hispanic students, a 23 percentage point gap. Jefferson Union has the smallest gap between the two groups: 77% of White students go to college compared to 71% of Hispanic students.
- Among Black/African American students, those at San Mateo Union have the highest college-going rate at 82%. Those at Jefferson Union have the lowest at just 53%, which is 24 percentage points lower than that of White students and 34 percentage points lower than that of Asian students.
- Overall, Asian students have among the highest college-going-rates in the county. The rate is especially high in South San Francisco Unified, where 92% go to college. The rate is lowest in Sequoia Union High School District, where 84% go to college.

- Filipino students also have generally high rates of college-going. The highest college-going rate among Filipino students is in Sequoia Union (86%) and the lowest is in South San Francisco Unified (73%).
- College-going rates for Pacific Islander students vary substantially by district. For instance, in Sequoia Union 54% go to college, but in South San Francisco Unified 92% go to college.

Figure V-28.
College-going Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2017-18



Note: Cabrillo Unified and La Honda- Pescadero Unified are not included here because they do not report the data, likely due to small sample sizes.

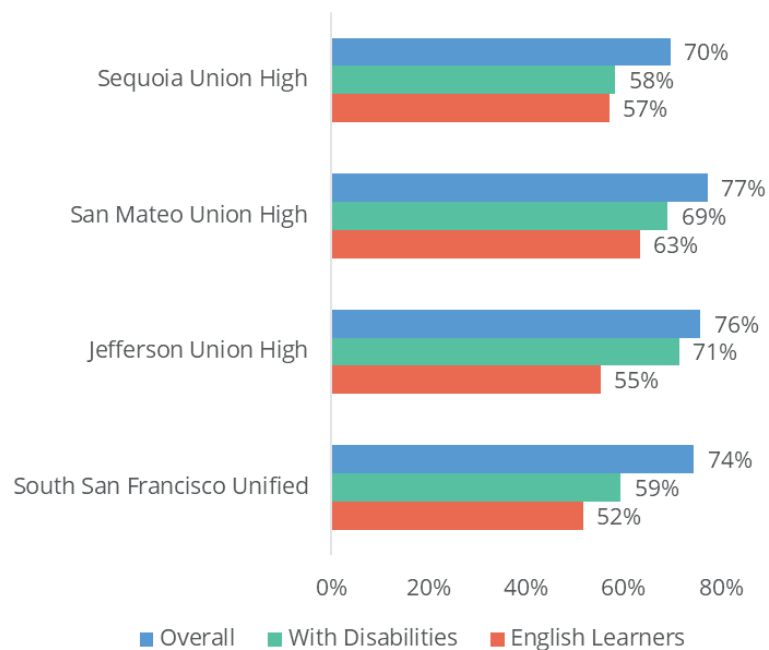
College-going rates are lower for students with disabilities and those learning English compared to the overall student population across the county.

- For instance, the largest gap between overall college-going rates and English learners' college-going rates is in South San Francisco Unified, where just 52% of English learning students go to college as opposed to 74% of the overall student population— a 22 percentage point gap. Among English learners, San Mateo Union High School District had the highest college-going rate, where 63% of English learners go to college.
- Among students with disabilities, South San Francisco Unified also had the largest gap, where 59% of students with disabilities went to college compared to 74% of the overall student population — a 15 percentage point gap. Jefferson Union, on the other hand, had a relatively high college-going rate among students with disabilities that was not very different from the district's overall college-going rate: 71% went to college which is just five percentage points lower than the district's overall student population.

Figure V-29.
College-going Rates
for English Learners
and Students with
Disabilities, 2017-
2018

Note:
Cabrillo Unified and La Honda-Pescadero Unified are not included here because they do not report the data, likely due to small sample sizes.

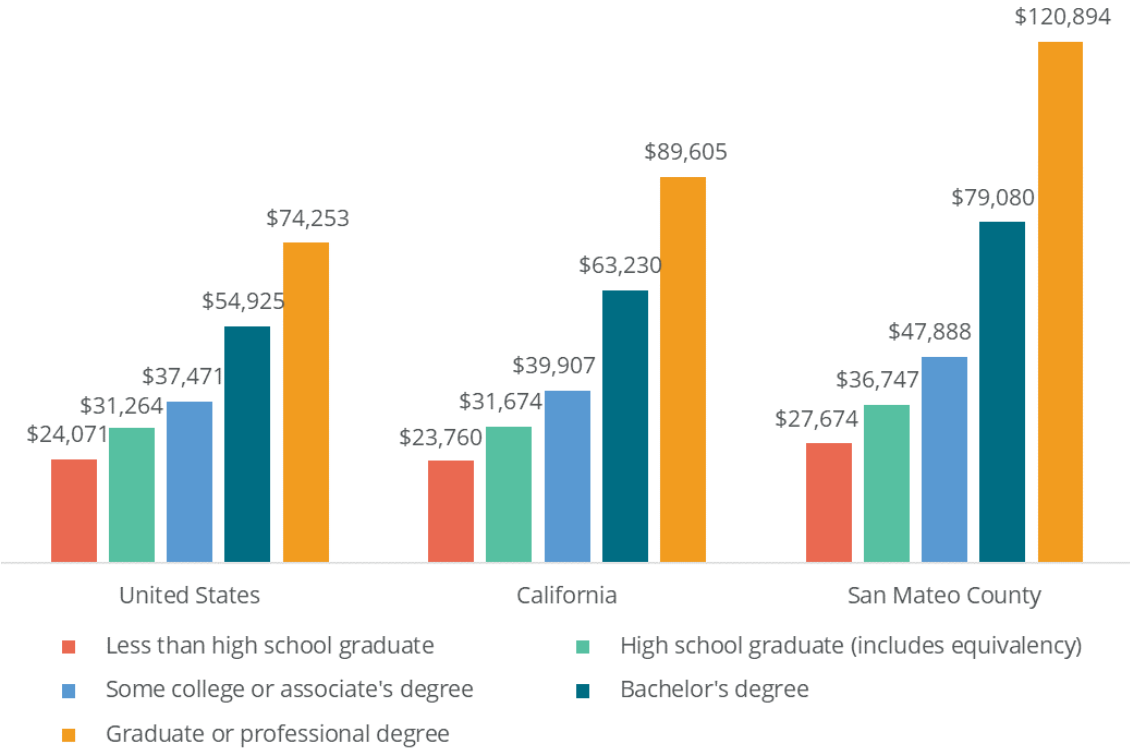
Source:
California Department of Education
and Root Policy Research.



Gaps in college enrollment by race, ethnicity, disability status, or English learning have stark financial consequences for students in the long-term. Figure V-30 illustrates median annual earnings by educational attainment. College degrees are especially important in San Mateo County: those with a bachelor's degree in the county earn 115% more than those with a high school diploma. This gap is wider in San Mateo County than in other parts of California

and nationwide. The differences between high-school graduate earnings and bachelor's degree earnings are around 100% in California and 76% in the US overall.

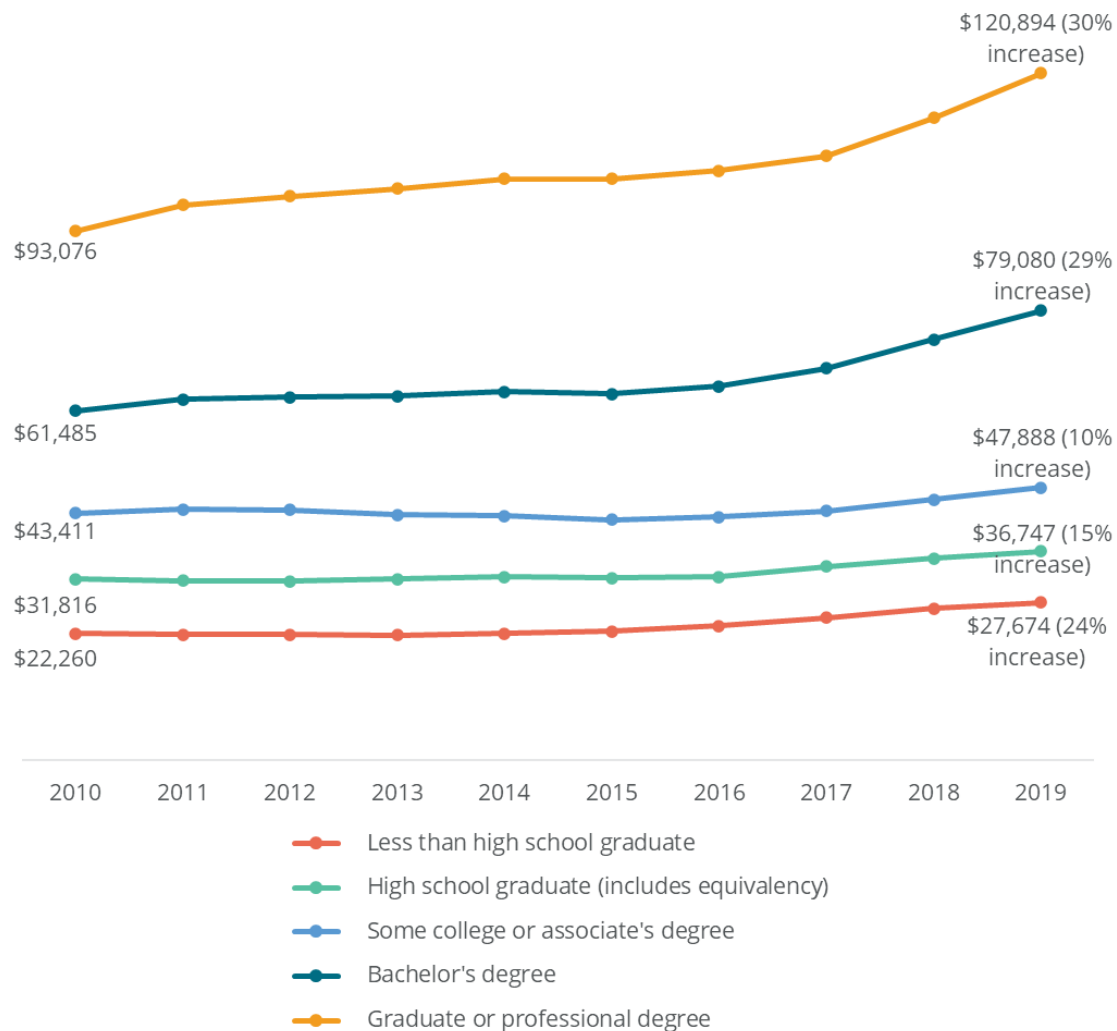
Figure V-30.
Median Annual Earnings by Educational Attainment, 2019



Source: 5-year 2019 American Community Surveys Data.

Unfortunately, the gap between high school graduates' and college graduates' earnings have been increasing in San Mateo County. As illustrated in Figure V-31, median earnings for high school graduates increased by just 15% over the last decade (from \$31,816 to \$36,747) while earnings for college graduates increased by 29% over the same period (from \$61,485 to \$79,080).

Figure V-31.
Median Annual Earnings by Educational Attainment in San Mateo County, 2010 to 2019



Source: 5-year American Community Surveys Data.

Because income disparities between college graduates and high school graduates have been increasing, it is increasingly important that school districts in San Mateo County address differences in college-going rates stratified by race, ethnicity, and extenuating circumstances.

Barriers to Success

Many students are unable to achieve academic success because of barriers in home and school. This section explores the available indicators of barriers to success, including chronic absenteeism and dropout rates. It also describes inequities in discipline rates by

race and ethnicity, which has been linked both to discrimination by education professionals as well as a major barrier to students' future success.

Chronic absenteeism. Academic studies have found that if a student is chronically absent, it reduces their math and reading achievement outcomes, educational engagement, and social engagement.¹² Chronic absenteeism also has spillover effects and negatively impacts students who themselves are not chronically absent. For instance, one study found that students suffer academically from having chronically absent classmates—as exhibited across both reading and math testing outcomes.¹³

Students are considered chronically absent if they were absent for 10% or more of the days during a school year. Note, however, students are exempt from chronic absenteeism calculations if they receive instruction through a home or hospital instructional setting, are attending community college full-time, or were not expected to attend more than 31 days.

In the county overall, 10% of students were chronically absent during the 2018-2019 school year.¹⁴ This is a slight increase from the 2016-2017 school year, where just 9% of students overall were chronically absent.

Chronic absenteeism rates were higher in districts with a large number of students experiencing economic and housing precarity. For instance, Ravenswood Elementary, which has a 30% rate of homelessness among students, had one of the higher rates of chronic absenteeism at 16%. La Honda-Pescadero and Sequoia Union high school districts also had high rates of chronically absent students at 16% and 17%, respectively.

When disaggregating by race and ethnicity, just 3% of Asian students were chronically absent, and 7% of White and Filipino students were chronically absent. On the other end of the spectrum, Pacific Islander students (26%), Black/African American students (18%), and Hispanic students (15%) had notably higher rates of chronic absenteeism than the overall student population (10%). Chronic absenteeism among Pacific Islander students has increased in recent years, as illustrated in Figure V-32.

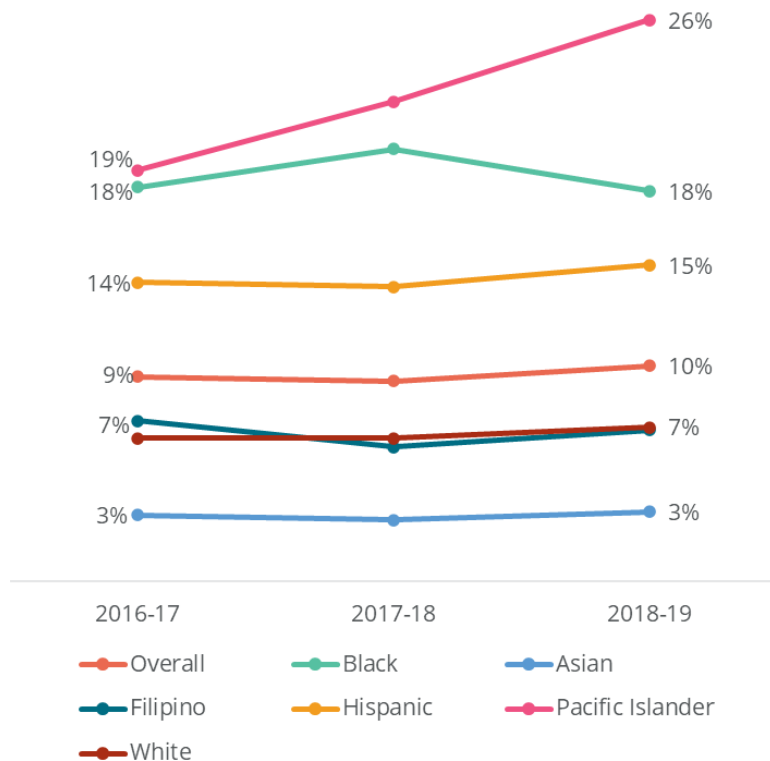
¹² Gottfried, Michael A. "Chronic absenteeism and its effects on students' academic and socioemotional outcomes." *Journal of Education for Students Placed at Risk (JESPAR)* 19.2 (2014): 53-75.

¹³ Gottfried, Michael A. "Chronic absenteeism in the classroom context: Effects on achievement." *Urban Education* 54.1 (2019): 3-34.

¹⁴ Because of the physical school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic, the California Department of Education determined that 2019–2020 absenteeism data are not valid, therefore, we present data from the 2018-2019 school year.

Figure V-32.
Chronic
Absenteeism by
Race/Ethnicity,
2016-2017 to 2018-
2019

Source: California Department of
 Education and Root Policy
 Research



Chronic absenteeism among Pacific Islander students was especially pronounced in San Mateo-Foster City school district where there was a 26 percentage point gap between chronic absenteeism rates for Pacific Islander students (32%) and the overall student body (6%). Other districts had similarly large gaps, including San Bruno Park Elementary (20 percentage points) and South San Francisco Unified (18 percentage points).

Some districts had larger gaps in absenteeism rates between Black/African American students and the overall population. For instance, in San Carlos Elementary, 4% of the overall student body is chronically absent compared to 27% of Black/African American students—a 23 percentage point gap. Jefferson Elementary school district had a 17 percentage point gap between their overall chronic absenteeism rate (12%) and their chronic absenteeism rate among Black/African American students (28%).

Among White students, Bayshore Elementary School District was a major outlier, where 46% of White students were chronically absent compared to just 12% of the total student population. However, it is important to note that this represents a very small sample of White students: just 3% of students at Bayshore Elementary are White, one of lowest in the county.

Figure V-33.
Chronic Absenteeism by District and Race/Ethnicity, 2018-2019

School District	Total	Asian	Black	Filipino	Hispanic	Pacific Islander	White
Unified School Districts							
Cabrillo Unified	10%	5%	(no data)	5%	11%	(no data)	10%
La Honda-Pescadero	16%	(no data)	(no data)	(no data)	14%	(no data)	18%
South San Francisco	13%	4%	16%	7%	17%	31%	12%
High & Elementary School Districts							
Jefferson Union High School	15%	8%	22%	11%	22%	18%	15%
Bayshore Elementary	12%	5%	12%	0%	18%	19%	46%
Brisbane Elementary	12%	3%	(no data)	12%	17%	(no data)	17%
Jefferson Elementary	12%	5%	28%	6%	13%	25%	23%
Pacifica	7%	4%	12%	6%	9%	21%	7%
San Mateo Union High School	10%	3%	18%	4%	17%	21%	9%
Burlingame Elementary	5%	2%	15%	5%	10%	20%	5%
Hillsborough Elementary	4%	1%	(no data)	4%	4%	(no data)	6%
Millbrae Elementary	10%	3%	6%	17%	16%	26%	14%
San Bruno Park Elementary	12%	5%	10%	4%	14%	32%	9%
San Mateo-Foster City	6%	2%	9%	2%	10%	32%	4%
Sequoia Union High School	17%	6%	23%	8%	23%	33%	10%
Belmont-Redwood Shores	5%	3%	8%	5%	12%	17%	5%
Las Lomitas Elementary	4%	2%	0%	(no data)	7%	(no data)	3%
Menlo Park City Elementary	3%	1%	8%	7%	5%	14%	3%
Portola Valley Elementary	4%	0%	(no data)	(no data)	6%	(no data)	3%
Ravenswood City Elementary	16%	0%	20%	(no data)	15%	24%	21%
Redwood City Elementary	10%	2%	19%	3%	12%	18%	4%
San Carlos Elementary	4%	2%	27%	8%	7%	(no data)	3%
Woodside Elementary	8%	0%	0%	(no data)	12%	(no data)	7%
Total	10%	3%	18%	7%	15%	26%	7%

Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

In most districts, chronic absenteeism is higher among students with disabilities. In fact, only Bayshore Elementary's students with disabilities had a lower rate of chronic absenteeism than the overall student body. In all other districts, students with disabilities were more likely to be chronically absent than the overall student population. This was particularly true in Sequoia Union High School District, Jefferson Union High School District, and San Mateo Union High School District, which had gaps between the overall

absenteeism rate and the absenteeism rate among students with disabilities of 13, 12, and 11 percentage points, respectively.

Rates of chronic absenteeism were also higher among English learners than the general population in most districts (with the exception of Ravenswood City Elementary and Jefferson Elementary). Woodside Elementary and Sequoia Union High School districts both had 14 percentage point gaps between absenteeism rates of English learners and the overall student body.

In every school district where the data are available, foster youth had higher rates of chronic absenteeism than the overall population. This was especially true in Sequoia Union High School District, where 63% of foster youth were chronically absent compared to just 17% of the overall student body.

Similarly, in almost all districts with available data, students experiencing homelessness had higher rates of chronic absenteeism than the overall student body. The chronic absenteeism rate among students experiencing homelessness was highest in Burlingame Elementary at 64%.

Migrant students were chronically absent at rates similar to or lower than the total student body in all districts with reported data.

Figure V-34.
Chronic Absenteeism by District and Extenuating Circumstance, 2018-2019

School District	Total	English Learners	Experiencing homelessness	Migrant	Foster Youth	With Disabilities
Unified School Districts						
Cabrillo Unified	10%	12%	23%	9%	(no data)	18%
La Honda-Pescadero	16%	16%	(no data)	(no data)	(no data)	22%
South San Francisco	13%	14%	47%	13%	49%	18%
High & Elementary School Districts						
Jefferson Union High School	15%	27%	33%	(no data)	36%	28%
Bayshore Elementary	12%	19%	(no data)	(no data)	(no data)	11%
Brisbane Elementary	12%	18%	(no data)	(no data)	(no data)	18%
Jefferson Elementary	12%	10%	21%	(no data)	24%	16%
Pacifica	7%	11%	(no data)	(no data)	(no data)	14%
San Mateo Union High School	10%	21%	50%	(no data)	53%	21%
Burlingame Elementary	5%	8%	64%	(no data)	(no data)	12%
Hillsborough Elementary	4%	6%	(no data)	(no data)	(no data)	8%
Millbrae Elementary	10%	12%	5%	(no data)	(no data)	12%
San Bruno Park Elementary	12%	12%	(no data)	(no data)	18%	20%
San Mateo-Foster City	6%	8%	15%	(no data)	17%	13%
Sequoia Union High School	17%	31%	52%	16%	63%	29%
Belmont-Redwood Shores	5%	11%	(no data)	(no data)	(no data)	10%
Las Lomitas Elementary	4%	6%	(no data)	(no data)	(no data)	5%
Menlo Park City Elementary	3%	5%	(no data)	(no data)	(no data)	9%
Portola Valley Elementary	4%	3%	(no data)	(no data)	(no data)	9%
Ravenswood City Elementary	16%	16%	19%	17%	23%	21%
Redwood City Elementary	10%	12%	30%	6%	32%	16%
San Carlos Elementary	4%	8%	23%	(no data)	(no data)	11%
Woodside Elementary	8%	22%	(no data)	(no data)	(no data)	10%

Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

Dropout rates. As previously indicated, workers without a high school degree have the lowest annual earnings compared to others at higher levels of educational attainment. In addition to the economic and housing precarity associated with low earnings, low earnings also often lead to increased incentives to participate in criminal activity. In fact, one study

suggest that high school dropouts are 3.5 times more likely than high school graduates to be imprisoned at some point during their lifetime.¹⁵ Another study found that raising the high school completion rate by one percent for all men ages 20 through 60 would save the US \$1.4 billion annually in crime related costs.¹⁶ Dropping out of high school also has adverse health costs: for instance, research has shown that high school dropouts are more likely to smoke and have a marijuana disorder in adulthood.¹⁷ For these reasons, reducing high school dropout rates in San Mateo County is pivotal to the health and economic prosperity of the community.

In this report, dropout rates shown for high school districts with available data and are defined as the percentage of cohort students who did not graduate with a regular high school diploma, did not complete high school, and are not still enrolled as a "fifth year senior".

In the 2019-2020 academic year, dropout rates were highest in Sequoia Union High School District, where 10% of students dropped out. This is similar to South San Francisco Unified, where 9% of students dropped out. In both these districts, and in Cabrillo Unified, dropout rates have increased since 2016-2017.

Dropout rates have decreased by one percentage point over the same period in San Mateo Union High School District, from 5% to 4%. Jefferson Union had the lowest dropout rate in the county at just 3%, which after slightly higher rates in 2017-18 and 2018-19, is the same as its 2016-2017 rate.

¹⁵ Monrad, Maggie. "High School Dropout: A Quick Stats Fact Sheet." National High School Center (2007).

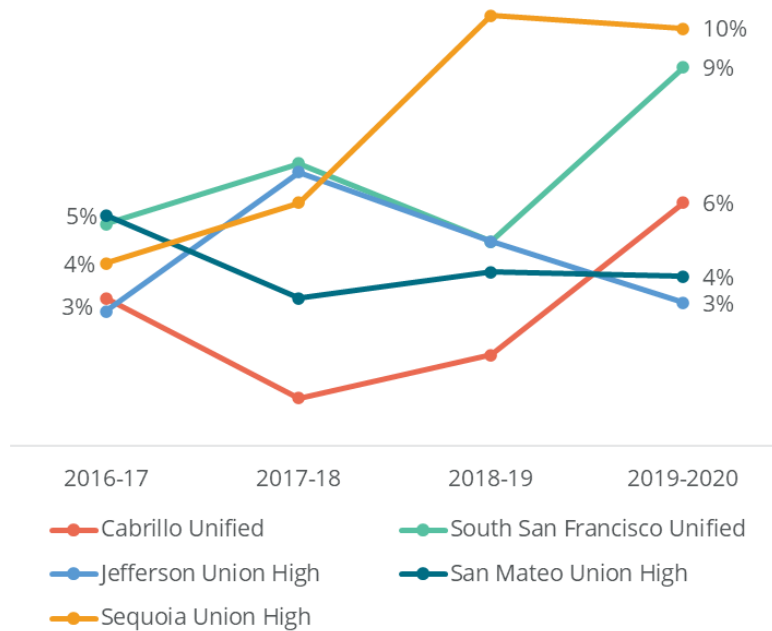
¹⁶ U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2002). Correctional populations in the United States, 1998 (NCJ-192929). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

¹⁷ Gonzalez, Jennifer M. Reingle, et al. "The long-term effects of school dropout and GED attainment on substance use disorders." Drug and alcohol dependence 158 (2016): 60-66.

**Figure V-35.
Dropout Rates by
District, 2016-2017 to
2019-2020**

Note: La Honda-Pescadero Unified School District is excluded from these data.

Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

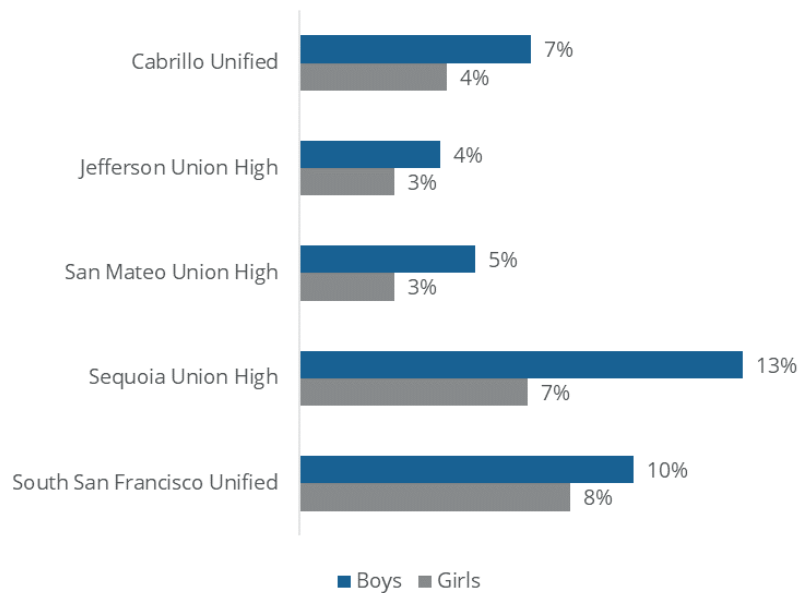


In all school districts in the county, dropout rates are higher for boys than for girls. Jefferson Union had the smallest gender gap, where 3% of girls dropped out and 4% of boys dropped out. Sequoia Union had the widest gender gap, where 13% of boys dropped out compared to just 7% of girls.

**Figure V-36.
Dropout Rates by
Gender, 2019-2020**

Note: La Honda-Pescadero Unified School District is excluded from these data.

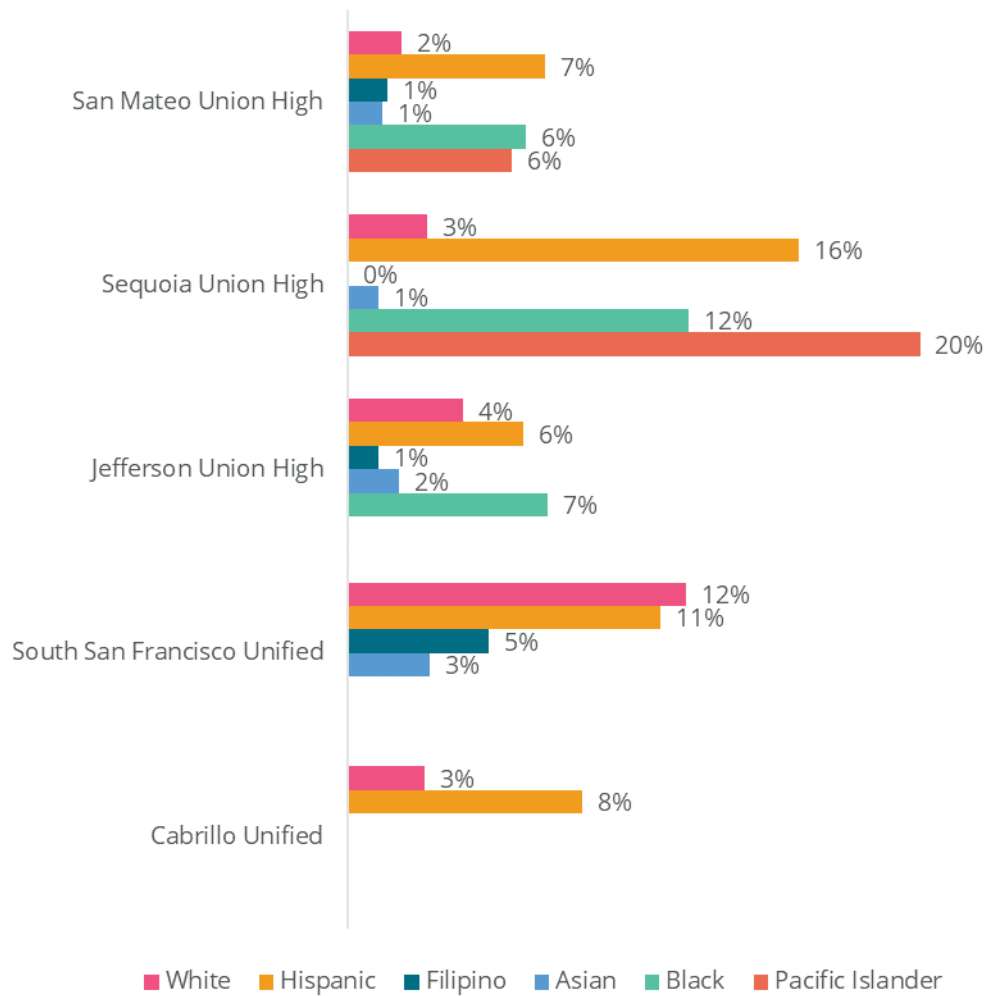
Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research



Pacific Islander, Black/African American, and Hispanic students in the county often had higher dropout rates than those in other racial and ethnic groups.

- In Sequoia Union High School District, dropout rates were highest among Pacific Islander students, where 20% dropped out in the 2019-2020 academic year. Dropout rates were also especially high among Hispanic and Black/African American students in Sequoia Union, at 16% and 12% respectively.
- In districts with lower dropout rates, for instance, Jefferson Union, the highest dropout rates still found among Black/African American (7%) and Hispanic students (6%).
- Notably, however, in South San Francisco Unified, White students were more likely to drop out than any other racial or ethnic group. In fact, 12% of White students dropped out compared to 11% of Hispanic students, 5% of Filipino students, and 3% of Asian students. Data for Black/African American and Pacific Islander students were not available for South San Francisco Unified due to small sample sizes.

Figure V-37.
Dropout Rates by Race, 2019-2020



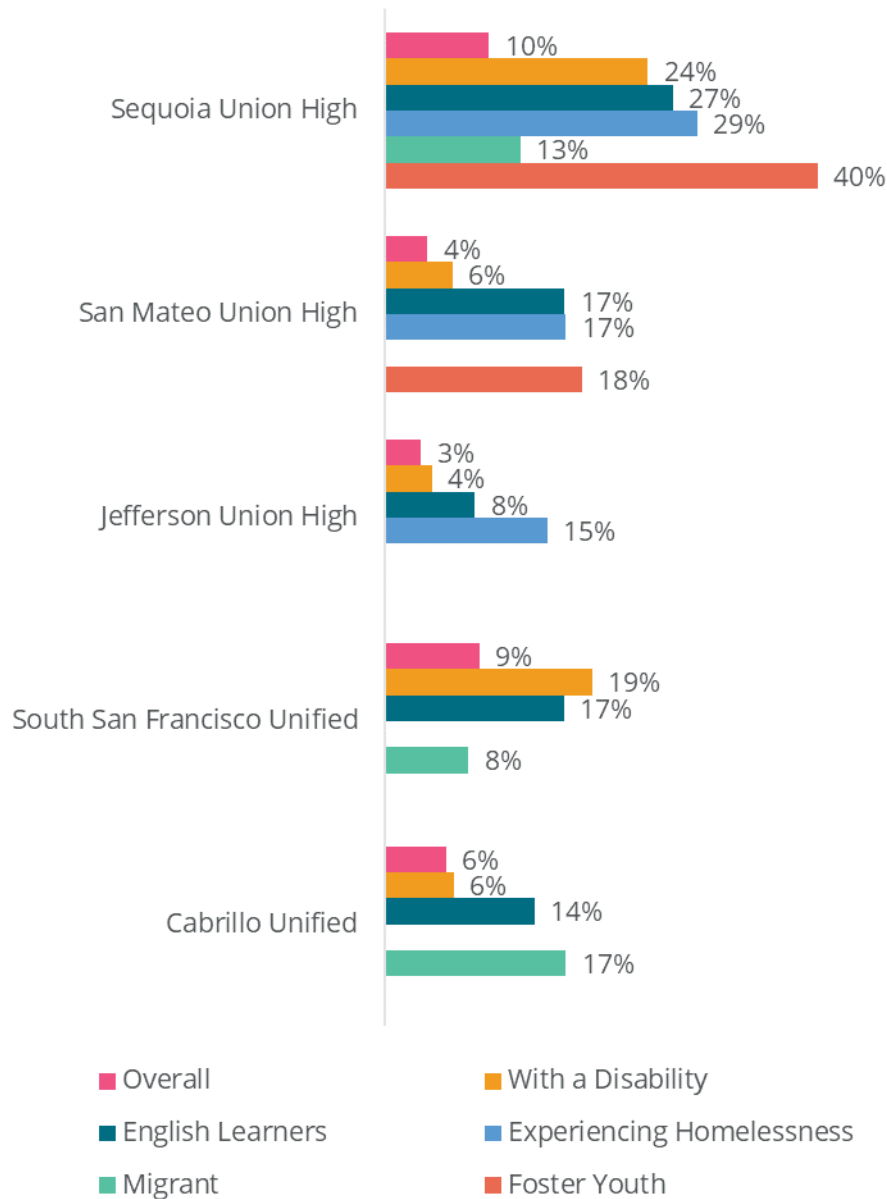
Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

In all school districts in the county, students with disabilities, students experiencing homelessness, foster youth, and students learning English had higher dropout rates than the overall population.

- Among students with disabilities, the highest dropout rate was in Sequoia Union, where 24% dropped out. The gap between overall dropout rates and dropout rates among students with disabilities was wide in Sequoia Union at 14 percentage points.
- Cabrillo Unified, on the other hand, had less than a one percentage point gap between the dropout rate of overall students (6%) and students with disabilities (6%).

- Among students learning English, Sequoia Union had the highest dropout rate at 27%, while Jefferson Union had the lowest dropout rate at 8%.
- Sequoia Union also had the highest rate of dropout among students experiencing homelessness at 29% while Jefferson Union, again, had the lowest at 15%.
- Foster Youth in Sequoia Union had an exceptionally high dropout rate at 40%. San Mateo Union is the only other district in the county which reported these data in 2019-2020, and found only 18% of foster youth dropped out.
- Migrant students at South San Francisco Unified actually dropped out at a rate slightly lower than the general student body: just 8% of migrant students dropped out compared to 9% of the overall student body. However, those in Cabrillo Unified were 11 percentage points more likely than the total student body to dropout.

Figure V-38.
Dropout Rates by Extenuating Circumstance, 2019-2020



Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

Disproportionate discipline rates. Strict discipline policies may stigmatize suspended students and expose them to the criminal justice system at a young age, setting them up for limited economic and social success down the line. Research has found that suspensions not only negatively affect the suspended students, but also their peers.

Students in schools with higher suspension rates are more likely to drop out of school and less likely to attend a four-year college.¹⁸

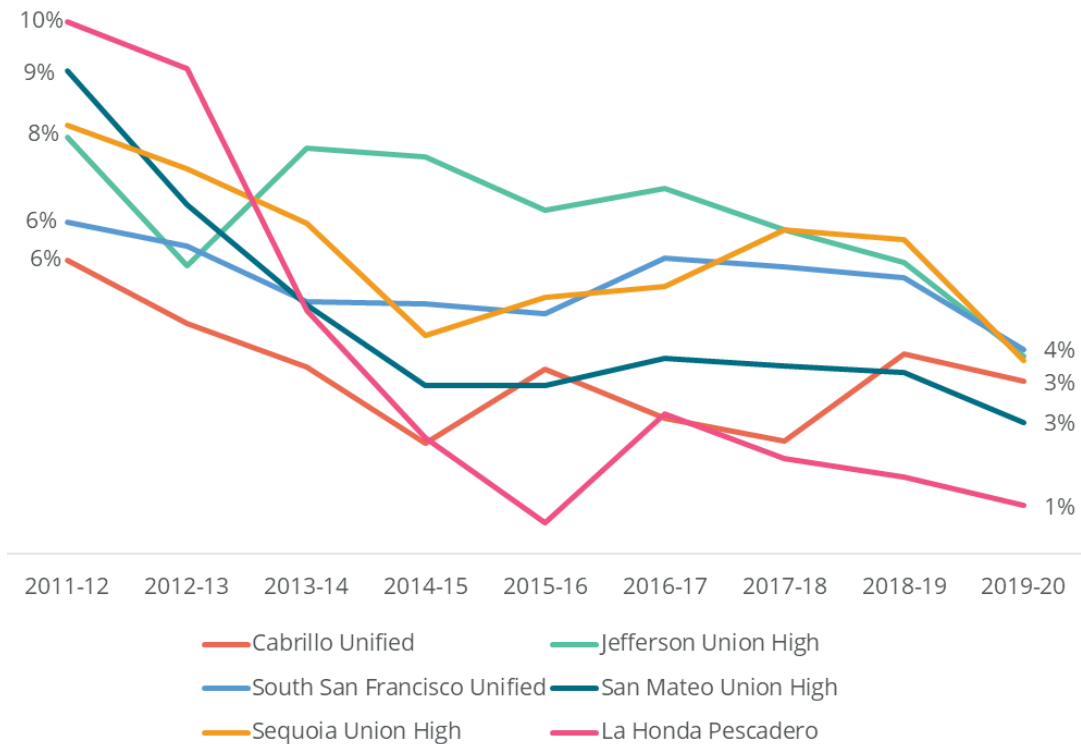
Other academic studies have found that students from African American and Latino families are more likely than their White peers to receive expulsion or out of school suspension as consequences for the same or similar problem behavior.¹⁹ This means that Black/African American and Hispanic students suffer more of the economic and social consequences than their White peers for the same behaviors.

Luckily, in every high school district in San Mateo County, suspension rates have decreased since 2011-2012. La Honda-Pescadero School District experienced the largest decrease: it was the district with the highest suspension rate in 2011-2012 at 10%, but now has the lowest suspension rate at just 1% in 2019-2020. San Mateo Union also experienced a rapid decrease in suspension rates over the same period, with a rate of 9% in 2011-2012 to a rate of 3% in 2019-2020.

¹⁸ Bacher-Hicks, Andrew, Stephen B. Billings, and David J. Deming. The school to prison pipeline: Long-run impacts of school suspensions on adult crime. No. w26257. National Bureau of Economic Research, 2019.

¹⁹ Skiba, Russell J., et al. "Race is not neutral: A national investigation of African American and Latino disproportionality in school discipline." *School Psychology Review* 40.1 (2011): 85-107.

Figure V-39.
Suspension Rates, 2011-2012 to 2019-2020



Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

In many school districts across San Mateo County, Hispanic students are disciplined at disproportionately higher rates compared to their peers. Figure V-40 compares each racial/ethnic group's share of suspensions to their share of the overall student population.

- In all districts except for La Honda-Pescadero, Hispanic students make up a larger share of suspensions than their overall share of the student body. For instance, in San Mateo Union, 34% of students are Hispanic, but 66% of suspended students are Hispanic, making a 32 percentage point overrepresentation gap.
- In most districts, Black and Pacific Islander students are also overrepresented in terms of suspension rates, but these rates are slight compared to those of Hispanic students. For instance, in Sequoia Union, just 2% of the student body identified as Pacific Islander but 8% of suspended students were Pacific Islander.
- Asian and Filipino students were *underrepresented* in terms of suspension rates. For example, in Jefferson Union High School District, 31% of students identified as Filipino but just 10% of suspended students were Filipino, a 21 percentage point

gap. In San Mateo Union High School, 22% of students identified as Asian but just 5% of suspended students were Asian, a 17 percentage point gap.

- White students were also underrepresented in discipline rates in most districts except for La Honda-Pescadero, where they were overrepresented by 30 percentage points. They were substantially underrepresented in Cabrillo Unified (with a gap of 21 percentage points) and Sequoia Union (18 percentage points).

Figure V-40.
Suspension Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2019-2020

School District	Cabrillo Unified	Jefferson Union High	La Honda-Pescadero	San Mateo Union High	Sequoia Union High	South San Francisco Unified
Asian Students						
Share of Student Body	1%	14%		22%	9%	13%
Share of Suspensions	1%	7%		5%	1%	3%
Gap	0%	-7%		-17%	-8%	-10%
Black Students						
Share of Student Body		1%		1%	3%	1%
Share of Suspensions		5%		1%	6%	2%
Gap		4%		0%	3%	1%
Filipino Students						
Share of Student Body	1%	31%		6%	2%	23%
Share of Suspensions	0%	10%		2%	0%	9%
Gap	-1%	-21%		-4%	-2%	-14%
Hispanic Students						
Share of Student Body	52%	32%	61%	34%	41%	48%
Share of Suspensions	79%	46%	33%	66%	62%	69%
Gap	27%	14%	-28%	32%	21%	21%
Pacific Islander Students						
Share of Student Body		1%		2%	2%	2%
Share of Suspensions		4%		4%	8%	3%
Gap		3%		2%	6%	1%
White Students						
Share of Student Body	40%	14%	37%	26%	38%	7%
Share of Suspensions	19%	16%	67%	14%	20%	7%
Gap	-21%	2%	30%	-12%	-18%	0%

Notes: the percentage of suspensions and shares of racial groups do not sum to 100% because we exclude students with no reported race, with more than one reported race, where districts did not report racial/ethnic data due to small sample sizes. Gaps of 15 percentage points or more are highlighted.

Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

Staff demographics. Diversity of school staff has been shown to improve outcomes for students of color. For instance, one recent study found that students are less likely to be removed from school as punishment when they and their teachers are the same race. This effect is driven almost entirely by black students, especially black boys, who are markedly less likely to be subjected to exclusionary discipline when taught by black teachers. There is little evidence of any benefit for white students of being matched with white teachers.²⁰ Other research in California has found that, when students have a teacher of their race, they are more likely to attend class, therefore reducing chronic absenteeism.²¹ Even more studies have found that having a teacher of a student's own race substantially improves their math and reading achievement.²²

In San Mateo County, the demographics of faculty and staff are fairly similar to that of its students. Figure V-41 illustrates the share of the county's faculty and staff who are Asian, Black/African American, Hispanic, Filipino, Pacific Islander, and White, and compares those shares to the racial/ethnic breakdown of the county's student body.

There is a slightly larger share of White and Black/African American staff than students, meaning that Black/African American and White student groups are more likely to interact with same-race staff and faculty than other racial groups. Asian students are less likely to interact with a same-race staff or faculty member: 17% of the student body is Asian compared to just 8% of staff and faculty.

²⁰ Lindsay, Constance A., and Cassandra MD Hart. "Teacher race and school discipline: Are students suspended less often when they have a teacher of the same race?" *Education Next* 17.1 (2017): 72-79.

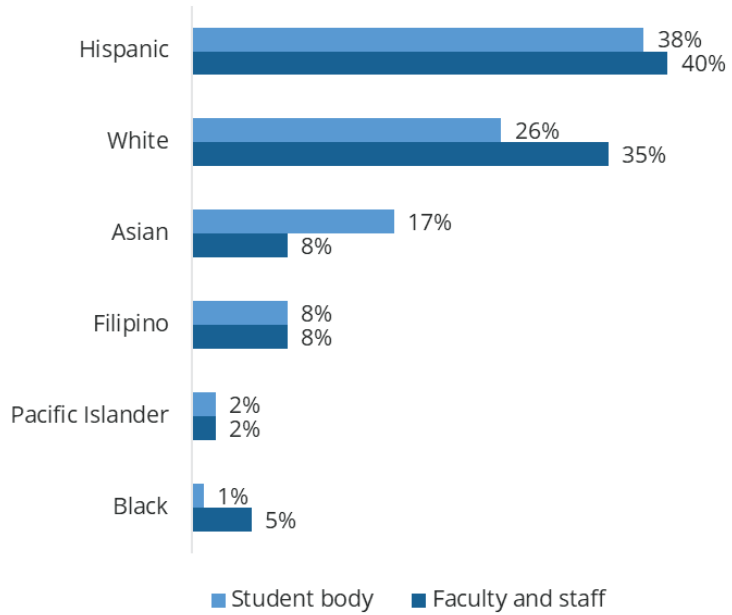
²¹ Gottfried, Michael, J. Jacob Kirksey, and Tina L. Fletcher. "Do High School Students With a Same-Race Teacher Attend Class More Often?" *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis* (2021): 01623737211032241.

²² Dee, T. S. (2004). Teachers, race, and student achievement in a randomized experiment. *Review of economics and statistics*, 86(1), 195-210.

**Figure V-41.
Staff and Student
Demographics,
2020-2021**

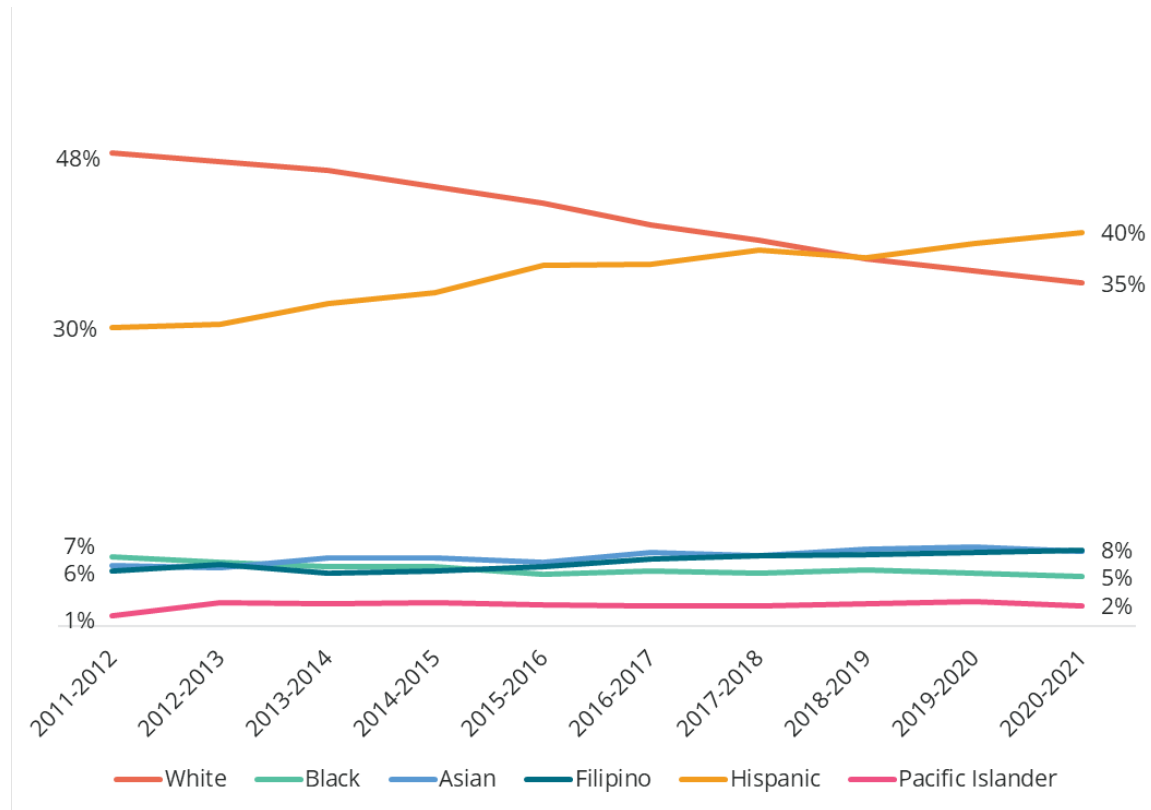
Notes: Percentages do not always sum to 100% because we do not show shares of staff with no reported race, with more than one reported race, or Native American staff.

Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research



Since 2011-2012, the county's school districts have diversified in that there has been a 13 percentage point decrease in the share of White faculty and staff and a 10 percentage point increase in Hispanic faculty and staff. However, there has been a slight decrease (by two percentage points) in the share of faculty and staff who identify as Black/African American. There has been a two percentage point increase in the share of Asian and Filipino faculty and staff, and a one percent increase in the share of Pacific Islander faculty and staff.

Figure V-42.
Faculty and Staff Demographics, 2011-2012 to 2020-2021



Notes: Percentages do not always sum to 100% because we do not show shares of staff with no reported race, with more than one reported race, or Native American staff.

Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

Figure V-43 illustrates faculty and staff racial and ethnic diversity for the 2020-2021 school year by district.

- Portola Valley has the least diverse faculty and staff in the county, with 59% identifying as White.
- Ravenswood Elementary has the most diverse faculty and staff: the district has the highest share of Pacific Islander (5%), Black/African American (12%) and Hispanic (72%) faculty and staff.
- South San Francisco Unified School District has the highest share of Asian faculty and staff at 14%.
- Brisbane Elementary and Jefferson Elementary have the highest shares of Filipino faculty and staff at 28%.

Figure V-43.
Faculty and Staff Race/Ethnicity, by District, 2020-2021

School District	Asian	Black	Filipino	Hispanic	Pacific Islander	White
Unified School Districts						
Cabrillo Unified	0%	1%	1%	46%	0%	51%
La Honda-Pescadero	0%	5%	5%	39%	0%	51%
South San Francisco	14%	3%	16%	34%	2%	28%
High & Elementary School Districts						
Jefferson Union High School	3%	3%	13%	26%	1%	43%
Bayshore Elementary	13%	4%	17%	61%	0%	4%
Brisbane Elementary	7%	0%	28%	20%	4%	42%
Jefferson Elementary	13%	3%	28%	25%	0%	29%
Pacifica	7%	2%	8%	23%	2%	54%
San Mateo Union High School	11%	5%	6%	34%	3%	40%
Burlingame Elementary	8%	5%	11%	27%	3%	45%
Hillsborough Elementary	2%	1%	7%	20%	1%	55%
Millbrae Elementary	13%	3%	9%	25%	0%	48%
San Bruno Park Elementary	4%	2%	13%	26%	4%	48%
San Mateo-Foster City	13%	2%	7%	33%	3%	37%
Sequoia Union High School	2%	12%	2%	54%	4%	26%
Belmont-Redwood Shores	13%	2%	3%	39%	0%	42%
Las Lomas Elementary	7%	7%	0%	42%	0%	42%
Menlo Park City Elementary	3%	1%	3%	28%	1%	40%
Portola Valley Elementary	4%	4%	0%	33%	0%	59%
Ravenswood City Elementary	2%	12%	1%	72%	5%	3%
Redwood City Elementary	4%	5%	2%	65%	1%	21%
San Carlos Elementary	8%	6%	3%	37%	1%	42%
Woodside Elementary	12%	8%	0%	30%	0%	49%
Total	8%	5%	8%	40%	2%	35%

Notes: Percentages do not always sum to 100% because we do not show shares of staff with no reported race, with more than one reported race, or Native American staff.

Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

Figure V-44 illustrates the gap between faculty/staff representation and the student body. For instance, at San Bruno Park Elementary, 15% of the students are White while 48% of the faculty/staff are White, leaving a 33 percentage point gap.

If schools are striving for a distribution of faculty/staff that reflects the racial and ethnic distribution of their student body, the closer to a 0 percentage point gap, the better. Schools like San Bruno Park Elementary fall short of meeting this goal, in that there is a large overrepresentation of White faculty/staff compared to the student body. Many other districts have a large overrepresentation of White faculty/staff, including Millbrae Elementary (32 percentage point gap), Jefferson Union High School District (29 percentage point gap), and South San Francisco Unified School District (22 percentage points). There are just a few school districts where the share of White students is higher than the share of White faculty, particularly Woodside Elementary and Menlo Park City Elementary, both with a 15 percentage point gap.

Across most school districts, the share of Asian students is larger than the share of Asian faculty/staff. This suggests that Asian students are less likely than their peers to interact with a same-race teacher or staff member. The largest disparity is in Millbrae Elementary, where just 13% of the faculty identify as Asian compared to 46% of the student body, a 33 percentage point gap.

In many school districts, there is a dearth of Hispanic faculty and staff. For instance, in La Honda-Pescadero, 63% of students are Hispanic compared to 39% of faculty, a 24 percentage point gap. In other districts, however, there is a larger share of Hispanic faculty/staff than students. In Las Lomas Elementary, for instance, 13% of students are Hispanic and 42% of faculty/staff are Hispanic. Recall that Las Lomas Elementary commonly has high-performing English language learners students. This may be partly due to the district's large portion of Hispanic faculty/staff.

Though district wide there are approximately the same portions of Filipino students as there are faculty/staff, Jefferson Union High School stands out as a district where Filipino students are less likely to interact with a same-race teacher or staff member. In Jefferson Union, 29% of students are Filipino compared to just 13% of faculty/staff.

In all districts, there only very small gaps in the share of students that identify as Pacific Islander and the share of faculty/staff that identify as Pacific Islander. All in all, they are represented in approximately equal proportions.

Figure V-44.
Difference Between Staff and Student Populations, by District, 2020-2021

School District	Asian	Black	Filipino	Hispanic	Pacific Islander	White
Unified School Districts						
Cabrillo Unified	-1%	1%	0%	-6%	0%	11%
La Honda-Pescadero	0%	5%	4%	-24%	0%	16%
South San Francisco	0%	2%	-7%	-14%	0%	22%
High & Elementary School Districts						
Jefferson Union High School	-12%	2%	-16%	-5%	0%	29%
Bayshore Elementary	-6%	1%	-4%	20%	-4%	1%
Brisbane Elementary	-13%	-1%	16%	-8%	4%	18%
Jefferson Elementary	-6%	1%	3%	-11%	-1%	18%
Pacifica	-1%	1%	-1%	-3%	2%	15%
San Mateo Union High School	-12%	4%	1%	2%	1%	12%
Burlingame Elementary	-19%	5%	8%	11%	3%	4%
Hillsborough Elementary	-30%	1%	5%	15%	1%	7%
Millbrae Elementary	-33%	2%	3%	5%	-2%	32%
San Bruno Park Elementary	-12%	1%	3%	-15%	-1%	33%
San Mateo-Foster City	-13%	1%	4%	-4%	1%	16%
Sequoia Union High School	-7%	10%	1%	9%	2%	-9%
Belmont-Redwood Shores	-19%	1%	0%	27%	-1%	8%
Las Lomitas Elementary	-11%	6%	-1%	29%	0%	-11%
Menlo Park City Elementary	-10%	0%	2%	11%	0%	-15%
Portola Valley Elementary	-2%	4%	0%	19%	0%	-7%
Ravenswood City Elementary	2%	7%	1%	-12%	-2%	2%
Redwood City Elementary	0%	4%	1%	-5%	0%	2%
San Carlos Elementary	-10%	5%	2%	23%	1%	-7%
Woodside Elementary	8%	6%	0%	14%	-1%	-15%
Total	-9%	4%	0%	2%	0%	9%

Notes: The figure shows percentage point gaps in student representation versus faculty/staff representation (calculated as the share of faculty/staff minus the share of students).

Source: California Department of Education and Root Policy Research

AFFH SEGREGATION REPORT: BELMONT

UC Merced Urban Policy Lab and ABAG/MTC Staff

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ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION



Technical Assistance
for Local Planning
HOUSING

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1 INTRODUCTION

The requirement to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH) is derived from The Fair Housing Act of 1968, which prohibited discrimination concerning the sale, rental, and financing of housing based on race, color, religion, national origin, or sex—and was later amended to include familial status and disability.¹ The 2015 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Rule to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing and California Assembly Bill 686 (2018) mandate that each jurisdiction takes meaningful action to address significant disparities in housing needs and access to opportunity.²³ AB 686 requires that jurisdictions incorporate AFFH into their Housing Elements, which includes inclusive community participation, an assessment of fair housing, a site inventory reflective of AFFH, and the development of goals, policies, and programs to meaningfully address local fair housing issues. ABAG and UC Merced have prepared this report to assist Bay Area jurisdictions with the Assessment of Fair Housing section of the Housing Element.

Assessment of Fair Housing Components

The Assessment of Fair Housing includes five components, which are discussed in detail on pages 22-43 of [HCD's AFFH Guidance Memo](#):

- A: Summary of fair housing enforcement and outreach capacity
- B: Integration and segregation patterns, and trends related to people with protected characteristics
- C: Racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty
- D: Disparities in access to opportunity
- E: Disproportionate housing needs, including displacement risk

1.1 Purpose of this Report

This report describes racial and income segregation in Bay Area jurisdictions. Local jurisdiction staff can use the information in this report to help fulfill a portion of the second component of the Assessment of Fair Housing, which requires analysis of integration and segregation patterns and trends related to people with protected characteristics and lower incomes. Jurisdictions will still need to perform a similar analysis for familial status and populations with disability.

This report provides segregation measures for both the local jurisdiction and the region using several indices. For segregation between neighborhoods within a city (intra-city segregation), this report includes isolation indices, dissimilarity indices, and Theil's-H index. The isolation index measures

¹ <https://www.justice.gov/crt/fair-housing-act-2>

² HCD AFFH Guidance Memo

³ The 2015 HUD rule was reversed in 2020 and partially reinstated in 2021.



segregation for a single group, while the dissimilarity index measures segregation between two groups. The Theil's H-Index can be used to measure segregation between all racial or income groups across the city at once. HCD's AFFH guidelines require local jurisdictions to include isolation indices and dissimilarity indices in the Housing Element. Theil's H index is provided in addition to these required measures. For segregation between cities within the Bay Area (inter-city segregation), this report includes dissimilarity indices at the regional level as required by HCD's AFFH guidelines. HCD's AFFH guidelines also require jurisdictions to compare conditions at the local level to the rest of the region; and this report presents the difference in the racial and income composition of a jurisdiction relative to the region as a whole to satisfy the comparison requirement.

1.2 Defining Segregation

Segregation is the separation of different demographic groups into different geographic locations or communities, meaning that groups are unevenly distributed across geographic space. This report examines two spatial forms of segregation: neighborhood level segregation *within* a local jurisdiction and city level segregation *between* jurisdictions in the Bay Area.

Neighborhood level segregation (*within* a jurisdiction, or *intra-city*): Segregation of race and income groups can occur from neighborhood to neighborhood *within* a city. For example, if a local jurisdiction has a population that is 20% Latinx, but some neighborhoods are 80% Latinx while others have nearly no Latinx residents, that jurisdiction would have segregated neighborhoods.

City level segregation (*between* jurisdictions in a region, or *inter-city*): Race and income divides also occur *between* jurisdictions in a region. A region could be very diverse with equal numbers of white, Asian, Black, and Latinx residents, but the region could also be highly segregated with each city comprised solely of one racial group.

There are many factors that have contributed to the generation and maintenance of segregation. Historically, racial segregation stemmed from explicit discrimination against people of color, such as restrictive covenants, redlining, and discrimination in mortgage lending. This history includes many overtly discriminatory policies made by federal, state, and local governments (Rothstein 2017). Segregation patterns are also affected by policies that appear race-neutral, such as land use decisions and the regulation of housing development.

Segregation has resulted in vastly unequal access to public goods such as quality schools, neighborhood services and amenities, parks and playgrounds, clean air and water, and public safety (Trounstein 2015). This generational lack of access for many communities, particularly people of color and lower income residents, has often resulted in poor life outcomes, including lower educational attainment, higher morbidity rates, and higher mortality rates (Chetty and Hendren 2018, Ananat 2011, Burch 2014, Cutler and Glaeser 1997, Sampson 2012, Sharkey 2013).

1.3 Segregation Patterns in the Bay Area

Across the San Francisco Bay Area, white residents and above moderate-income residents are significantly more segregated from other racial and income groups (see Appendix 2). The highest levels of racial segregation occur between the Black and white populations. The analysis completed for this report indicates that the amount of racial segregation both *within* Bay Area cities and *across* jurisdictions in the region has decreased since the year 2000. This finding is consistent with recent research from the Othering and Belonging Institute at UC Berkeley, which concluded that “[a]lthough 7

of the 9 Bay Area counties were more segregated in 2020 than they were in either 1980 or 1990, racial residential segregation in the region appears to have peaked around the year 2000 and has generally declined since.”⁴ However, compared to cities in other parts of California, Bay Area jurisdictions have more neighborhood level segregation between residents from different racial groups. Additionally, there is also more racial segregation *between* Bay Area cities compared to other regions in the state.

1.4 Segregation and Land Use

It is difficult to address segregation patterns without an analysis of both historical and existing land use policies that impact segregation patterns. Land use regulations influence what kind of housing is built in a city or neighborhood (Lens and Monkkonen 2016, Pendall 2000). These land use regulations in turn impact demographics: they can be used to affect the number of houses in a community, the number of people who live in the community, the wealth of the people who live in the community, and where within the community they reside (Trounstine 2018). Given disparities in wealth by race and ethnicity, the ability to afford housing in different neighborhoods, as influenced by land use regulations, is highly differentiated across racial and ethnic groups (Bayer, McMillan, and Reuben 2004).⁵ ABAG/MTC plans to issue a separate report detailing the existing land use policies that influence segregation patterns in the Bay Area.

⁴ For more information, see <https://belonging.berkeley.edu/most-segregated-cities-bay-area-2020>.

⁵ Using a household-weighted median of Bay Area county median household incomes, regional values were \$61,050 for Black residents, \$122,174 for Asian/Pacific Islander residents, \$121,794 for white residents, and \$76,306 for Latinx residents. For the source data, see U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019), Table B19013B, Table B19013D, B19013H, and B19013I.



Definition of Terms - Geographies

Neighborhood: In this report, “neighborhoods” are approximated by tracts.⁶ Tracts are statistical geographic units defined by the U.S. Census Bureau for the purposes of disseminating data. In the Bay Area, tracts contain on average 4,500 residents. Nearly all Bay Area jurisdictions contain at least two census tracts, with larger jurisdictions containing dozens of tracts.

Jurisdiction: Jurisdiction is used to refer to the 109 cities, towns, and unincorporated county areas that are members of ABAG. Though not all ABAG jurisdictions are cities, this report also uses the term “city” interchangeably with “jurisdiction” in some places.

Region: The region is the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area, which is comprised of Alameda County, Contra Costa County, Marin County, Napa County, San Francisco County, San Mateo County, Santa Clara County, Solano County, and Sonoma County.

⁶ Throughout this report, neighborhood level segregation measures are calculated using census tract data. However, the racial dot maps in Figure 1 and Figure 5 use data from census blocks, while the income group dot maps in Figure 8 and Figure 12 use data from census block groups. These maps use data derived from a smaller geographic scale to better show spatial differences in where different groups live. Census block groups are subdivisions of census tracts, and census blocks are subdivisions of block groups. In the Bay Area, block groups contain on average 1,500 people, while census blocks contain on average 95 people.



2 RACIAL SEGREGATION IN CITY OF BELMONT

Definition of Terms - Racial/Ethnic Groups

The U.S. Census Bureau classifies racial groups (e.g. white or Black/African American) separately from Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.⁷ This report combines U.S. Census Bureau definitions for race and ethnicity into the following racial groups:

White: Non-Hispanic white

Latinx: Hispanic or Latino of any race⁸

Black: Non-Hispanic Black/African American

Asian/Pacific Islander: Non-Hispanic Asian or Non-Hispanic Pacific Islander

People of Color: All who are not non-Hispanic white (including people who identify as “some other race” or “two or more races”)⁹

2.1 Neighborhood Level Racial Segregation (*within* City of Belmont)

Racial dot maps are useful for visualizing how multiple racial groups are distributed within a specific geography. The racial dot map of Belmont in Figure 1 below offers a visual representation of the spatial distribution of racial groups within the jurisdiction. Generally, when the distribution of dots does not suggest patterns or clustering, segregation measures tend to be lower. Conversely, when clusters of certain groups are apparent on a racial dot map, segregation measures may be higher.

⁷ More information about the Census Bureau’s definitions of racial groups is available here:

<https://www.census.gov/topics/population/race/about.html>.

⁸ The term Hispanic has historically been used to describe people from numerous Central American, South American, and Caribbean countries. In recent years, the term Latino or Latinx has become preferred. This report generally uses Latinx to refer to this racial/ethnic group.

⁹ Given the uncertainty in the data for population size estimates for racial and ethnic groups not included in the Latinx, Black, or Asian/Pacific Islander categories, this report only analyzes these racial groups in the aggregate People of Color category.



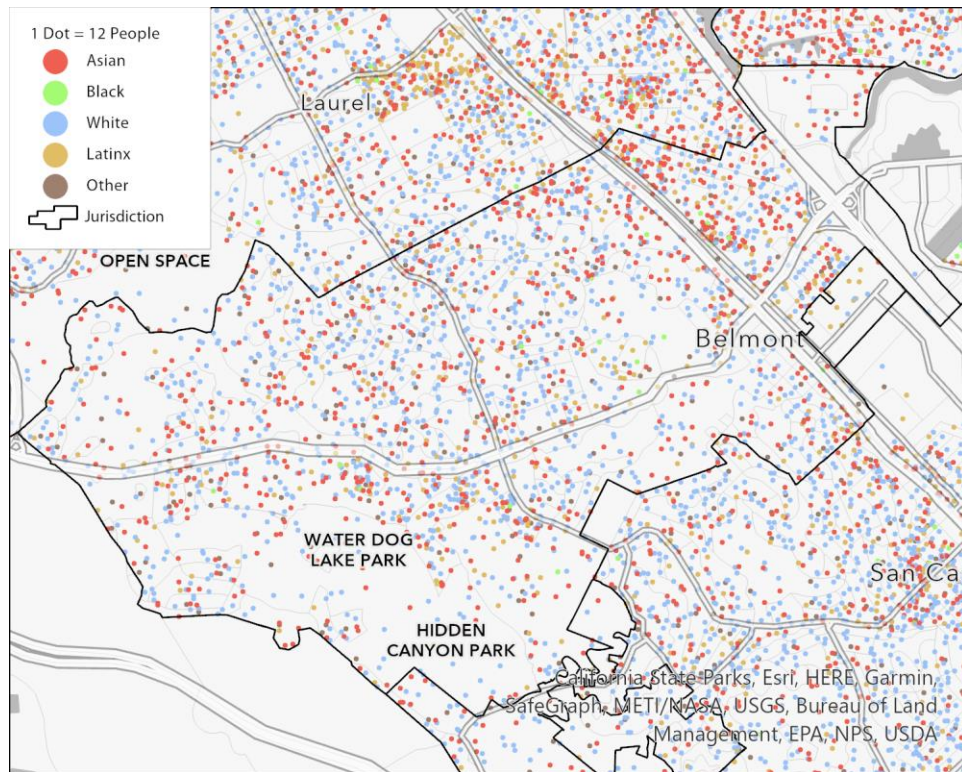


Figure 1: Racial Dot Map of Belmont (2020)

Universe: Population. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002.

Note: The plot shows the racial distribution at the census block level for City of Belmont and vicinity. Dots in each census block are randomly placed and should not be construed as actual placement of people.

There are many ways to quantitatively measure segregation. Each measure captures a different aspect of the ways in which groups are divided within a community. One way to measure segregation is by using an **isolation index**:

- The isolation index compares each neighborhood's composition to the jurisdiction's demographics as a whole.
- This index ranges from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate that a particular group is more isolated from other groups.
- Isolation indices indicate the potential for contact between different groups. The index can be interpreted as the experience of the average member of that group. For example, if the isolation index is .65 for Latinx residents in a city, then the average Latinx resident in that city lives in a neighborhood that is 65% Latinx.

Within City of Belmont the most isolated racial group is white residents. Belmont's isolation index of 0.485 for white residents means that the average white resident lives in a neighborhood that is 48.5% white. Other racial groups are less isolated, meaning they may be more likely to encounter other racial groups in their neighborhoods. The isolation index values for all racial groups in Belmont for the years 2000, 2010, and 2020 can be found in Table 1 below. Among all racial groups in this jurisdiction, the white population's isolation index has changed the most over time, becoming less segregated from other racial groups between 2000 and 2020.

The “Bay Area Average” column in this table provides the average isolation index value across Bay Area jurisdictions for different racial groups in 2020.¹⁰ The data in this column can be used as a comparison to provide context for the levels of segregation experienced by racial groups in this jurisdiction. For example, Table 1 indicates the average isolation index value for white residents across all Bay Area jurisdictions is 0.491, meaning that in the average Bay Area jurisdiction a white resident lives in a neighborhood that is 49.1% white.

Table 1: Racial Isolation Index Values for Segregation within Belmont

Race	Belmont			Bay Area Average
	2000	2010	2020	2020
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.166	0.215	0.302	0.245
Black/African American	0.016	0.018	0.014	0.053
Latinx	0.092	0.124	0.130	0.251
White	0.712	0.624	0.485	0.491

Universe: Population.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P4. Data for 2000 is standardized to 2010 census tract geographies and is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P004.

Figure 2 below shows how racial isolation index values in Belmont compare to values in other Bay Area jurisdictions. In this chart, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. For each racial group, the spread of dots represents the range of isolation index values among Bay Area jurisdictions. Additionally, the black line within each racial group notes the isolation index value for that group in City of Belmont, and each dashed red line represents the Bay Area average for the isolation index for that group. Local staff can use this chart to contextualize how segregation levels for racial groups in their jurisdiction compare to other jurisdictions in the region.

¹⁰ This average only includes the 104 jurisdictions that have more than one census tract, which is true for all comparisons of Bay Area jurisdictions’ segregation measures in this report. The segregation measures in this report are calculated by comparing the demographics of a jurisdiction’s census tracts to the jurisdiction’s demographics, and such calculations cannot be made for the five jurisdictions with only one census tract (Brisbane, Calistoga, Portola Valley, Rio Vista, and Yountville).

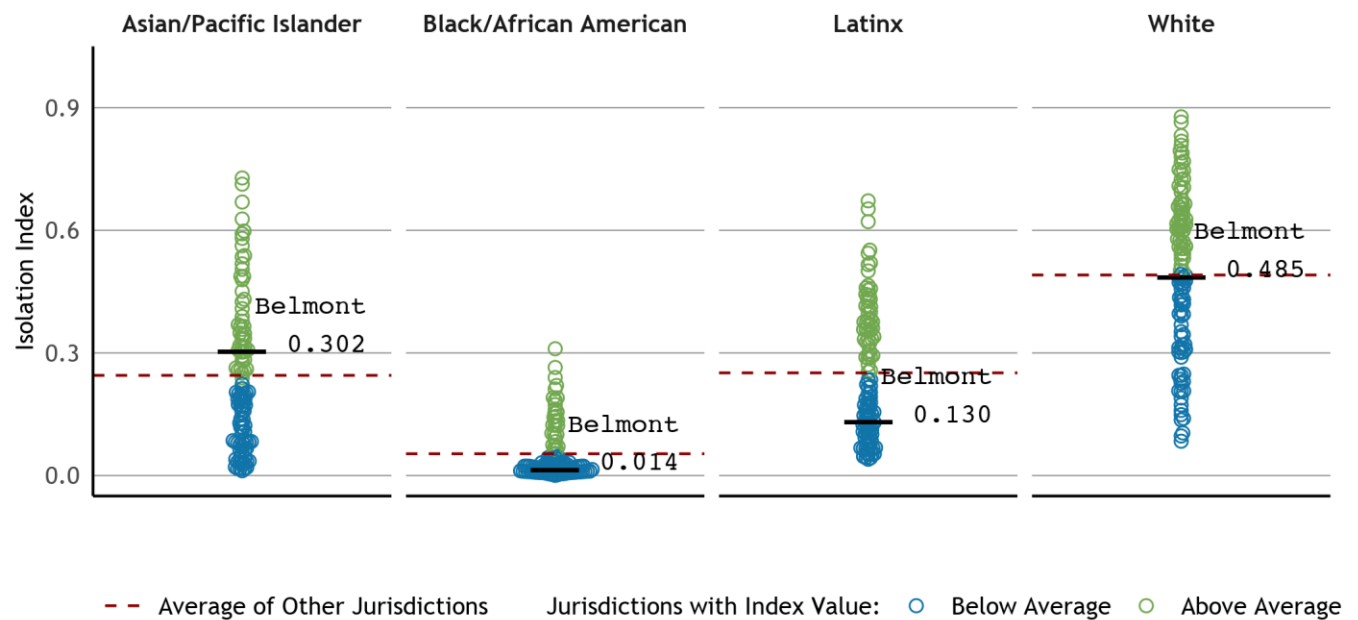


Figure 2: Racial Isolation Index Values for Belmont Compared to Other Bay Area Jurisdictions (2020)

Universe: Bay Area Jurisdictions.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002.

Another way to measure segregation is by using a **dissimilarity index**:

- This index measures how evenly any two groups are distributed across neighborhoods relative to their representation in a city overall. The dissimilarity index at the jurisdiction level can be interpreted as the share of one group that would have to move neighborhoods to create perfect integration for these two groups.
- The dissimilarity index ranges from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate that groups are more unevenly distributed (e.g. they tend to live in different neighborhoods).

Dissimilarity Index Guidance for Cities with Small Racial Group Populations

The analysis conducted for this report suggests that dissimilarity index values are unreliable for a population group if that group represents approximately less than 5% of the jurisdiction's total population.

HCD's AFFH guidance requires the Housing Element to include the dissimilarity index values for racial groups, but also offers flexibility in emphasizing the importance of various measures. ABAG/MTC recommends that when cities have population groups that are less than 5% of the jurisdiction's population (see Table 4), jurisdiction staff use the isolation index or Thiel's H-Index to gain a more accurate understanding of their jurisdiction's neighborhood-level segregation patterns (*intra-city segregation*).

If a jurisdiction has a very small population of a racial group, this indicates that segregation between the jurisdiction and the region (*inter-city segregation*) is likely to be an important feature of the jurisdiction's segregation patterns.

In City of Belmont, the Black/African American group is 1.2 percent of the population - so staff should be aware of this small population size when evaluating dissimilarity index values involving this group.

Table 2 below provides the dissimilarity index values indicating the level of segregation in Belmont between white residents and residents who are Black, Latinx, or Asian/Pacific Islander. The table also provides the dissimilarity index between white residents and all residents of color in the jurisdiction, and all dissimilarity index values are shown across three time periods (2000, 2010, and 2020).

In Belmont the highest segregation is between Black and white residents (see Table 2). Belmont's Black /white dissimilarity index of 0.165 means that 16.5% of Black (or white) residents would need to move to a different neighborhood to create perfect integration between Black residents and white residents. However, local jurisdiction staff should note that this dissimilarity index value is not a reliable data point due to small population size. See callout box above for more information.

The "Bay Area Average" column in this table provides the average dissimilarity index values for these racial group pairings across Bay Area jurisdictions in 2020. The data in this column can be used as a comparison to provide context for the levels of segregation between communities of color are from white residents in this jurisdiction.



For example, Table 2 indicates that the average Latinx/white dissimilarity index for a Bay Area jurisdiction is 0.207, so on average 20.7% of Latinx (or white residents) in a Bay Area jurisdiction would need to move to a different neighborhood within the jurisdiction to create perfect integration between Latinx and white residents in that jurisdiction.

Table 2: Racial Dissimilarity Index Values for Segregation within Belmont

Race	Belmont			Bay Area Average
	2000	2010	2020	2020
Asian/Pacific Islander vs. White	0.161	0.156	0.088	0.185
Black/African American vs. White	0.151*	0.175*	0.165*	0.244
Latinx vs. White	0.151	0.142	0.119	0.207
People of Color vs. White	0.141	0.139	0.087	0.168

Universe: Population.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P4. Data for 2000 is standardized to 2010 census tract geographies and is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P004.

Note: If a number is marked with an asterisk (*), it indicates that the index is based on a racial group making up less than 5 percent of the jurisdiction population, leading to unreliable numbers.

Figure 3 below shows how dissimilarity index values in City of Belmont compare to values in other Bay Area jurisdictions. In this chart, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. For each racial group pairing, the spread of dots represents the range of dissimilarity index values among Bay Area jurisdictions. Additionally, the black line within each racial group pairing notes the dissimilarity index value in Belmont, and each dashed red line represents the Bay Area average for the dissimilarity index for that pairing. Similar to Figure 2, local staff can use this chart to contextualize how segregation levels between white residents and communities of color in their jurisdiction compare to the rest of the region. However, staff should be mindful of whether a racial group in their jurisdiction has a small population (approximately less than 5% of the jurisdiction's population), as the dissimilarity index value is less reliable for small populations.

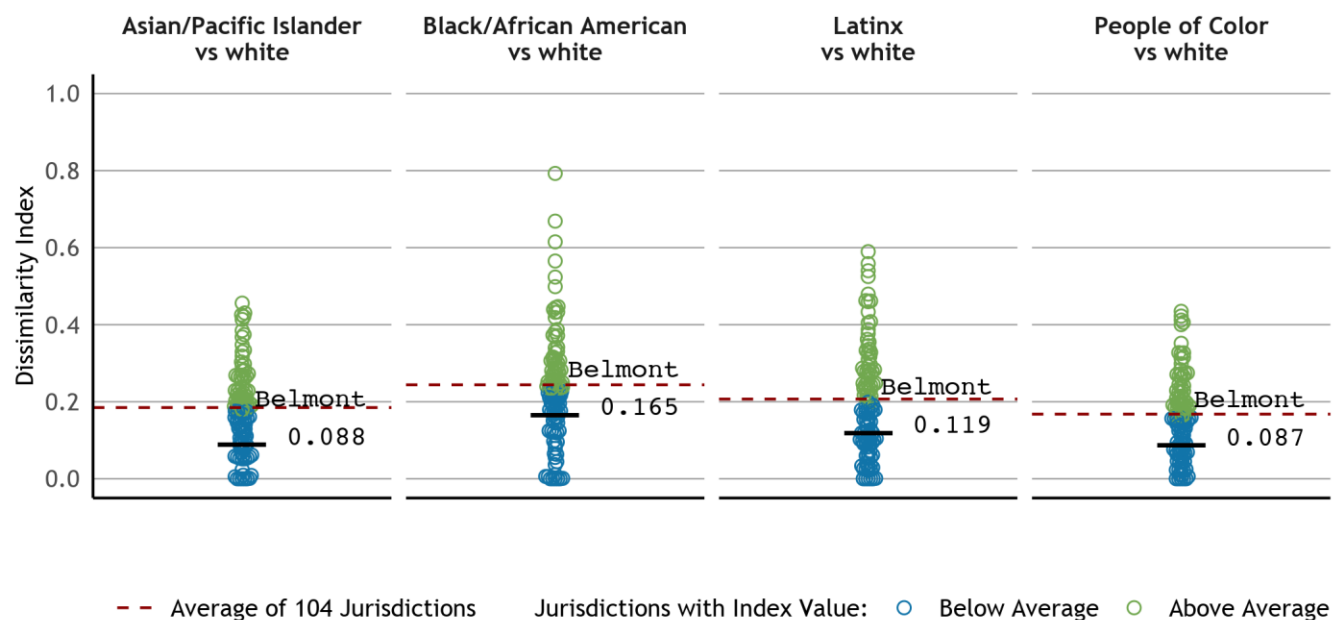


Figure 3: Racial Dissimilarity Index Values for Belmont Compared to Other Bay Area Jurisdictions (2020)

Universe: Bay Area Jurisdictions.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002.

Note: The analysis conducted for this report suggests that dissimilarity index values are unreliable for a population group if that group represents approximately less than 5% of the jurisdiction's total population. ABAG/MTC recommends that when cities have population groups that are less than 5% of the jurisdiction's population (see Table 4), jurisdiction staff could focus on the isolation index or Thiel's H-Index to gain a more accurate understanding of neighborhood-level racial segregation in their jurisdiction.

The **Theil's H Index** can be used to measure segregation between all groups within a jurisdiction:

- This index measures how diverse each neighborhood is compared to the diversity of the whole city. Neighborhoods are weighted by their size, so that larger neighborhoods play a more significant role in determining the total measure of segregation.
- The index ranges from 0 to 1. A Theil's H Index value of 0 would mean all neighborhoods within a city have the same demographics as the whole city. A value of 1 would mean each group lives exclusively in their own, separate neighborhood.
- For jurisdictions with a high degree of diversity (multiple racial groups comprise more than 10% of the population), Theil's H offers the clearest summary of overall segregation.

The Theil's H Index values for neighborhood racial segregation in Belmont for the years 2000, 2010, and 2020 can be found in Table 3 below. The "Bay Area Average" column in the table provides the average Theil's H Index across Bay Area jurisdictions in 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the Theil's H Index for racial segregation in Belmont declined, suggesting that there is now less neighborhood level racial segregation within the jurisdiction. In 2020, the Theil's H Index for racial segregation in Belmont was

lower than the average value for Bay Area jurisdictions, indicating that neighborhood level racial segregation in Belmont is less than in the average Bay Area city.

Table 3: Theil's H Index Values for Racial Segregation within Belmont

	Belmont			Bay Area Average
Index	2000	2010	2020	2020
Theil's H Multi-racial	0.014	0.015	0.007	0.042

Universe: Population.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P4. Data for 2000 is standardized to 2010 census tract geographies and is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P004.

Figure 4 below shows how Theil's H index values for racial segregation in Belmont compare to values in other Bay Area jurisdictions in 2020. In this chart, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. Additionally, the black line notes the Theil's H index value for neighborhood racial segregation in Belmont, and the dashed red line represents the average Theil's H index value across Bay Area jurisdictions. Local staff can use this chart to compare how neighborhood racial segregation levels in their jurisdiction compare to other jurisdictions in the region.

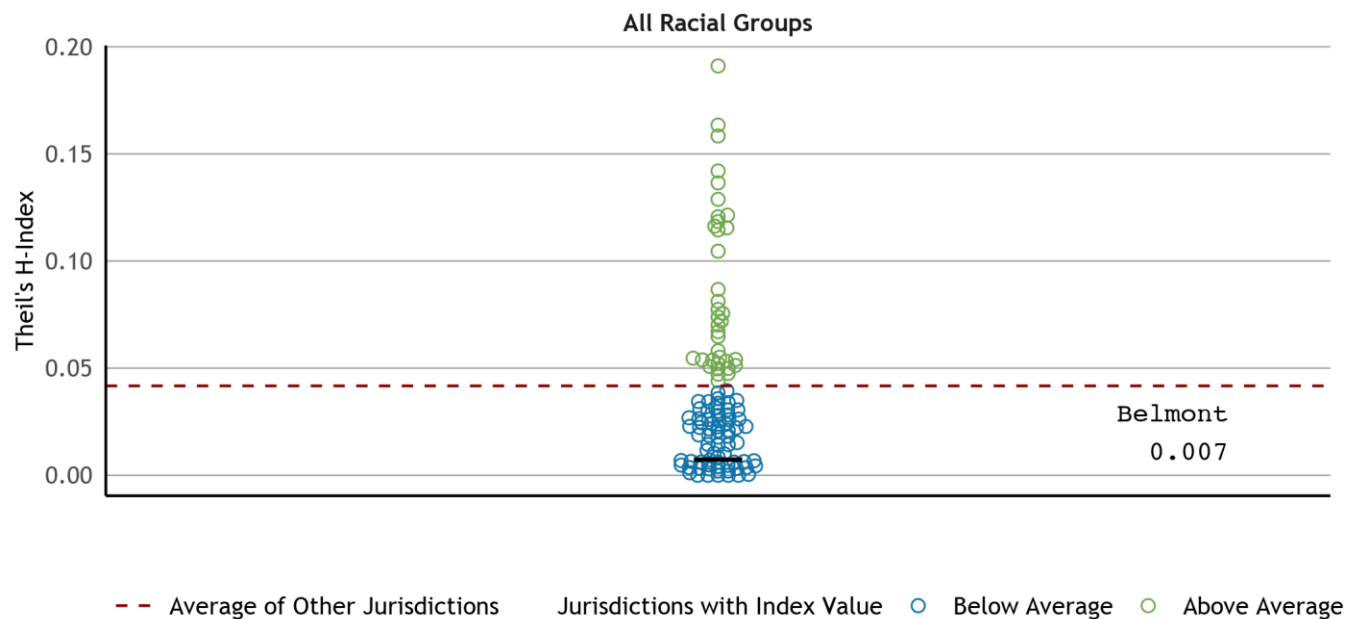


Figure 4: Theil's H Index Values for Racial Segregation in Belmont Compared to Other Bay Area Jurisdictions (2020)

Universe: Bay Area Jurisdictions.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002.

2.2 Regional Racial Segregation (*between* Belmont and other jurisdictions)

At the regional level, segregation is measured between *cities* instead of between *neighborhoods*. Racial dot maps are not only useful for examining neighborhood racial segregation within a jurisdiction, but these maps can also be used to explore the racial demographic differences between different jurisdictions in the region. Figure 5 below presents a racial dot map showing the spatial distribution of racial groups in Belmont as well as in nearby Bay Area cities.

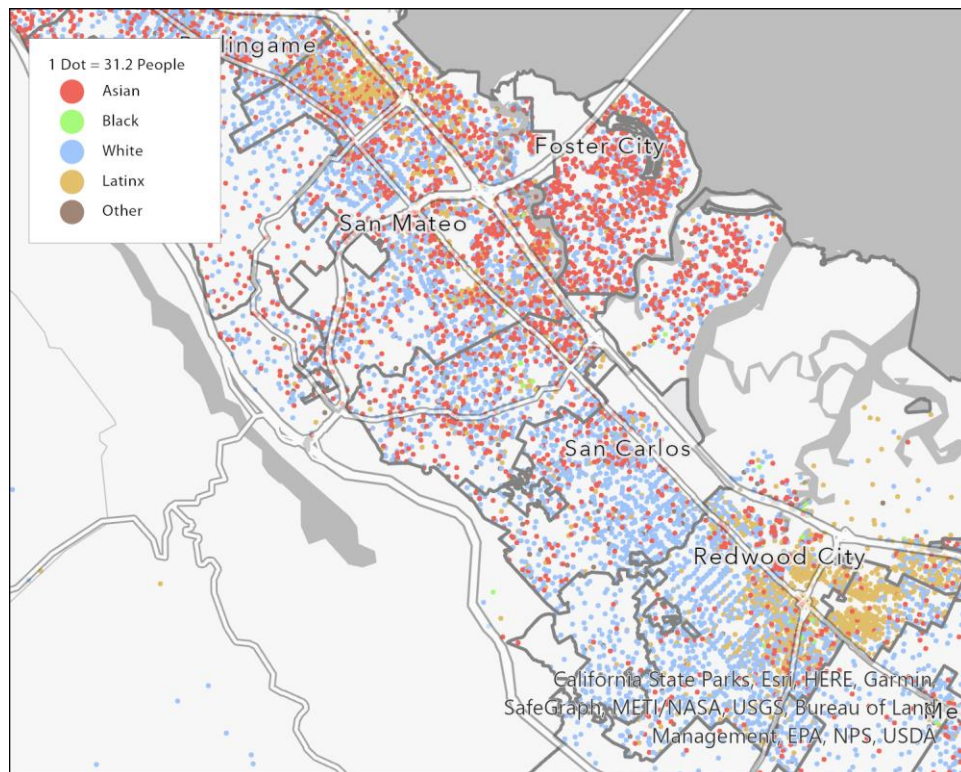


Figure 5: Racial Dot Map of Belmont and Surrounding Areas (2020)

Universe: Population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002.

Note: The plot shows the racial distribution at the census block level for City of Belmont and vicinity. Dots in each census block are randomly placed and should not be construed as actual placement of people.

To understand how each city contributes to the total segregation of the Bay Area, one can look at the difference in the racial composition of a jurisdiction compared to the racial composition of the region as a whole. The racial demographics in Belmont for the years 2000, 2010, and 2020 can be found in Table 4 below. The table also provides the racial composition of the nine-county Bay Area. As of 2020, Belmont has a higher share of white residents than the Bay Area as a whole, a lower share of Latinx residents, a lower share of Black residents, and a higher share of Asian/Pacific Islander residents.

Table 4: Population by Racial Group, Belmont and the Region

Race	Belmont			Bay Area
	2000	2010	2020	2020
Asian/Pacific Islander	15.3%	20.4%	29.9%	28.2%
Black/African American	1.5%	1.6%	1.2%	5.6%
Latinx	8.3%	11.5%	12.4%	24.4%
Other or Multiple Races	4.4%	5.2%	8.6%	5.9%
White	70.4%	61.3%	47.9%	35.8%

Universe: Population.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P4. Data for 2000 is standardized to 2010 census tract geographies and is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P004.

Figure 6 below compares the racial demographics in Belmont to those of all 109 Bay Area jurisdictions.¹¹ In this chart, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. For each racial group, the spread of dots represents the range of that group's representation among Bay Area jurisdictions. Additionally, the black line within each racial group notes the percentage of the population of City of Belmont represented by that group and how that percentage ranks among all 109 jurisdictions. Local staff can use this chart to compare the representation of different racial groups in their jurisdiction to those groups' representation in other jurisdictions in the region, which can indicate the extent of segregation between this jurisdiction and the region.

¹¹ While comparisons of segregation measures are made only using the 104 jurisdictions with more than one census tract, this comparison of jurisdiction level demographic data can be made using all 109 jurisdictions.

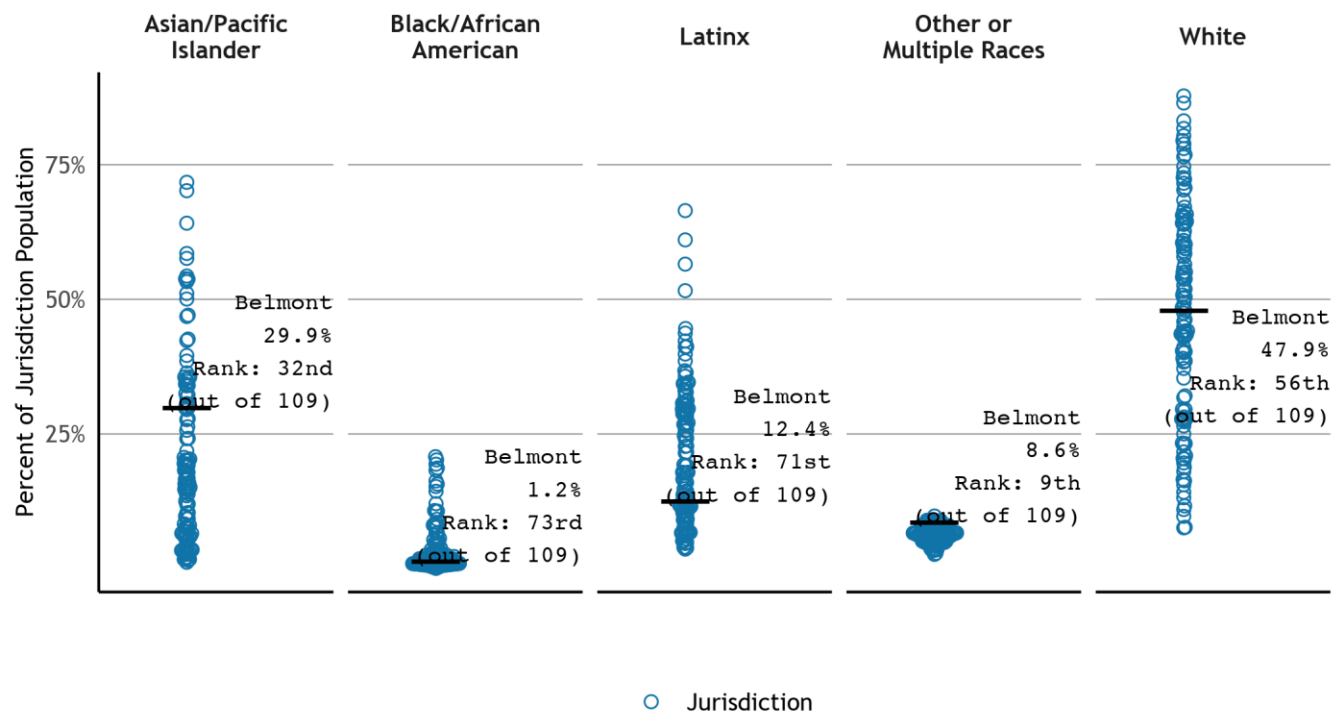


Figure 6: Racial Demographics of Belmont Compared to All Bay Area Jurisdictions (2020)

Universe: Bay Area Jurisdictions.

Source U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002.

The map in Figure 7 below also illustrates regional racial segregation between Belmont and other jurisdictions. This map demonstrates how the percentage of people of color in Belmont and surrounding jurisdictions compares to the Bay Area as a whole:

- Jurisdictions shaded orange have a share of people of color that is less than the Bay Area as a whole, and the degree of difference is greater than five percentage points.
- Jurisdictions shaded white have a share of people of color comparable to the regional percentage of people of color (within five percentage points).
- Jurisdictions shaded grey have a share of people of color that is more than five percentage points greater than the regional percentage of people of color.

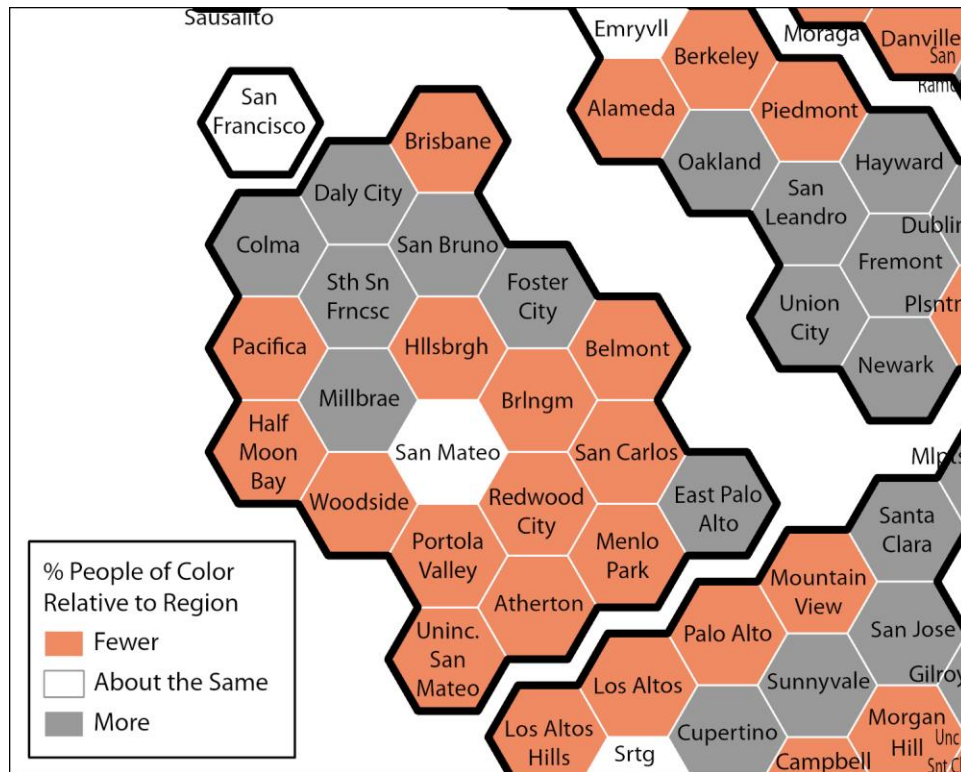


Figure 7: Comparing the Share of People of Color in Belmont and Vicinity to the Bay Area (2020)

Universe: Population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002.

Note: People of color refer to persons not identifying as non-Hispanic white. The nine-county Bay Area is the reference region for this map.

Segregation between jurisdictions in the region can also be analyzed by calculating regional values for the segregation indices discussed previously. Table 5 presents dissimilarity index, isolation index, and Theil's H index values for racial segregation for the entire nine-county Bay Area in 2010 and 2020. In the previous section of this report focused on neighborhood level racial segregation, these indices were calculated by comparing the racial demographics of the census tracts within a jurisdiction to the demographics of the jurisdiction as a whole. In Table 5, these measures are calculated by comparing the racial demographics of local jurisdictions to the region's racial makeup. For example, looking at the 2020 data, Table 5 shows the white isolation index value for the region is 0.429, meaning that on average white Bay Area residents live in a jurisdiction that is 42.9% white in 2020. An example of regional dissimilarity index values in Table 5 is the Black/white dissimilarity index value of 0.459, which means that across the region 45.9% of Black (or white) residents would need to move to a different jurisdiction to evenly distribute Black and white residents across Bay Area jurisdictions. The dissimilarity index values in Table 5 reflect recommendations made in HCD's AFFH guidance for calculating dissimilarity at the region level.¹² The regional value for the Theil's H index measures how

¹² For more information on HCD's recommendations regarding data considerations for analyzing integration and segregation patterns, see page 31 of the AFFH Guidance Memo.

diverse each Bay Area jurisdiction is compared to the racial diversity of the whole region. A Theil's H Index value of 0 would mean all *jurisdictions* within the Bay Area have the same racial demographics as the entire region, while a value of 1 would mean each racial group lives exclusively in their own separate jurisdiction. The regional Theil's H index value for racial segregation decreased slightly between 2010 and 2020, meaning that racial groups in the Bay Area are now slightly less separated by the borders between jurisdictions.

Table 5: Regional Racial Segregation Measures

Index	Group	2010	2020
Isolation Index Regional Level	Asian/Pacific Islander	0.317	0.378
	Black/African American	0.144	0.118
	Latinx	0.283	0.291
	White	0.496	0.429
	People of Color	0.629	0.682
Dissimilarity Index Regional Level	Asian/Pacific Islander vs. White	0.384	0.369
	Black/African American vs. White	0.475	0.459
	Latinx vs. White	0.301	0.297
	People of Color vs. White	0.296	0.293
Theil's H Multi-racial	All Racial Groups	0.103	0.097

Universe: Population.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Table P4.

3 INCOME SEGREGATION IN CITY OF BELMONT

Definition of Terms - Income Groups

When analyzing segregation by income, this report uses income group designations consistent with the Regional Housing Needs Allocation and the Housing Element:

Very low-income: individuals earning less than 50% of Area Median Income (AMI)

Low-income: individuals earning 50%-80% of AMI

Moderate-income: individuals earning 80%-120% of AMI

Above moderate-income: individuals earning 120% or more of AMI

Additionally, this report uses the term "lower-income" to refer to all people who earn less than 80% of AMI, which includes both low-income and very low-income individuals.

The income groups described above are based on U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) calculations for AMI. HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County).

The income categories used in this report are based on the AMI for the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located.

3.1 Neighborhood Level Income Segregation (*within* Belmont)

Income segregation can be measured using similar indices as racial segregation. Income dot maps, similar to the racial dot maps shown in Figures 1 and 5, are useful for visualizing segregation between multiple income groups at the same time. The income dot map of Belmont in Figure 8 below offers a visual representation of the spatial distribution of income groups within the jurisdiction. As with the racial dot maps, when the dots show lack of a pattern or clustering, income segregation measures tend to be lower, and conversely, when clusters are apparent, the segregation measures may be higher as well.



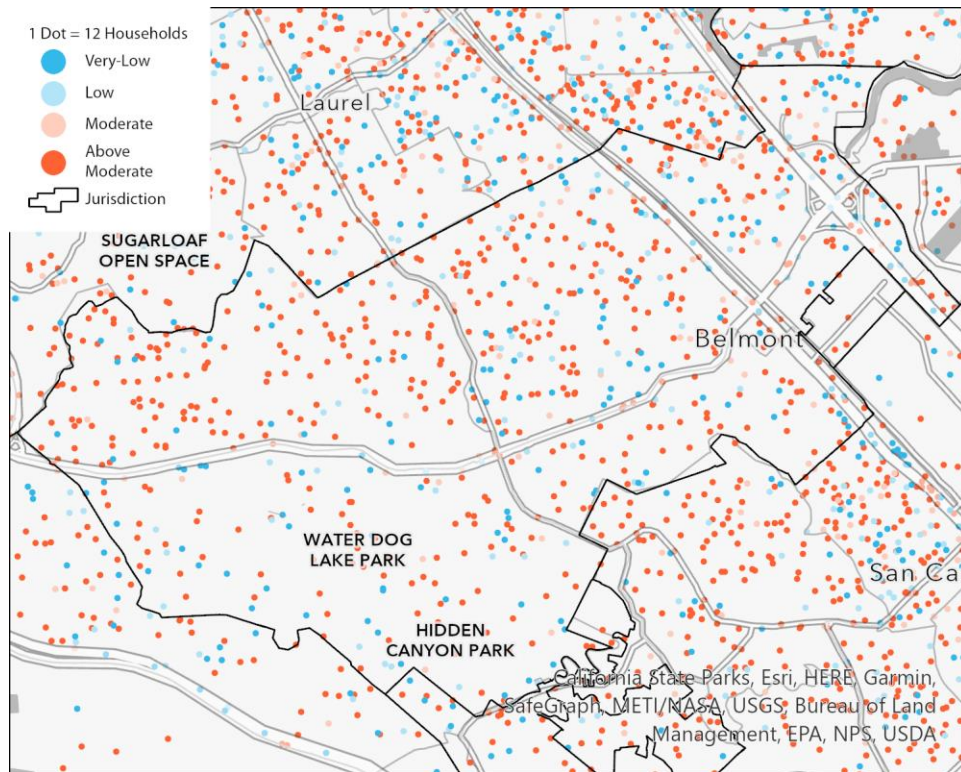


Figure 8: Income Dot Map of Belmont (2015)

Universe: Population.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

Note: The plot shows the income group distribution at the census block group level for City of Belmont and vicinity. Dots in each block group are randomly placed and should not be construed as actual placement of individuals.

The isolation index values for all income groups in Belmont for the years 2010 and 2015 can be found in Table 6 below.¹³ Above Moderate-income residents are the most isolated income group in Belmont. Belmont's isolation index of 0.527 for these residents means that the average Above Moderate-income resident in Belmont lives in a neighborhood that is 52.7% Above Moderate-income. Among all income groups, the Very Low-income population's isolation index has changed the most over time, becoming more segregated from other income groups between 2010 and 2015.

Similar to the tables presented earlier for neighborhood racial segregation, the "Bay Area Average" column in Table 6 provides the average isolation index value across Bay Area jurisdictions for different income groups in 2015. The data in this column can be used as a comparison to provide context for the levels of segregation experienced by income groups in this jurisdiction. For example, Table 6 indicates the average isolation index value for very low-income residents across Bay Area jurisdictions is 0.269,

¹³ This report presents data for income segregation for the years 2010 and 2015, which is different than the time periods used for racial segregation. This deviation stems from the [data source recommended for income segregation calculations](#) in HCD's AFFH Guidelines. This data source most recently updated with data from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. For more information on HCD's recommendations for calculating income segregation, see [page 32 of HCD's AFFH Guidelines](#).

meaning that in the average Bay Area jurisdiction a very low-income resident lives in a neighborhood that is 26.9% very low-income.

Table 6: Income Group Isolation Index Values for Segregation within Belmont

Income Group	Belmont		Bay Area Average
	2010	2015	2015
Very Low-Income (<50% AMI)	0.173	0.243	0.269
Low-Income (50%-80% AMI)	0.146	0.125	0.145
Moderate-Income (80%-120% AMI)	0.213	0.182	0.183
Above Moderate-Income (>120% AMI)	0.513	0.527	0.507

Universe: Population.

Source: Data for 2015 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data. Data for 2010 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2006-2010 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

Figure 9 below shows how income group isolation index values in Belmont compare to values in other Bay Area jurisdictions. In this chart, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. For each income group, the spread of dots represents the range of isolation index values among Bay Area jurisdictions. Additionally, the black line within each income group notes the isolation index value for that group in Belmont, and each dashed red line represents the Bay Area average for the isolation index for that group. Local staff can use this chart to contextualize how segregation levels for income groups in their jurisdiction compare to the rest of the region.

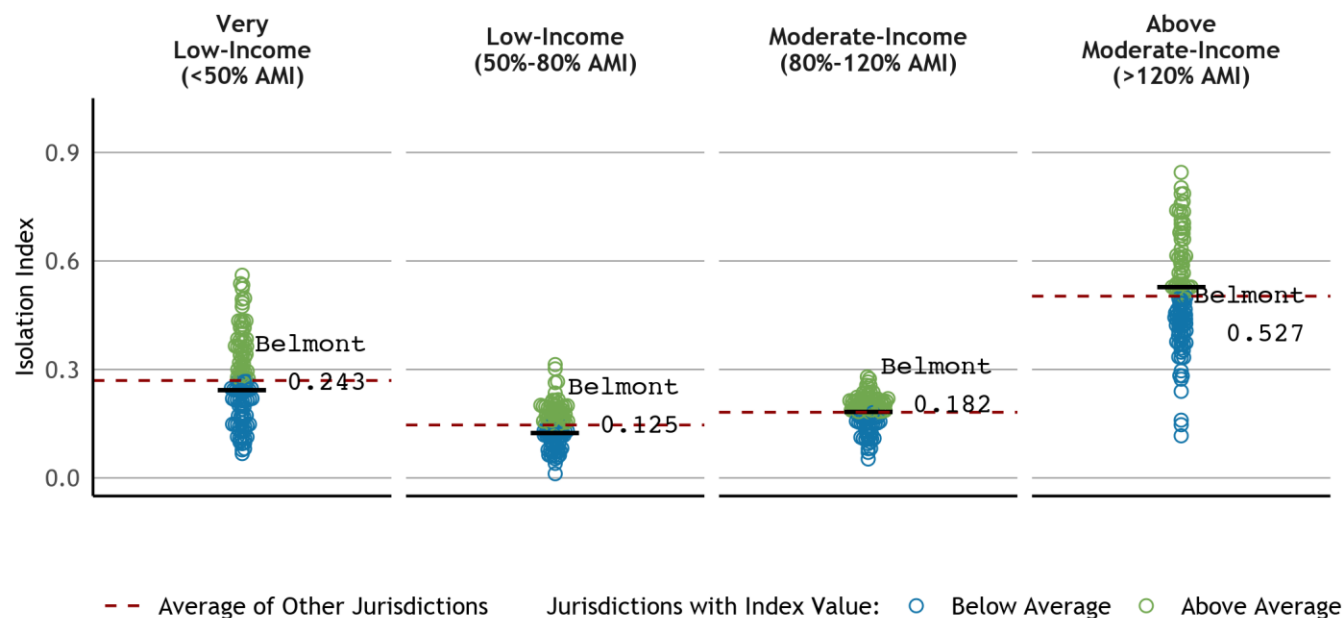


Figure 9: Income Group Isolation Index Values for Belmont Compared to Other Bay Area Jurisdictions (2015)

Universe: Bay Area Jurisdictions.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

Table 7 below provides the dissimilarity index values indicating the level of segregation in Belmont between residents who are lower-income (earning less than 80% of AMI) and those who are not lower-income (earning above 80% of AMI). This data aligns with the requirements described in HCD's AFFH Guidance Memo for identifying dissimilarity for lower-income households.¹⁴ Segregation in Belmont between lower-income residents and residents who are not lower-income increased between 2010 and 2015. Additionally, Table 7 shows dissimilarity index values for the level of segregation in Albany between residents who are very low-income (earning less than 50% of AMI) and those who are above moderate-income (earning above 120% of AMI). This supplementary data point provides additional nuance to an analysis of income segregation, as this index value indicates the extent to which a jurisdiction's lowest and highest income residents live in separate neighborhoods.

Similar to other tables in this report, the "Bay Area Average" column shows the average dissimilarity index values for these income group pairings across Bay Area jurisdictions in 2015. For example, Table 7 indicates that the average dissimilarity index between lower-income residents and other residents in a Bay Area jurisdiction is 0.198, so on average 19.8% of lower-income residents in a Bay Area jurisdiction would need to move to a different neighborhood within the jurisdiction to create perfect income group integration in that jurisdiction.

¹⁴ For more information, see page 32 of HCD's AFFH Guidance Memo.

In 2015, the income segregation in Belmont between lower-income residents and other residents was higher than the average value for Bay Area jurisdictions (See Table 7). This means that the lower-income residents are more segregated from other residents within Belmont compared to other Jurisdictions in the region.

Table 7: Income Group Dissimilarity Index Values for Segregation within Belmont

Income Group	Belmont		Bay Area Average
	2010	2015	2015
Below 80% AMI vs. Above 80% AMI	0.188	0.244	0.198
Below 50% AMI vs. Above 120% AMI	0.209	0.237	0.253

Universe: Population.

Source: Data for 2015 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data. Data for 2010 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2006-2010 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

Figure 10 below shows how dissimilarity index values for income segregation in Belmont compare to values in other Bay Area jurisdictions. In this chart, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. For each income group pairing, the spread of dots represents the range of dissimilarity index values among Bay Area jurisdictions. Additionally, the black line within each income group pairing notes the dissimilarity index value in Belmont, and each dashed red line represents the Bay Area average for the dissimilarity index for that pairing. Local staff can use this chart to contextualize how segregation levels between lower-income residents and wealthier residents in their jurisdiction compared to the rest of the region.

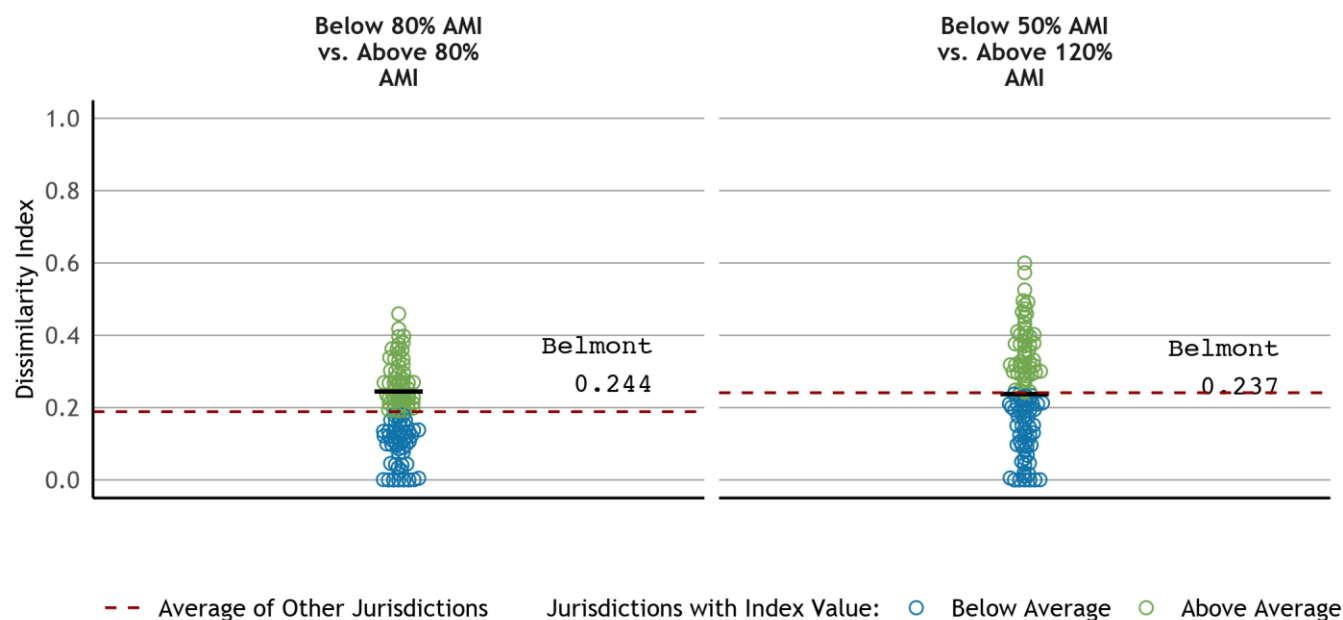


Figure 10: Income Group Dissimilarity Index Values for Belmont Compared to Other Bay Area Jurisdictions (2015)

Universe: Bay Area Jurisdictions.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

The Theil's H Index values for neighborhood income group segregation in Belmont for the years 2010 and 2015 can be found in Table 8 below. The "Bay Area Average" column in this table provides the average Theil's H Index value across Bay Area jurisdictions for different income groups in 2015. By 2015, the Theil's H Index value for income segregation in Belmont was more than it had been in 2010. In 2015, the Theil's H Index value for income group segregation in Belmont was lower than the average value for Bay Area jurisdictions, indicating there is less neighborhood level income segregation in Belmont than in the average Bay Area city.

Table 8: Theil's H Index Values for Income Segregation within Belmont

	Belmont		Bay Area Average
Index	2010	2015	2015
Theil's H Multi-income	0.018	0.033	0.043

Universe: Population.

Source: Data for 2015 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data. Data for 2010 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2006-2010 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

Figure 11 below shows how Theil's H index values for income group segregation in Belmont compare to values in other Bay Area jurisdictions in 2015. In this chart, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. Additionally, the black line notes the Theil's H index value for income group segregation in Belmont, and the dashed red line represents the average Theil's H index value across Bay Area jurisdictions. Local staff can use this chart to compare how neighborhood income group segregation levels in their jurisdiction compare to other jurisdictions in the region.

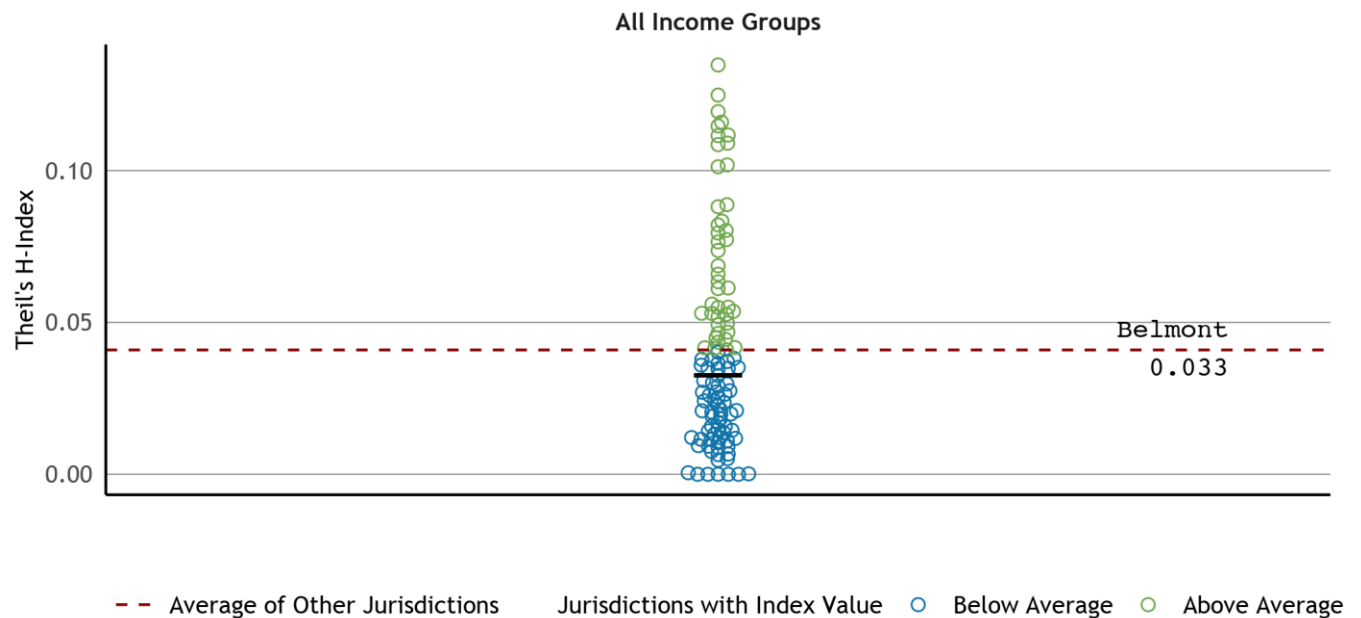


Figure 11: Income Group Theil's H Index Values for Belmont Compared to Other Bay Area Jurisdictions (2015)

Universe: Bay Area Jurisdictions.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

3.2 Regional Income Segregation (*between* Belmont and other jurisdictions)

At the regional level, segregation is measured between jurisdictions instead of between neighborhoods. Income dot maps are not only useful for examining neighborhood income segregation within a jurisdiction, but these maps can also be used to explore income demographic differences between jurisdictions in the region. Figure 12 below presents an income dot map showing the spatial distribution of income groups in Belmont as well as in nearby Bay Area jurisdictions.

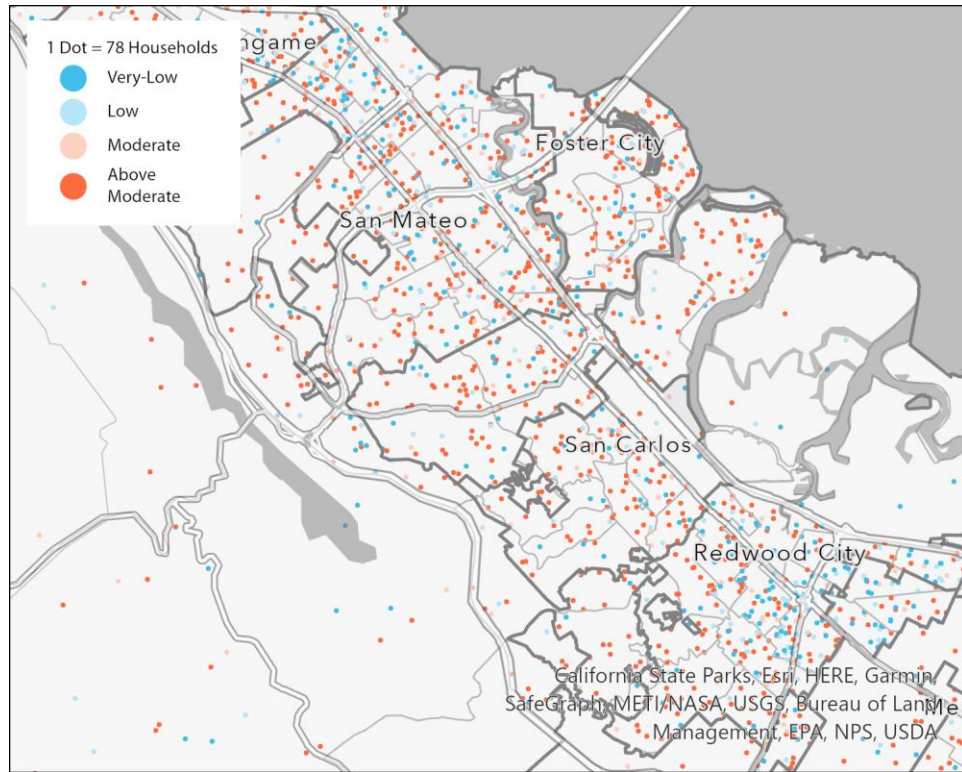


Figure 12: Income Dot Map of Belmont and Surrounding Areas (2015)

Universe: Population.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

Note: The plot shows the income group distribution at the census block group level for City of Belmont and vicinity. Dots in each block group are randomly placed and should not be construed as actual placement of individuals.

When looking at income segregation between jurisdictions in the Bay Area, one can examine how Belmont differs from the region. The income demographics in Belmont for the years 2010 and 2015 can be found in Table 9 below. The table also provides the income composition of the nine-county Bay Area in 2015. As of that year, Belmont had a lower share of very low-income residents than the Bay Area as a whole, a lower share of low-income residents, a similar share of moderate-income residents, and a higher share of above moderate-income residents.

Table 9: Population by Income Group, Belmont and the Region

Income Group	Belmont		Bay Area
	2010	2015	2015
Very Low-Income (<50% AMI)	15.7%	21.99%	28.7%
Low-Income (50%-80% AMI)	13.56%	10.7%	14.3%
Moderate-Income (80%-120% AMI)	21.12%	17.12%	17.6%
Above Moderate-Income (>120% AMI)	49.62%	50.19%	39.4%

Universe: Population.

Source: Data for 2015 is from Housing U.S. Department of and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data. Data for 2010 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2006-2010 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

Figure 13 below compares the income demographics in Belmont to other Bay Area jurisdictions.¹⁵ Like the chart in Figure 3, each dot represents a Bay Area jurisdiction. For each income group, the spread of dots represents the range of that group's representation among Bay Area jurisdictions. The smallest range is among jurisdictions' moderate-income populations, while Bay Area jurisdictions vary the most in the share of their population that is above moderate-income. Additionally, the black lines within each income group note the percentage of Belmont population represented by that group and how that percentage ranks among other jurisdictions. Local staff can use this chart to compare the representation of different income groups in their jurisdiction to those groups' representation in other jurisdictions in the region, which can indicate the extent of segregation between this jurisdiction and the region.

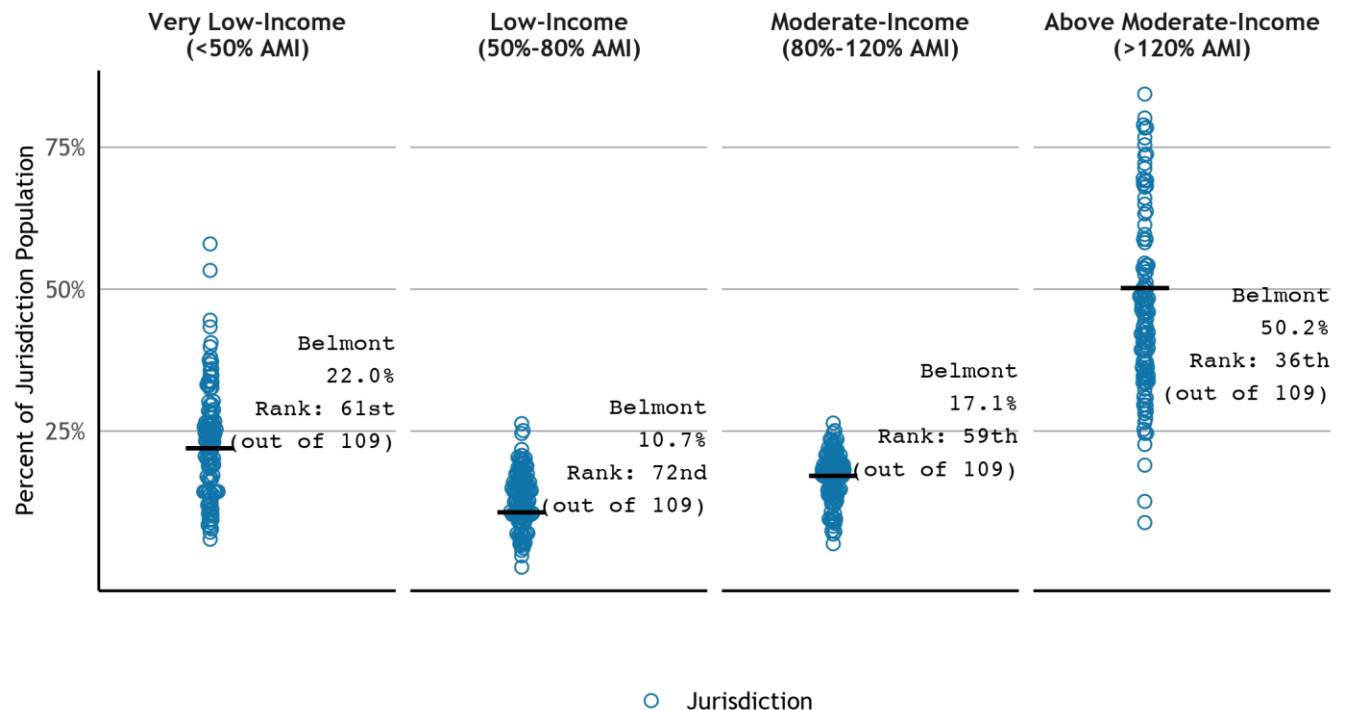


Figure 13: Income Demographics of Belmont Compared to Other Bay Area Jurisdictions (2015)

Universe: Bay Area Jurisdictions.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

¹⁵ While comparisons of segregation measures are made only using the 104 jurisdictions with more than one census tract, this comparison of jurisdiction level demographic data can be made using all 109 jurisdictions.

Income segregation between jurisdictions in the region can also be analyzed by calculating regional values for the segregation indices discussed previously. Similar to the regional racial segregation measures shown in Table 5, Table 10 presents dissimilarity index, isolation index, and Theil's H index values for income segregation for the entire nine-county Bay Area in 2010 and 2015. In the previous section of this report focused on neighborhood level income segregation, segregation indices were calculated by comparing the income demographics of the census tracts within a jurisdiction to the demographics of the jurisdiction as a whole. In Table 10, these measures are calculated by comparing the income demographics of local jurisdictions to the region's income group makeup. For example, looking at 2015 data, Table 10 shows the regional isolation index value for very low-income residents is 0.315 for 2015, meaning that on average very low-income Bay Area residents live in a jurisdiction that is 31.5% very low-income. The regional dissimilarity index for lower-income residents and other residents is 0.194 in 2015, which means that across the region 19.4% of lower-income residents would need to move to a different jurisdiction to create perfect income group integration in the Bay Area as a whole. The regional value for the Theil's H index measures how diverse each Bay Area jurisdiction is compared to the income group diversity of the whole region. A Theil's H Index value of 0 would mean all jurisdictions within the Bay Area have the same income demographics as the entire region, while a value of 1 would mean each income group lives exclusively in their own separate jurisdiction. The regional Theil's H index value for income segregation decreased slightly between 2010 and 2015, meaning that income groups in the Bay Area are now slightly less separated by the borders between jurisdictions.

Table 10: Regional Income Segregation Measures

Index	Group	2010	2015
Isolation Index Regional Level	Very Low-Income (<50% AMI)	0.277	0.315
	Low-Income (50%-80% AMI)	0.157	0.154
	Moderate-Income (80%-120% AMI)	0.185	0.180
	Above Moderate-Income (>120% AMI)	0.467	0.435
Dissimilarity Index Regional Level	Below 80% AMI vs. Above 80% AMI	0.186	0.194
	Below 50% AMI vs. Above 120% AMI	0.238	0.248
Theil's H Multi-income	All Income Groups	0.034	0.032

Universe: Population.

Source: Data for 2015 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data. Data for 2010 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2006-2010 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

4 APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

4.1 Segregation in City of Belmont

- The isolation index measures the segregation of a single group, and the dissimilarity index measures segregation between two different groups. The Theil's H-Index can be used to measure segregation between all racial or income groups across the city at once.
- As of 2020, white residents are the most segregated compared to other racial groups in Belmont, as measured by the isolation index. White residents live in neighborhoods where they are less likely to come into contact with other racial groups.
- Among all racial groups, the white population's isolation index value has changed the most over time, becoming less segregated from other racial groups between 2000 and 2020.
- According to the dissimilarity index, within Belmont the highest level of racial segregation is between Black and white residents.¹⁶ However, local jurisdiction staff should note that this dissimilarity index value is not a reliable data point due to small population size.
- According to the Theil's H-Index, neighborhood racial segregation in Belmont declined between 2010 and 2020. Neighborhood income segregation increased between 2010 and 2015.
- Above Moderate-income residents are the most segregated compared to other income groups in Belmont. Above Moderate-income residents live in neighborhoods where they are less likely to encounter residents of other income groups.
- Among all income groups, the Very Low-income population's segregation measure has changed the most over time, becoming more segregated from other income groups between 2010 and 2015.
- According to the dissimilarity index, segregation between lower-income residents and residents who are not lower-income has increased between 2010 and 2015. In 2015, the income segregation in Belmont between lower-income residents and other residents was higher than the average value for Bay Area jurisdictions.

4.2 Segregation Between City of Belmont and Other jurisdictions in the Bay Area Region

- Belmont has a higher share of white residents than other jurisdictions in the Bay Area as a whole, a lower share of Latinx residents, a lower share of Black residents, and a higher share of Asian/Pacific Islander residents.

¹⁶ The analysis conducted for this report suggests that dissimilarity index values are unreliable for a population group if that group represents approximately less than 5% of the jurisdiction's total population. ABAG/MTC recommends that when cities have population groups that are less than 5% of the jurisdiction's population (see Table 15 in Appendix 2), jurisdiction staff could focus on the isolation index or Thiel's H-Index to gain a more accurate understanding of neighborhood-level racial segregation in their jurisdiction.



- Regarding income groups, Belmont has a lower share of very low-income residents than other jurisdictions in the Bay Area as a whole, a lower share of low-income residents, a similar share of moderate-income residents, and a higher share of above moderate-income residents.

5 APPENDIX 2: SEGREGATION DATA

Appendix 2 combines tabular data presented throughout this report into a more condensed format. This data compilation is intended to enable local jurisdiction staff and their consultants to easily reference this data and re-use the data in the Housing Element or other relevant documents/analyses.

Table 11 in this appendix combines data from Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3 in the body of the report. Table 12 in this appendix combines data from Table 6, Table 7, and Table 8 in the body of the report. Table 13 represents a duplication of Table 5 in the body of the report; Table 14 represents a duplication of Table 10 in the body of the report; Table 15 in this appendix represents a duplication of Table 4 in the body of the report, while Table 16 represents a duplication of Table 9 in the body of the report.

Table 11: Neighborhood Racial Segregation Levels in Belmont

Index	Race	Belmont			Bay Area Average
		2000	2010	2020	2020
Isolation	Asian/Pacific Islander	0.166	0.215	0.302	0.245
	Black/African American	0.016	0.018	0.014	0.053
	Latinx	0.092	0.124	0.130	0.251
	White	0.712	0.624	0.485	0.491
Dissimilarity	Asian/Pacific Islander vs. White	0.161	0.156	0.088	0.185
	Black/African American vs. White	0.151*	0.175*	0.165*	0.244
	Latinx vs. White	0.151	0.142	0.119	0.207
	People of Color vs. White	0.141	0.139	0.087	0.168
Theil's H Multi-racial	All	0.014	0.015	0.007	0.042

Universe: Population.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Table P4. Data for 2000 is standardized to 2010 census tract geographies and is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P004.

Note: If a number is marked with an asterisk (*), it indicates that the index is based on a racial group making up less than 5 percent of the jurisdiction population, leading to unreliable numbers.



Table 12: Neighborhood Income Segregation Levels in Belmont

		Belmont		Bay Area Average
Index	Income Group	2010	2015	2015
Isolation	Very Low-Income (<50% AMI)	0.173	0.243	0.269
	Low-Income (50%-80% AMI)	0.146	0.125	0.145
	Moderate-Income (80%-120% AMI)	0.213	0.182	0.183
	Above Moderate-Income (>120% AMI)	0.513	0.527	0.507
Dissimilarity	Below 80% AMI vs. Above 80% AMI	0.188	0.244	0.198
	Below 50% AMI vs. Above 120% AMI	0.209	0.237	0.253
Theil's H Multi-racial	All	0.018	0.033	0.043

Universe: Population.

Source: Income data for 2015 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data. Data for 2010 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2006-2010 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.



ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION



Technical Assistance
for Local Planning
HOUSING

Table 13: Regional Racial Segregation Measures

Index	Group	2010	2020
Isolation Index Regional Level	Asian/Pacific Islander	0.317	0.378
	Black/African American	0.144	0.118
	Latinx	0.283	0.291
	White	0.496	0.429
	People of Color	0.629	0.682
Dissimilarity Index Regional Level	Asian/Pacific Islander vs. White	0.384	0.369
	Black/African American vs. White	0.475	0.459
	Latinx vs. White	0.301	0.297
	People of Color vs. White	0.296	0.293
Theil's H Multi-racial	All Racial Groups	0.103	0.097

Universe: Population.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Table P4.

Table 14: Regional Income Segregation Measures

Index	Group	2010	2015
Isolation Index Regional Level	Very Low-Income (<50% AMI)	0.277	0.315
	Low-Income (50%-80% AMI)	0.157	0.154
	Moderate-Income (80%-120% AMI)	0.185	0.180
	Above Moderate-Income (>120% AMI)	0.467	0.435
Dissimilarity Index Regional Level	Below 80% AMI vs. Above 80% AMI	0.186	0.194
	Below 50% AMI vs. Above 120% AMI	0.238	0.248
Theil's H Multi-income	All Income Groups	0.034	0.032

Universe: Population.

Source: Data for 2015 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data. Data for 2010 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2006-2010 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.

Table 15: Population by Racial Group, Belmont and the Region

	Belmont			Bay Area
Race	2000	2010	2020	2020
Asian/Pacific Islander	15.3%	20.44%	29.86%	35.8%
Black/African American	1.55%	1.56%	1.23%	5.6%
Latinx	8.32%	11.52%	12.43%	28.2%
Other or Multiple Races	4.4%	5.21%	8.58%	24.4%
White	70.44%	61.28%	47.9%	5.9%

Universe: Population.

Source: IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS). U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, 2020 Census of Population and Housing, Table P002. Data from 2010 is from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Table P4. Data for 2000 is standardized to 2010 census tract geographies and is from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table P004.

Table 16: Population by Income Group, Belmont and the Region

	Belmont		Bay Area
Income Group	2010	2015	2015
Very Low-Income (<50% AMI)	15.7%	21.99%	28.7%
Low-Income (50%-80% AMI)	13.56%	10.7%	14.3%
Moderate-Income (80%-120% AMI)	21.12%	17.12%	17.6%
Above Moderate-Income (>120% AMI)	49.62%	50.19%	39.4%

Universe: Population.

Source: Data for 2015 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2011-2015 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data. Data for 2010 is from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Community Survey 5-Year 2006-2010 Low- and Moderate-Income Summary Data.



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State Fair Housing Laws and Regulations

This appendix summarizes key state laws and regulations related to mitigating housing discrimination and expanding housing choice.

California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) (Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 12900) of Division 3 of Title 2) is the state fair housing law that prohibits those engaged in the housing business—landlords, real estate agents, home sellers, builders, mortgage lenders, and others—from discriminating against tenants or homeowners.

California law protects individuals from illegal discrimination by housing providers based on:

- Race, color
- Ancestry, national origin
- Citizenship, immigration status
- Primary language
- Age
- Religion
- Disability, mental or physical
- Sex, gender
- Gender identity, gender expression
- Marital status
- Familial status
- Source of income
- Military or veteran status

Government Code section 65008. Covers actions of a city, county, city and county, or other local government agency, and makes those actions null and void if the action denies an individual or group of individuals the enjoyment of residence, landownership, tenancy, or other land use in the state because of membership in a protected class, the method of financing, and/or the intended occupancy.

- For example, a violation under Government Code section 65008 may occur if a jurisdiction applied more scrutiny to reviewing and approving an affordable

development as compared to market-rate developments, or multifamily housing as compared to single family homes.

- Government Code section 65008, subdivision (e), authorizes preferential treatment of affordable housing

Government Code section 8899.50 requires all public agencies to administer programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing and avoid any action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing.

Government Code section 11135 et seq. requires full and equal access to all programs and activities operated, administered, or funded with financial assistance from the state, regardless of one's membership or perceived membership in a protected class.

Density Bonus Law (Gov. Code, section 65915) requires California jurisdictions to adopt ordinances that specify how density bonuses will be offered to incentivize affordable housing. The state law contains the minimum specifications for density bonuses.

Housing Accountability Act (Gov. Code, section 65589.5) prohibits local agencies from disapproving housing developments, including farmworker housing and emergency shelters, or requiring conditions that make such housing infeasible except under certain conditions specified in the law.

No-Net-Loss Law (Gov. Code, section 65863) is meant to ensure that development opportunities remain available throughout a jurisdiction's regional housing need allocation (RHNA) period, especially for low and moderate income households. It prohibits jurisdictions from lowering residential densities without substantial evidence.

Least Cost Zoning Law (Gov. Code, section 65913.1) requires jurisdictions to designate and zone sufficient vacant land for residential use with sufficient standards in relation to growth projections.

Excessive subdivision standards (Gov. Code, section 65913.2) prohibits jurisdictions from imposing design criteria that make residential development infeasible.

Limits on growth controls (Gov. Code, section 65302.8) describes how flood plains are used in comprehensive planning and zoning.

Housing Element Law (Gov. Code, section 65583, esp. subds. (c) (5), (c) (10) governs state-required housing elements.

SECTION I. Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity

Figure I-1.

Fair Housing Assistance Organizations, San Mateo County

Name	Service Area	Address	Phone	Website
Project Sentinel	Northern California	1490 El Camino Real, Santa Clara, CA 95050	(800) 339-6043	https://www.housing.org/
Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County	San Mateo County	330 Twin Dolphin Drive, Suite 123, Redwood City, CA 94065	(650) 558-0915	https://www.legalaidsmc.org/housing-resources
Community Legal Services of East Palo Alto	East Palo Alto, Menlo Park, Burlingame, Mountain View, Redwood City, and San Francisco	1861 Bay Road, East Palo Alto, CA 94303	(650)-326-6440	https://clsepa.org/services/#housing

Source: Organization Websites

Figure I-2.
Fair Housing Complaints Filed with HUD by Basis, San Mateo County, 2017-2021

Source:
HUD

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-2021 Total	
						Cases	% of Total
Disability	8	9	3	9	3	32	56%
Race	3	5	2	1		11	19%
Familial Status	4	3			1	8	14%
National Origin	2				1	3	5%
Religion		1		1		2	4%
Sex					1	1	2%
Total cases	17	18	5	11	6	57	100%

Figure I-3.
HCD Fair Housing Inquiries by
City, January 2013-March 2021

Note:
Atherton, Brisbane, Colma, Hillsborough, Millbrae, and
Portola Valley had no inquiries during this time.

Source:
California Department of Housing and Community
Development

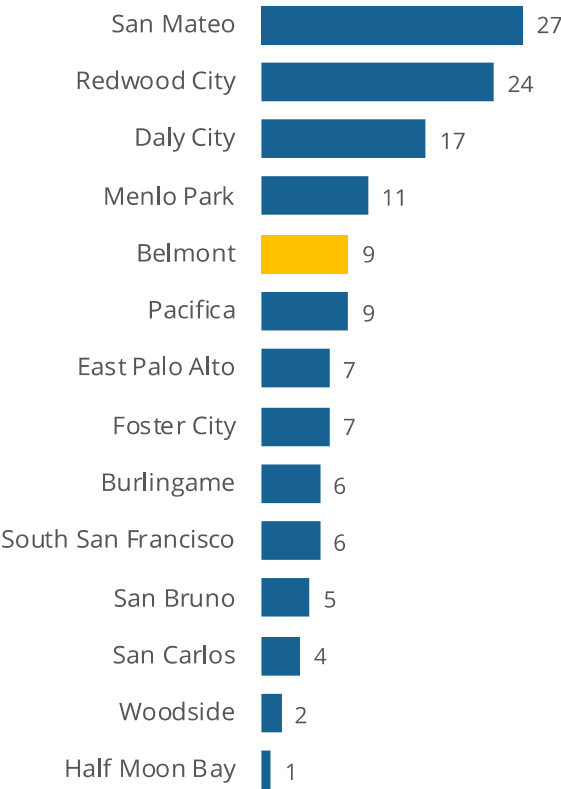
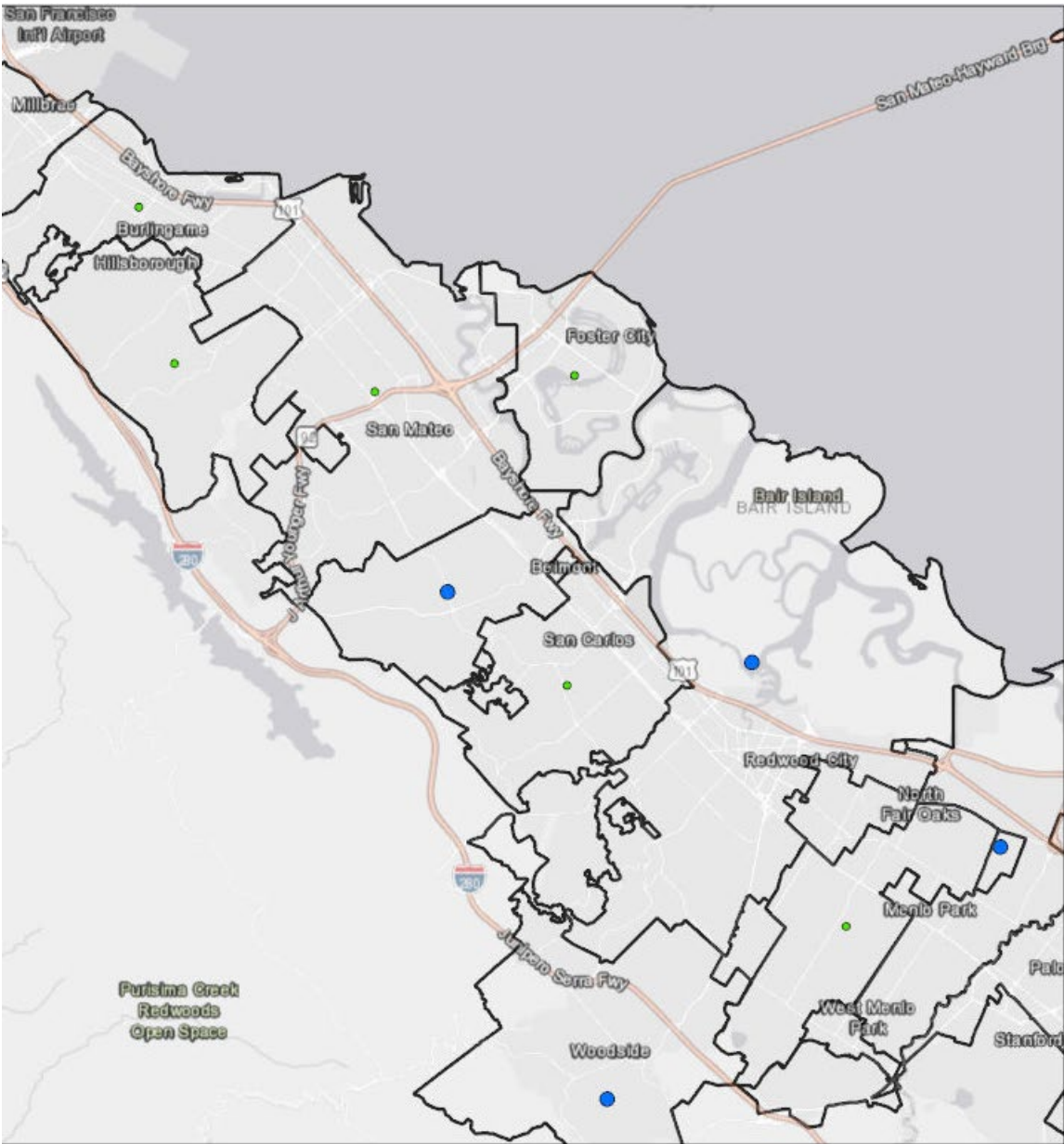




Figure I-4.
FHEO Inquiries by City to HCD, Belmont, 2013-2021



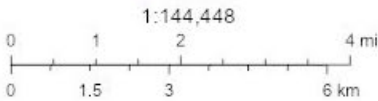
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 City/Town Boundaries

R) FHEO Inquiries by City (HUD, 2013-2021)

 < .25 Inquiries

 < .5 Inquiries



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CA HCD
 Redwood City, County of San Mateo, California, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS | PlaceWorks 2021, HUD 2019 | PlaceWorks 2021, ESRI, U.S. Census |

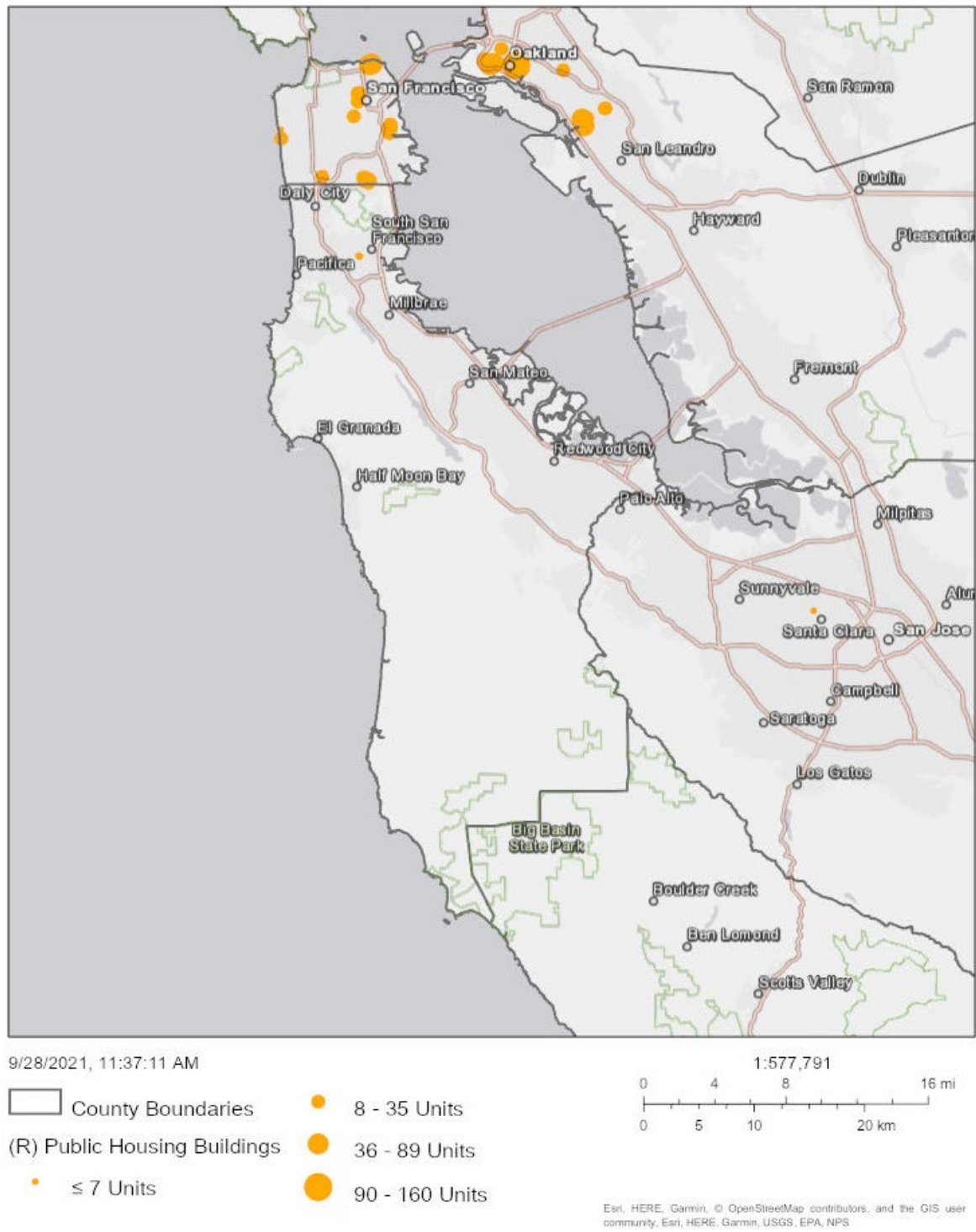
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure I-5.
HCD Fair Housing Inquiries by Bias, January 2013-March 2021

Jurisdiction	Disability	Race	Familial Status	National Origin	Religion	Sex	Color	None Cited	Total
Atherton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belmont	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	9
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burlingame	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	6
Colma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daly City	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	9	16
East Palo Alto	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
Foster City	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
Half Moon Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hillsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Menlo Park	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	9
Millbrae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacifica	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	9
Portola Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redwood City	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	15	24
San Bruno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
San Carlos	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
San Mateo	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	16	26
South San Francisco	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	6
Woodside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

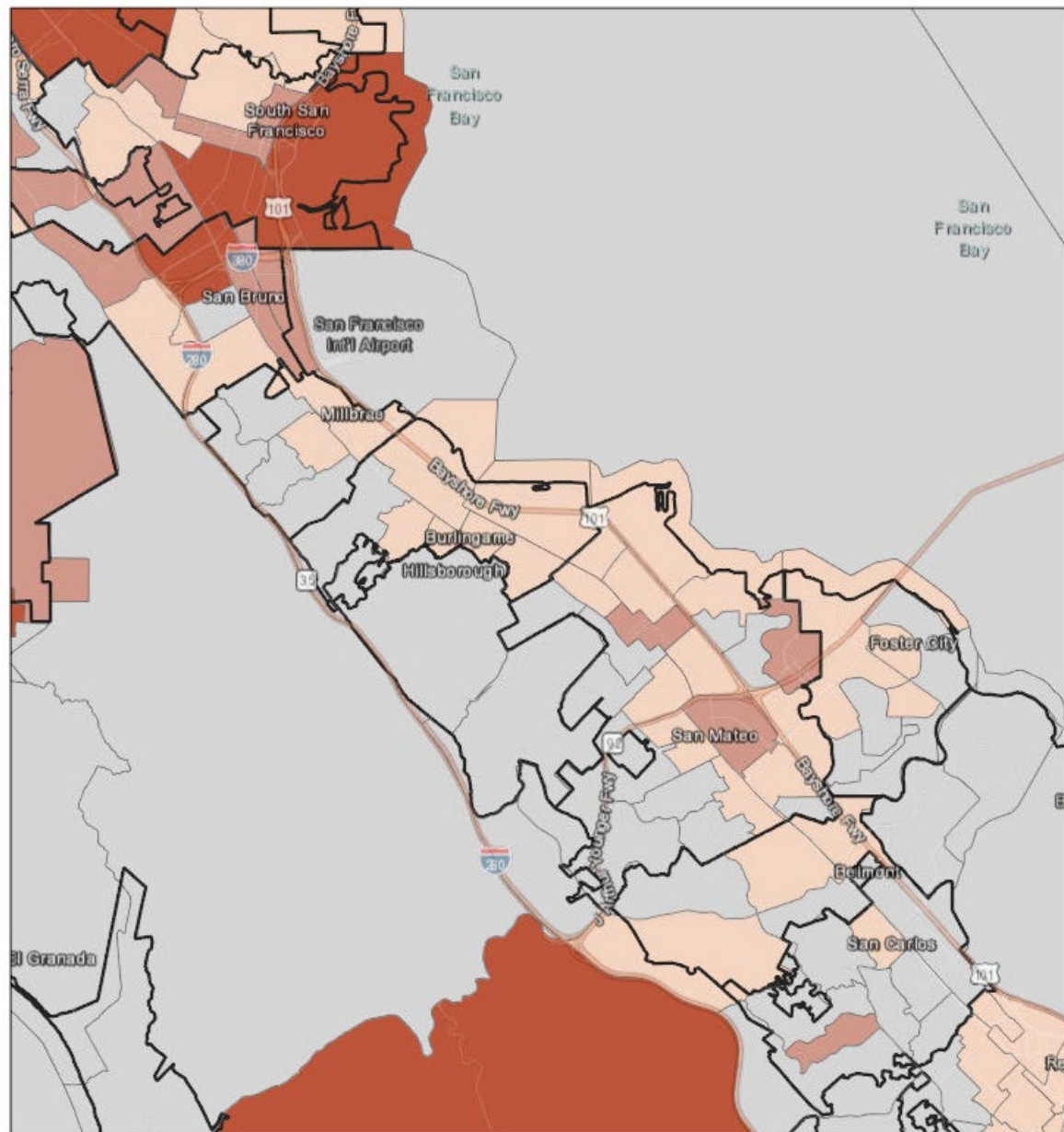
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure I-6.
Public Housing Buildings, San Mateo County




CA HCD
Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS | PlaceWorks 2021, HUD 2019 | PlaceWorks 2021, ESRI, U.S. Census | PlaceWorks 2021, TCAC 2020 | PlaceWorks 2021, U.S. Department of Housing and
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure I-7.
Housing Choice Vouchers by Census Tract




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 City/Town Boundaries

(R) Housing Choice Vouchers - Tract

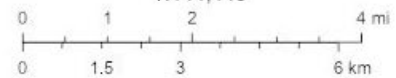
 No Data

 $> 0 - 5\%$

 > 5% – 15%

 > 15% – 30%

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County of San Mateo, California, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS | PlaceWorks 2021, HUD 2019 | PlaceWorks 2021, ESRI, U.S. Census | PlaceWorks 2021.

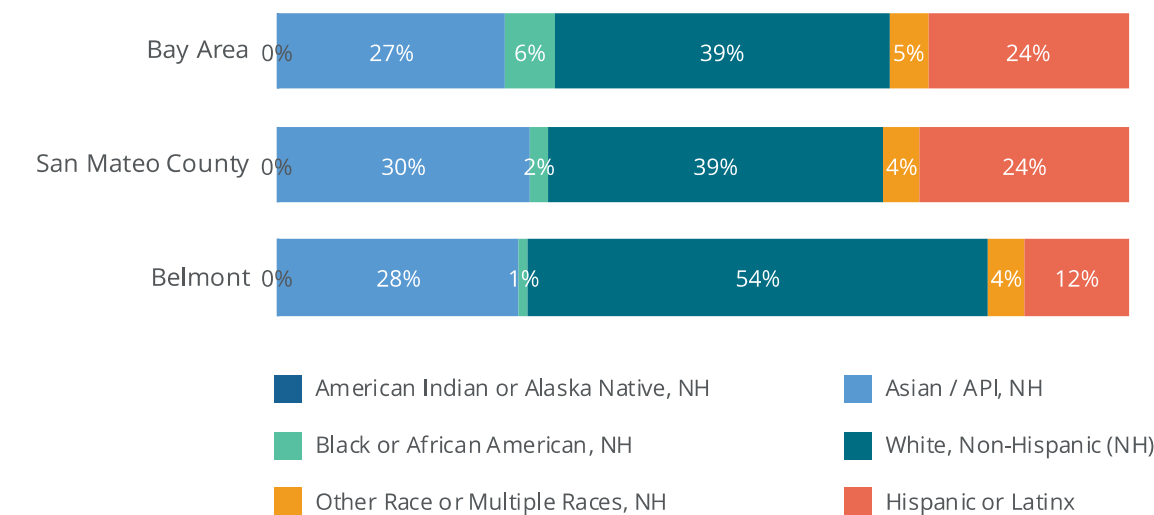
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

SECTION II. Integration and Segregation

Race and ethnicity.

Figure II-1.

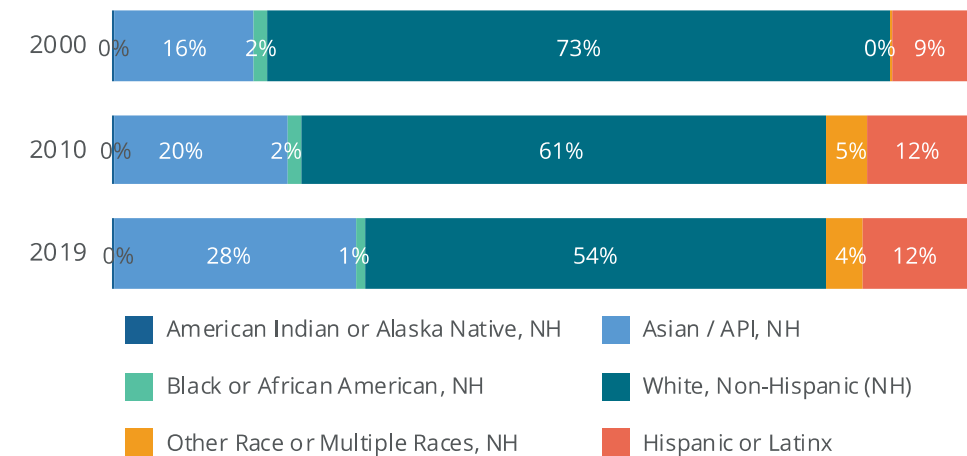
Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2019



Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

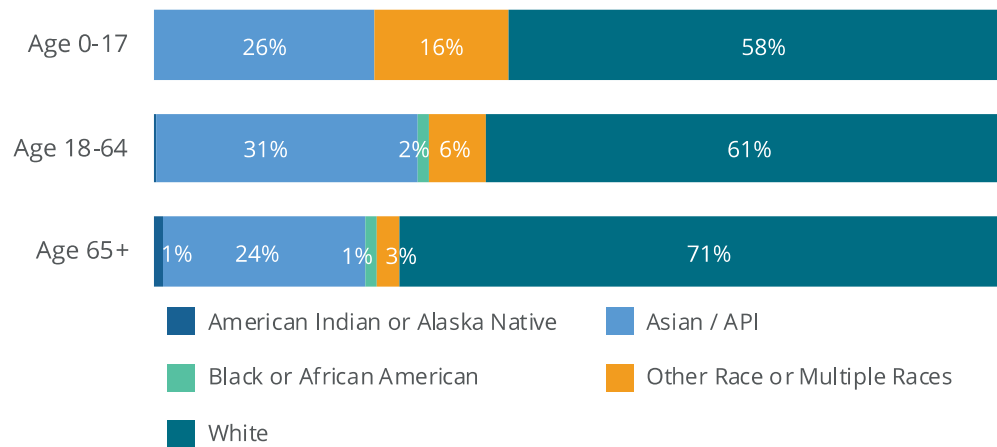
Figure II-2.

Population by Race and Ethnicity, Belmont, 2000-2019



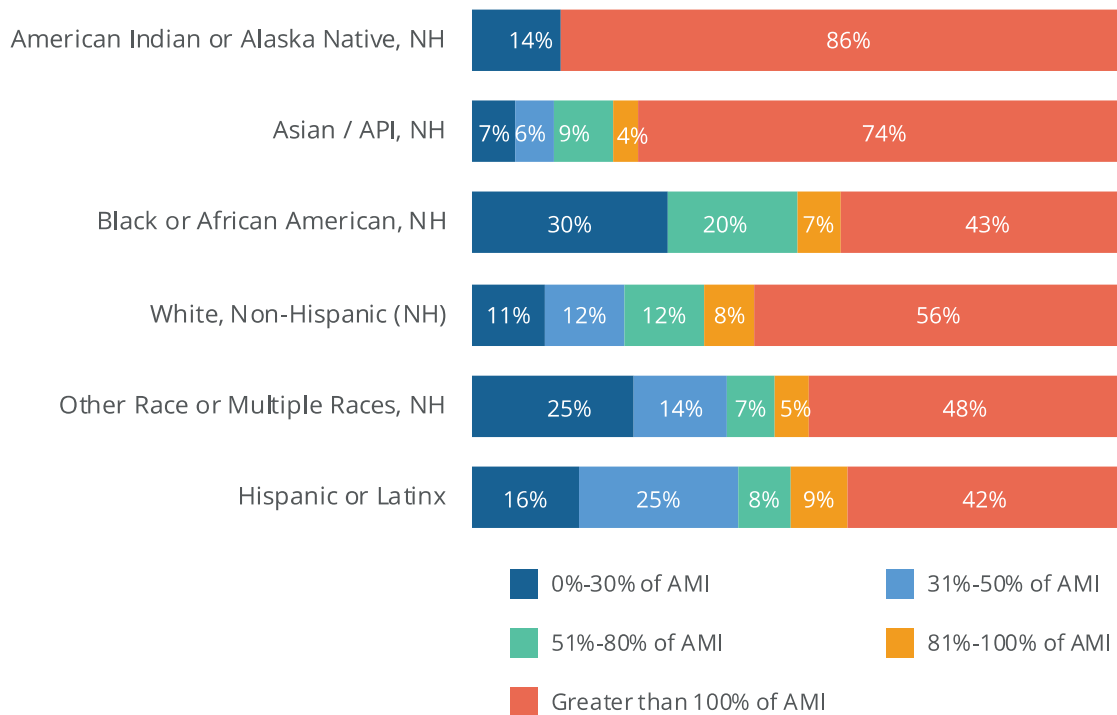
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure II-3.
Senior and Youth Population by Race, Belmont, 2000-2019



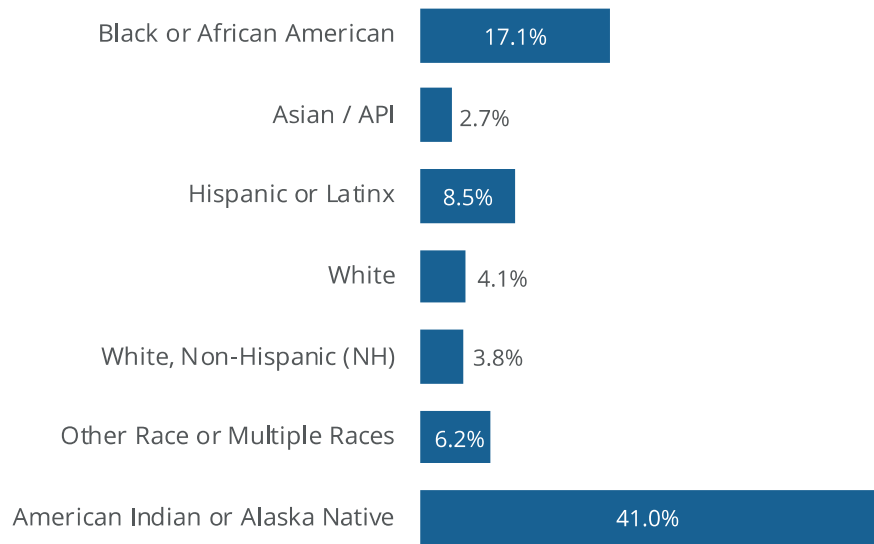
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure II-4.
Area Median Income by Race and Ethnicity, Belmont, 2019



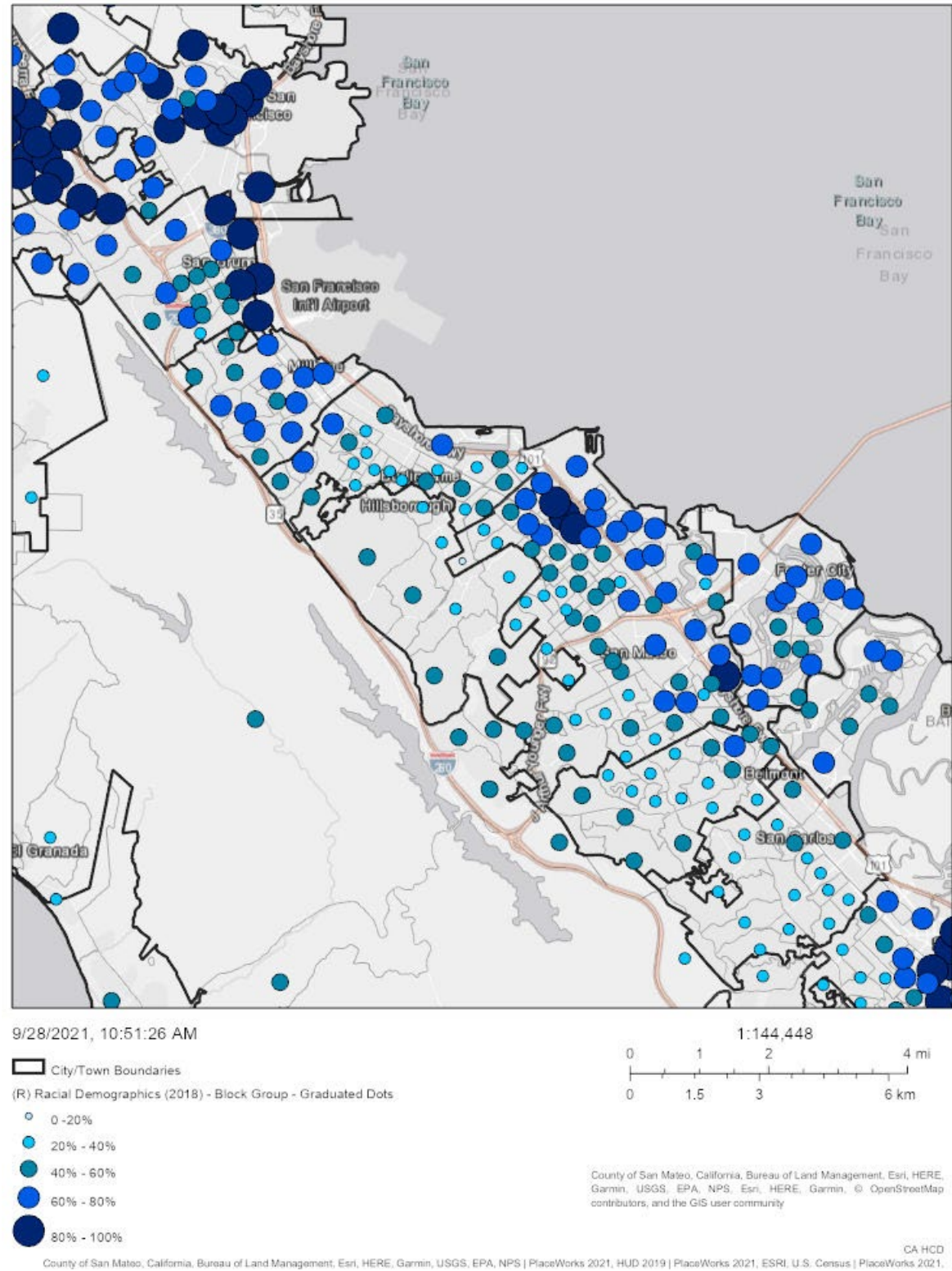
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure II-5.
Poverty Rate by Race and Ethnicity, Belmont, 2019



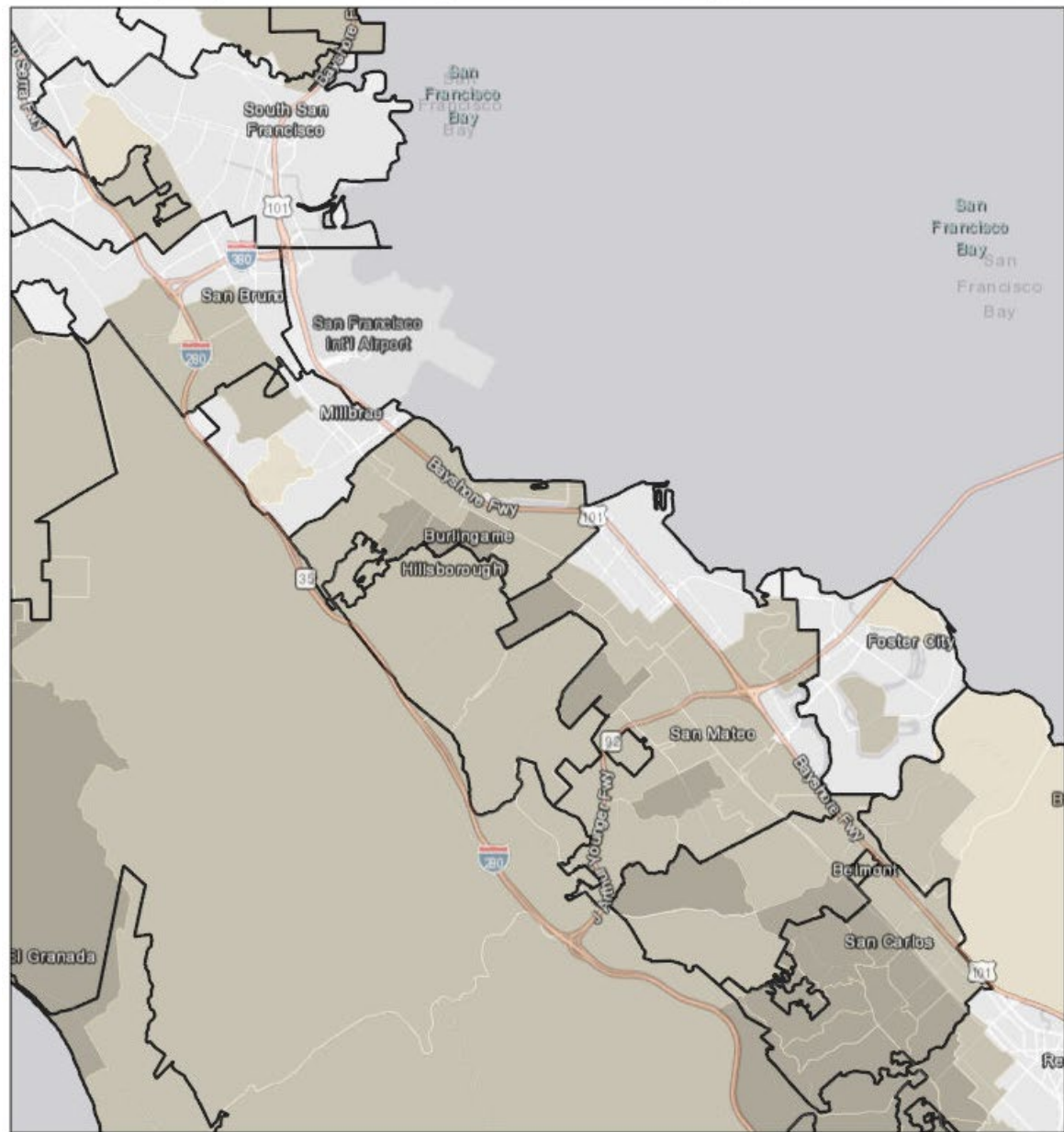
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure II-6.
% Non-White Population by Census Block Groups, 2018



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer


Figure II-7.
White Majority Census Tracts




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 City/Town Boundaries

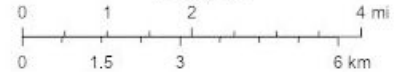
(R) Predominant Population - White Majority Tracts

 Slim (gap < 10%)

 Sizeable (gap 10% – 50%)

 Predominant (gap > 50%)

1:144,448



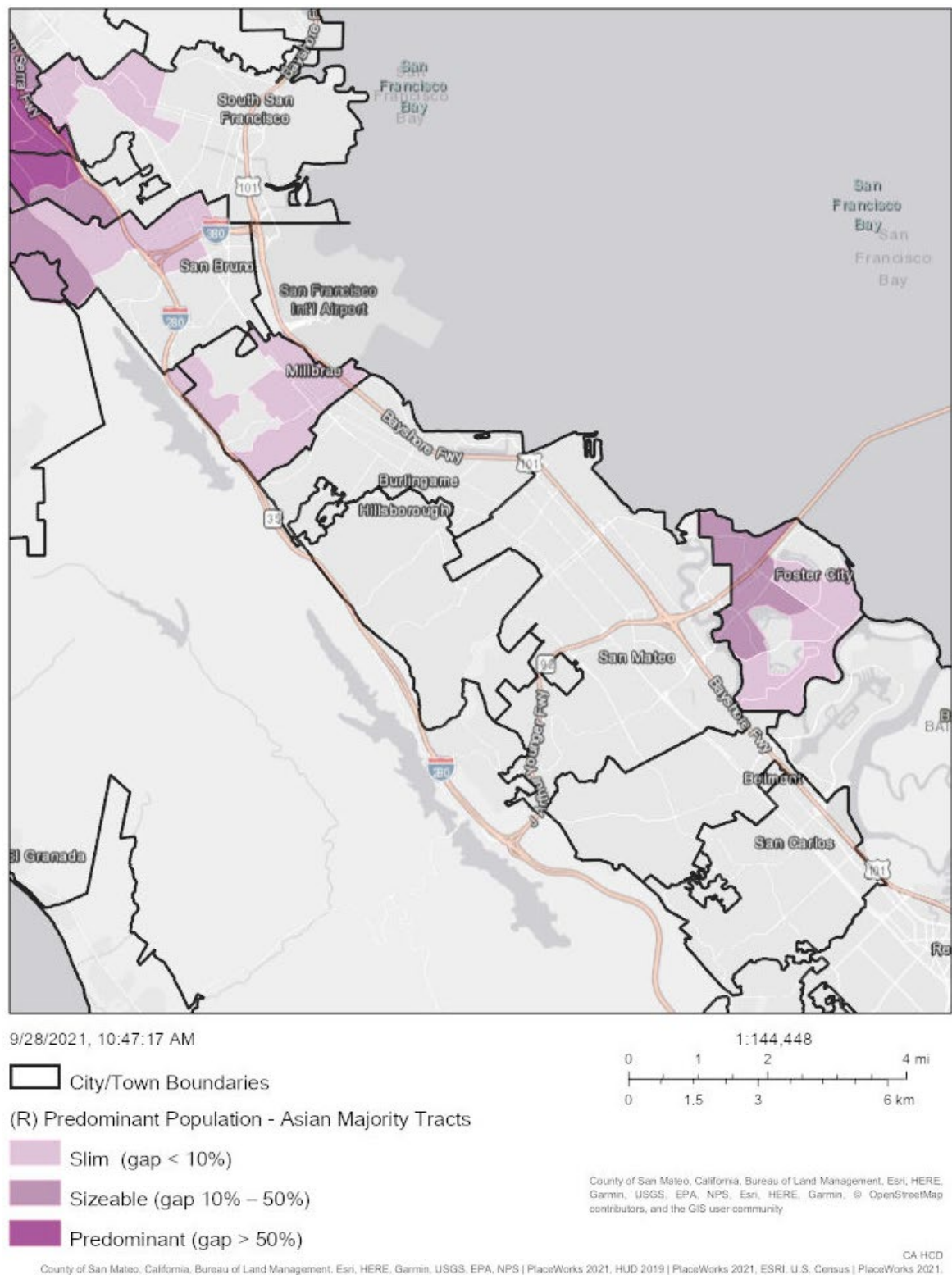
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CA HCD

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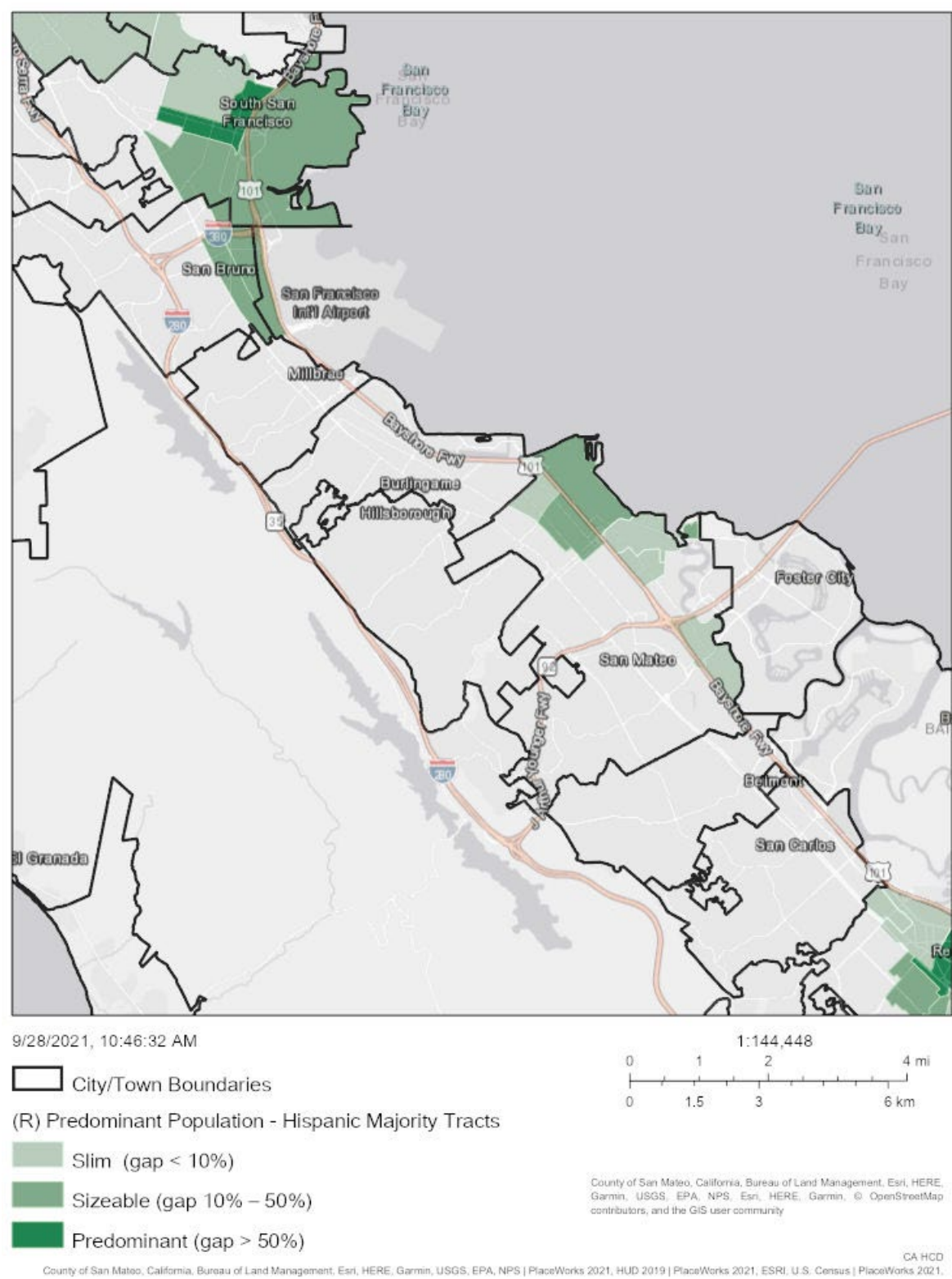
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure II-8.
Asian Majority Census Tracts



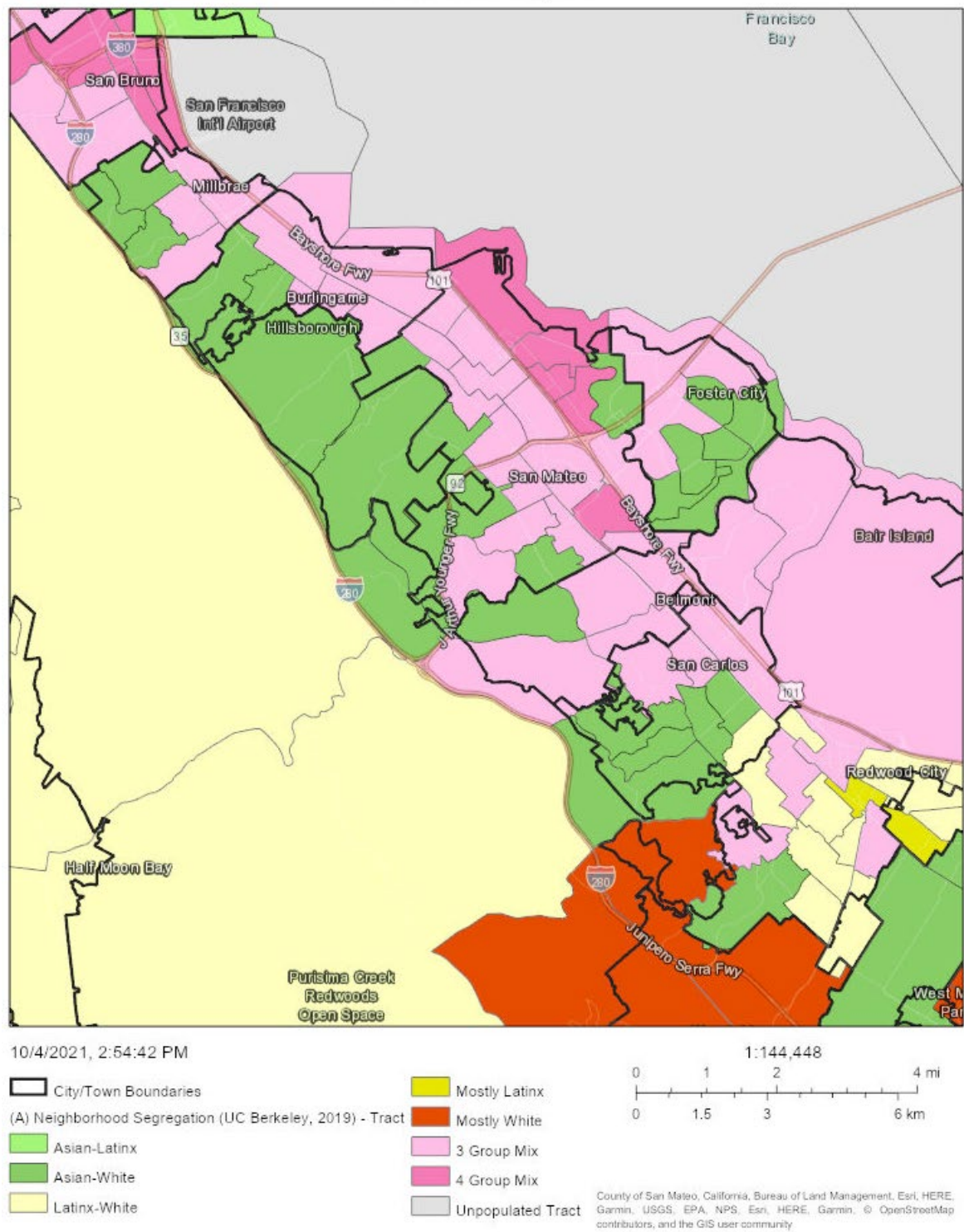
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure II-9.
Hispanic Majority Census Tracts



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

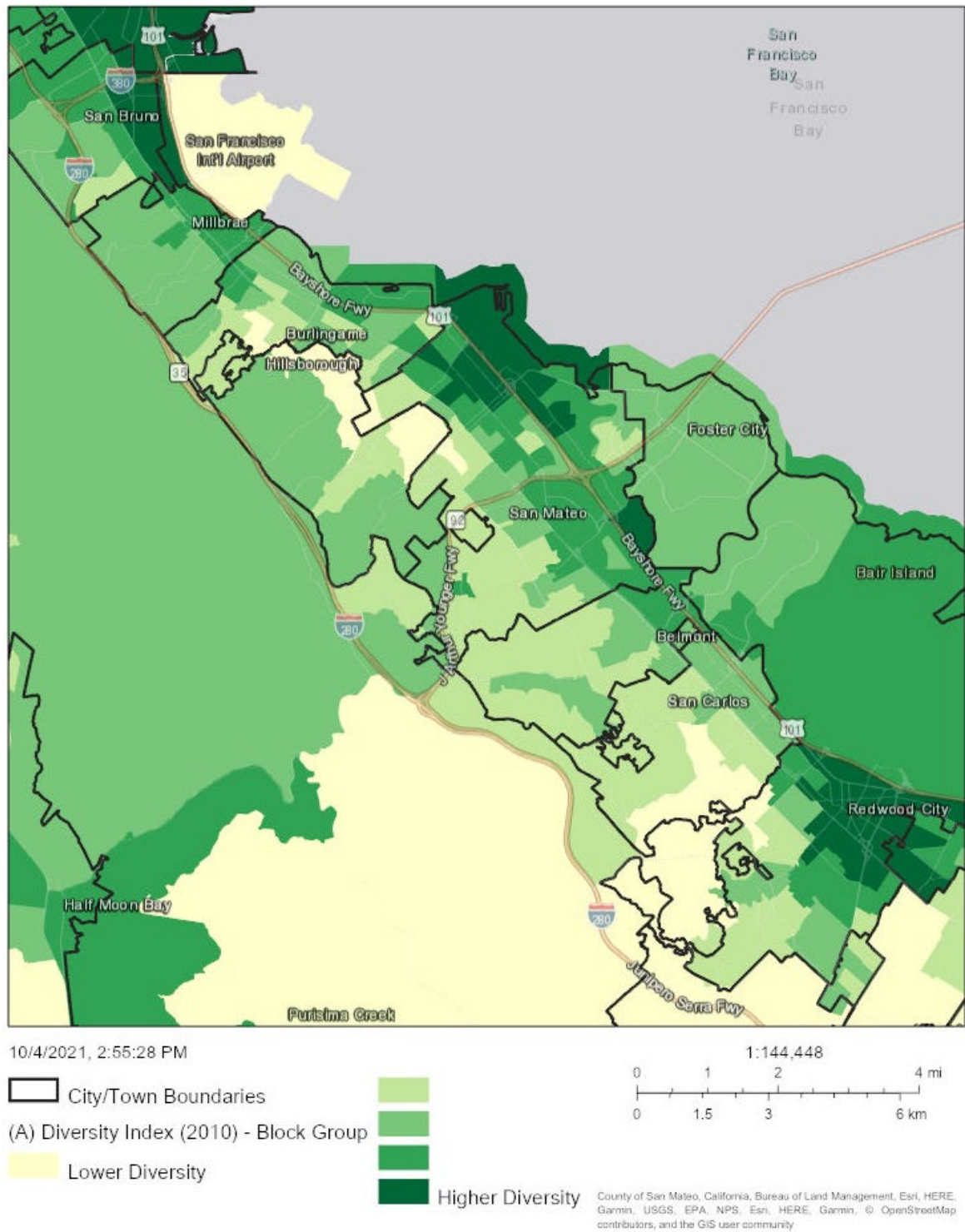
Figure II-10.
Neighborhood Segregation by Census Tract, 2019



County of San Mateo, California, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS | PlaceWorks 2021, HUD 2019 | PlaceWorks 2021, ESRI, U.S. Census | PlaceWorks 2021.

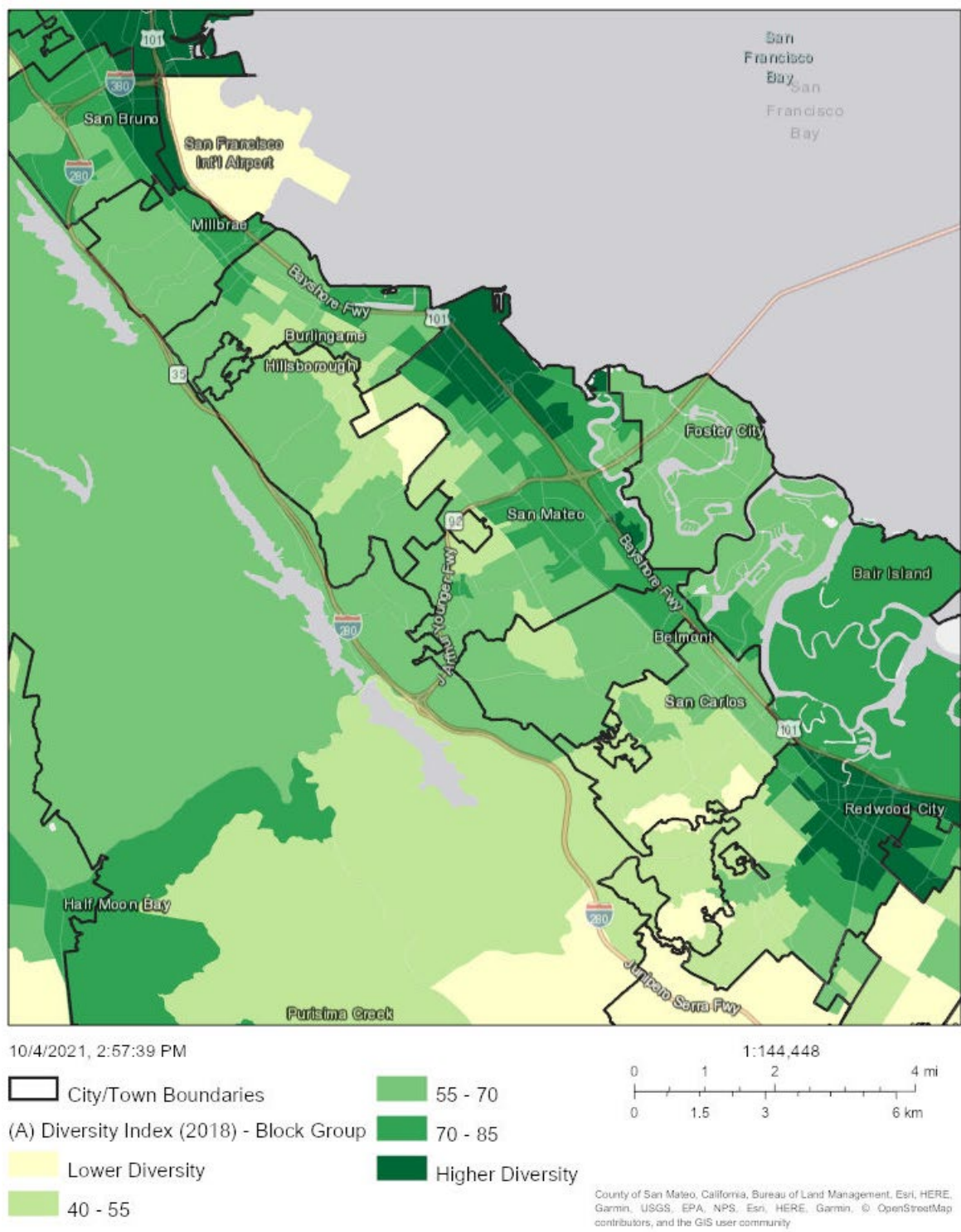
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure II-11.
Diversity Index by Block Group, 2010



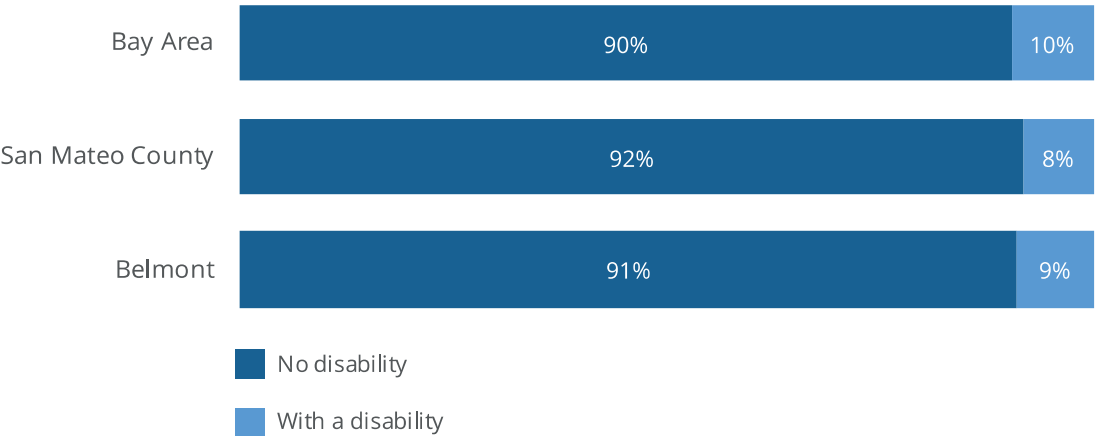
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure II-12.
Diversity Index by Block Group, 2018



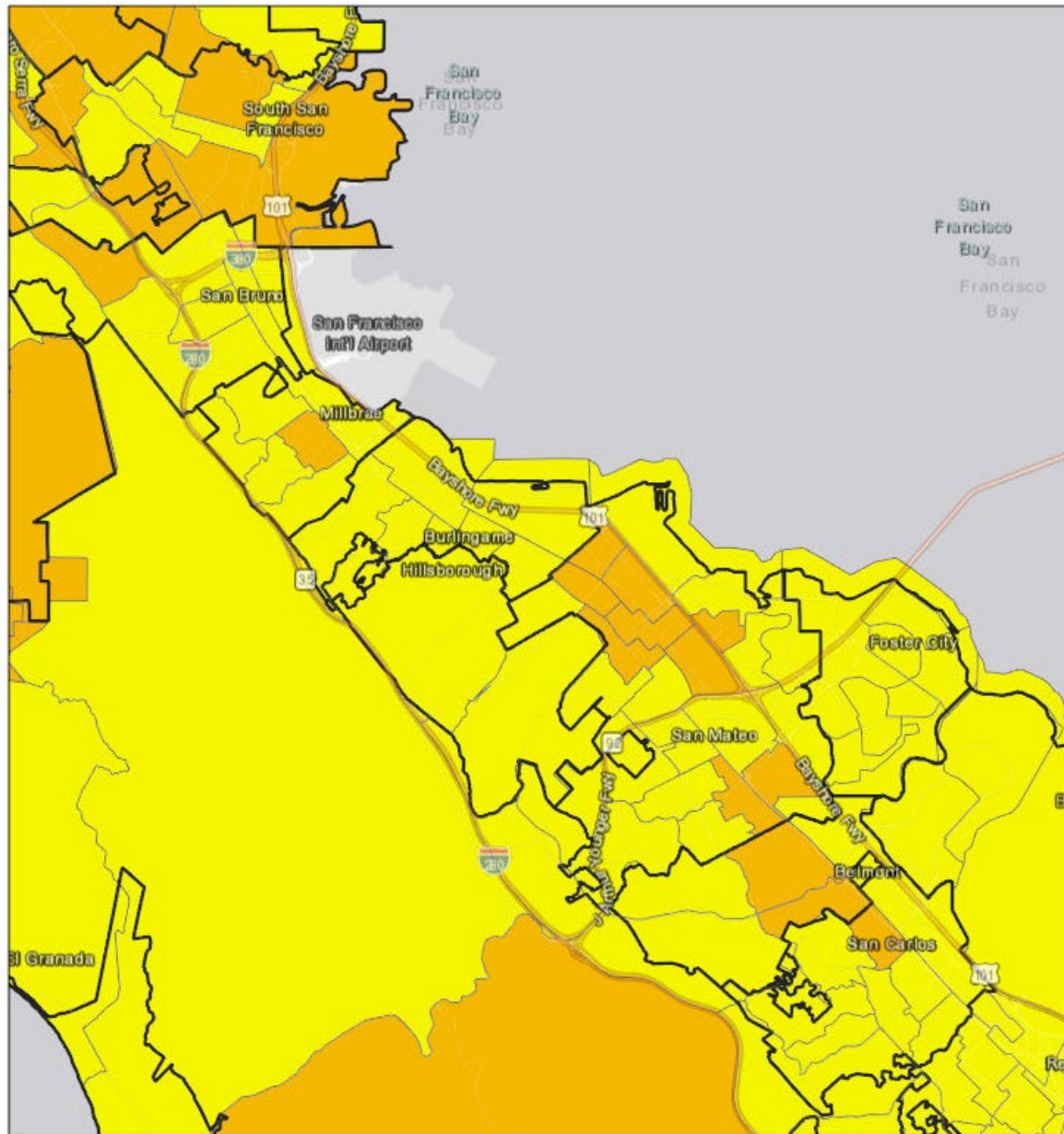
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Disability status.
Figure II-13.
Share of Population by Disability Status, 2019



Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure II-14.
% of Population with a Disability by Census Tract, 2019



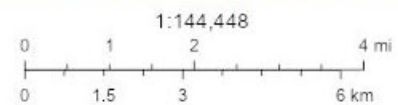
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City/Town Boundaries

(R) Population with a Disability (ACS, 2015 - 2019) - Tract

< 10%

10% - 20%



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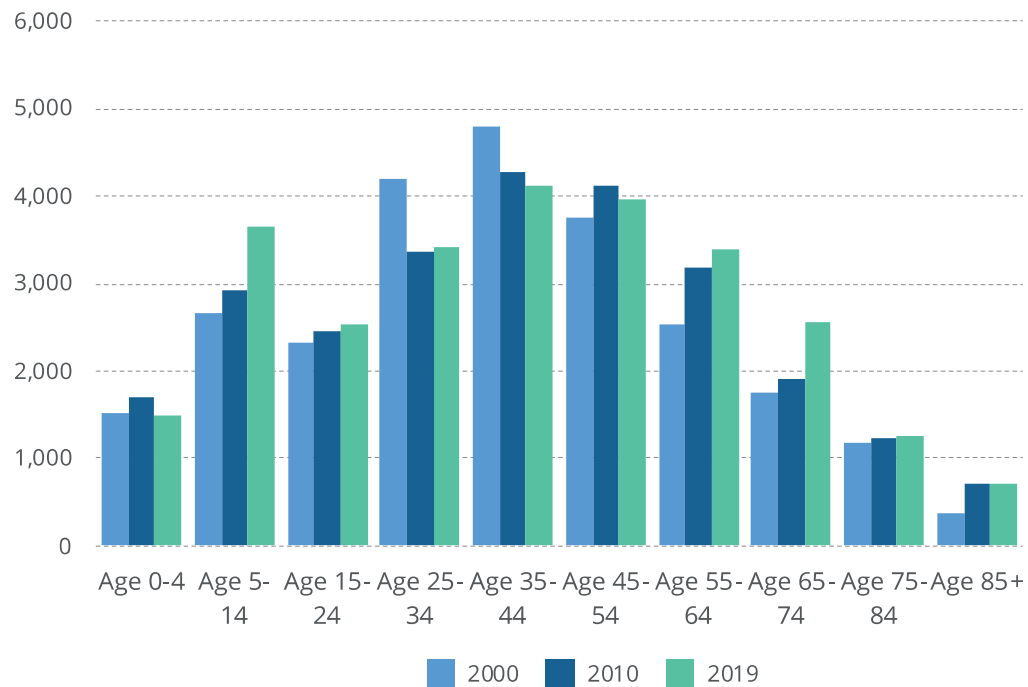
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 County of San Mateo, California, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS | PlaceWorks 2021, HUD 2019 | PlaceWorks 2021, ESRI, U.S. Census | PlaceWorks 2021,

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Familial status.

Figure II-15.

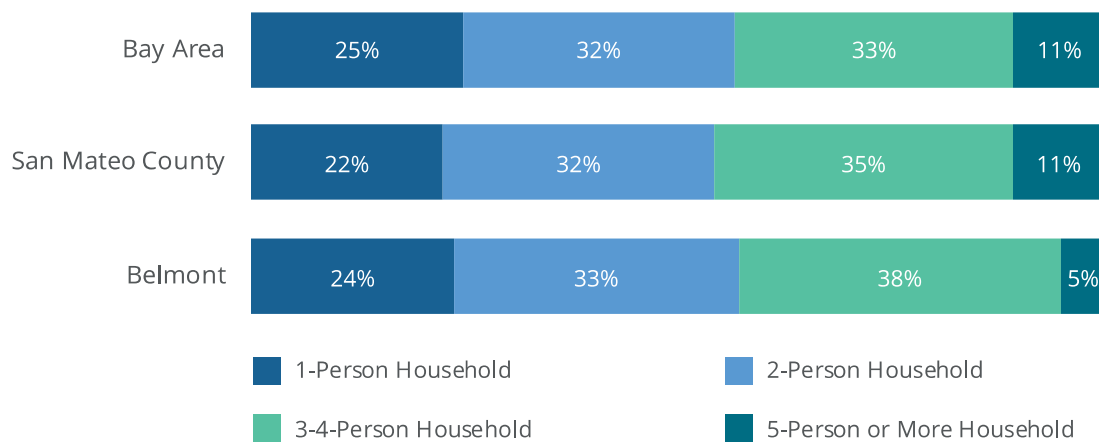
Age Distribution, Belmont, 2000-2019



Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

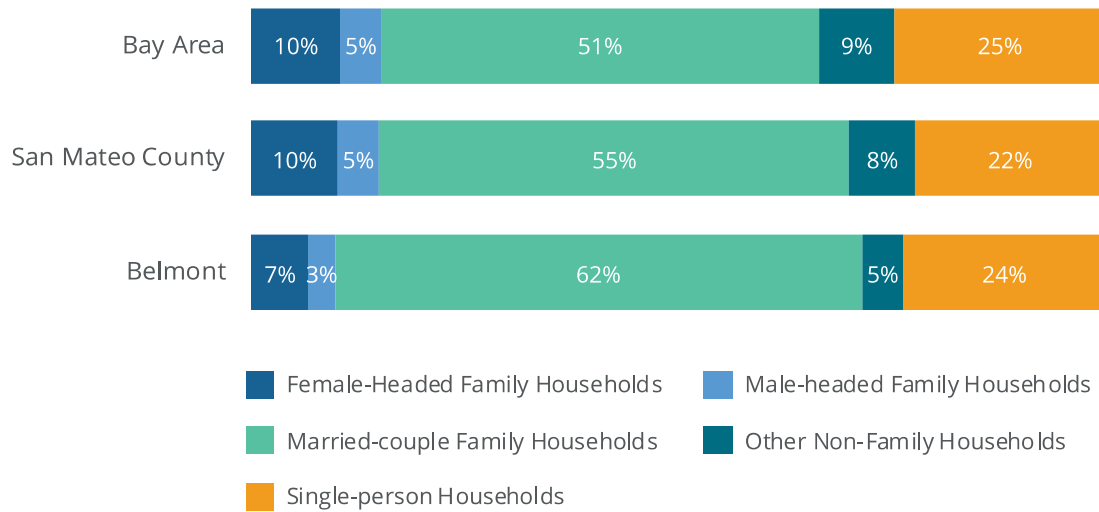
Figure II-16.

Share of Households by Size, 2019



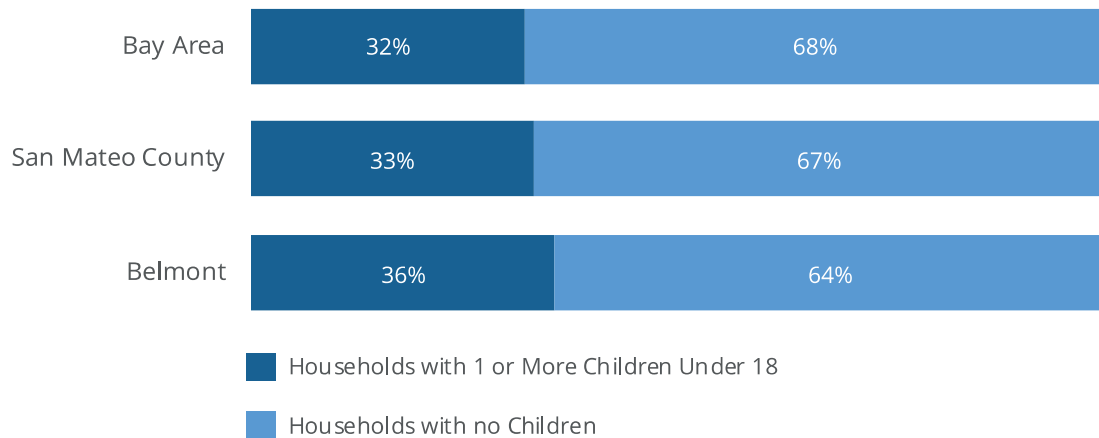
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure II-17.
Share of Households by Type, 2019



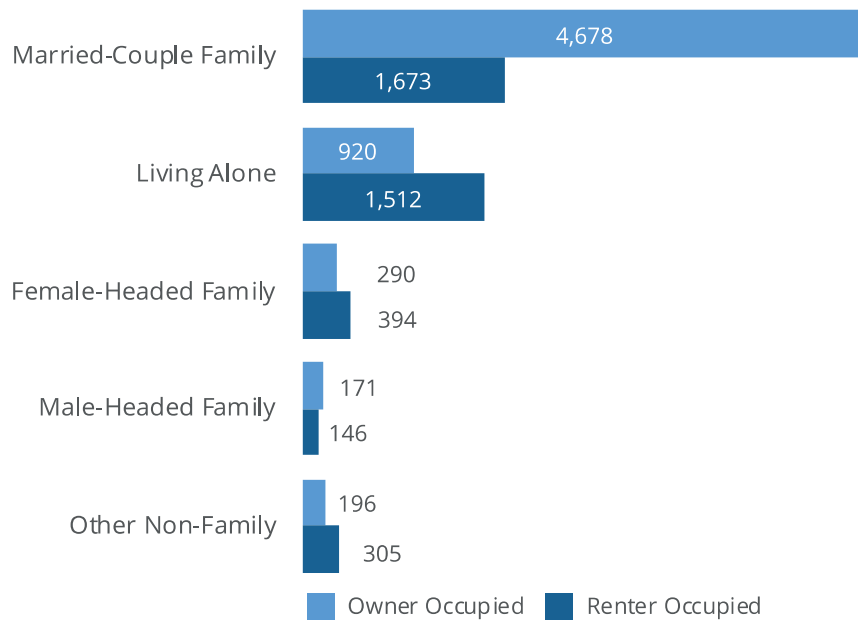
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure II-18.
Share of Households by Presence of Children (Less than 18 years old), 2019



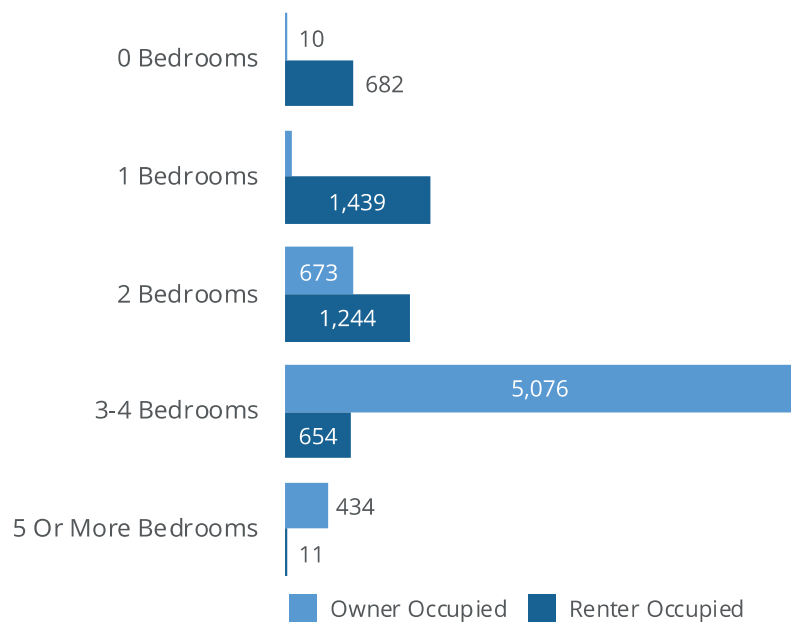
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure II-19.
Housing Type by Tenure, Belmont, 2019



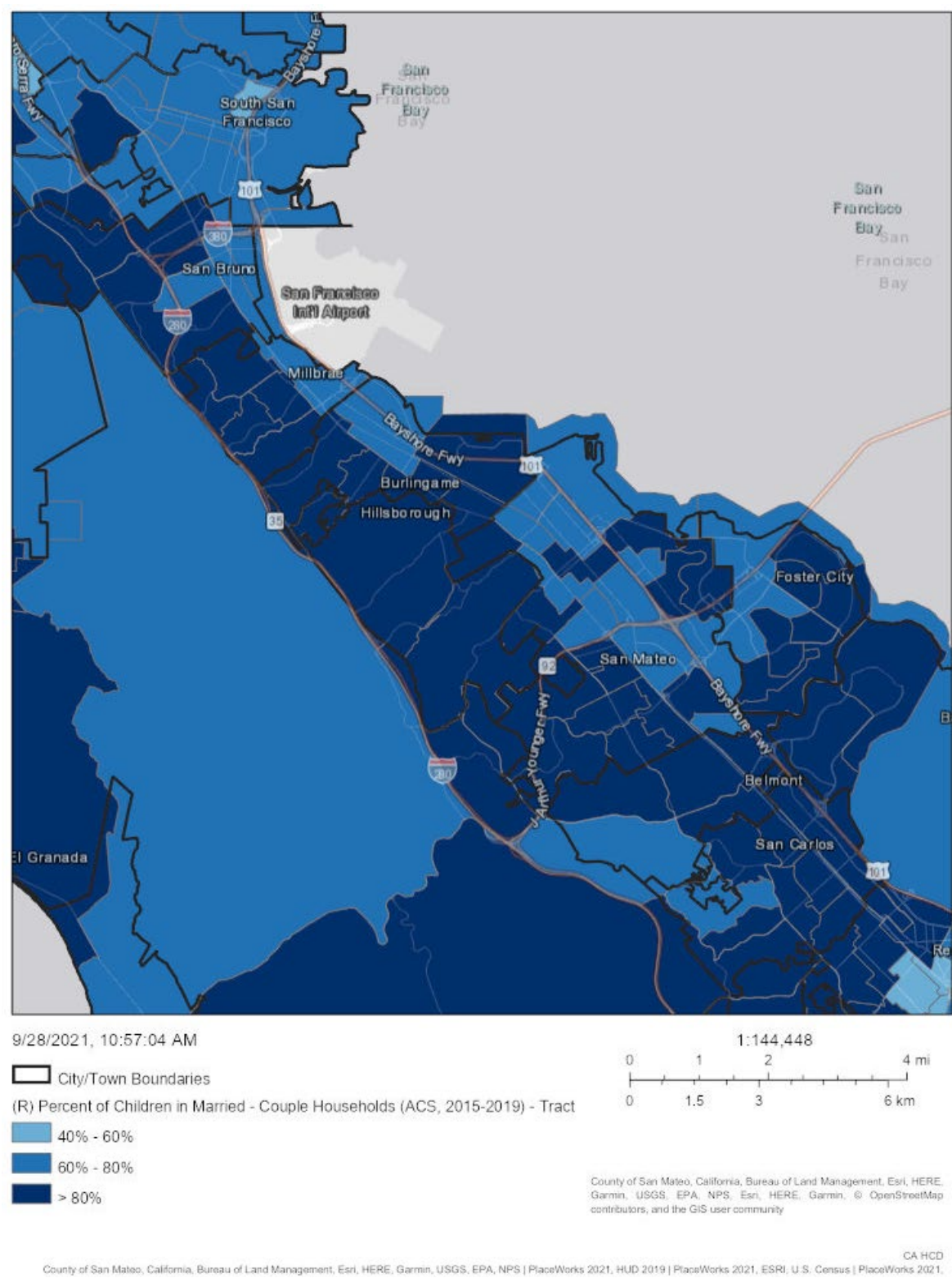
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure II-20.
Housing Units by Number of Bedrooms and Tenure, Belmont, 2019



Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

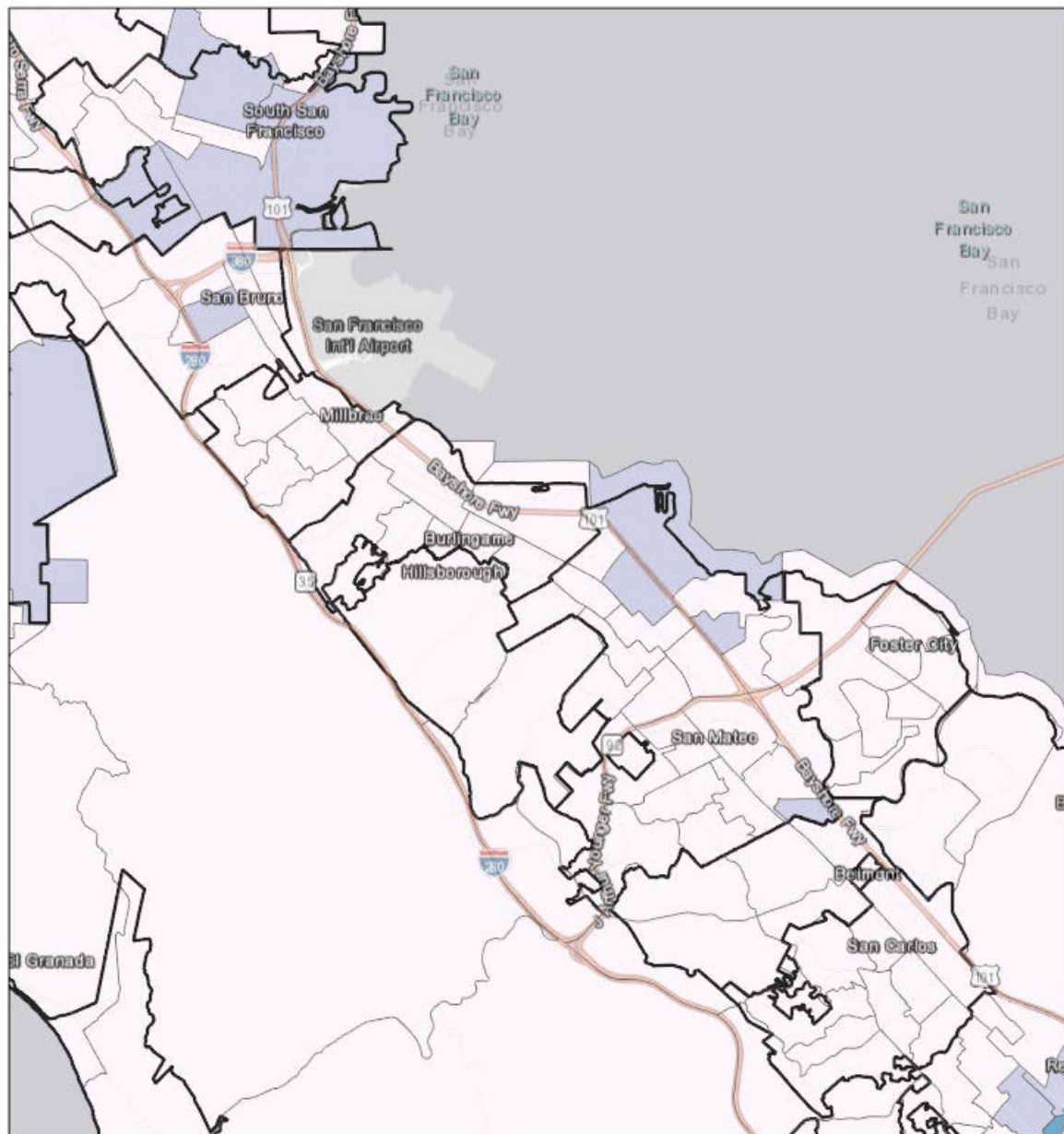
Figure II-21.
% of Children in Married Couple Households by Census Tract, 2019



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure II-22. [legend missing in HCD provided map]

% Households with Single Female with Children by Census Tract, 2019



9/28/2021, 10:55:33 AM

City/Town Boundaries

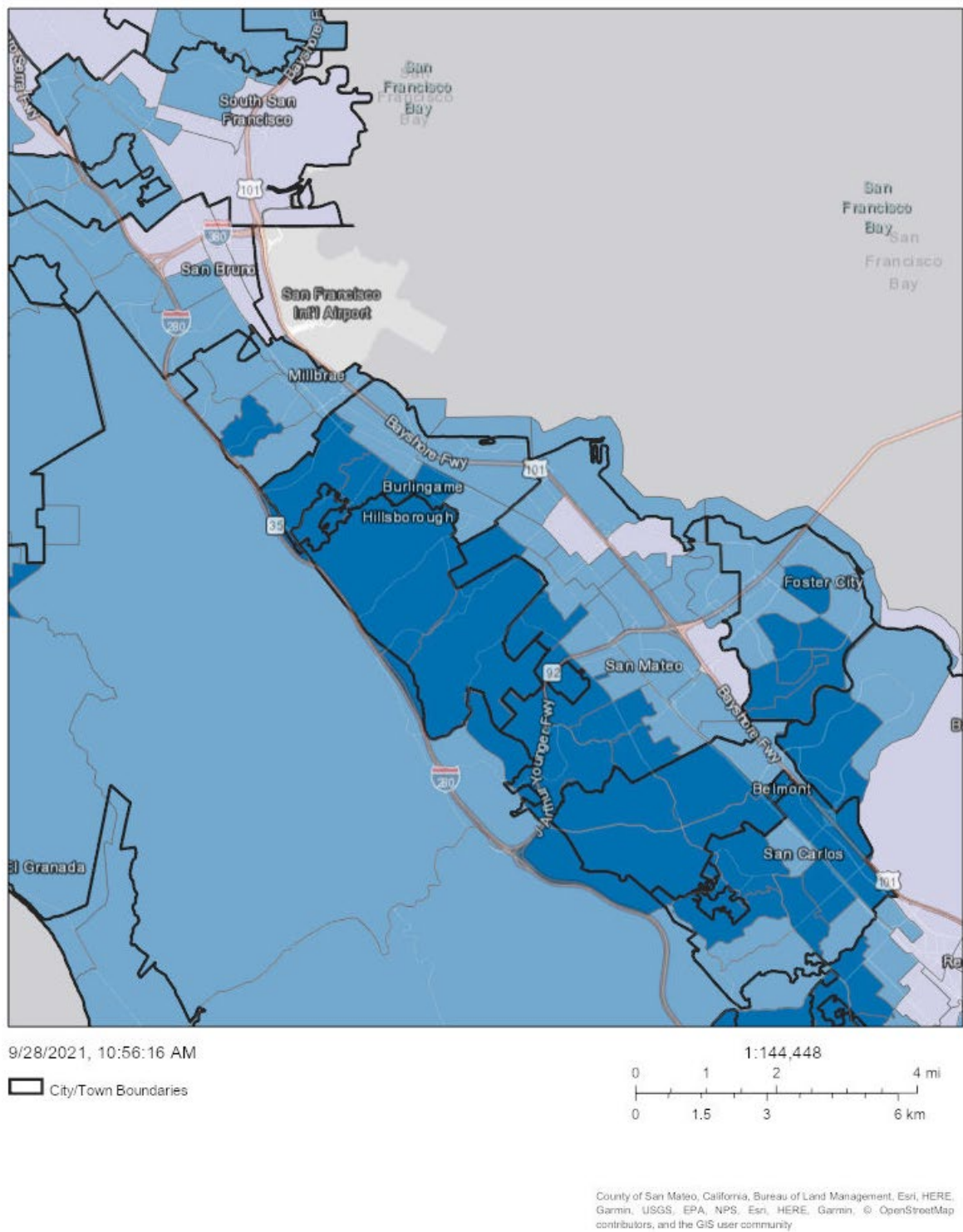
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0 1.5 3 6 km

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
County of San Mateo, California, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS | PlaceWorks 2021, HUD 2019 | PlaceWorks 2021, ESRI, U.S. Census | PlaceWorks 2021.

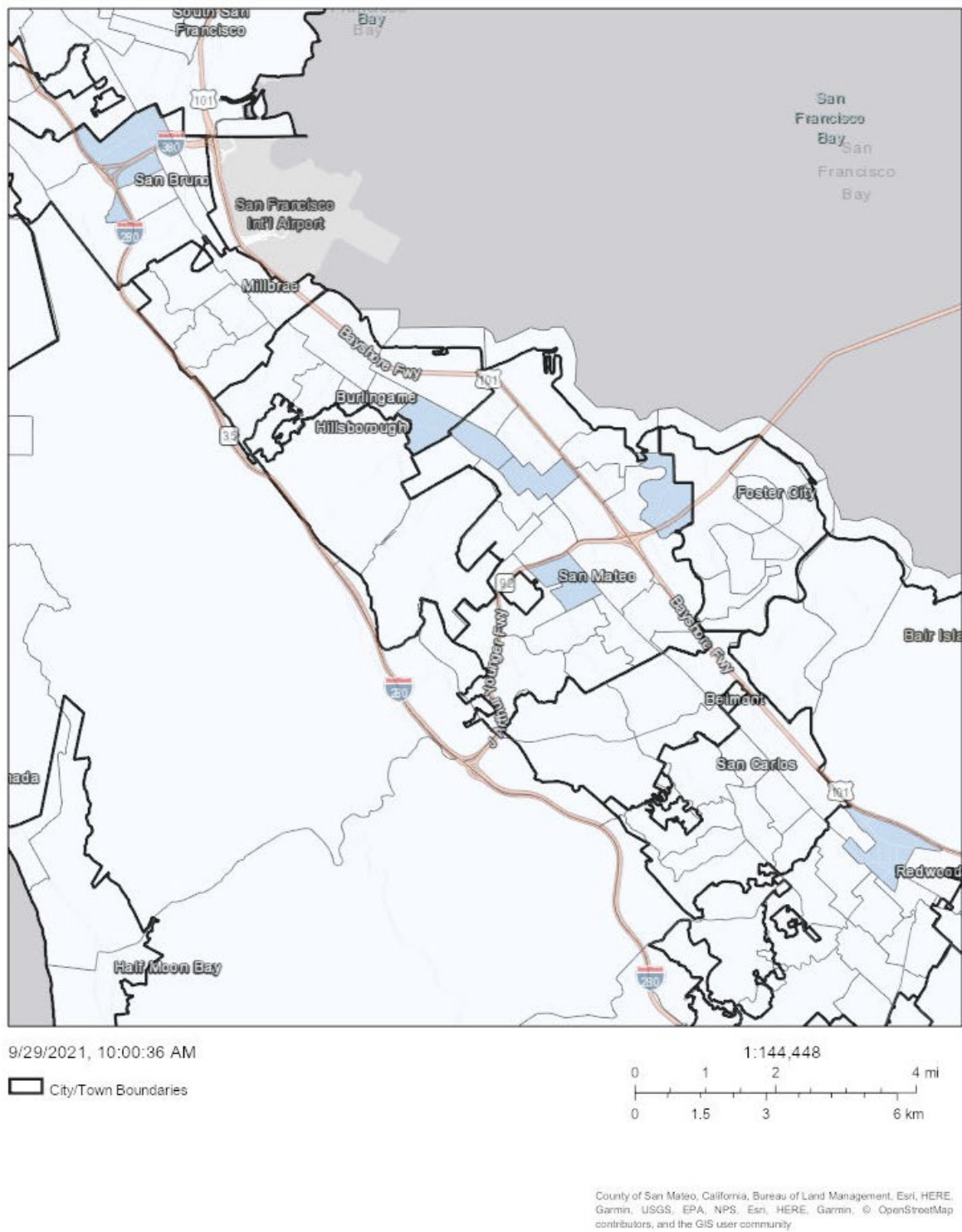
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure II-23. **[legend missing in HCD provided map]**
 % of Married Couple Households by Census Tract, 2019



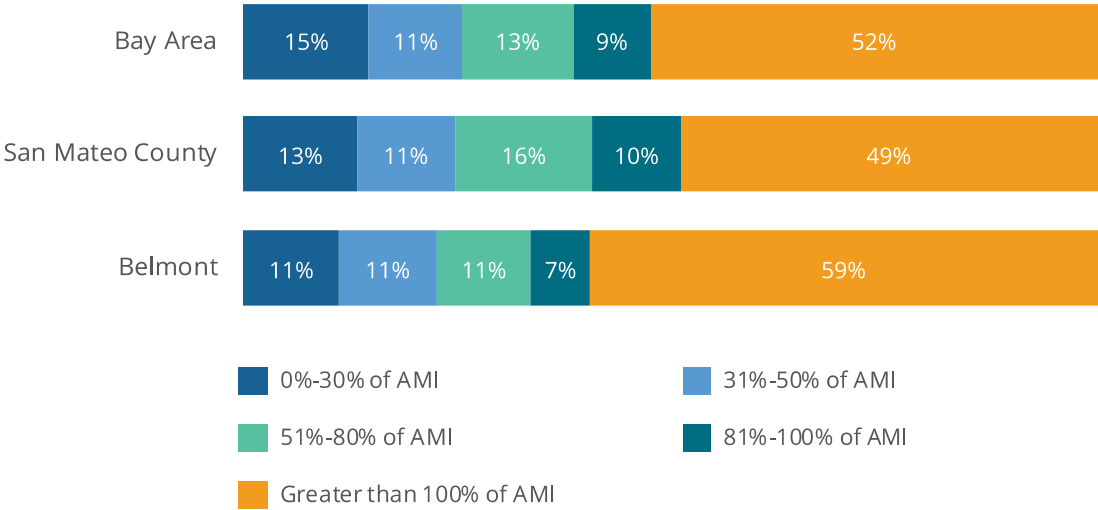
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 County of San Mateo, California, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community
 CA HCD
 County of San Mateo, California, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS | PlaceWorks 2021, HUD 2019 | PlaceWorks 2021, ESRI, U.S. Census | PlaceWorks 2021.
 Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure II-24. [legend missing in HCD provided map]
% of Adults Living Alone by Census Tract, 2019



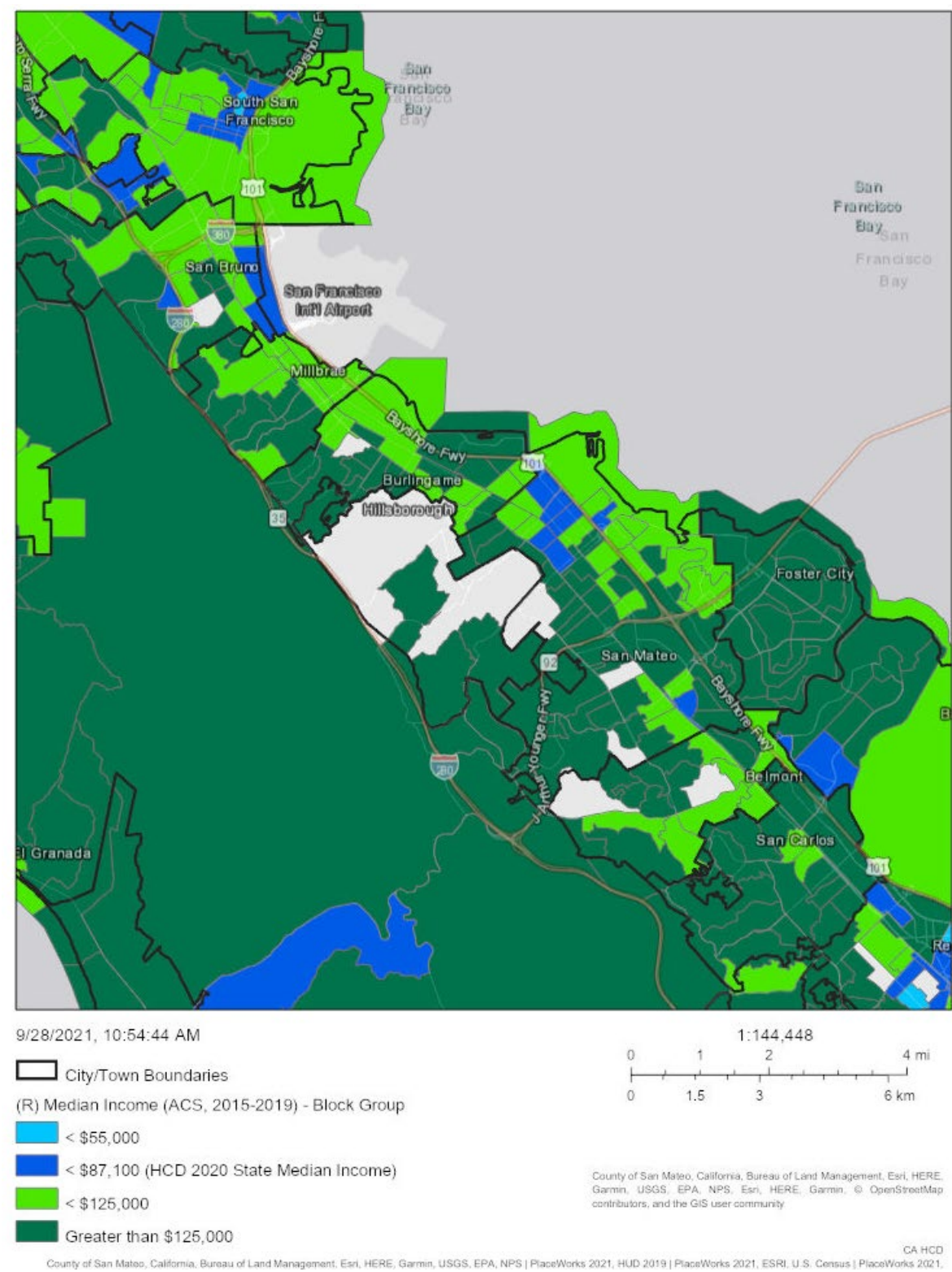
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Household income.
Figure II-25.
Share of Households by Area Median Income (AMI), 2019



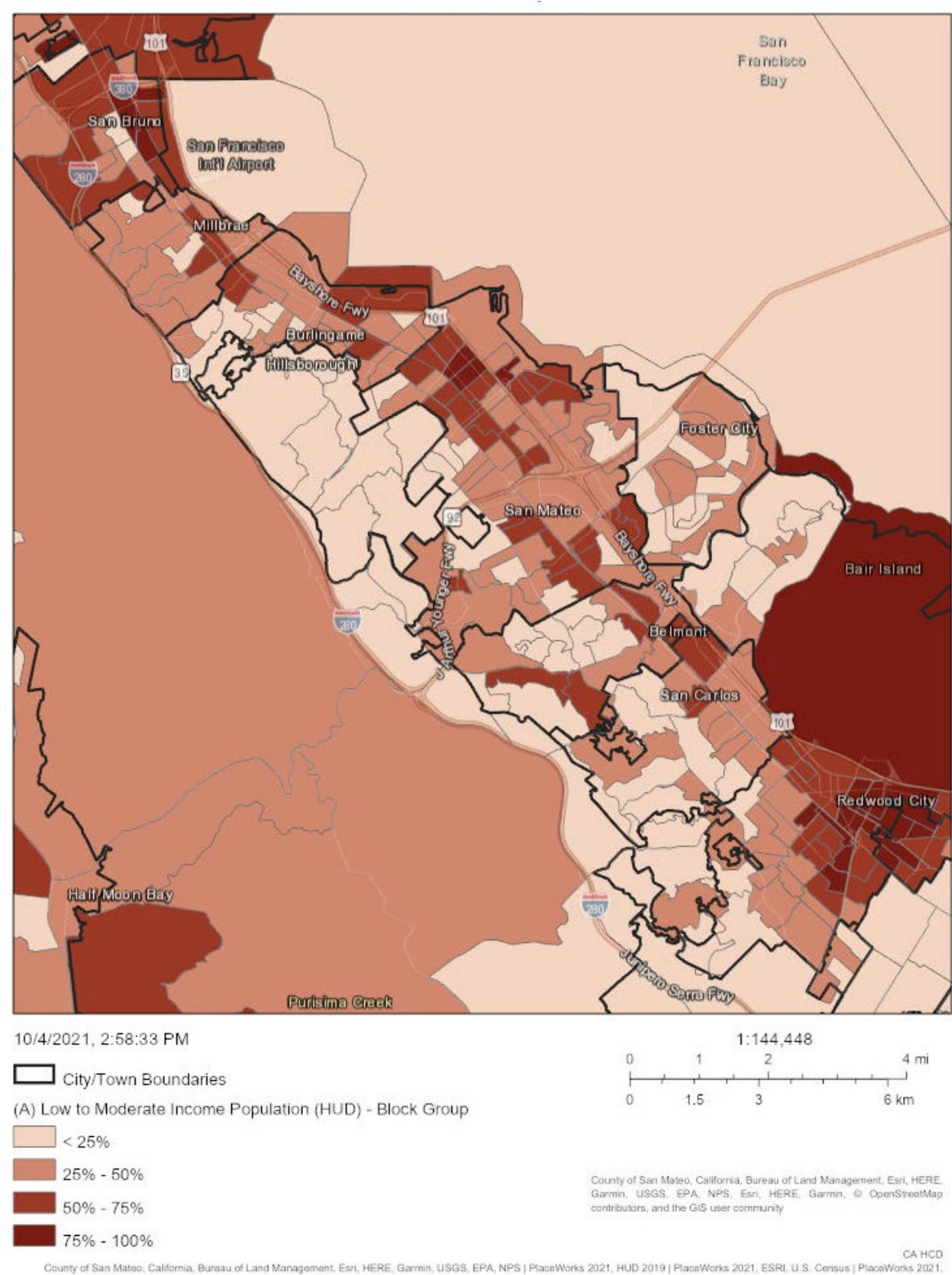
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure II-26.
Median Household Income by Block Group, 2019



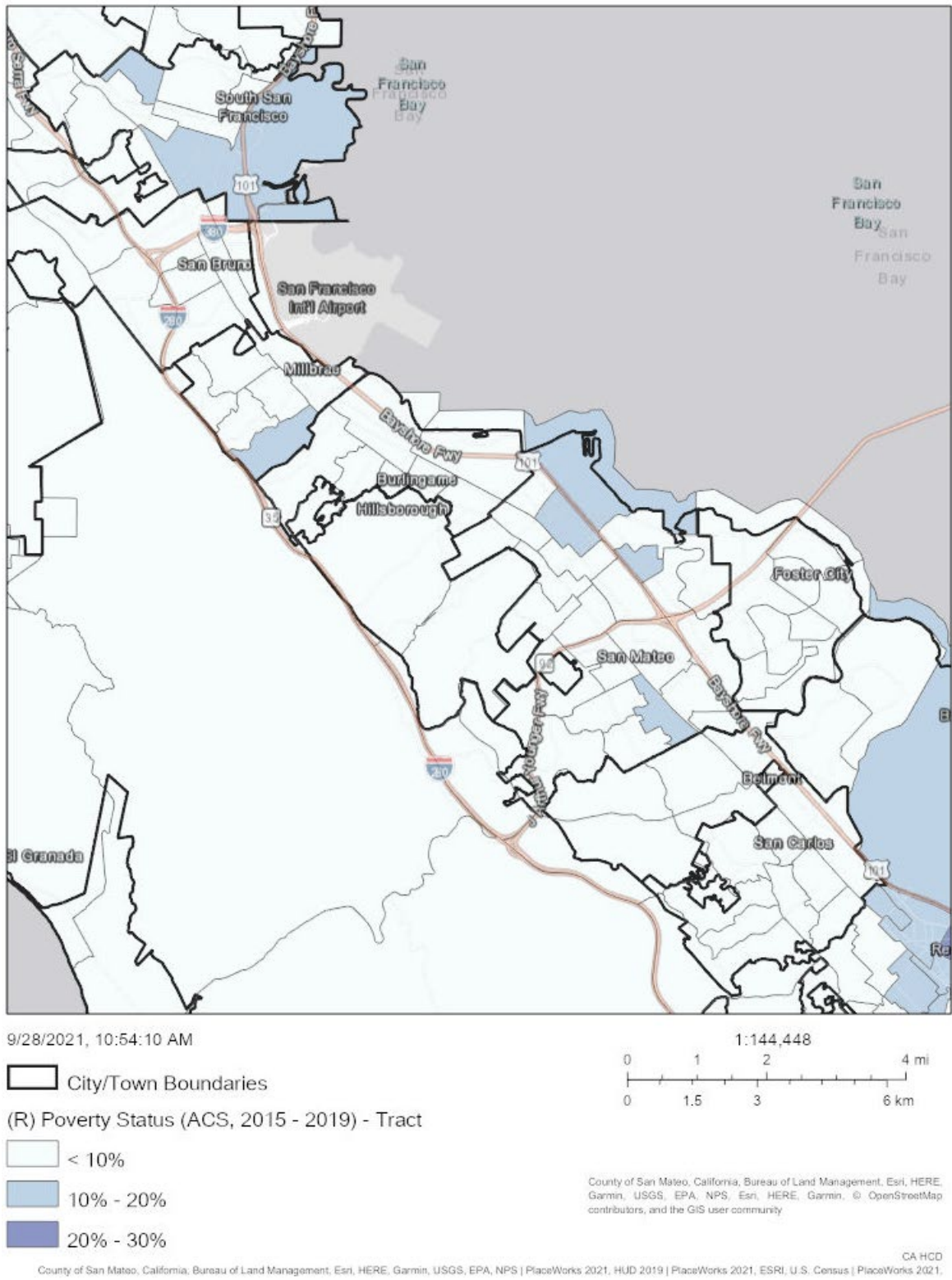
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure II-27.
Low to Moderate Income Population by Block Group



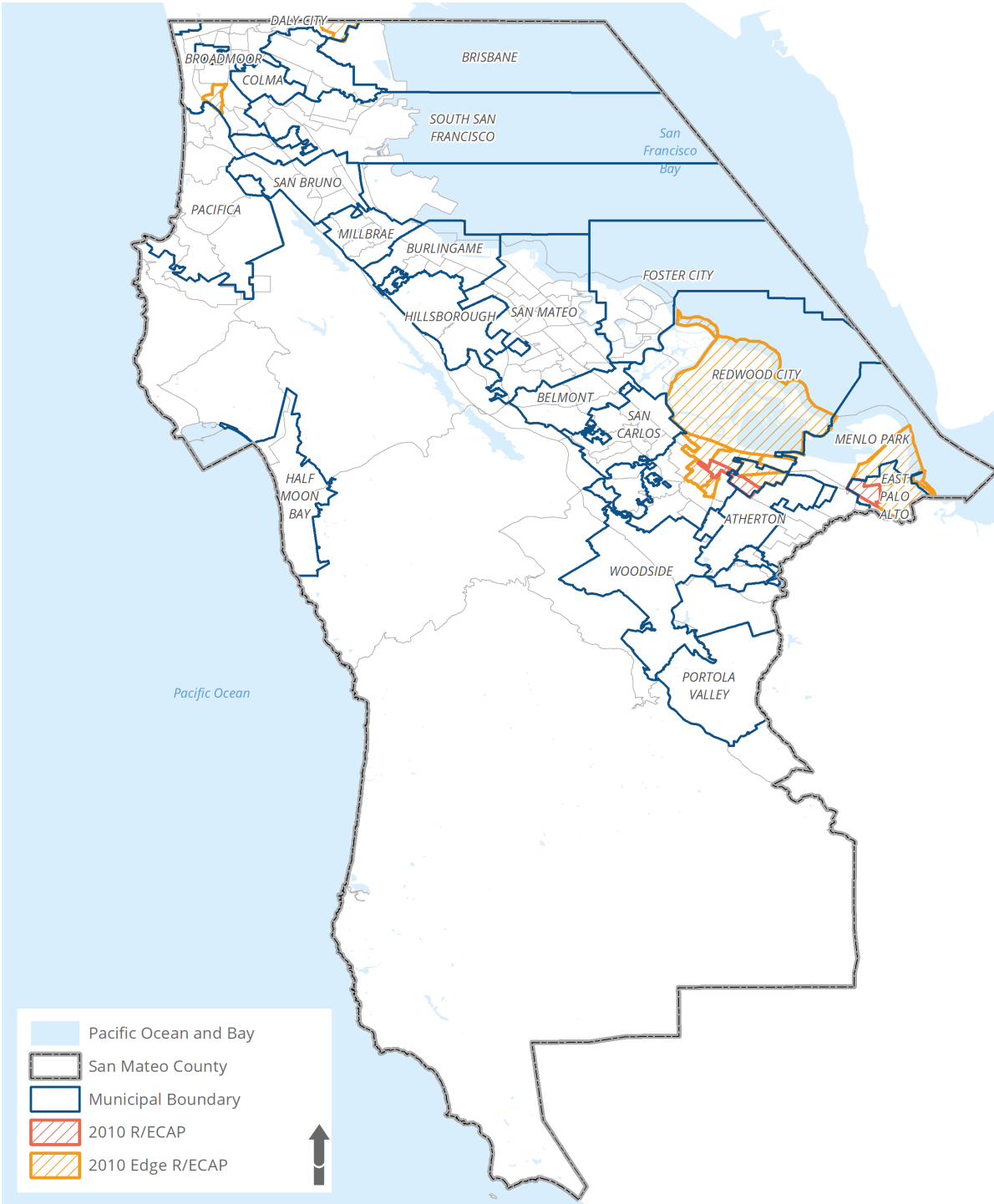
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure II-28.
Poverty Status by Census Tract, 2019



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure II-29.
R/ECAPs and Edge R/ECAPs, 2010



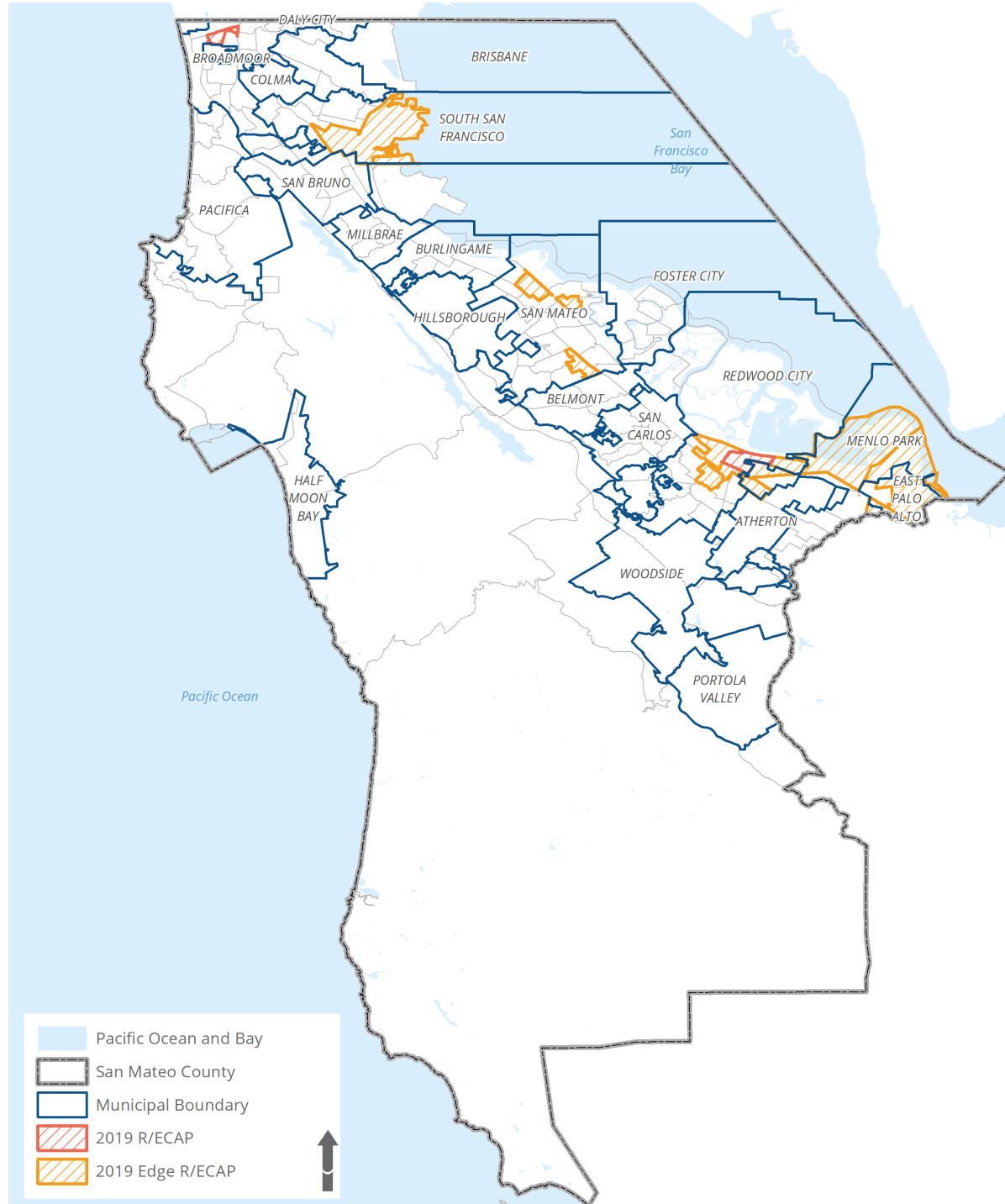
Note: R/ECAPs are census tracts that have a non-white population of 50 percent or more (majority-minority) AND the poverty rate is three times the average tract poverty rate for the County (19.4% in 2010). Edge R/ECAPs are census tracts that have a non-

white population of 50 percent or more (majority-minority) AND the poverty rate is two times the average tract poverty rate for the County (13% in 2010).

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure II-30.

R/ECAPs and Edge R/ECAPs, 2019



Note: R/ECAPs are census tracts that have 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 (19.1% in 2010). Edge R/ECAPs are census tracts that have a non-

white population of 50 percent or more (majority-minority) AND the poverty rate is two times the average tract poverty rate for the County (12.8% in 2019).

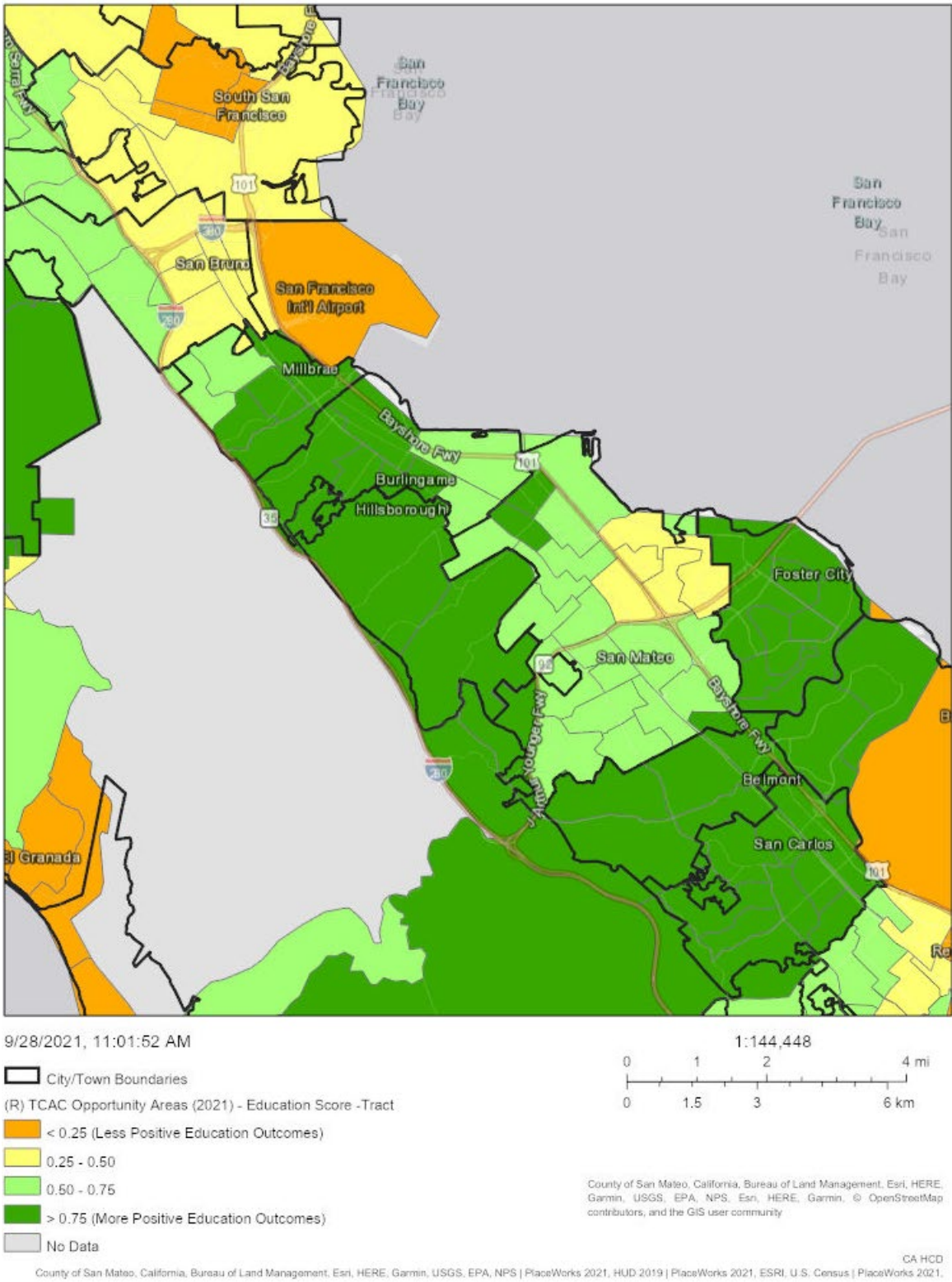
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

SECTION III. Access to Opportunity

Education

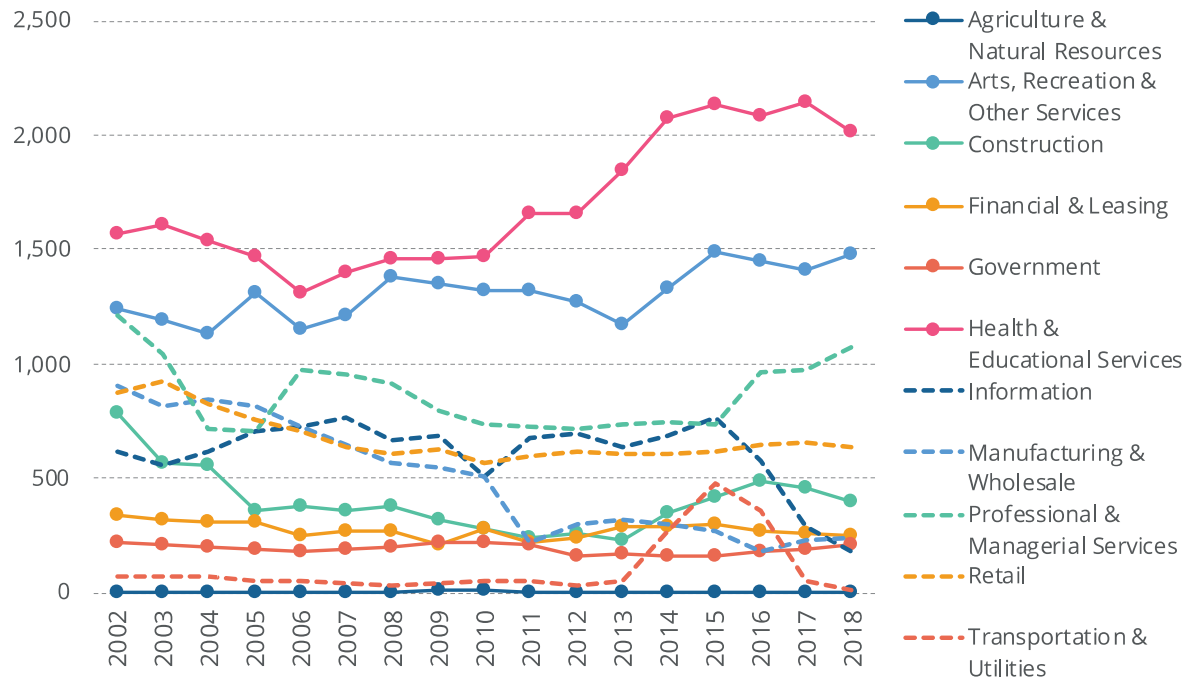
[Available December 2021] Appendix item: Access to education supplement—findings from a countywide analysis of access to education and educational outcomes by protected class.

Figure III-1.
TCAC Opportunity Areas Education Score by Census Tract, 2021



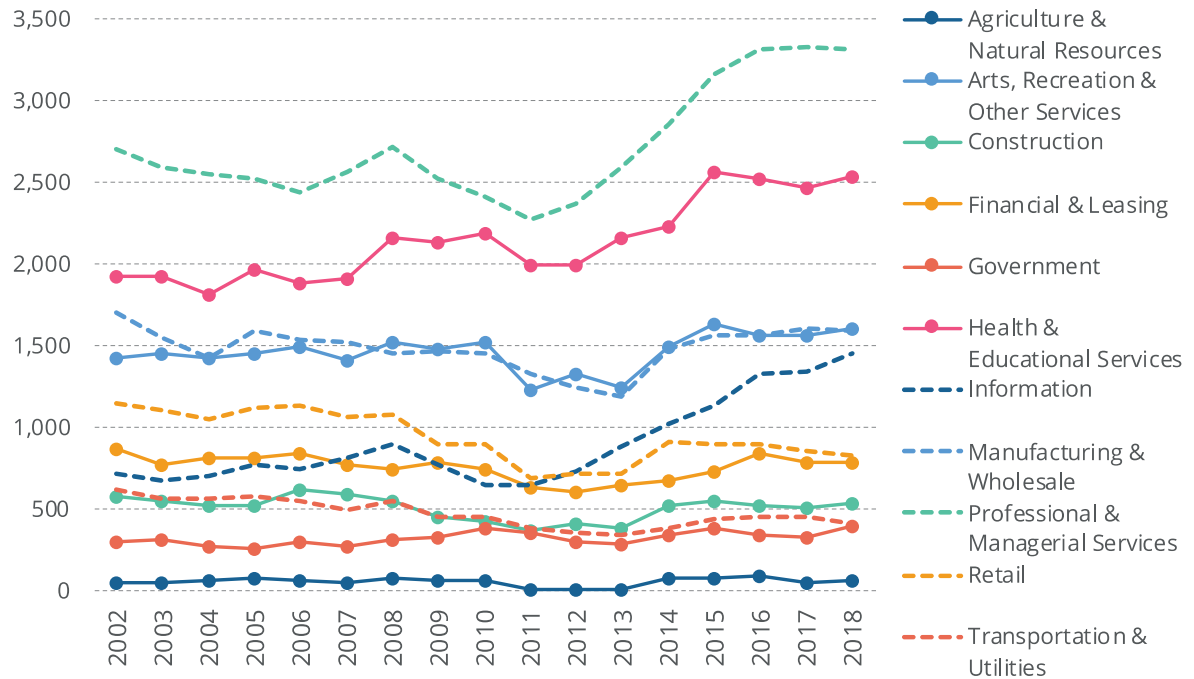
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Employment
Figure III-2.
Jobs by Industry, Belmont, 2002-2018



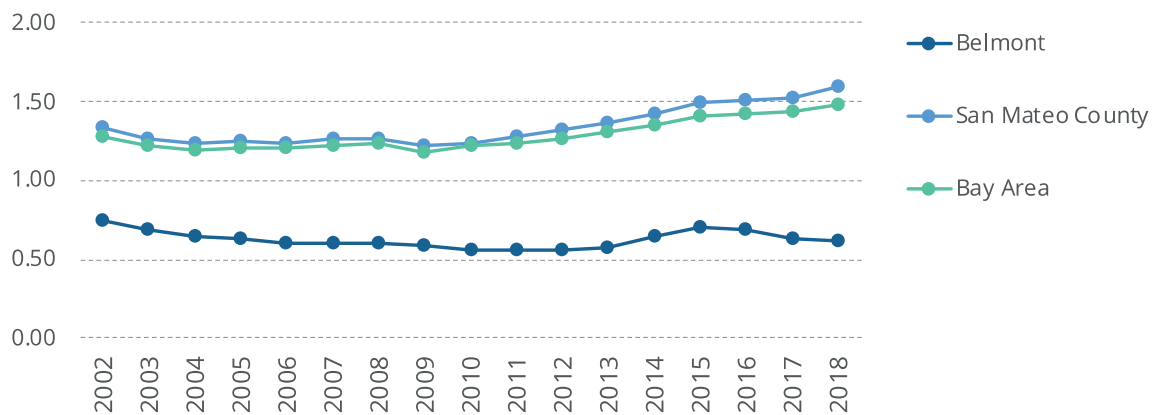
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure III-3.
Job Holders by Industry, Belmont, 2002-2018



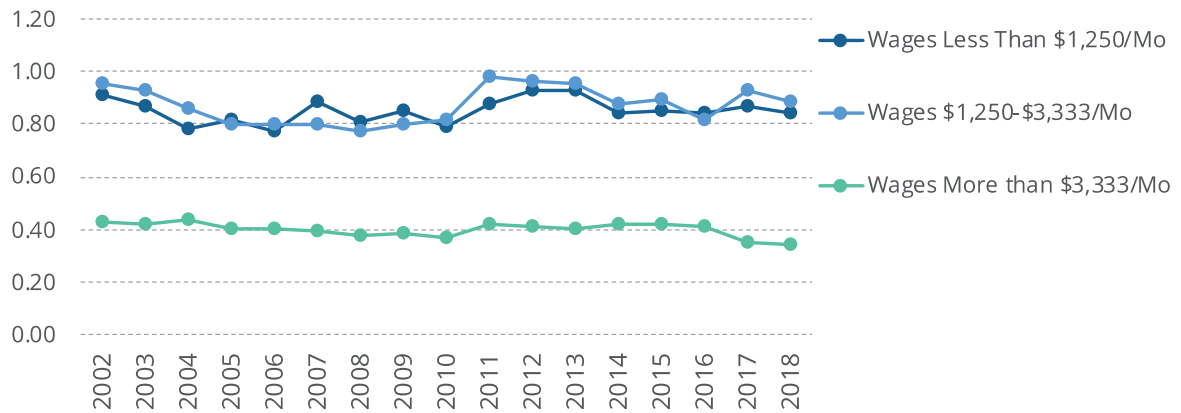
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure III-4.
Jobs to Household Ratio, Belmont, 2002-2018



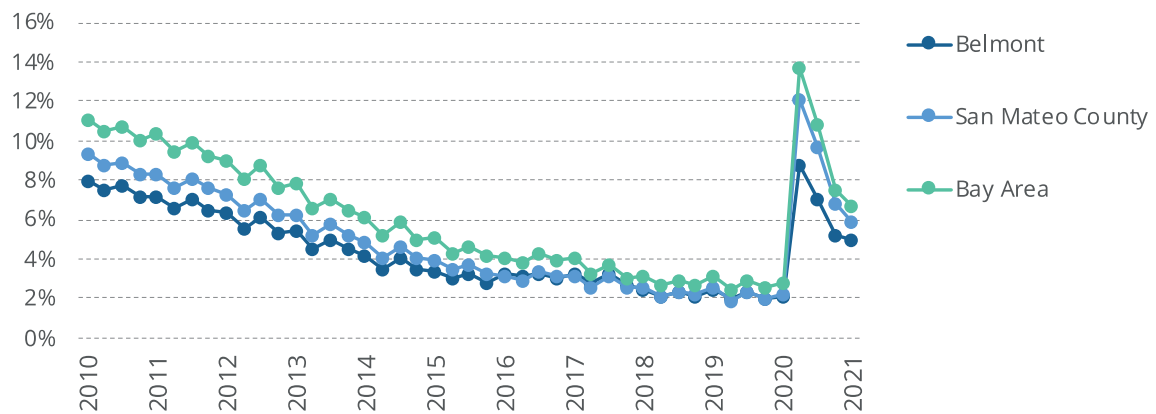
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure III-5.
Jobs to Worker Ratio by Wage, Belmont, 2002-2018



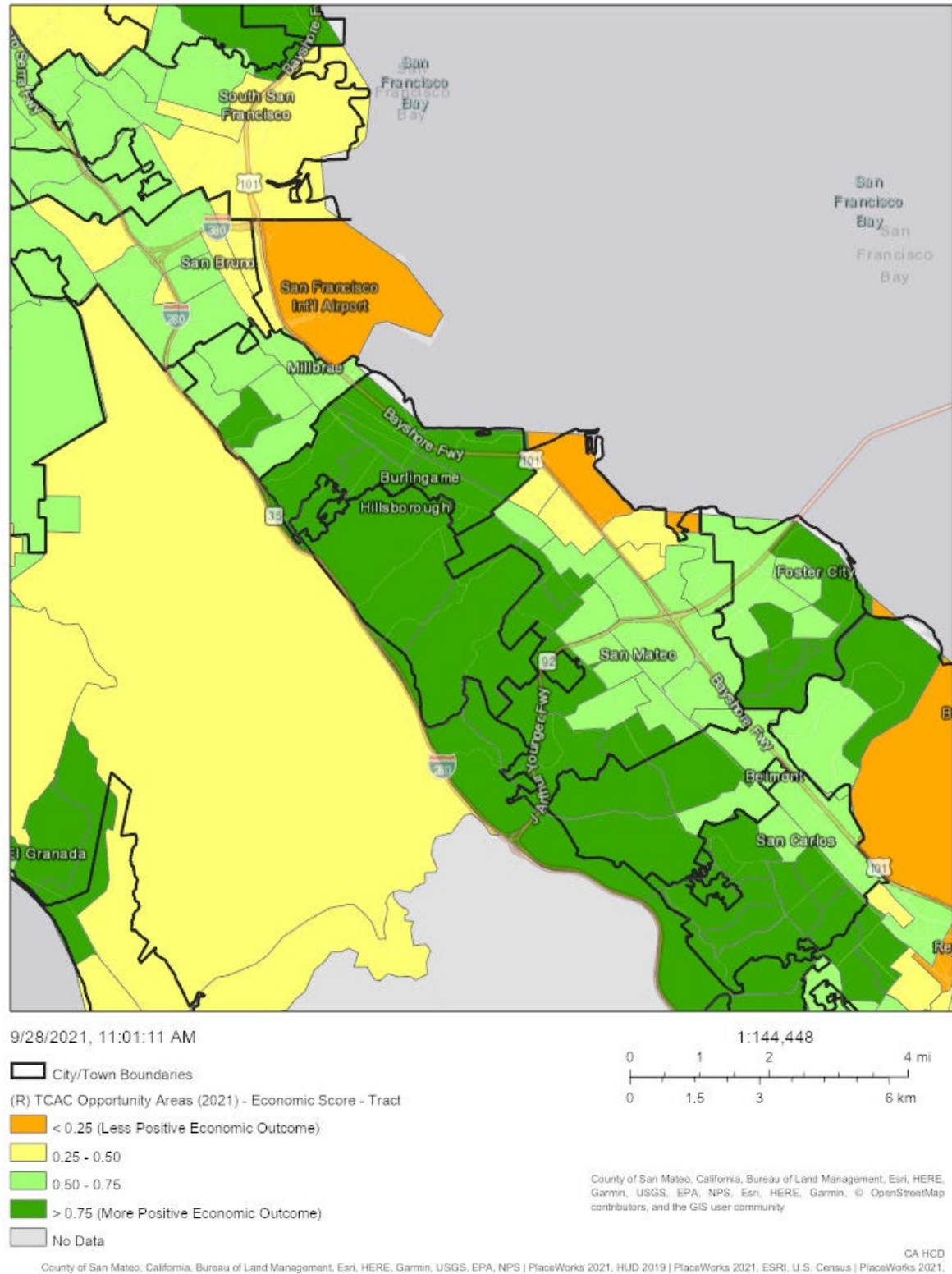
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure III-6.
Unemployment Rate, 2010-2021



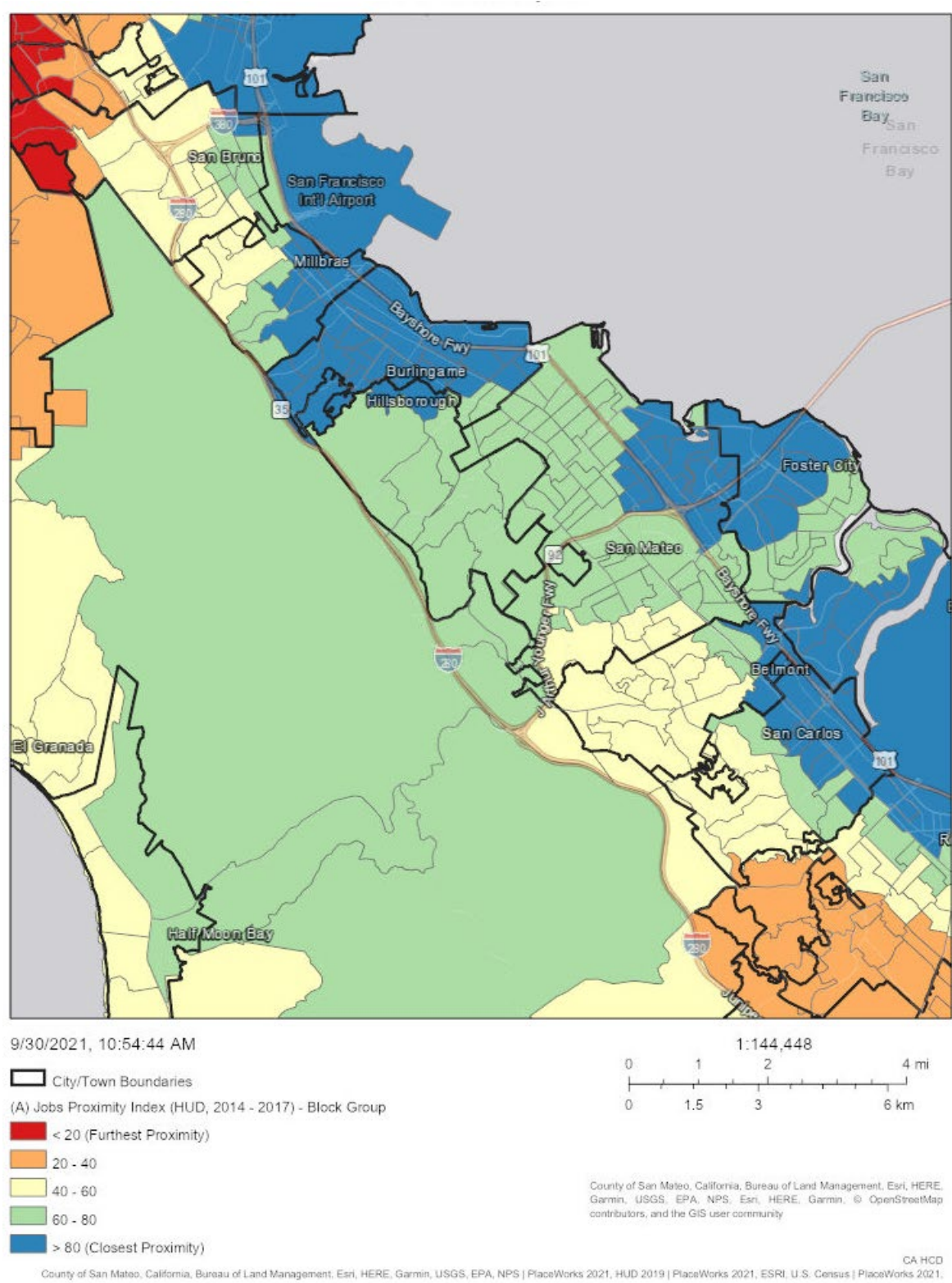
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure III-7.
TCAC Opportunity Areas Economic Score by Census Tract, 2021



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure III-8.
Jobs Proximity Index by Block Group, 2017



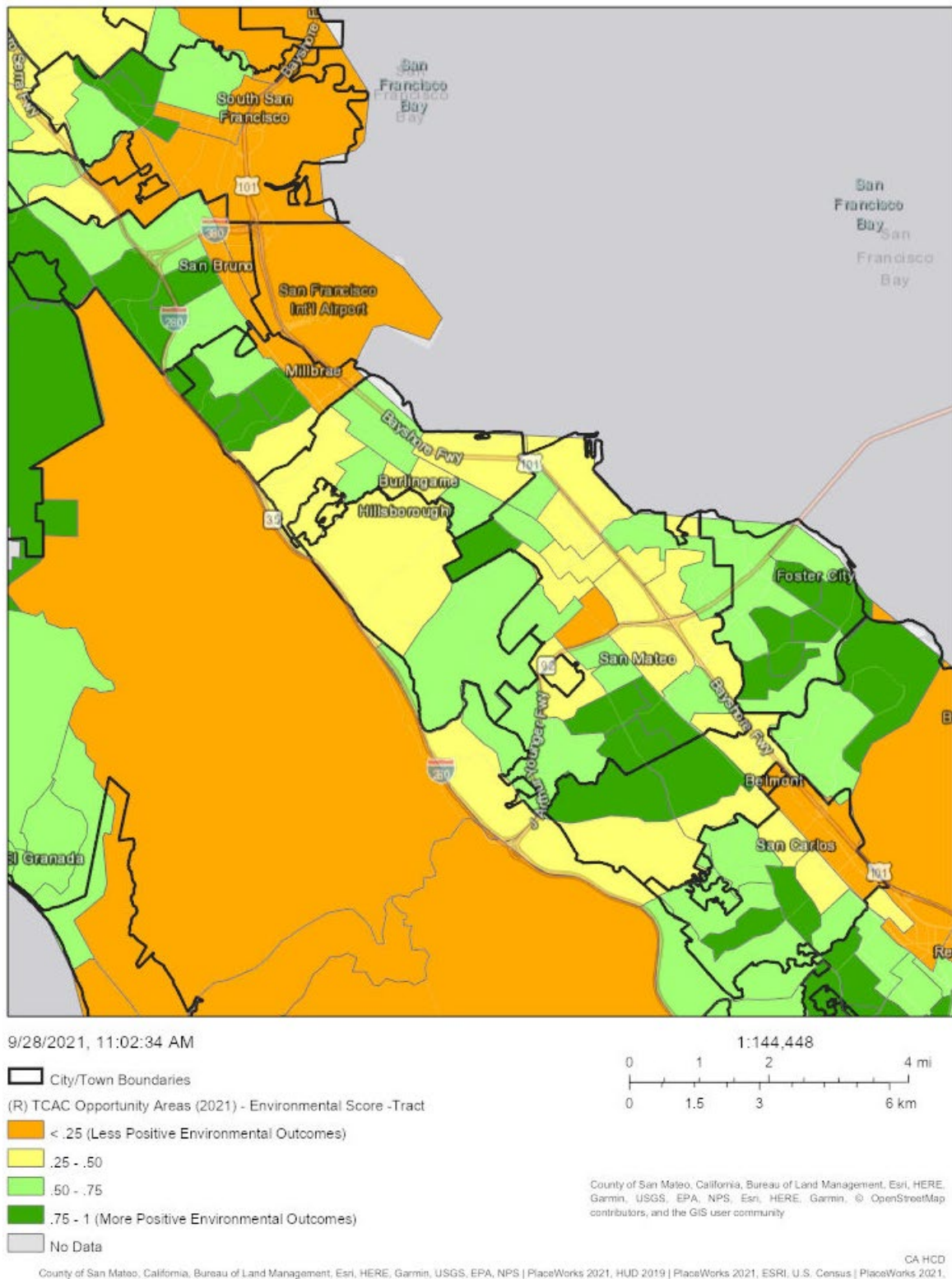
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Transportation

[TCAC's transportation opportunity score and maps were not available at the time of this report]

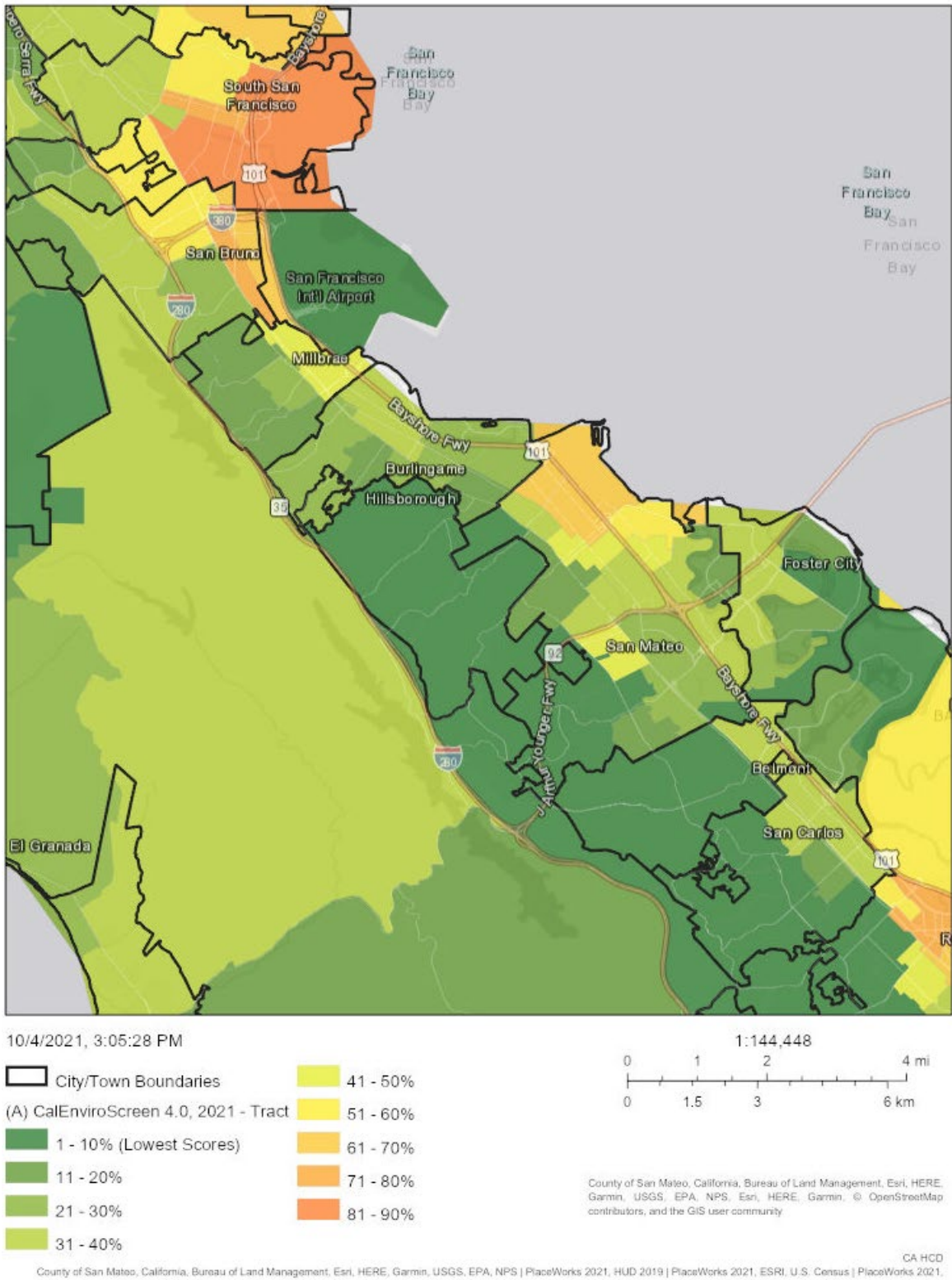
Environment

Figure III-9.
TCAC Opportunity Areas Environmental Score by Census Tract, 2021



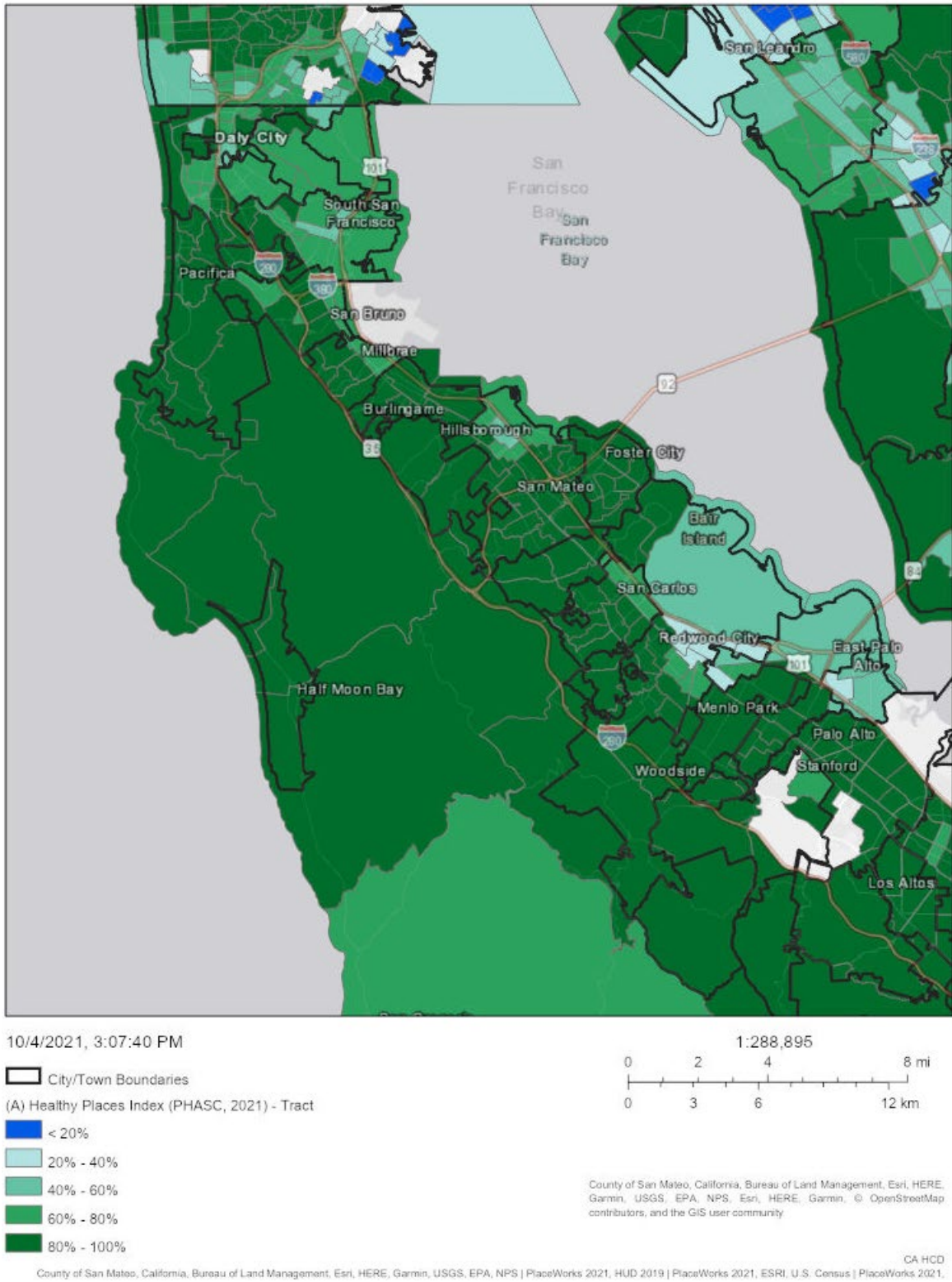
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure III-10.
CalEnviroScreen by Census Tract, 2021



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure III-11.
Healthy Places Index by Census Tract, 2021

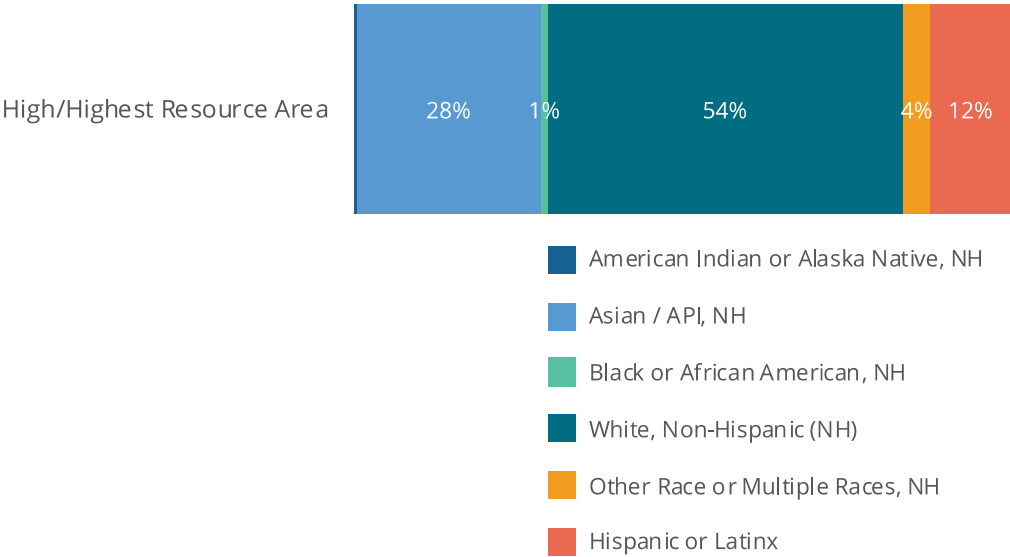


Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Patterns in disparities in access to opportunity.

Figure III-12.

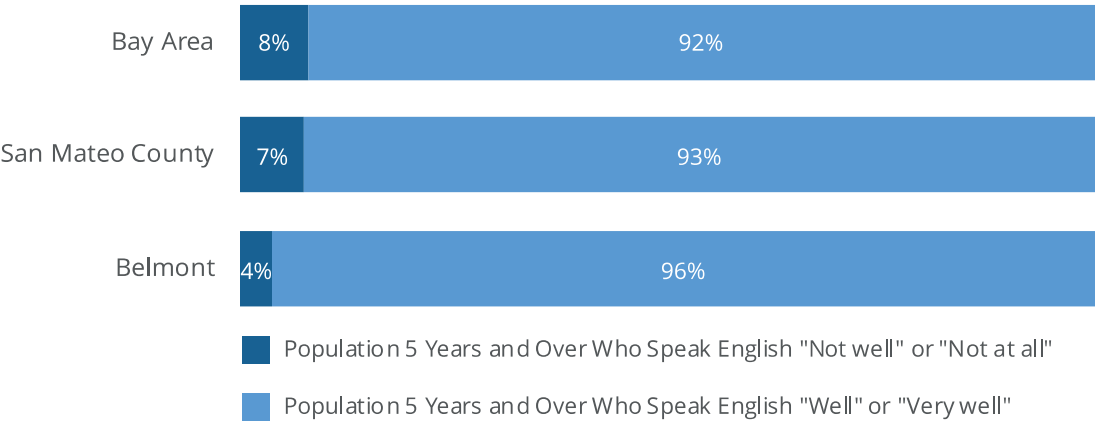
Population Living in Moderate and High Resource Ares by Race and Ethnicity, Belmont, 2019



Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

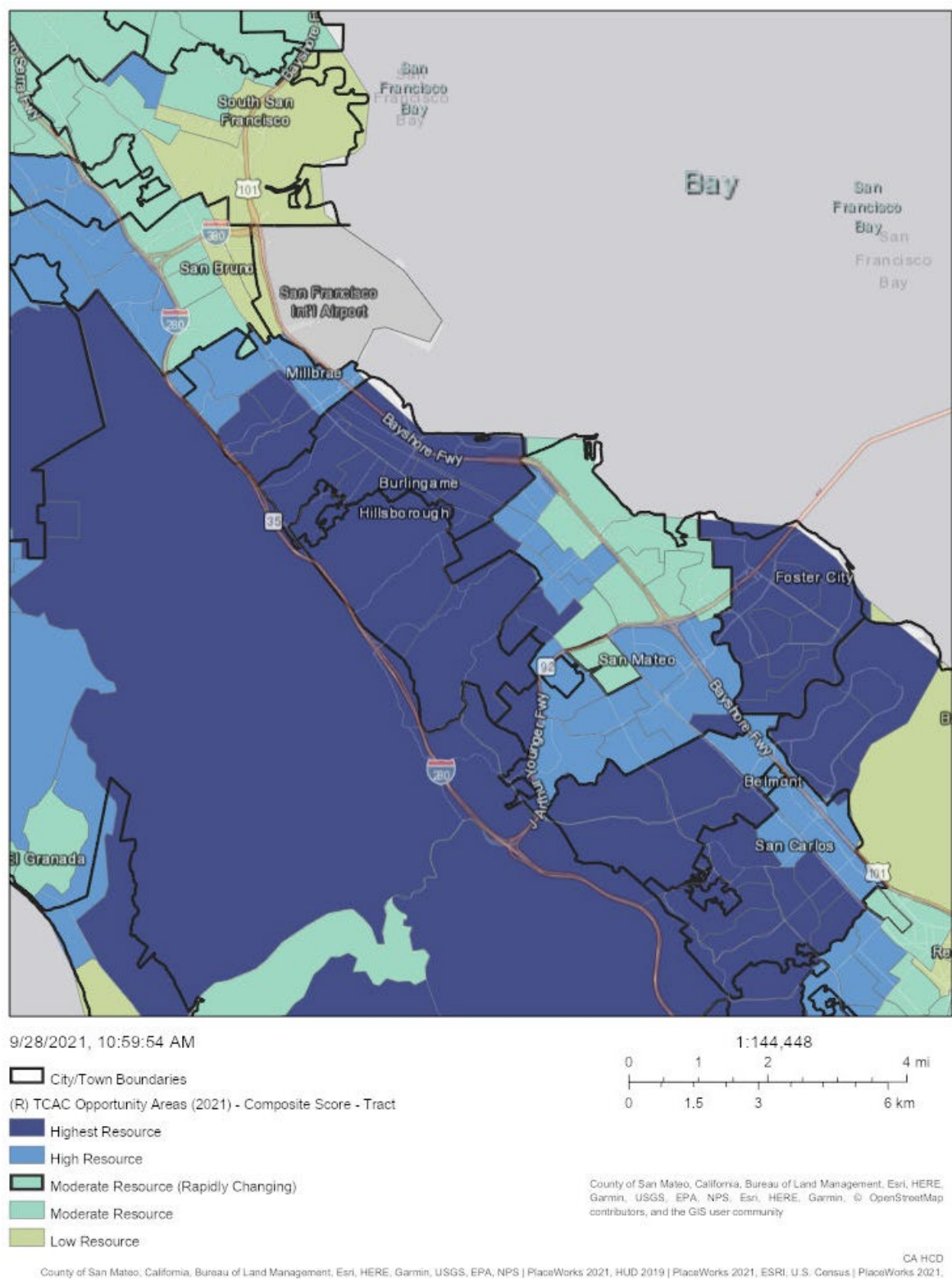
Figure III-13.

Population with Limited English Proficiency, Belmont, 2019



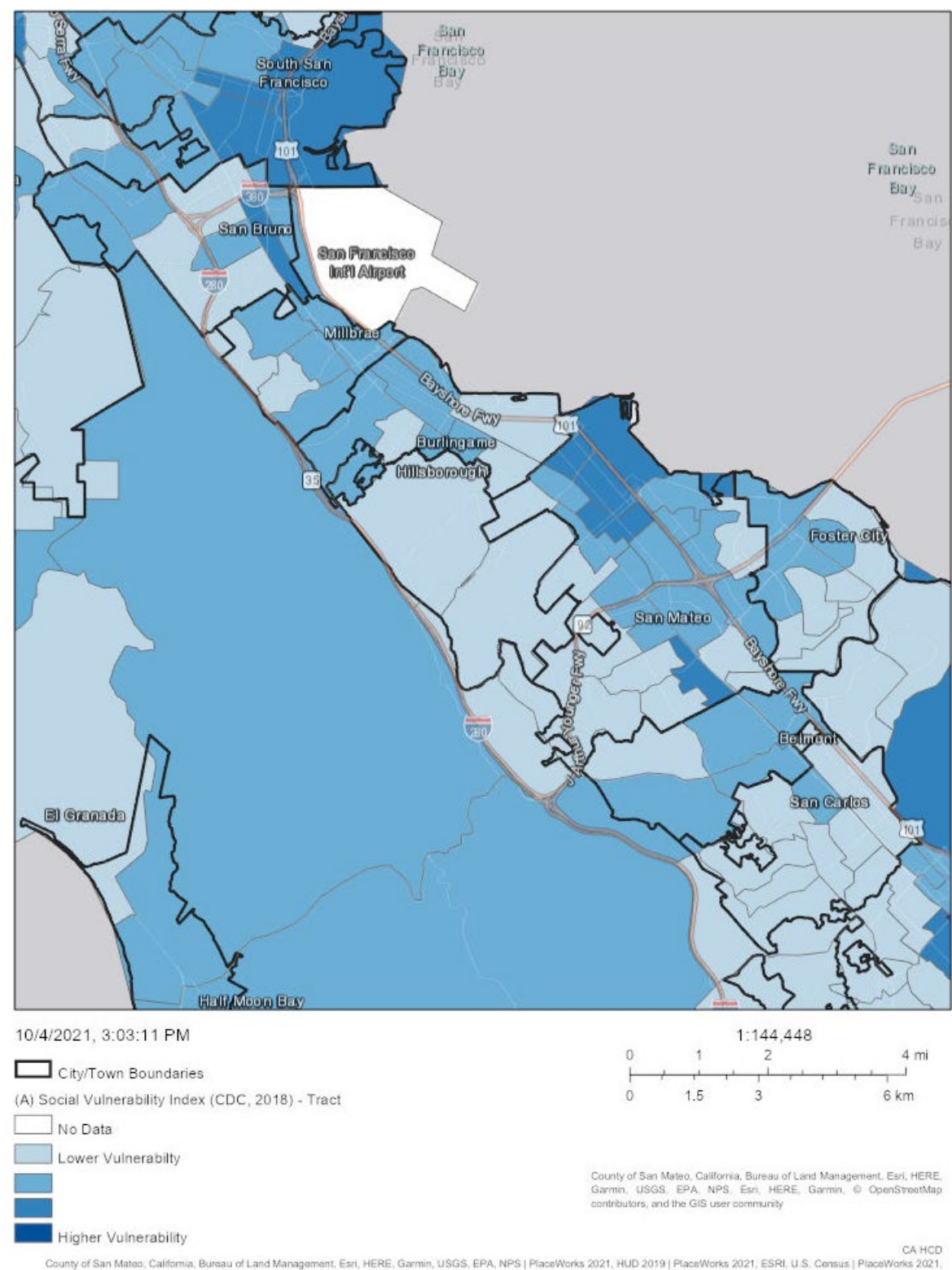
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure III-14.
TCAC Opportunity Areas Composite Score by Census Tract, 2021



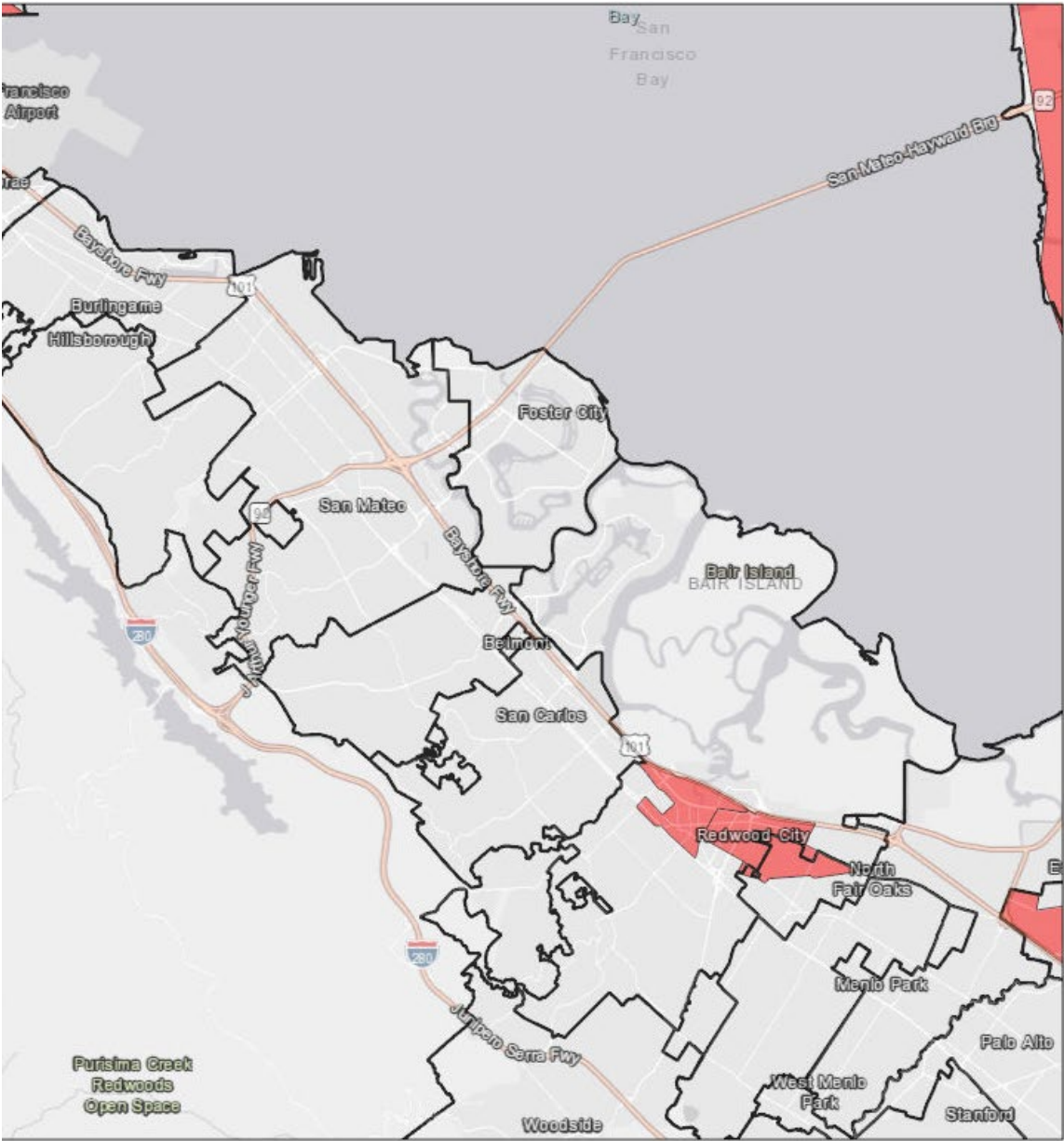
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure III-15.
Social Vulnerability Index by Census Tract, 2018



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure III-16.
SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities



12/9/2021, 12:38:26 PM

City/Town Boundaries
 (A) SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities

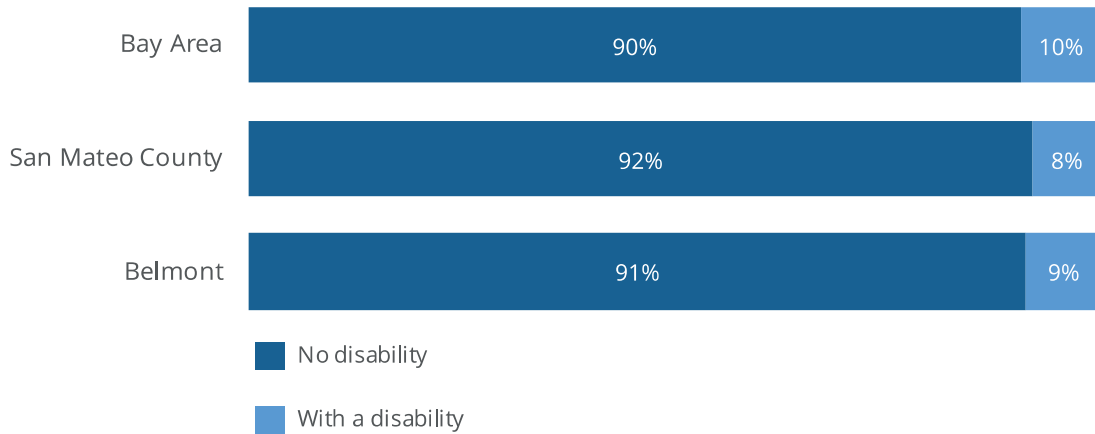
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 0 1 2 4 mi
 0 1.5 3 6 km

Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, Redwood City, County of San Mateo, California, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS

Redwood City, County of San Mateo, California, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS | PlaceWorks 2021, HUD 2019 | PlaceWorks 2021, ESRI, U.S. Census | CA HCD

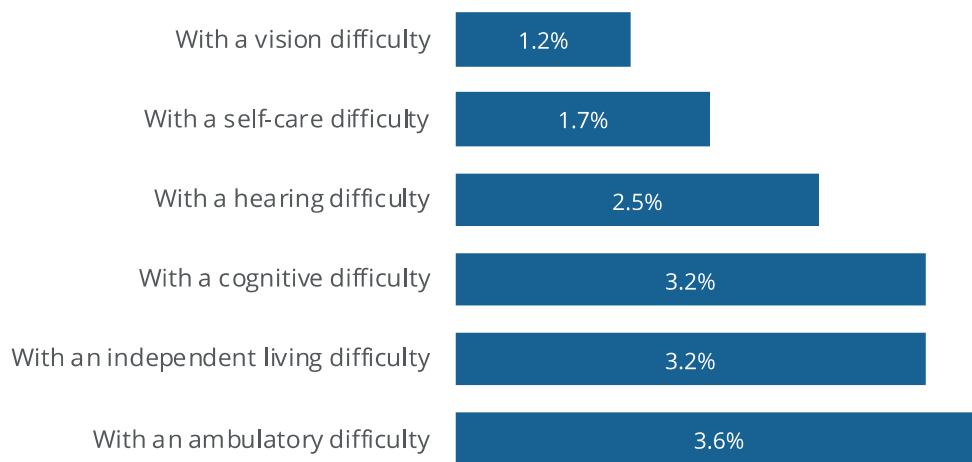
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Disparities in access to opportunity for persons with disabilities.
Figure III-17.
Population by Disability Status, Belmont, 2019



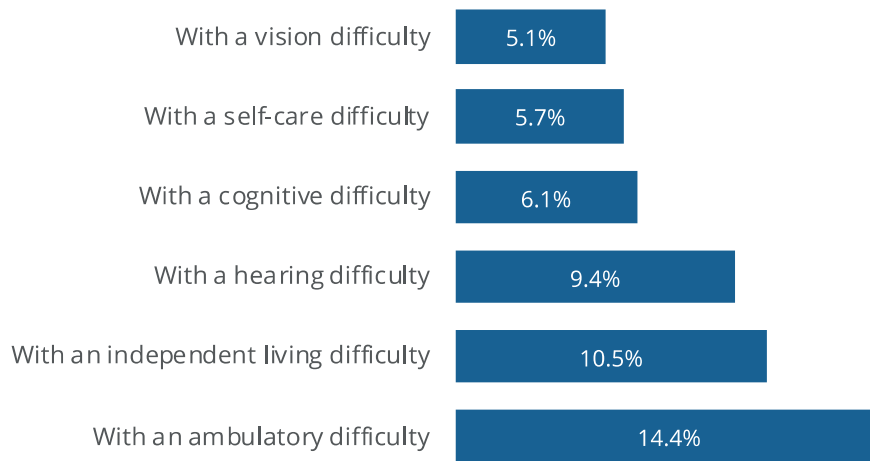
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure III-18.
Disability by Type for the Non-Institutionalized Population 18 Years and Over, Belmont, 2019



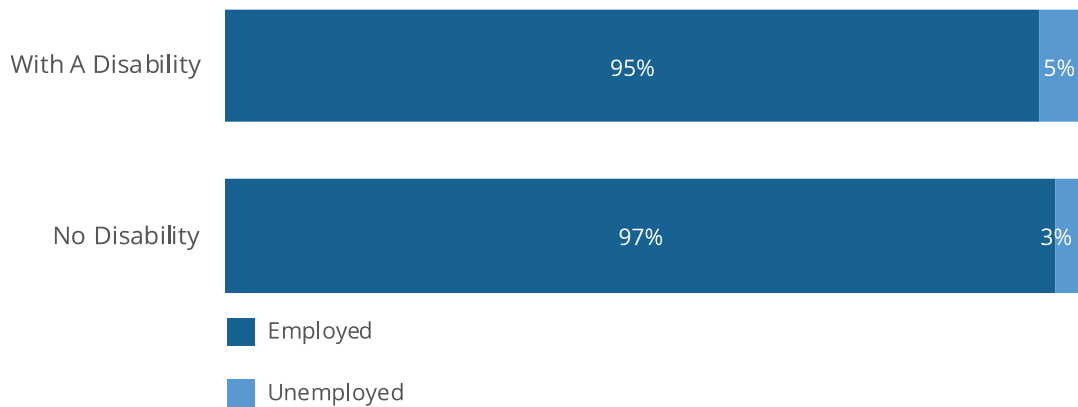
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure III-19.
Disability by Type for Seniors (65 years and over), Belmont, 2019



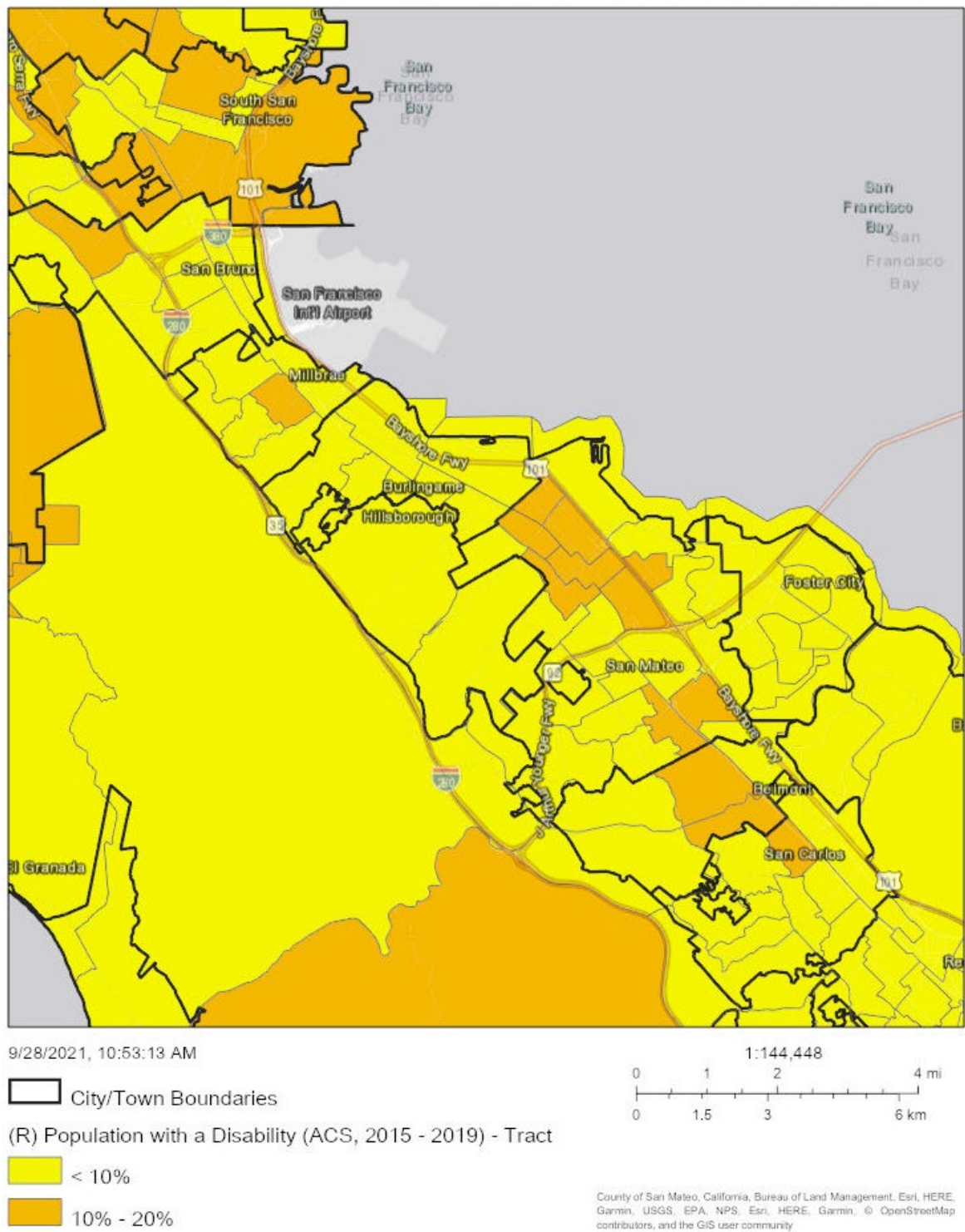
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure III-20.
Employment by Disability Status, Belmont, 2019



Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure III-21.
Share of Population with a Disability by Census Tract, 2019



CA HCD
 County of San Mateo, California, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS | PlaceWorks 2021, HUD 2019 | PlaceWorks 2021, ESRI, U.S. Census | PlaceWorks 2021.
 Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure III-22 [PLACEHOLDER] San Mateo County Housing Policies and Programs Analysis

[Updated Matrix Available December 2021]

San Mateo County Housing Policies and Programs

Compiled by the Association of Bay Area Governments, February 2016 update; revised July 2016 by San Mateo County staff with updates from 21 Elements

Affordable Housing Policies and Programs	Atterton	Belmont	Bridgman	Burlingame	Colma	Daly City	East Palo Alto	Foster City	Half Moon Bay*	Hillsborough	Menlo Park	Millbrae*	Pacific	Portola Valley*	Redwood City	San Bruno*	San Carlos	San Mateo	South San Francisco	Woodside	San Mateo County
Reduced Parking Requirements	N	UC	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	UC	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Streamlined Permitting Process	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	UC	N	N	Y	N	N
Graduated Density Bonus (parcel assembly)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Form-based codes	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Mixed Use Zoning	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Housing Overlay Zone	N	N	N	Y	N	N	UC	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	UC	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Density Bonus Ordinances	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Inclusionary/Below Market Rate Housing Policy	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Condominium Conversion Ordinance	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Just Cause Evictions	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Rent Stabilization	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Acquisition/Rehabilitation/ Conversion Program	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Preservation of Mobile Homes (Rent Stabilization ordinance)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
SRO Preservation Ordinances	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Homeowner Rehabilitation program	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Other Anti-Displacement Strategies	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Reduced Fees or Waivers	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	UC	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
General Fund Allocation Incl. former RDA																					
"Boomerang" Funds	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	UC	N	N	N	N
In-Lieu Fees (Inclusionary Zoning)	N	N	N	UC	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Housing Development Impact Fee	N	UC	Y	UC	UC	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	UC	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Commercial Development Impact Fee	N	UC	N	UC	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	UC	UC	UC	UC	N	Y
Other taxes or fees dedicated to housing	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Locally Funded Homebuyer Assistance Programs	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	UC	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tenant Based Assistance	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Home sharing programs	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Has Public Housing? (Y/N)	N	N	N	N	N/A	Y	N	N	N/A	N	N	N/A	N	N/A	N	N/A	N	N	N/A	N	Y
Has Group Homes? (Y/N)	Y	N	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	N	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	N	Y
Has a Second Unit Ordinance? (Y/N)	Y	N	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y
Has Emergency Shelters? (Y/N)	N	N	N	N	N/A	N	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	N	N/A	Y	N/A	N	Y	N/A	N	Y
Has Affordable Housing Complexes? (Y/N)	N	N	Y	N	N/A	Y	Y	N	N/A	N	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	N	Y

ABAG tracked thirty housing policy and program types that represent the most prevalent and important strategies for fostering development of both market rate and affordable housing units. ABAG Staff compiled a summary of policies adopted by each jurisdiction based on the jurisdiction's certified 2007-2014 housing element, and sent the summary to local staff for verification. We have indicated instances in which we were not able to verify or obtain information.

Legend:

Y: The policy or program is currently in effect in the jurisdiction
N: The policy or program is not in effect in the jurisdiction
UC: The policy or program is currently under consideration by the jurisdiction
N/A: Indicates information was unavailable for jurisdiction

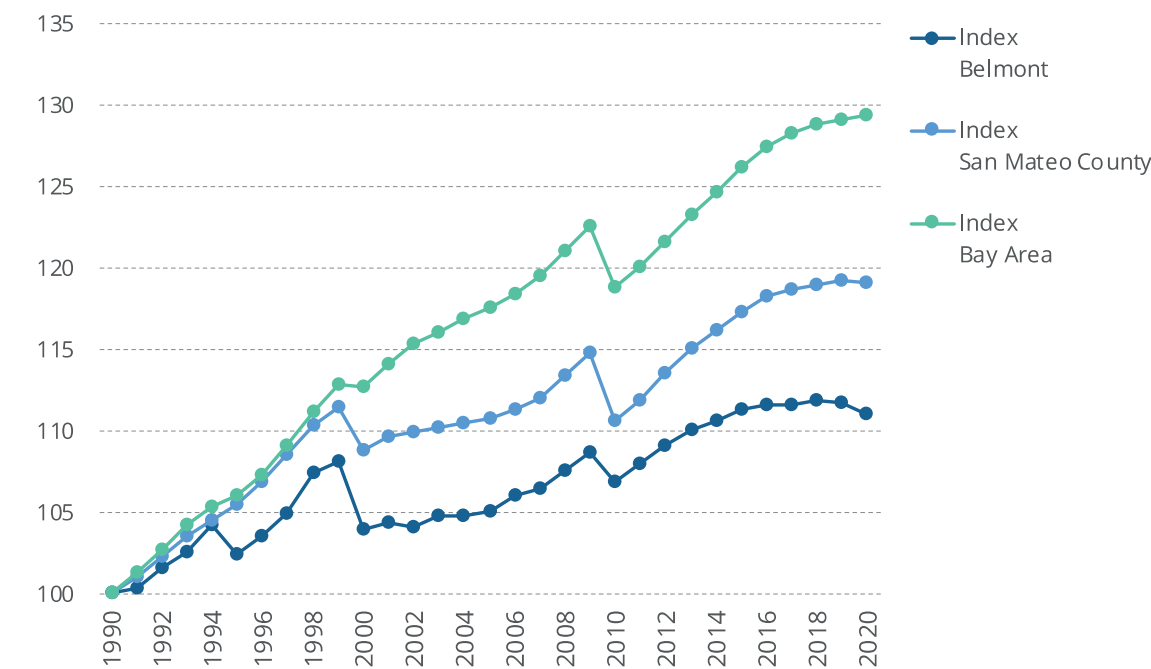
Source: ABAG.

SECTION IV. Disproportionate Housing Needs

Housing needs.

Figure IV-1.

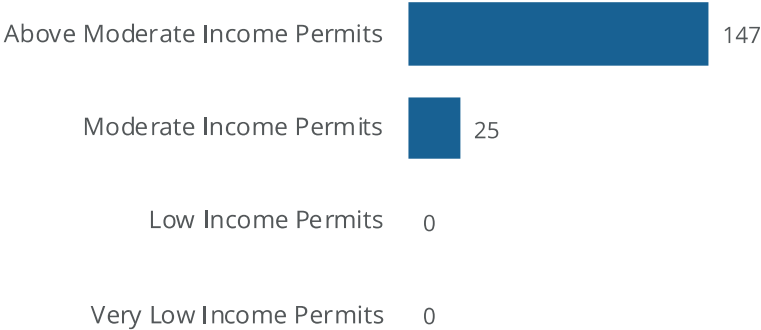
Population Indexed to 1990



Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

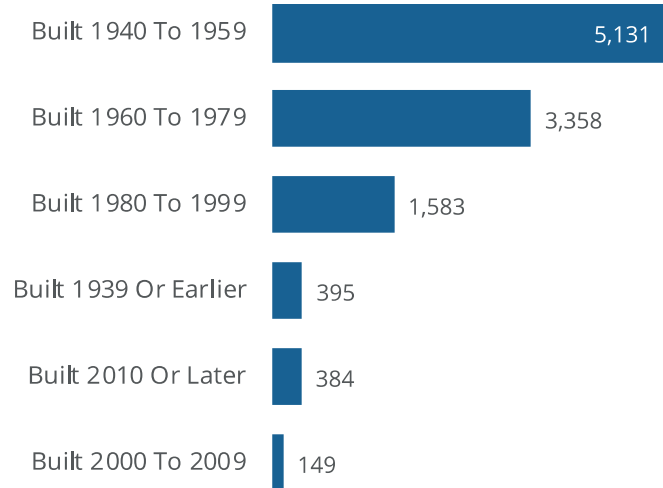
Figure IV-2.
Housing Permits
Issued by Income
Group, Belmont,
2015-2019

Source:
ABAG Housing Needs Data
Workbook

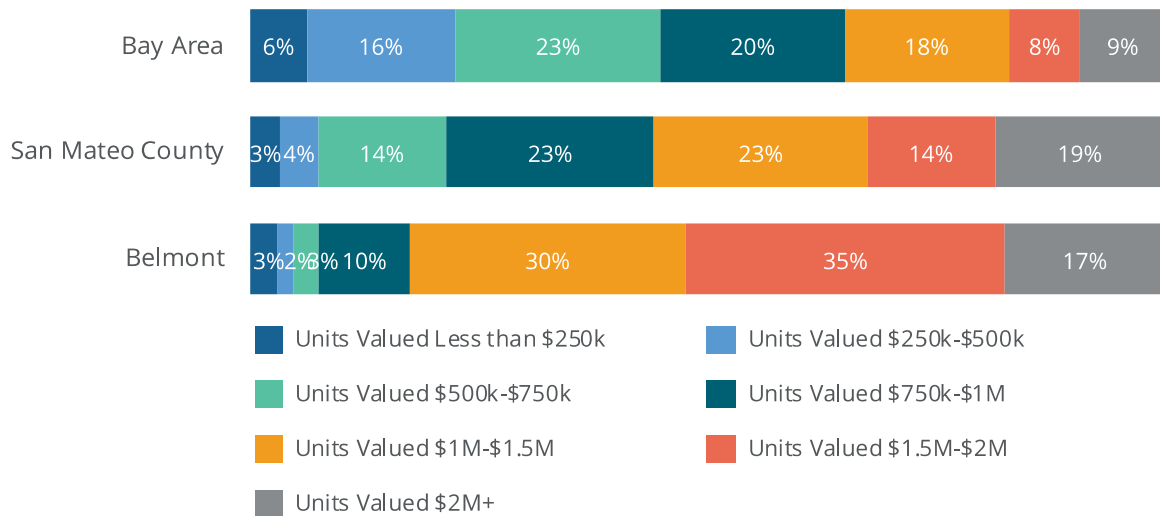


**Figure IV-3.
Housing Units by Year
Built, Belmont**

Source:
ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

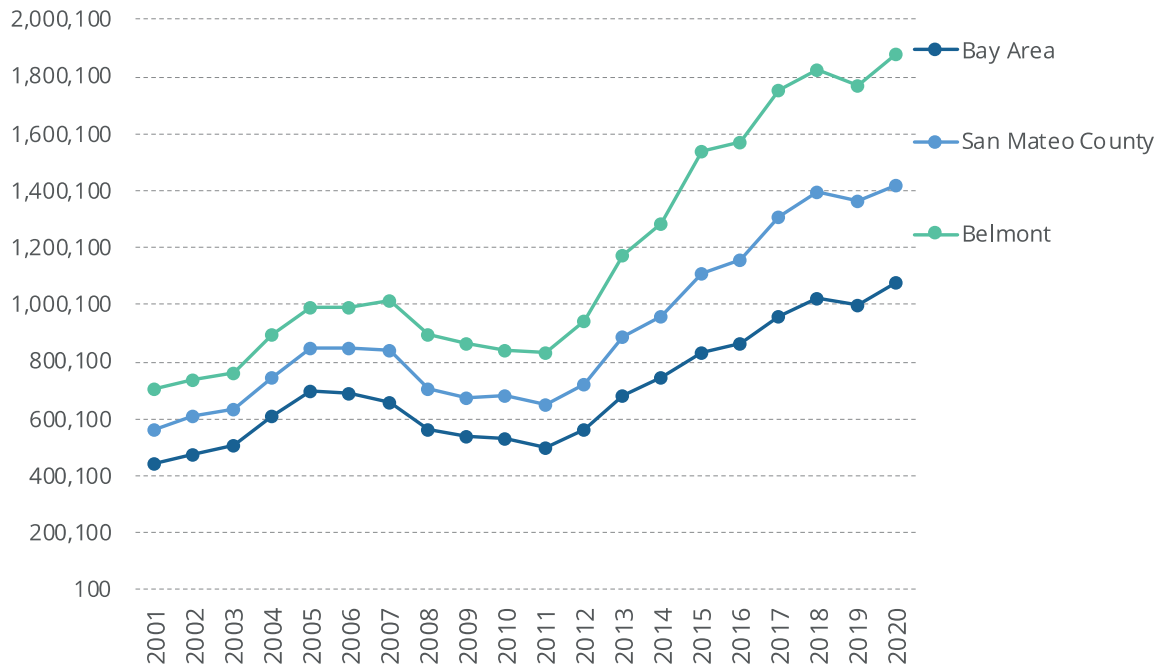


**Figure IV-4.
Distribution of Home Value for Owner Occupied Units, 2019**



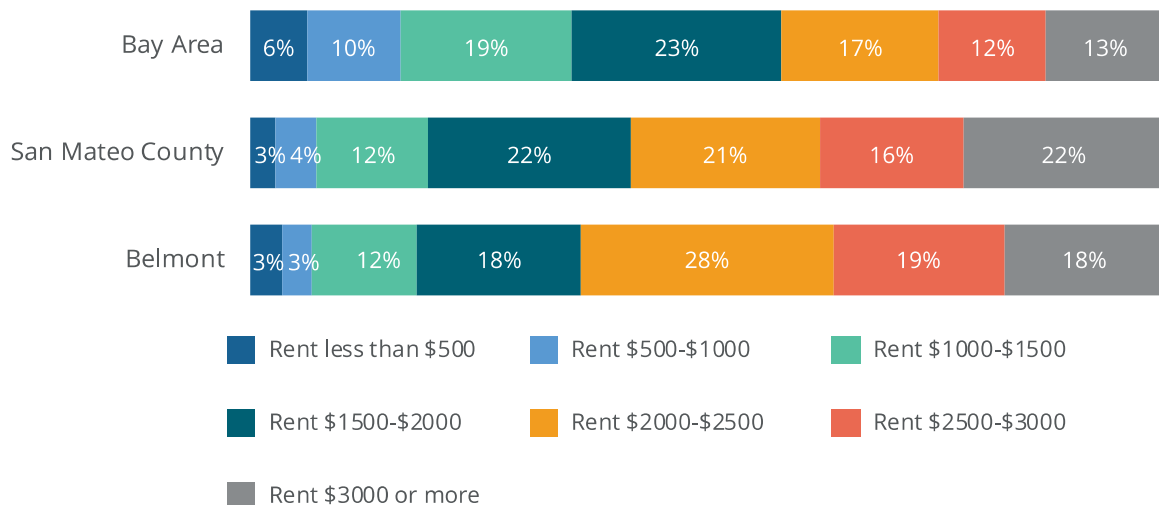
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-5.
Zillow Home Value Index, 2001-2020



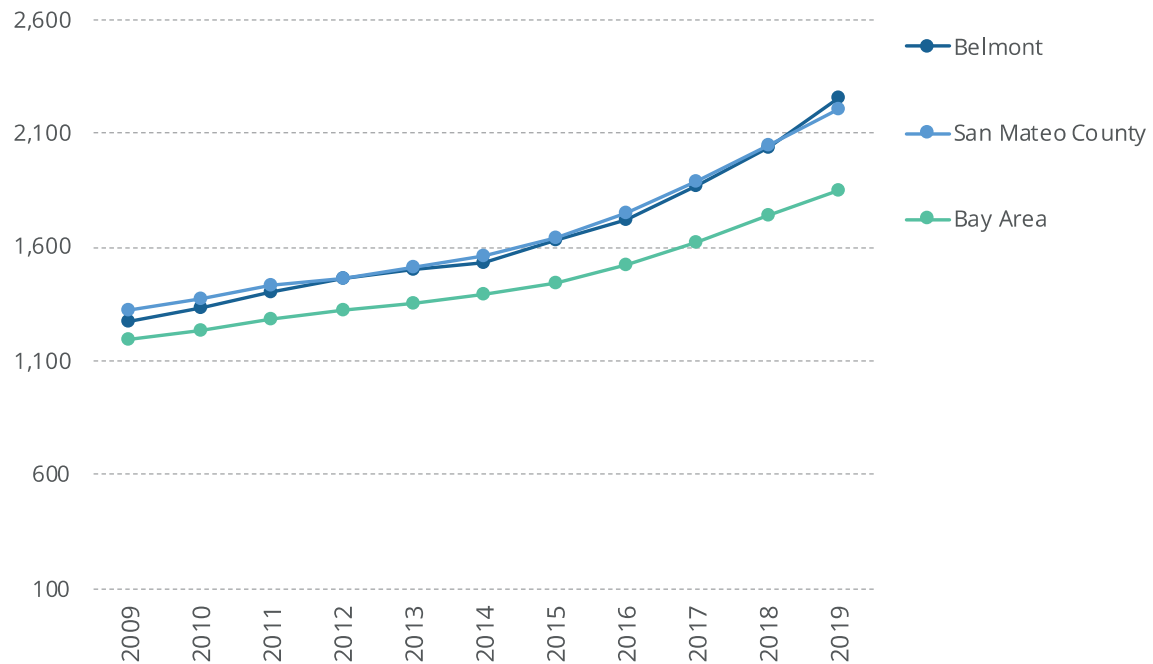
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-6.
Distribution of Contract Rents for Renter Occupied Units, 2019



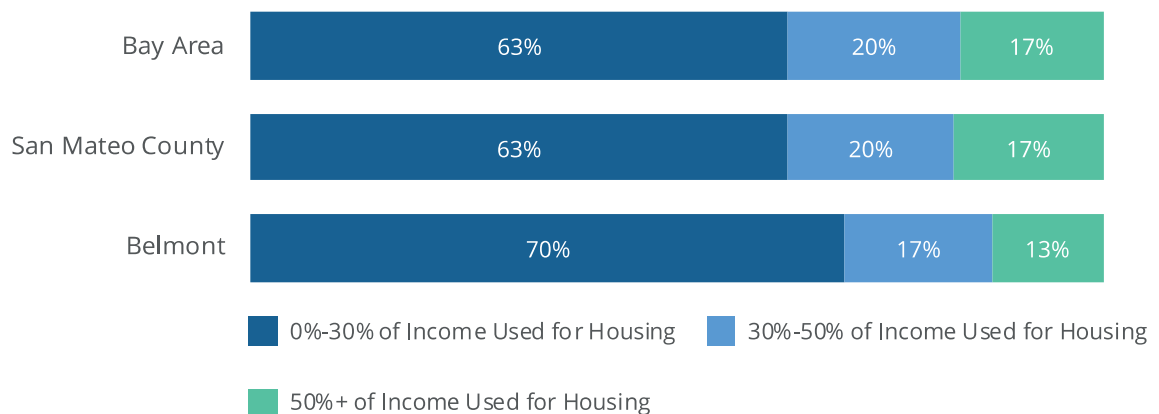
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-7.
Median Contract Rent, 2009-2019



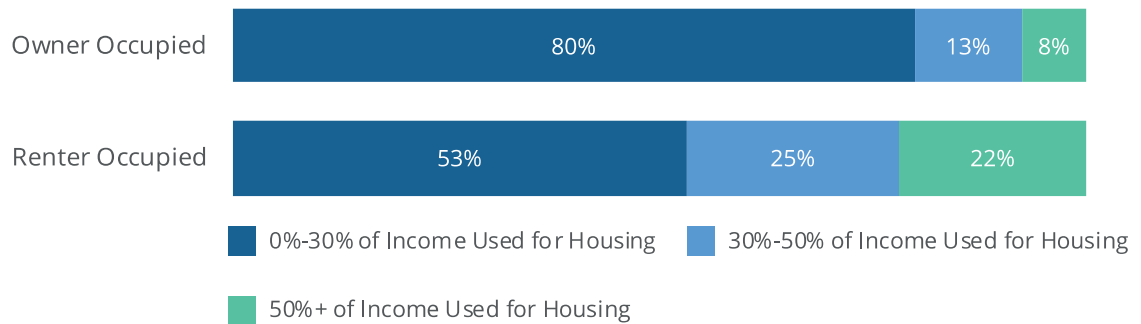
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Cost burden and severe cost burden.
Figure IV-8.
Overpayment (Cost Burden) by Jurisdiction, 2019



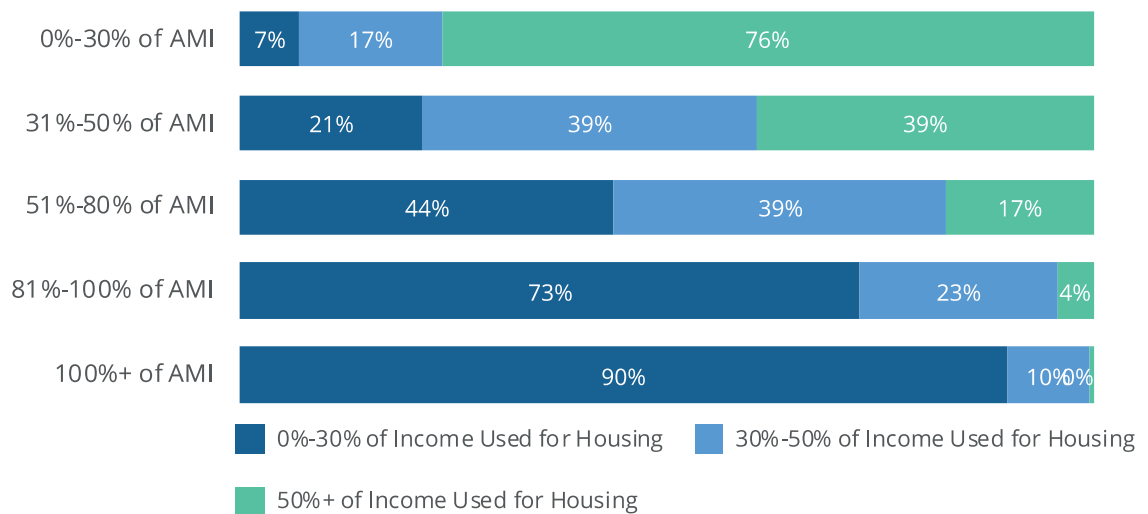
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-9.
Overpayment (Cost Burden) by Tenure, Belmont, 2019



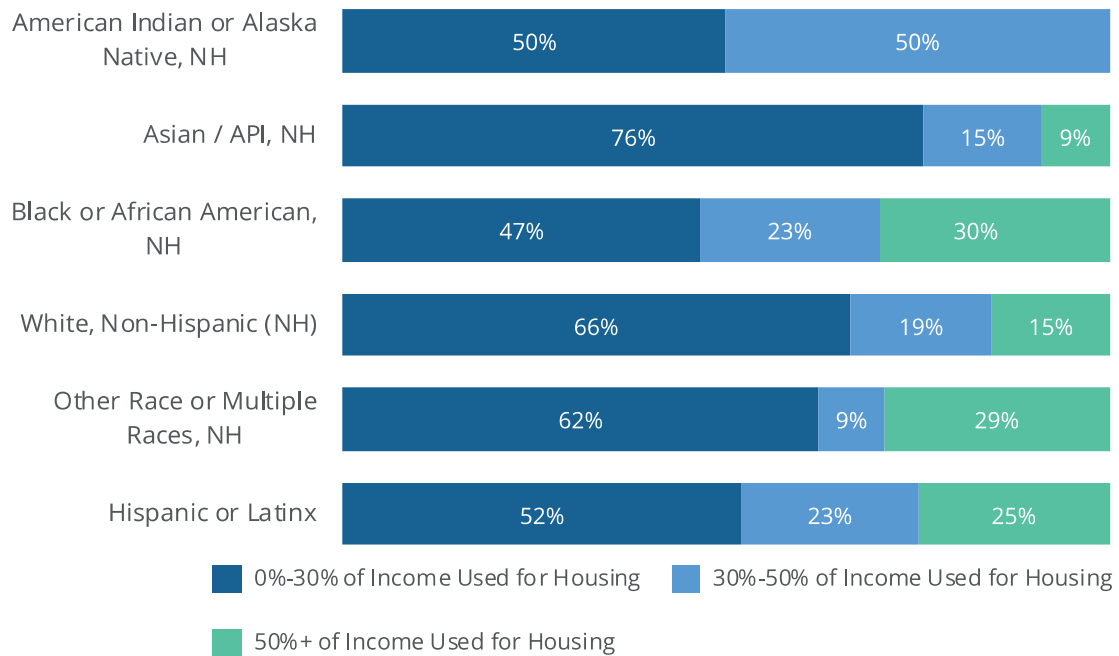
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-10.
Overpayment (Cost Burden) by Area Median Income (AMI), Belmont, 2019



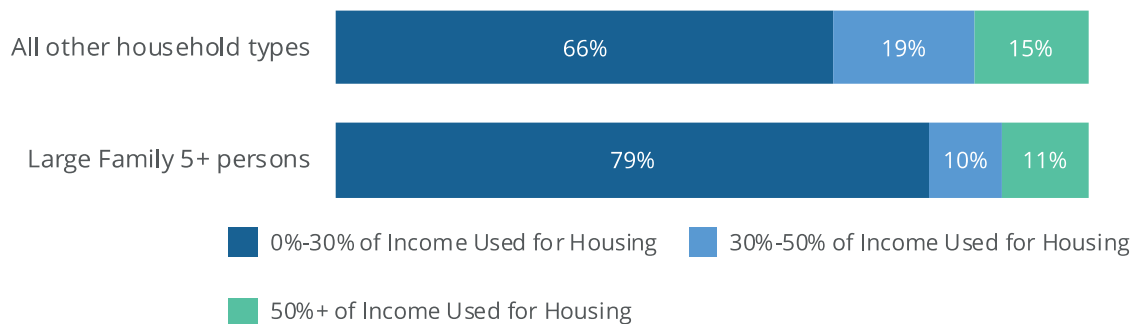
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-11.
Overpayment (Cost Burden) by Race and Ethnicity, Belmont, 2019



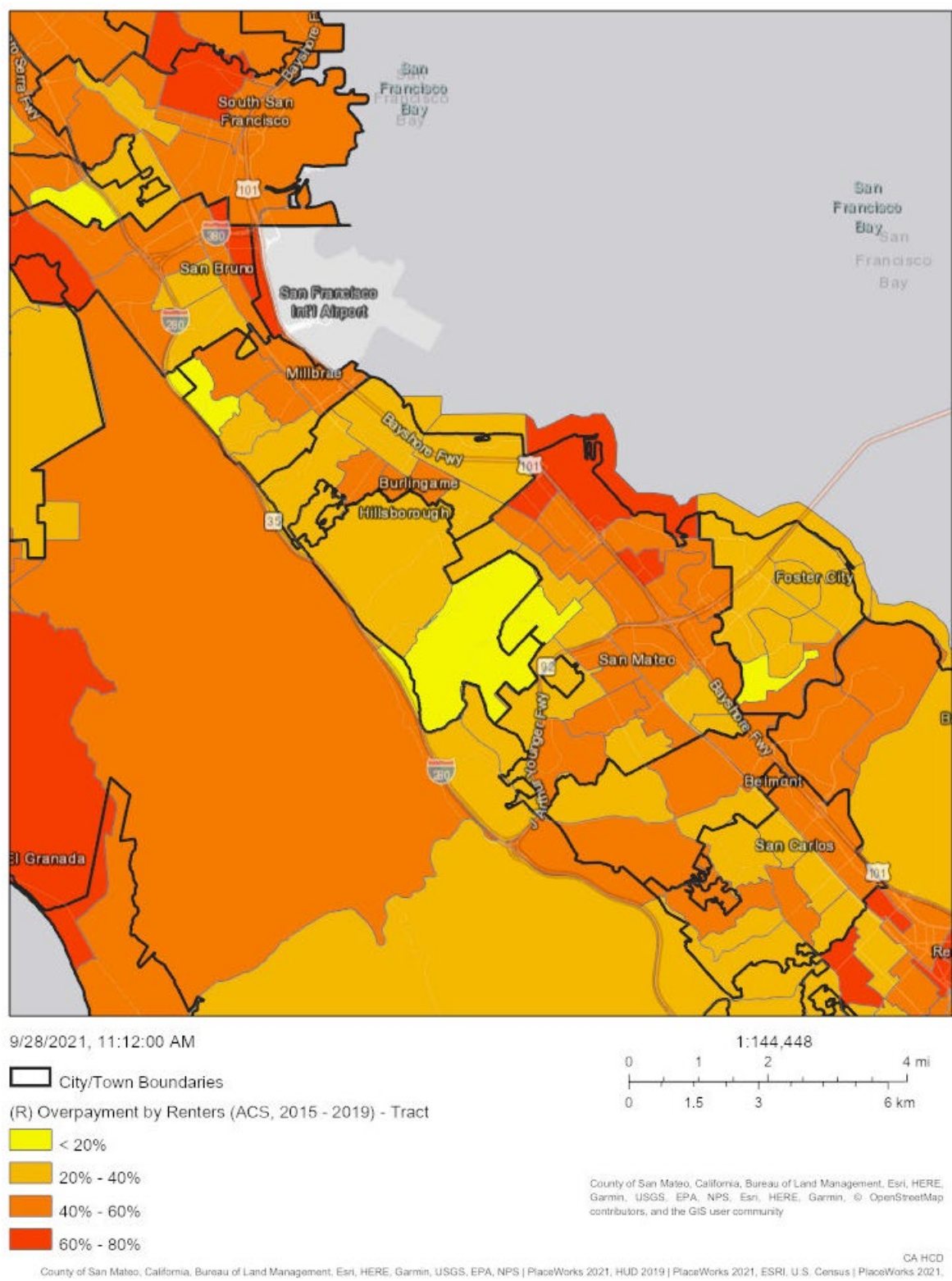
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-12.
Overpayment (Cost Burden) by Family Size, Belmont, 2019



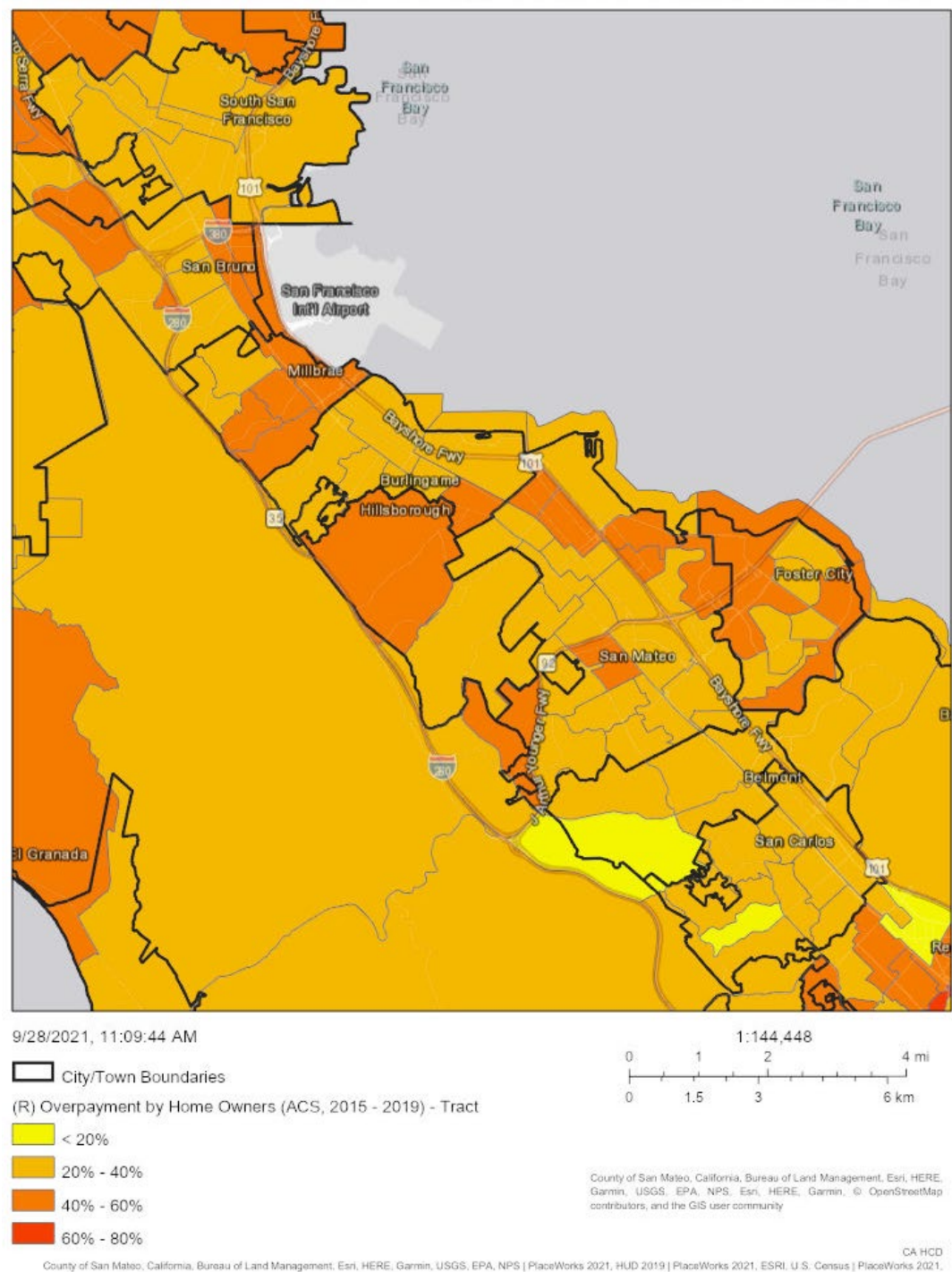
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-13.
Overpayment (Cost Burden) for Renter Households by Census Tract, 2019



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure IV-14.
Overpayment (Cost Burden) for Owner Households by Census Tract, 2019

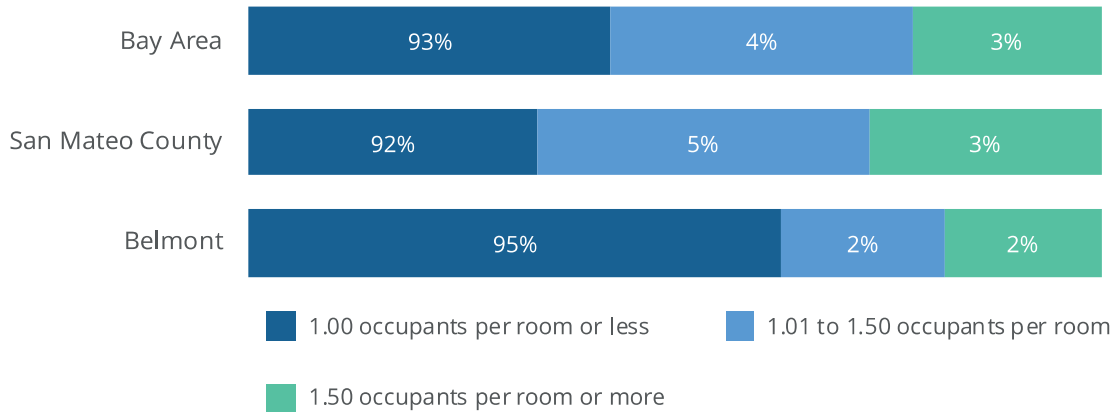


Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Overcrowding.

Figure IV-15.

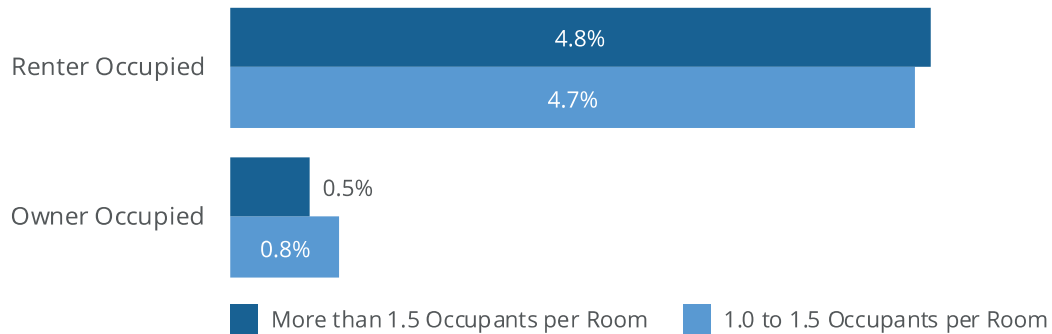
Occupants per Room by Jurisdiction, 2019



Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

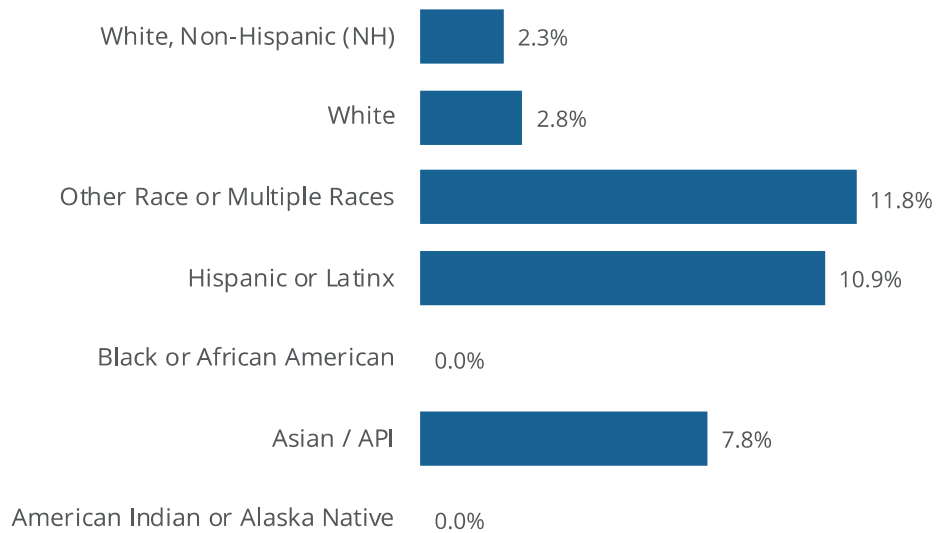
Figure IV-16.

Occupants per Room by Tenure, Belmont, 2019



Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

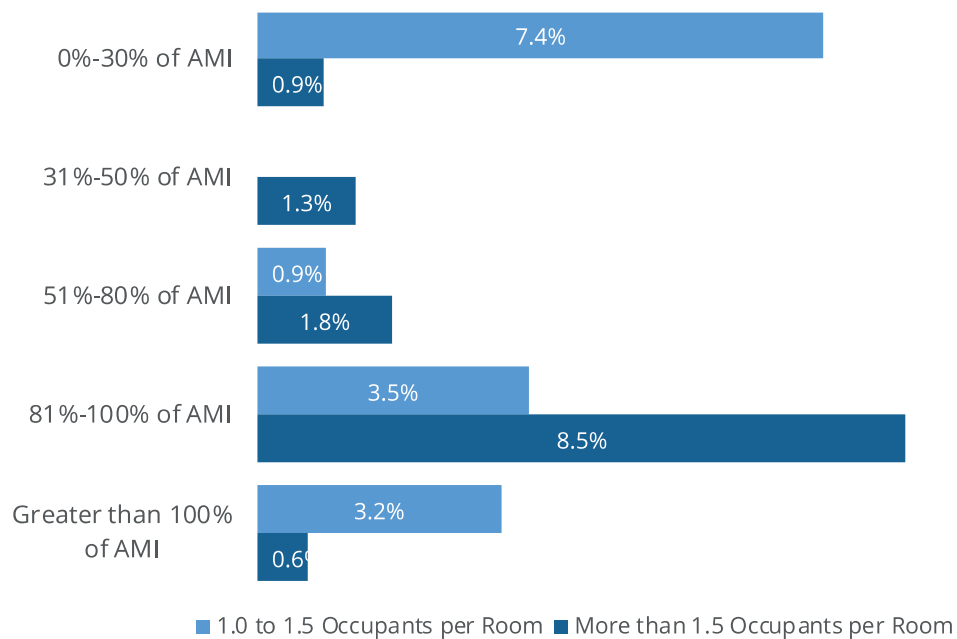
Figure IV-17.
Overcrowding by Race and Ethnicity, Belmont, 2019



Note: Overcrowding is indicated by more than 1 person per room.

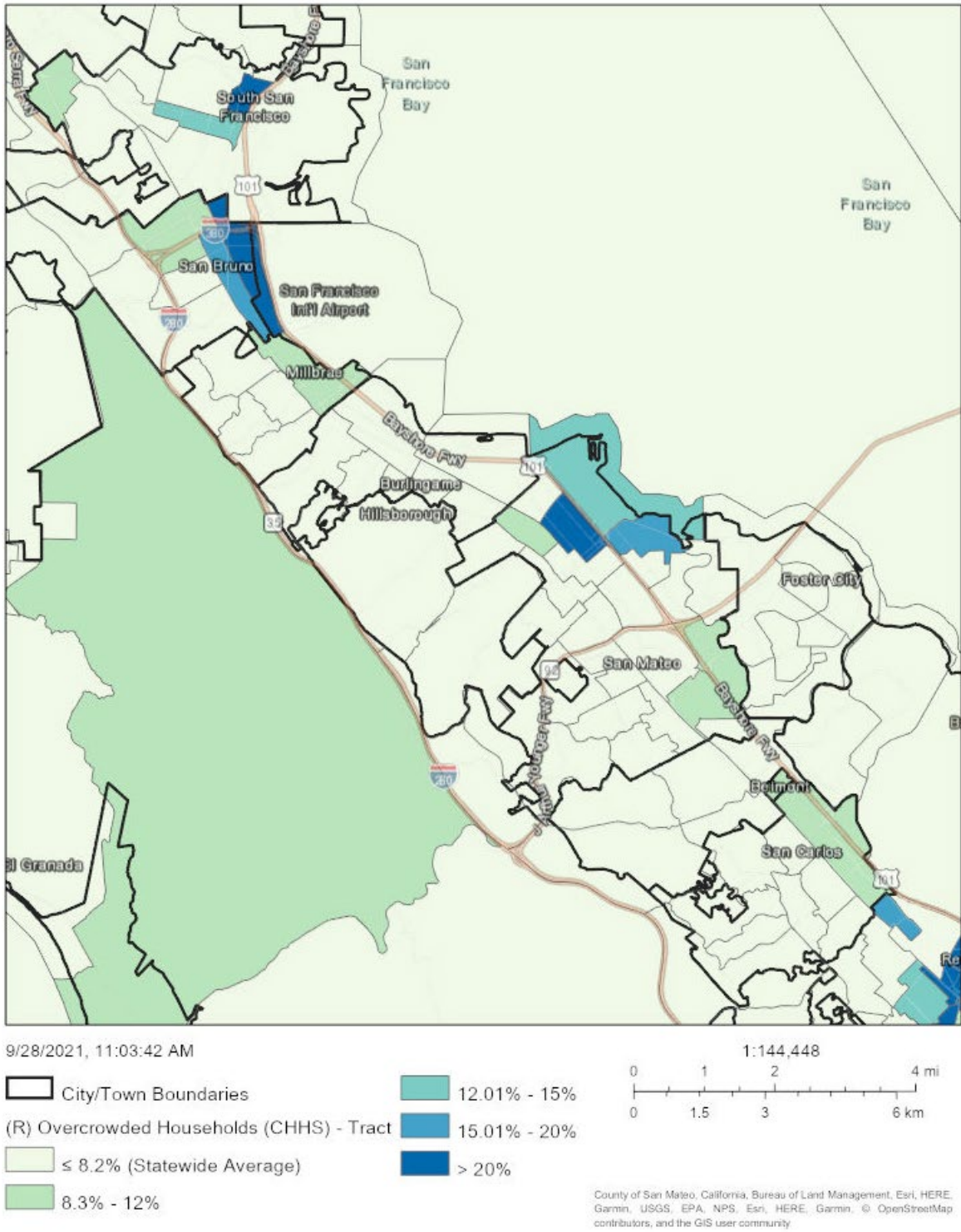
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-18.
Occupants per Room by AMI, Belmont, 2019



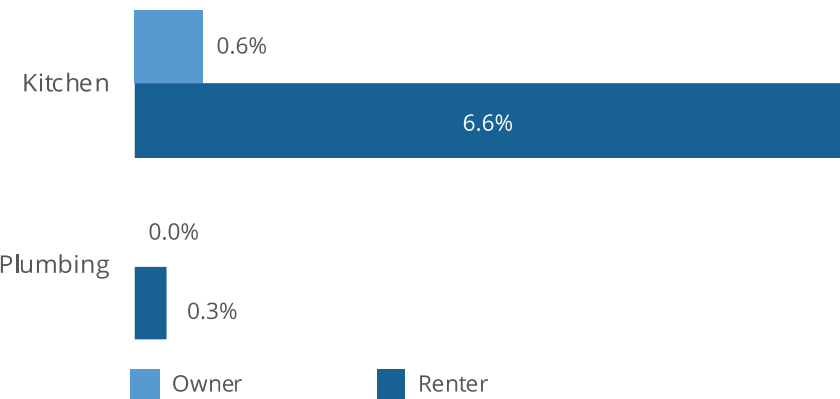
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-19.
Overcrowded Households by Census Tract, 2019



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Substandard housing.
Figure IV-20.
Percent of Units Lacking Complete Kitchen and Plumbing Facilities,
Belmont, 2019



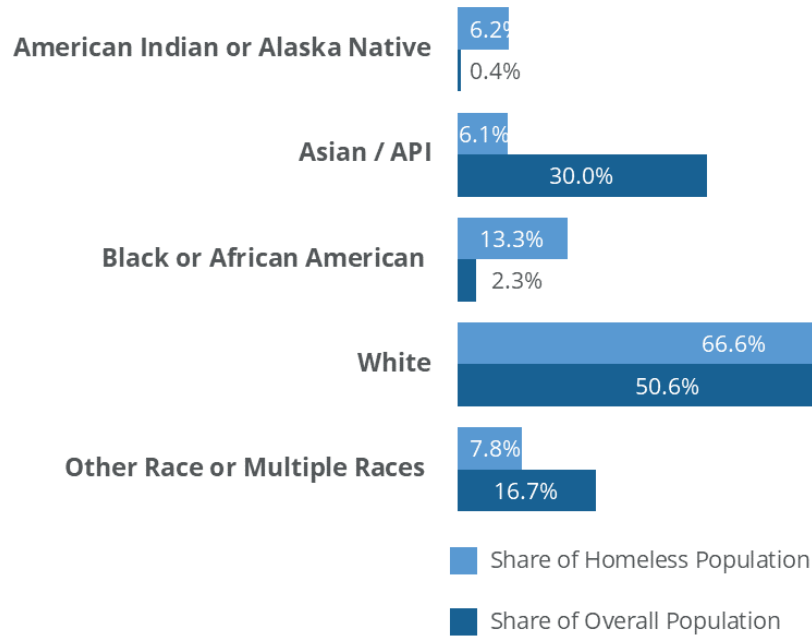
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Homelessness.
Figure IV-21.
Homelessness by
Household Type
and Shelter Status,
San Mateo County,
2019

Source:
 ABAG Housing Needs Data
 Workbook

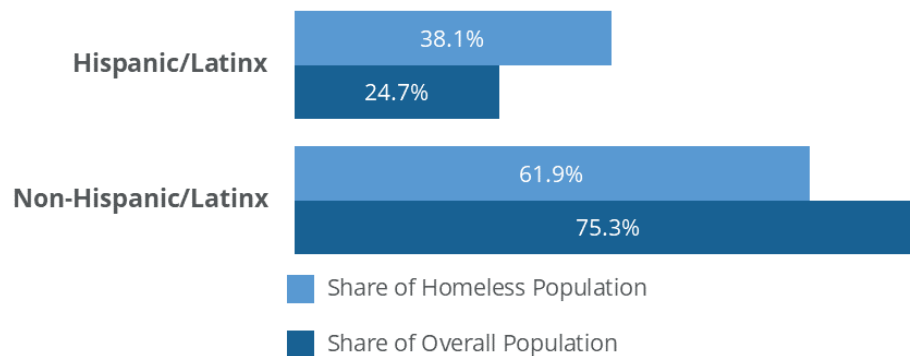
	People in Households Solely Children	People in Households with Adults and Children	People in Households Without Children
Sheltered - Emergency Shelter	0	68	198
Sheltered - Transitional Housing	0	271	74
Unsheltered	1	62	838

Figure IV-22.
Share of General and Homeless Populations by Race, San Mateo County, 2019



Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-23.
Share of General and Homeless Populations by Ethnicity, San Mateo County, 2019



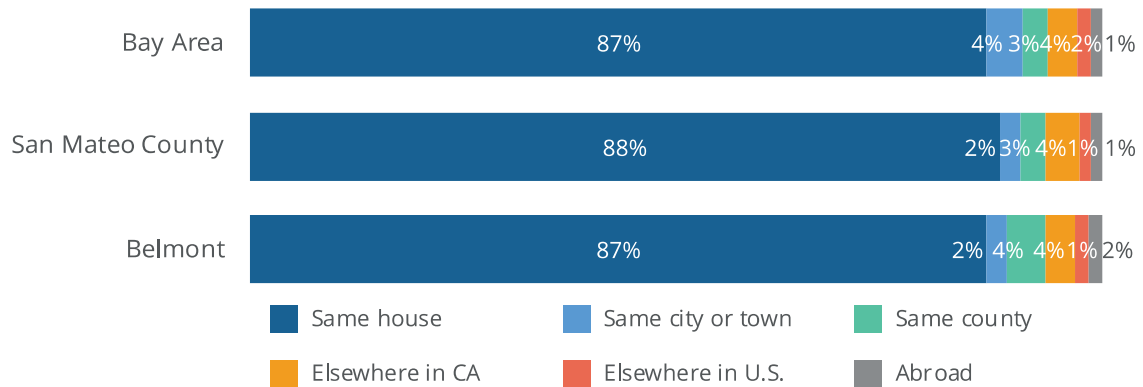
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-24.
Characteristics of the Population Experiencing Homelessness, San Mateo County, 2019

	Chronic Substance Abuse	HIV/AIDS	Severely Mentally Ill	Veterans	Victims of Domestic Violence
Sheltered - Emergency Shelter	46	0	70	31	10
Sheltered - Transitional Housing	46	3	46	4	14
Unsheltered	20	0	189	34	103

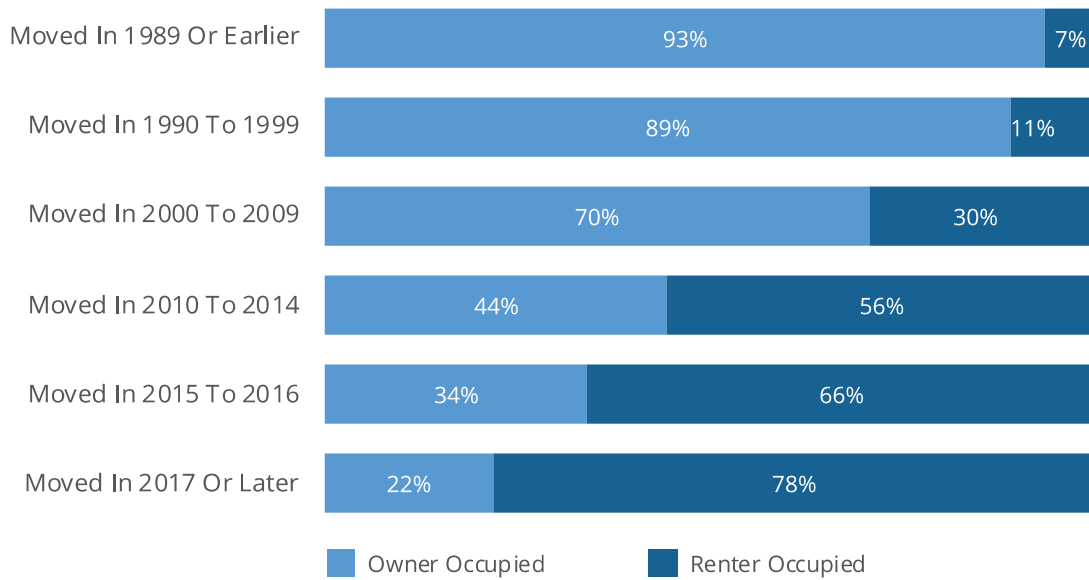
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Displacement.
Figure IV-25.
Location of Population One Year Ago, Belmont, 2019



Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-26.
Tenure by Year Moved to Current Residence, Belmont, 2019



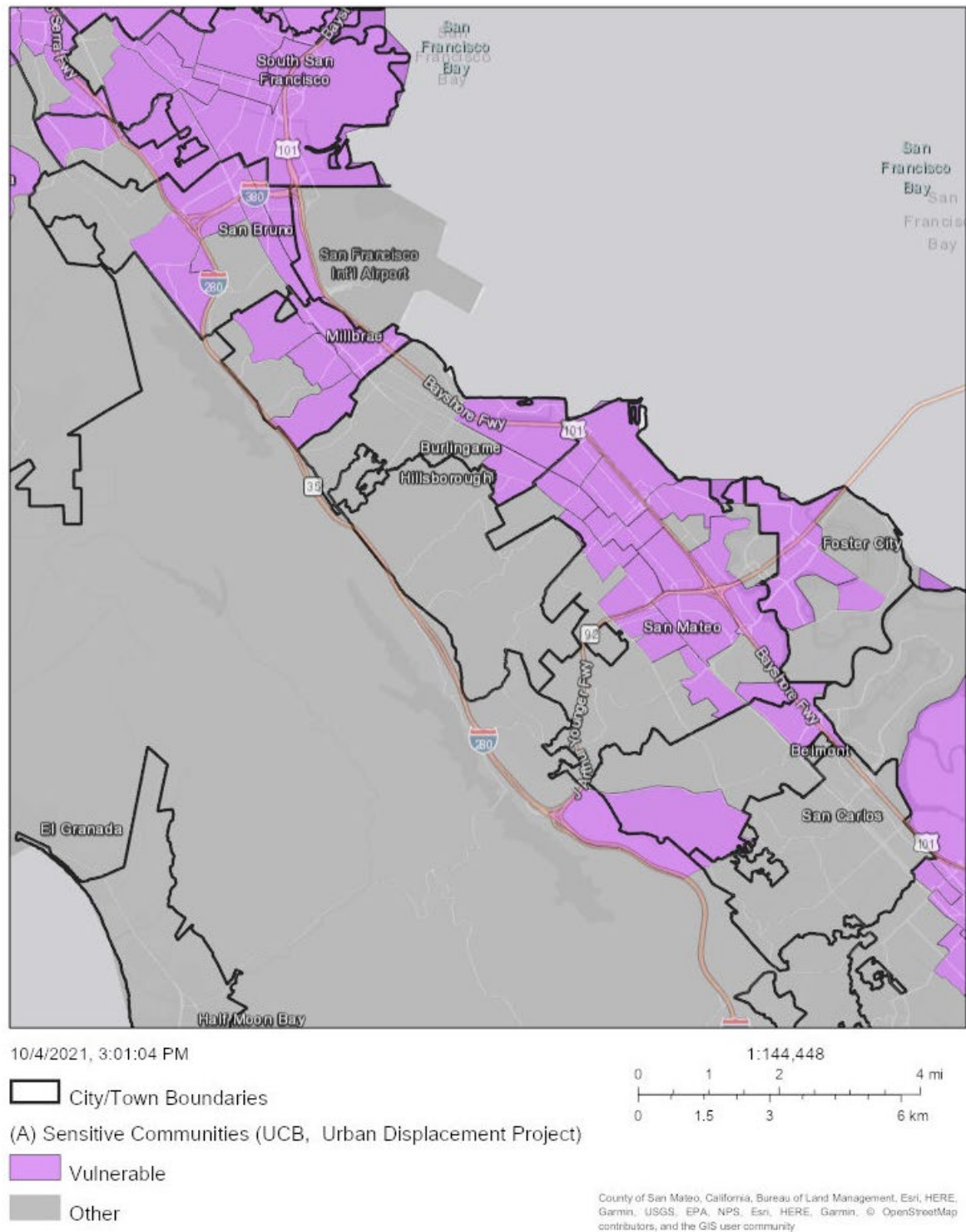
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-27.
Assisted Units at Risk of Conversion, Belmont, 2019

	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Total Assisted Units in Database
Belmont	84	0	0	0	84
San Mateo County	4,656	191	359	58	5,264
Bay Area	110,177	3,375	1,854	1,053	116,459

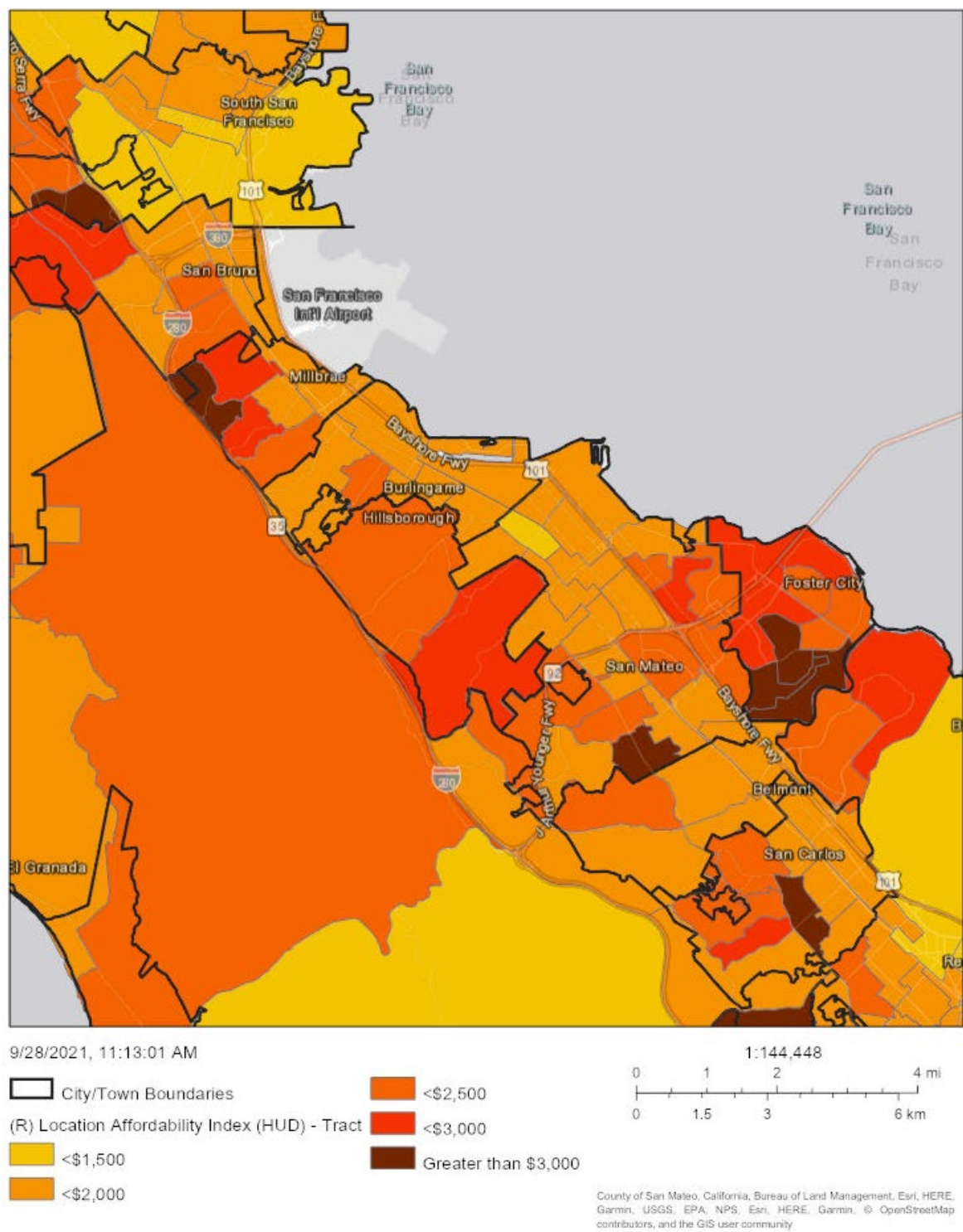
Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-28.
Census Tracts Vulnerable to Displacement



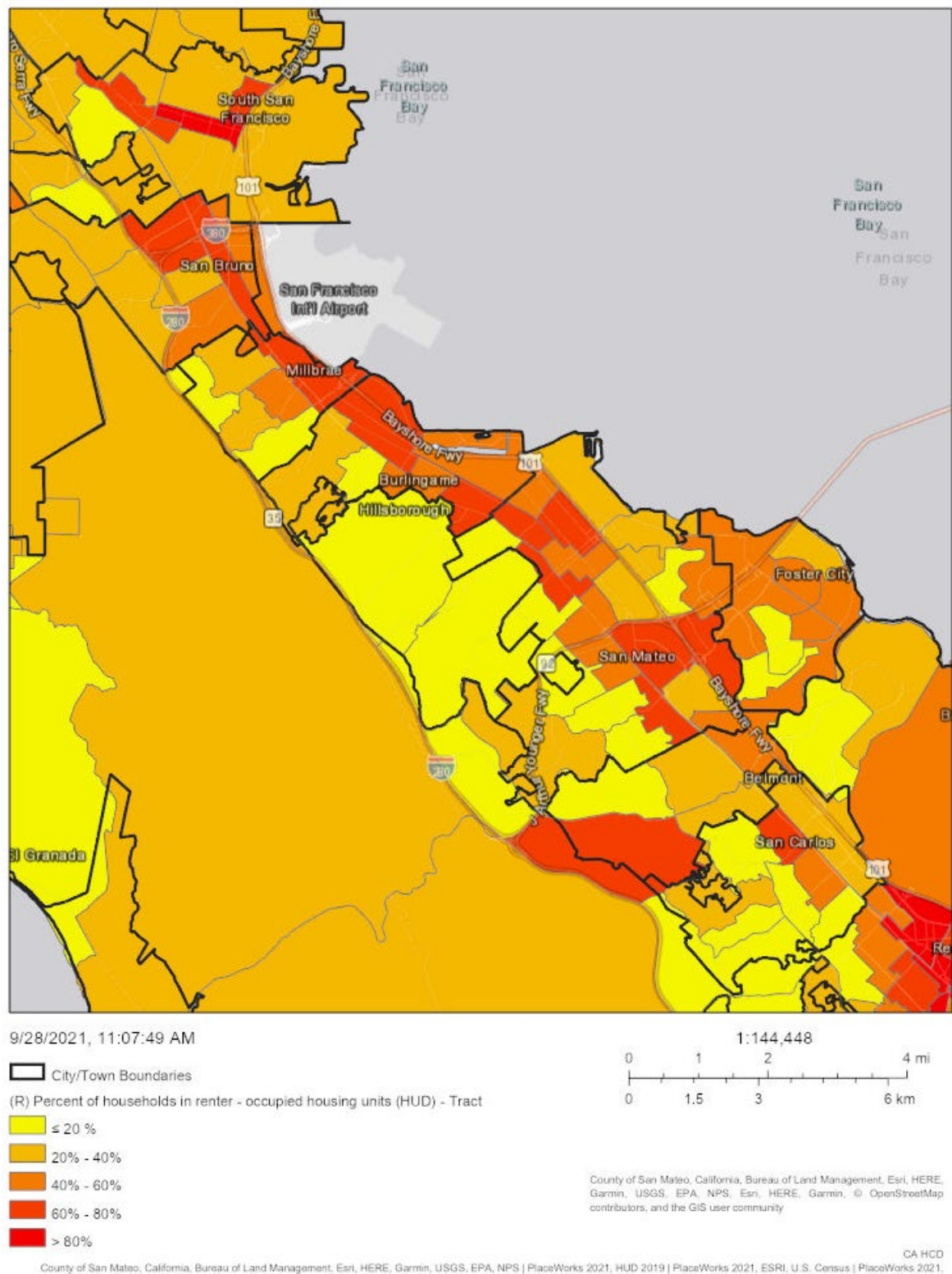
CA HCD
County of San Mateo, California, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS | PlaceWorks 2021, HUD 2019 | PlaceWorks 2021, ESRI, U.S. Census | PlaceWorks 2021,
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure IV-29.
Location Affordability Index by Census Tract



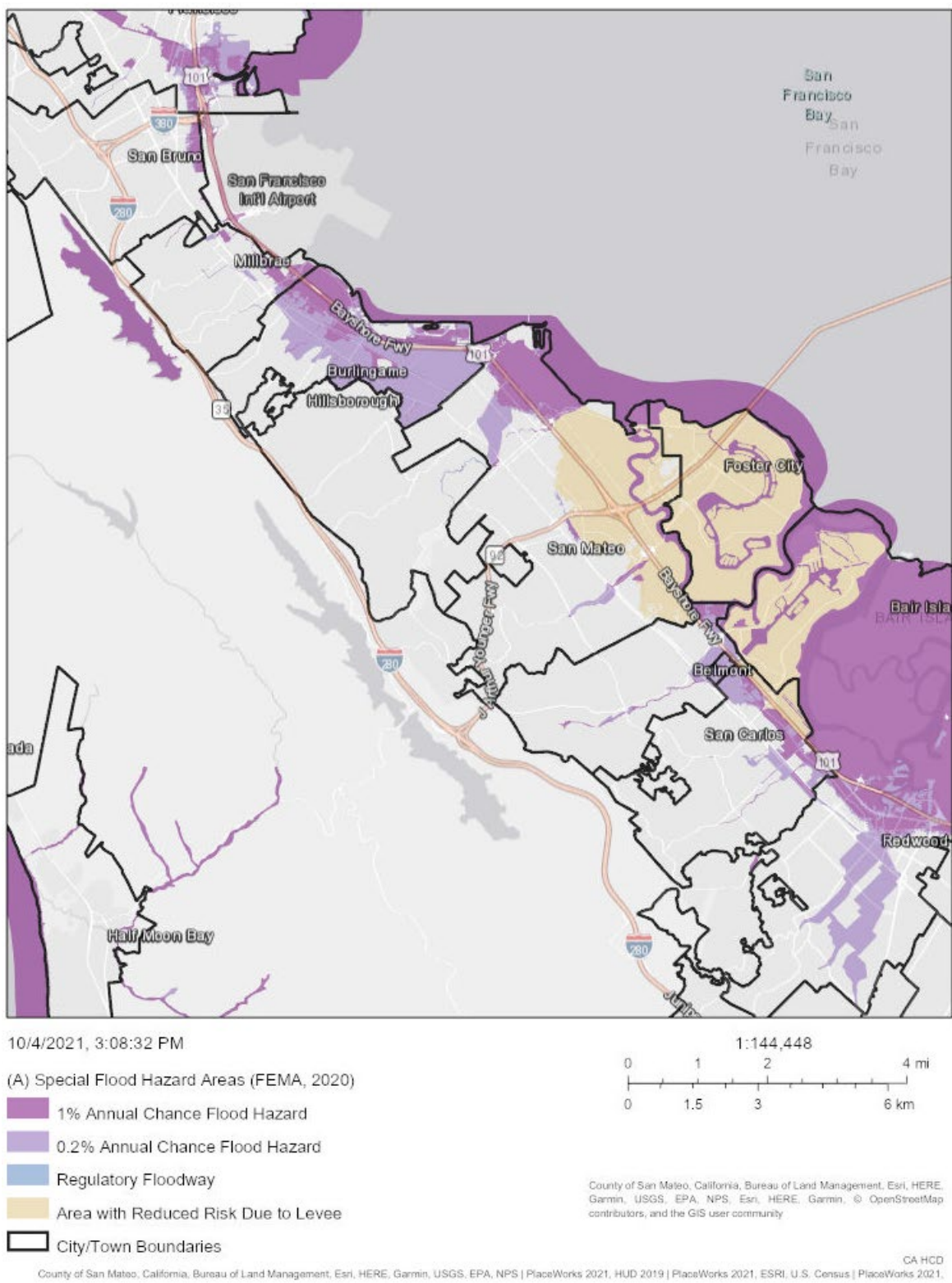
Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure IV-30.
Share of Renter Occupied Households by Census Tract, 2019



Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Figure IV-31.
Special Flood Hazard Areas, 2000

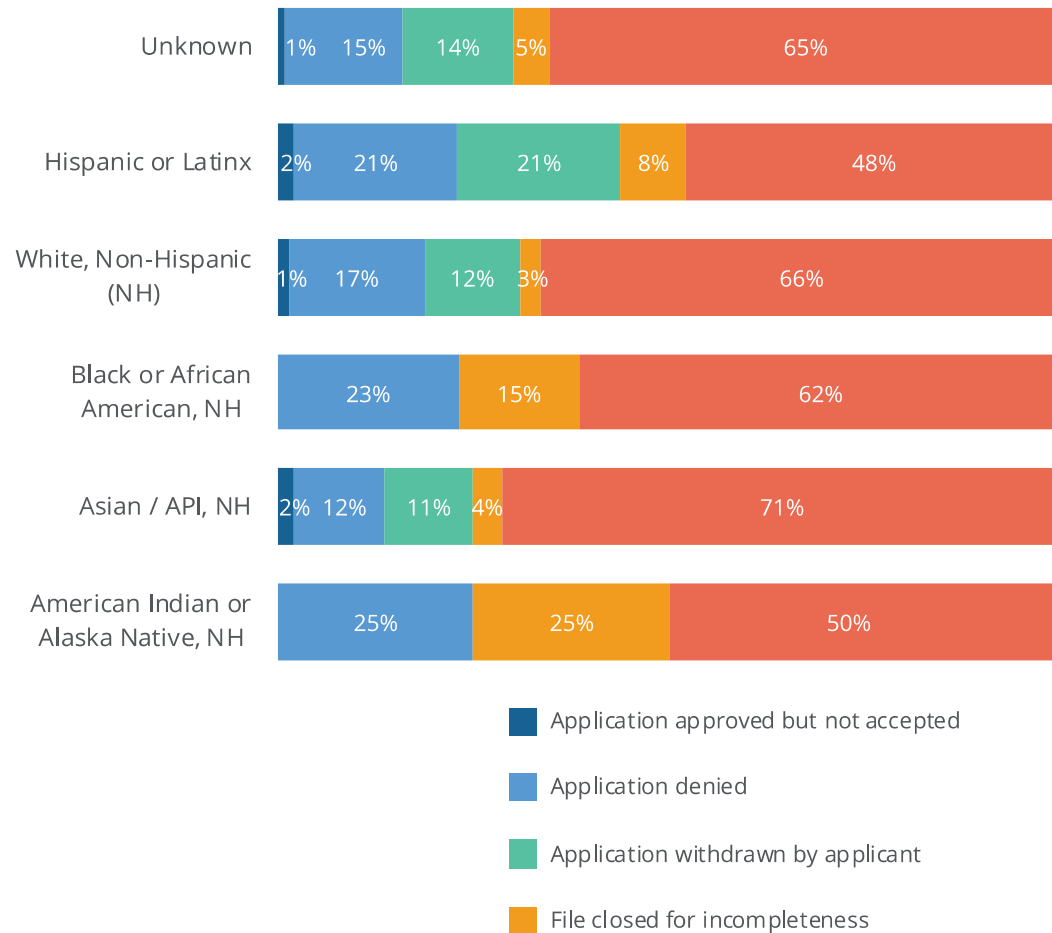


Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development AFFH Data Viewer

Other considerations.

Figure IV-32.

Mortgage Applications by Race and Ethnicity, Belmont, 2018-2019

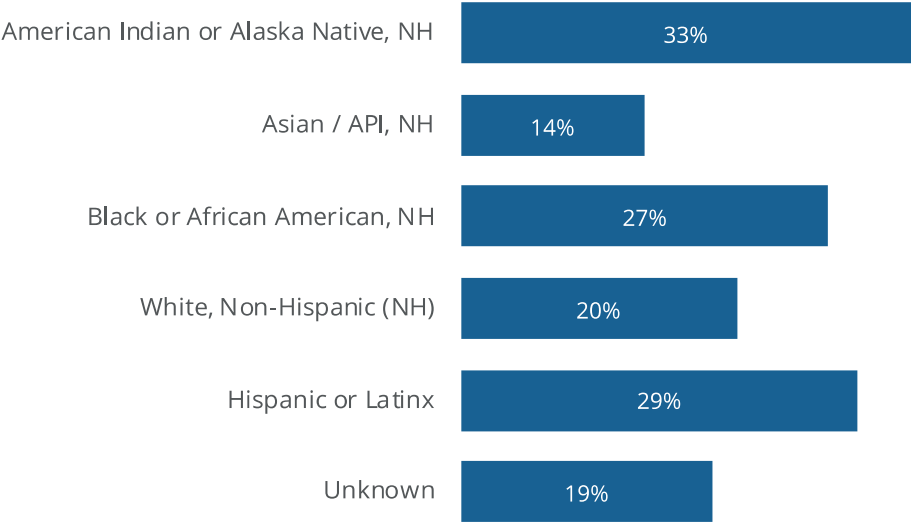


Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

Figure IV-33.

Mortgage Application Denial Rate by Race and Ethnicity, Belmont, 2018-

2019



Source: ABAG Housing Needs Data Workbook

SITES INVENTORY AFFH SUPPLEMENT

City of Belmont

Segregation and integration. This section summarizes the distribution of RHNA units in the City of Belmont by income target in relation to four factors of segregation including household income, people of color, households with a disability, and households with children. The following figures show the share of units by income within areas that have a concentration of household types compared to the citywide rate.

- Figure 1 shows how many units are allocated to areas of the city (census tracts) with a share of Low-Moderate Income (LMI) households (earning less than 80% AMI) greater than or less than the citywide rate of 33% of households. Generally, proposed units are predominantly located in areas of the city with a relatively high share (38-43% of the households in the census tract) of low-moderate income households.
- Figure 2 shows how many units are estimated in areas of the city with a percent of the population that identified as a Person of Color (non-White population) greater than and less than the citywide share of 46% of the population. Again, units are predominantly in areas with a concentration of People of Color (51-62% of the population in the census tract).
- Figure 3 shows the share of the proposed units that are located in areas with a concentration of population with a disability compared to the citywide rate of 9% of the population living with a disability. Units are roughly split between areas of the city with a concentration of residents living with a disability (56% of units) and without (43% of units).
- Figure 4 shows how many units are allocated to areas of the city with a greater share of households with children compared to the citywide rate of 36% of households. Most units (58%) are not within areas with a concentration of households that have children. 42% of proposed units are located in areas with a concentration of families with children.

Figure 1.
Share of RHNA Units by
Income and Share
Households Earning less
than 80% AMI

Note:

33% of households in the City of Belmont earn less than 80% AMI.

Source:

ABAG HESS tool and Root Policy Research.

	% LMI Households	
	Greater than Citywide rate	Less than Citywide rate
Total	2,591	21
Very Low Income Units	1,022	0
Low Income Units	682	0
Moderate Income Units	391	0
Above Moderate Income Units	496	21
Total	99%	1%
Very Low Income Units	100%	0%
Low Income Units	100%	0%
Moderate Income Units	100%	0%
Above Moderate Income Units	96%	4%

Figure 2.
Share of RHNA Units by
Income and Share of
People of Color

Note:

46% of the population in the City of Belmont is a Person of Color.

Source:

ABAG HESS tool and Root Policy Research.

	% People of Color	
	Greater than Citywide rate	Less than Citywide rate
Total	2,583	29
Very Low Income Units	1,022	0
Low Income Units	682	0
Moderate Income Units	391	0
Above Moderate Income Units	488	29
Total	99%	1%
Very Low Income Units	100%	0%
Low Income Units	100%	0%
Moderate Income Units	100%	0%
Above Moderate Income Units	94%	6%

Figure 3.
Share of RHNA Units
by Income and Share
of People with a
Disability

Note:
9% of the population in the City of
Belmont has a disability.

Source:
ABAG HESS tool and Root Policy
Research.

	% People with a Disability	
	Greater than Citywide rate	Less than Citywide rate
Total	1,462	1,150
Very Low Income Units	578	444
Low Income Units	387	295
Moderate Income Units	222	169
Above Moderate Income Units	275	242
Total	56%	44%
Very Low Income Units	57%	43%
Low Income Units	57%	43%
Moderate Income Units	57%	43%
Above Moderate Income Units	53%	47%

Figure 4.
Share of RHNA Units
by Income and
Share of Households
with Children

Note:
36% of households in the City of
Belmont have child(ren).

Source:
ABAG HESS tool and Root Policy
Research.

	% Households with Children	
	Greater than Citywide rate	Less than Citywide rate
Total	1,110	1,502
Very Low Income Units	435	587
Low Income Units	290	392
Moderate Income Units	168	223
Above Moderate Income Units	217	300
Total	42%	58%
Very Low Income Units	43%	57%
Low Income Units	43%	57%
Moderate Income Units	43%	57%
Above Moderate Income Units	42%	58%

Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty and Affluence. None of the proposed units are within an R/ECAP or RCAA.

Disparities in access to opportunity. This section summarizes the distribution of RHNA units in the City of Belmont by income target by TCAC defined resource areas.

- Figure 5 shows the proposed units by TCAC resource areas including high and highest resource areas in the City of Belmont. There are no low or moderate resource areas in

the city. The majority of units (54%) are in high resources areas compared to highest (46%) resource areas.

Figure 5.
Share of RHNA Units by TCAC Resource Area

	TCAC Resource Areas	
	High Resource	Highest Resource
Total	1,409	1,203
Very Low Income Units	559	463
Low Income Units	372	310
Moderate Income Units	213	178
Above Moderate Income Units	265	252
Total	54%	46%
Very Low Income Units	55%	45%
Low Income Units	55%	45%
Moderate Income Units	54%	46%
Above Moderate Income Units	51%	49%

Source: ABAG HESS Tool and Root Policy Research.

Disproportionate housing needs. This section summarizes the distribution of RHNA units in the City of Belmont by income target based on three indicators of disproportionate housing needs including housing cost burden, overcrowding, and displacement risk.

- Figure 6 shows the estimated share of units in areas of the city with a higher rate of cost burden among households compared to the citywide rate of 30%. All of the units are proposed in areas of the city with a lower than average rate of housing cost burden.
- Figure 7 shows the proposed share of units in areas of the city with a higher or lower rate of overcrowding compared to the citywide rate of 4%. Units are roughly split between areas that have a higher-than-average rate of overcrowding (43% of units) and areas with less than average overcrowding (31% of units).
- Figure 8 shows the estimated share of units by displacement risk. One out of three units (30%) are within areas that are at risk of becoming exclusive. The remaining units (68%) are in moderate or mixed stable neighborhoods and 1% are in stable or advanced exclusive neighborhoods.

Figure 6.
Share of RHNA
Units by Income
and Share of Cost
Burdened
Households

Note:

30% of households in the City of Belmont are cost burdened.

Source:

ABAG HESS tool and Root Policy Research.

	% Households Cost Burdened	
	Greater than Citywide rate	Less than Citywide rate
Total	0	2,612
Very Low Income Units	0	1,022
Low Income Units	0	682
Moderate Income Units	0	391
Above Moderate Income Units	0	517
Total	0%	100%
Very Low Income Units	0%	100%
Low Income Units	0%	100%
Moderate Income Units	0%	100%
Above Moderate Income Units	0%	100%

Figure 7.
Share of RHNA
Units by Income
and Share of
Overcrowded
Households

Note:

4% of households in the City of Belmont are overcrowded.

Source:

ABAG HESS tool and Root Policy Research.

	% Households Overcrowded		
	Greater than Citywide rate	Less than Citywide rate	No data
Total	1,129	809	674
Very Low Income Units	444	320	258
Low Income Units	295	213	174
Moderate Income Units	169	124	98
Above Moderate Income Units	221	152	144
Total	43%	31%	26%
Very Low Income Units	43%	31%	25%
Low Income Units	43%	31%	26%
Moderate Income Units	43%	32%	25%
Above Moderate Income Units	43%	29%	28%

Figure 8.
Share of RHNA Units by Displacement Risk

	Displacement Risk			
	At Risk of Becoming Exclusive	Becoming Exclusive	Stable Moderate/ Mixed Income	Stable/ Advanced Exclusive
Total	809	0	1,782	21
Very Low Income Units	320	0	702	0
Low Income Units	213	0	469	0
Moderate Income Units	124	0	267	0
Above Moderate Income Units	152	0	344	21
Total	31%	0%	68%	1%
Very Low Income Units	31%	0%	69%	0%
Low Income Units	31%	0%	69%	0%
Moderate Income Units	32%	0%	68%	0%
Above Moderate Income Units	29%	0%	67%	4%

Source: ABAG HESS Tool and Root Policy Research.

Belmont AFFH Action Plan

Actions	Fair Housing Issues	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Category	Type of Action	Responsible Party	Objectives	Quantified Objectives	Timeline
Action Area 1. Enhancing housing mobility strategies: Removing barriers to housing in areas of opportunity and strategically enhancing access.								
Action 1.1: Improve access to fair housing information.	Lack of fair housing complaints filed	Lack of access to information about fair housing rights. Limited knowledge of fair housing by residents.	Outreach and capacity enforcement	Human resources	City of Belmont	Provide an easy way for residents and property owners to find information on fair housing laws, rights, and responses (filing a complaint, ensure property owners do not violate fair housing laws).	Conduct a best practices review of other jurisdictions' websites. Update Belmont's website to contain fair housing resources and information on how to file complaints.	Complete best practice review by fall 2022; complete website update by year end 2022
Action 1.2: Adjust the city's Below Market Rate (inclusionary) program to allow a smaller unit contribution (<15%), larger density bonuses, and/or increased city support in exchange for affordable units that address the needs of residents with extremely low and very low incomes who face very high rates of cost burden in the city.	Very high rates of cost burden for <50% AMI households and Black and Hispanic households; high rates of overcrowding among Asian households	Lack of affordable housing citywide; low housing production	Disproportionate housing needs	Land use resources	City of Belmont	Expand the variety of housing units produced under the inclusionary housing program.	Perform a feasibility analysis to redesign the program to allow a menu of options (e.g., 8% of units for extremely low income or 15% for low income or 30% for moderate income).	Complete feasibility analysis by Fall 2023; Implement redesigned program by Spring 2024.
Action 1.3: Design a regional forgivable loan program for homeowners to construct an ADU that is held affordable for extremely low income households for 15 years. Market through HEART.	Very high rates of cost burden for <50% AMI households and Black and Hispanic households; high rates of overcrowding among Asian households	Lack of affordable housing citywide; low housing production	Disproportionate housing needs	Land use resources	21 Elements/ HEART	Increase opportunities for lower-income households to find housing that is affordable.	Design a regional loan forgiveness program.	Begin design in Summer 2025 and complete by winter 2026.
Action Area 2. Encouraging new housing choices and affordability in high resource areas: promoting housing supply, choices and affordability in areas of high opportunity and outside of areas of concentrated poverty.								
Action 2.1: Add more city supported housing with affordability restrictions. Affirmatively market the housing to households with disproportionate housing needs including Black and Hispanic households	Very high rates of cost burden for <50% AMI households and Black and Hispanic households; high rates of overcrowding among Asian households	Lack of affordable housing citywide; low housing production	Disproportionate housing needs	Financial resources	City of Belmont	Increase development of accessible units beyond minimum requirements	Modify developer agreements when appropriate; update inclusionary policy.	2026
Action Area 3. Improving place-based strategies to encourage community conservation and revitalization including preservation of existing affordable housing: involves approaches that are focused on conserving and improving assets in areas of lower opportunity and concentrated poverty.								
Action 3.1: Engage the school district in conversations and a plan to address proficiency gaps in education for Black and Hispanic students	Differences in proficiency gaps; higher suspension rates for Hispanic students	Unclear; could be related to support and resources	Disparities in educational outcomes	Human resources	City of Belmont to lead	Work with school district leaders to engage in conversations about the nexus between healthy housing and educational attainment; develop a plan to reach Hispanic households with students about housing resources that currently are available	Meet with school district leaders to create a workshop in which local housing and service providers with cultural competency assist 100 Spanish-speaking families access services to improve their housing condition.	Meet with school district in early 2027; develop workshop by the end of 2027.

Actions	Fair Housing Issues	Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Category	Type of Action	Responsible Party	Objectives	Quantified Objectives	Timeline
Action Area 4. Protecting existing residents from displacement: strategies that protects residents in areas of lower or moderate opportunity and concentrated poverty and preserves housing choices and affordability.								
Action 4.1: Develop a plan to preserve the city's affordable units that will expire in the next decade to keep them affordable long term.	Very high rates of cost burden for <50% AMI households and Black and Hispanic households; high rates of overcrowding among Asian households	Lack of affordable housing citywide; low housing production	Disproportionate housing needs	Human resources	City of Belmont	Work with property owners of existing assisted housing developments for lower-income households and partner with nonprofits to determine methods to extend affordability covenants to preserve affordable units, including assistance from the City.	Conduct best practices research on other jurisdictions' programs and prepare recommendations to City Council in the beginning of 2026; implement program by mid-2026.	Conduct best practices work in 2025; bring recommendations to Council in the beginning of 2026; implement program by mid-2026.
Action 4.2: Partner with Project Sentinel to perform fair housing training for landlords and tenants. Focus enforcement efforts on race based discrimination and reasonable accommodations.	Persons with disabilities and persons of color are most likely to file fair housing complaints with HUD.	Lack of accessible affordable units; housing discrimination	Disproportionate housing needs; housing discrimination	Human resources	Project Sentinel	Increase awareness of fair housing laws and tenants' rights to reduce unlawful discrimination and displacement.	Request Project Sentinel to provide training every two years in the Spring, targeting 50 landlords each training. Determine whether this can be accomplished within existing Countywide contracts, or if the City needs to provide additional funding.	Ongoing

Appendix E

Goals, Policies, & Programs



Review of 2015-2023 Housing Element Performance

The update of our 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 Belmont's housing needs.

The following summary highlights key accomplishments and challenges from the previous housing element's planning period (2015 to 2023). 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 A.

We Achieved a Lot

There is a lot to be proud of as we reflect on implementation of the South San Francisco housing element over the past eight years:

- **We built more housing than ever before.** Belmont surpassed our total RHNA allocation for the current cycle in 2021 based on building permits issued, though not all affordability levels have been met. This is an incredible leap from the previous housing cycle, where we only built 31 units in 8 years. Since 2015 we have permitted a total of 508 units, a tremendous achievement which speaks to the significant work put in by our staff, Council and the community. Permitted units include 356 above market rate units, 48 moderate income units, 82 low-income units, and 44 very low-income units. Belmont currently has project applications submitted that are in the development review process for more than 619 additional units. Examples of major projects include:
 - Artisan Crossings, a 250-unit development that includes 38 low-income units as a result of the City's inclusionary zoning requirements;
 - 815 Old County Road, a 177-unit development that includes 27 low-income inclusionary housing units.
- **We supported new affordable housing.** Through our inclusionary housing ordinance, use of city land and partnership with nonprofit housing developers, we have helped create 179 new affordable units that are providing much needed housing for our lower income residents. Examples of new developments that are 100% affordable include:
 - Firehouse Square, across the street from the train station, built by MidPen Housing on city-owned land, providing 66 new units of affordable housing;
 - Linc Housing project at Hill Street and El Camino Real, also across from the train station and on city-owned land, that proposes 37 new affordable units; and,
 - The ROEM Development at 803 Belmont Avenue, which was approved in May 2022 and proposes to develop 125 new affordable rental units.
- **We laid the groundwork for a better planned city.** In 2017 we updated our General Plan for the first time since 1982, which will help ensure that we are planning for the future we want. We also adopted the Belmont Village Specific Plan, extended many of the more flexible zoning standards to all properties along the El Camino Real corridor, and created a new Corridor Mixed Use zone along El Camino Real. We also went from zoning in terms of dwelling units per acre, to floor area ratio (FAR), which has helped increase project densities and provide more housing units.

- **ADUs have ramped up.** Accessory dwelling units, or ADUs (often referred to as second units or in-law units) have become increasingly popular after the city adopted a new ADU ordinance in response to changes in State law and removed its previous mandatory parking replacement policy. Interested homeowners can now more easily add ADUs to their property, and many are, helping to create new rental housing in existing neighborhoods. We are currently seeing around 12 new ADUs per year.
- **We have developed additional funding resources.** We have secured different financing sources to support our housing programs and services, including housing impact fees commercial linkage fees, and inclusionary housing in-lie funds.
- **We adopted an Anti-Displacement Policy.** As land values have increased and market-rate housing developments have come in, there are concerns that lower income residents and naturally occurring affordable housing (i.e., non-subsidized housing) are being displaced. In February 2022 the City adopted a Housing Preference Policy that prioritizes residents who live/work in San Mateo County or who have been displaced from a housing unit in San Mateo County in the last three years which helps people stay in their communities and near jobs.

We Have Persistent Challenges

While we got a lot done, there is a lot we still need to work on. One of the major challenges that kept us from achieving all of our housing goals include:

- **Our staff capacity is limited.** Our staff is small, and we must address the needs of complex housing projects while also ensuring ongoing compliance with significant changes in State law pertaining to development review procedures. Additionally, once new units are built, they require ongoing management and compliance checks, which will stretch our staff resources even further.

We Have Opportunities Ahead

There are some things already in motion based on existing work efforts and trends and lessons learned that we are incorporating in our updated housing element:

- **We are developing new ADU programs to do even more.** We plan to strengthen our city's ADUs program by undertaking a second unit legalization program. This will make sure that second units which were constructed before the current ADU ordinances are incorporated into our legal housing stock once they meet all safety codes.
- **There are more incentives than ever to build housing.** For example, lot consolidation—which is linked to more efficient housing construction because economies of scale—has historically been a challenge in Belmont. However, we are now seeing that these challenges are being overcome because of the market demand and housing needs. We've identified small sites that, when grouped together, can sustain housing developments, and we currently have a site consolidation program to facilitate that process.
- **We're prepared to handle our new housing targets.** Thanks to the updates of our General Plan and Specific Plans, we will be able to amend these documents to make sure we can plan for future RHNA numbers without needing to undertake major rezoning.

City of Belmont Previous Housing Element Evaluation

In addition to this status report, the State Department of Housing and Community Development has provided guidance on reporting about the impact of actions of special needs groups, specifically: “Provide a description of how past programs were effective in addressing the housing needs of the special populations. This analysis can be done as part of describing the effectiveness of the program if the jurisdiction has multiple programs to specifically address housing needs of special needs populations or if specific programs were not included, provide a summary of the cumulative results of the programs in addressing the housing need terms of units or services by special need group.”

Because of its small size and the fact that it is not an entitlement jurisdiction with federal funds, the Town does not provide direct services to individuals or households and as such does not have a mechanism for tracking services to special needs groups. In addition, with the dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies in 2012, the Town lost its primary source of funding to assist in the development of affordable housing, including housing that would serve special needs groups. The following status update includes information on special needs groups only to the extent that information was made available to the Town.

<i>Program No./Name</i>	<i>Description and Objective</i>	<i>Timeframe and Achievements</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>
Goal 1: Assure the quality, safety, and livability of existing housing and the continued high quality of residential neighborhoods.			
1.1 Code Enforcement	Action 1: Continue to implement code enforcement activities. Action 2: Maintain an inventory of code enforcement actions to determine citywide trends, such as overcrowding, and evaluate potential actions the city can take to counter these trends. Action 3: Code enforcement staff shall distribute information to property owners related to county-wide rehabilitation programs and/or funding opportunities, as well as any local rehabilitation program	All actions have been implemented and are ongoing and conducted by the Belmont Police Department. Effectiveness: Program is effective in providing targeted resources to areas of the City in need. Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity.	Ongoing.

opportunities made available by the Housing Successor, subject to availability of funding in the housing asset fund (Program 2.2)			
1.2 Residential Records Report and Inspection Program	<p>Action 1: Establish and maintain an Existing Conditions Survey for single-family properties.</p> <p>Action 2: Implement a two-year pilot Residential Records Report and Inspection Program.</p> <p>Action 3: Evaluate and determine whether to adopt a final Residential Records Report and Inspection Program.</p>	<p>No specific action to report on programs 1-3. This program has not been implemented due to lack of staffing resources to implement and sustain such a program. Permit Center staff continue to provide residential records data to interested parties to support real estate transactions and housing projects.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Not effective as it has not been implemented.</p> <p>Appropriateness: No longer needed.</p>	Remove.
1.3 Condominium Conversion Ordinance	Action 1: Continue to enforce the Condominium Conversion Ordinance.	<p>Completed, ongoing.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Although the ordinance has not been used recently, it continues to be an effective mechanism for maintaining rental uses.</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity.</p>	Ongoing.
1.4 Preservation of Affordable Housing	Action 1: Continue to streamline and enforce the annual reporting required to verify	Actions 1 and 2 are ongoing.	Retain modified program to identify service provider to manage the rapidly

	<p>income limits of affordable units with an emphasis on for-profit owners.</p> <p>Action 2: Provide technical assistance to property owners and/or organizations interested in purchasing and maintaining the properties should the owners be interested in selling as necessary and when feasible.</p> <p>Action 3: Adopt an ordinance for “At Risk” units requiring one-year notice to residents, the city, and the San Mateo County Department of Housing of all proposed conversions of subsidized housing units to market rents.</p>	<p>Action 3 - no ordinance has been adopted to date, but staff and project managers have complied with the recommended extended notification requirements.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in preventing loss of units at risk of conversion</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity; additional modifications will assist in strengthening protections.</p>	growing portfolio of affordable housing units (Policy H.2.2)
1.5 Anti-Displacement Policy	<p>Action 1: Adopt appropriate programs and policies such as density bonus program and fair housing program to address displacement within 2 years of adoption of the housing element.</p> <p>Action 2: Monitor programs and policies annually for effectiveness.</p> <p>Action 3: Complete anti-displacement analysis through 21 Elements and anti-displacement nexus study.</p>	<p>Action 1: The City updated the Density Bonus program in 2014 to comply with State law. The City also adopted an anti-displacement housing preference policy that prioritizes affordable housing units for people who live/work in San Mateo County. or have been displaced from housing in the last three years.</p> <p>Action 2: Ongoing</p> <p>Action 3: Ongoing</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in preventing loss of units at risk of displacement.</p>	Retain revised tenant protections program (Policy H.3.1)

Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity; additional modifications will assist in strengthening protections.

Goal 2: Facilitate the development of a variety of housing types at appropriate locations.

2.1 Affordable Housing Development

- Action 1: Work to have legalization / amnesty program for ADUs
- Action 2: Transfer or sell real property assets to leverage provision and development of affordable housing projects for all income groups including extremely low, very-low, and low-income households.
- Action 3: Complete the San Mateo County-Wide Affordable Housing Nexus Study by February 2015.
- Action 4: Develop and Implement an Inclusionary Housing Ordinance and adopt Housing Impact Fees by December 2015.
- Action 5: Ensure ongoing compliance with California Health and Safety Code.

Action 1: No activity.

Action 2: The City has identified a tentative owner for two special needs group homes; County of San Mateo took actions to forgive outstanding debts on these properties. Tenant Relocation Plan and Housing Replacement Plans were adopted in March 2019; Tenants were successfully relocated in July and August 2019, Sale of four properties anticipated to close in July 2022 and proceeds from market rate sales will be used to fund pipeline 100% affordable housing projects.

Actions 3 & 4: Inclusionary Ordinance adopted January 2017; Inclusionary rental ordinance adopted Fall 2018; Nexus study available. Completed.

Action 5: Ongoing.

Effectiveness: Program has been effective in creating new affordable units through

Retain revised program to use public funds to development of lower income housing (Policy H.1.2)

<p>both funding mechanisms and creating BMR units</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity; additional modifications will assist in addressing deeper affordability and assistance to special needs households.</p>		
2.2 Affordable Housing Rehabilitation, Operation, and Management	<p>Action 1: Continue to annually monitor City-owned rental properties to ensure that affordability is being maintained.</p> <p>Action 2: In compliance with SB 341, the Housing Successor must initiate activity on affordable housing real property assets by August 31, 2017. BY June 2015, the Housing Successor shall work with the City Attorney to clarify permitted uses of real property assets.</p> <p>Action 3: By December 2015, the Housing Successor shall hold meetings with San Mateo County affordable housing developers/service providers to determine what opportunities are available for rehabilitation of housing units in Belmont.</p> <p>Action 4: By December 2016, the Housing Successor shall develop a housing asset funds disposition program (subject to funding availability) that provides local funding for rehabilitation of existing housing units.</p>	<p>Action 1: Annual, completed, ongoing.</p> <p>Action 2: June 2015, completed. All Housing Successor properties have been rezoned via Belmont Village Specific Plan and El Camino Corridor mixed-use zoning policies, several properties subject to RFP process and new housing development proposal.</p> <p>Action 3: December 2015, the city held meetings with affordable housing developers to discuss opportunities for rehabilitation projects. No sites identified.</p> <p>Action 4: December 2016, The City Housing Successor maintains an Affordable Housing Fund that is funded by housing impact/mitigation fees, and other developer contributions. The City of Belmont committed \$5.65 million towards the Belmont Firehouse Square affordable housing project which is now under</p> <p>Revised program included in the housing element to develop a housing funds investment strategy that prioritizes housing rehabilitation, among other housing needs (Policy H.1.4).</p> <p>Additional program added to target rehabilitation funding to special needs groups (Policy H.2.3)</p>

	<p>Action 5: By June 2017, the Housing Successor shall develop and implement a housing rehabilitation outreach program (subject to funding availability). Information shall be posted to the City of Belmont website and distributed to residents via code enforcement staff (Program 1.1).</p> <p>construction. Further funding to be acquired through generative properties.</p> <p>Action 5: No activity to report.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in retaining units in the housing stock.</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity; additional modifications will assist in addressing deeper affordability and assistance to special needs households.</p>	
2.3 Belmont Village Priority Development Area Strategy	<p>Action 1: Adopt new comprehensive zoning regulations for the Belmont Village Priority Development Area. The zoning will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow high-quality, mixed-use, high-density (30-45 units/acre), 40-50 foot-tall development; • Consider alternative parking arrangements such as shared parking, parking districts, or requirement for parking to be behind primary buildings; Streamline the development process; and • Incorporate provisions to protect the economic viability of existing commercial uses, while considering the quality of life for new residents. <p>Action 2: Adopt design guidelines for the Villages of Belmont Area to clarify</p>	<p>Action 1: Completed Dec 2015</p> <p>Action 2: Completed Dec 2015</p> <p>Action 3: Completed June 2016</p> <p>Action 4: Completed June 2016</p> <p><i>All actions completed as of November 2017.</i></p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been creating zoning regulations to facilitate new housing development</p> <p>Appropriateness: As these actions are completed, no additional need for them.</p> <p>Completed, remove.</p>

requirements and facilitate the development review process.			
<p>Action 3: Adopt Belmont Village Specific/Implementation Plan using C/CAG PDA Planning Grant Funds.</p> <p>Action 4: Replace the Downtown Specific Plan with a new Belmont Village Specific/Implementation Plan in the General Plan.</p>			
2.4 Developer Outreach	<p>Action 1: Revise development review process and permit materials to be distributed at the permit center and on the City's website to explain the various steps in the process. This includes what materials need to be submitted and when and how long review will take at each juncture.</p> <p>Action 2: Continue to meet with private and nonprofit housing developers on a regular basis. Consider hosting an annual developer roundtable to discuss development opportunity sites and other development issues.</p>	<p>Action 1: June 2015, completed. Significant overhauls to the design review process adopted in 2015 and 2016. Website upgraded, planning and building application materials upgraded and modernized.</p> <p>Action 2: Ongoing, regular meetings with affordable housing developers to discuss opportunities in the City of Belmont.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in developing positive relationships with developers and providing critical information to them.</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity; additional modifications will help strengthen resources available to facilitate development.</p>	<p>A new program has been included to ensure information and materials related to streamlined development review options (SB 35 and SB 330) are available on the City website, at City Hall, and that staff are prepared to implement streamlined review.</p>

2.5 Site Consolidation	<p>Action 1: Develop, adopt, and implement a lot consolidation program to allow for the assembly of multiple continuous parcels. The program will consider incentives such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Density bonuses (Program 4.3), • Direct Affordable Housing funds to leverage consolidation (Program 2.1), and other available incentives. <p>Action 2: The Housing Successor Agency will work directly with property owners and affordable housing developers to facilitate consolidation of parcels by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting an outreach program beginning in Spring 2015 to potential affordable housing developers; • Providing a map of opportunity sites, such as the ones identified in the Housing Element, on the City's website as well as on handouts at the Permit Center, by December 2015; and, • Evaluating the potential to vacate alleys or rights-of-way that are no longer needed for public use for consolidation with adjacent sites. 	<p>Action 1: Density bonus program updated and City financial assets applies to project consolidating smaller lots.</p> <p>Action 2: Map created discussions ongoing, no other specific action to report.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been moderately effective, since small lot consolidation has not been a significant constraint in Belmont.</p> <p>Appropriateness: No longer needed.</p>	<p>Remove. Small lot consolidation has not proven to be an ongoing governmental constraint based on the City's current development pipeline. A table showing development of housing on non-vacant sites is included in the Resources and Methodology section.</p>
2.6 Second Units	<p>Action 1: Modify the Second Dwelling Unit zoning requirements and permitting process to facilitate the development of new second dwelling units.</p> <p>Action 2: Develop a Second Unit Legalization Program, which would potentially provide</p>	<p>Actions 1 & 3: Completed.</p> <p>The City adopted modifications to the zoning ordinance and streamlined the processing time for second dwelling units. A corresponding increase in production of accessory dwelling units has followed.</p>	<p>A revised program is proposed that incentivizes ADU development during the next planning period through a series of targeted actions (Policy H.1.3)</p>

	<p>incentives to legalize non-recognized second units.</p> <p>Action 3: Analyze existing secondary dwelling unit ordinance to ensure compliance with State law, and update the zoning ordinance as necessary.</p>	<p>Action 2: The City was awarded \$160,000 of SB2 Planning Grant Program funds; the grant application specified that a portion of the funds could be utilized to promote ADU production/legalization, including consideration of an amnesty program.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in developing new ADUs.</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity; additional modifications will help strengthen resources available to facilitate development.</p>	
2.7 Promotion of Small Lot Development	<p>Action 1: Consider allowing development standards to be modified for small lots, rather than requiring applicants to apply for a variance or a zone change, if projects can demonstrate that they comply with design guidelines and do not cause substantial adverse impacts on adjoining properties.</p> <p>Action 2: Consider working with affordable housing developers and/or management companies to manage groups of smaller housing developments in order to create economies of scale and support affordable housing development.</p>	<p>Action 1: December 2015</p> <p>Action 2: December 2017</p> <p>No specific activity to report on either action.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been moderately effective, since small lot consolidation has not been a significant constraint in Belmont.</p> <p>Appropriateness: No longer needed.</p>	<p>Remove. Following adoption of the Belmont Village Specific Plan and creation of the Corridor Mixed Use (CMU) Zoning district, the City has seen a significant decrease in request for variances and zoning changes because the new zoning regulations are flexible and allow for mixed-use development activity in the priority development areas.</p>

2.8 El Camino Real Transit Corridor	<p>Action 1: Adopt zone texts amendments for properties along the El Camino Real transit corridor to facilitate mixed-use and development of a variety of housing types, and allowing up to 45 dwelling units per acre when certain design criteria are met.</p> <p>Action 2: Consider modifying the zoning requirement for a Conditional Use Permit for all multi-family development projects.</p>	<p>Action 1: completed. Adopted Nov. 2017</p> <p>Action 2: completed. Adopted December 2016.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in creating greater opportunities for denser developments.</p> <p>Appropriateness: As these actions are completed, no further need.</p>	Remove, Completed
2.9 Belmont General Plan Update	<p>Action 1: Prepare and Adopt update to Belmont General Plan 2035.</p> <p>Action 2: Prepare and adopt Program Environmental Impact Report that analyzing forecasting development within the Belmont Village Priority Development Area and along the El Camino Real corridor.</p>	<p>Action 1: Completed. Adopted November 2017.</p> <p>Action 2: Completed. Adopted November 2017.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in implementing zoning text amendments.</p> <p>Appropriateness: As these actions are completed, no further need.</p>	Remove, Completed
2.10 Update Residential Development Standards	<p>Action 1: By Spring 2015, adopt zone text amendments amending residential development standards and design review thresholds.</p>	<p>Action 1: Completed. Adopted 2015 and 2016. The City adopted comprehensive modifications to residential design standards and the design review process,</p>	Remove, Completed

	<p>Action 2: By Summer 2015, adopt revisions to the Belmont Tree Ordinance.</p> <p>making it easier for residents to make improvements to existing housing stock, and increasing the number of new dwelling proposed on the few remaining vacant sites.</p> <p>Action 2: Completed. Adopted Nov 2017.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in implementing new development standards.</p> <p>Appropriateness: As these actions are completed, no further need.</p>	
Goal 3: Expand and protect housing opportunities for all economic segments and special needs groups within the community.		
<p>3.1 Mortgage Credit Certificate</p>	<p>Action 1: Actively educate prospective buyers about the program by distributing materials, posting materials on the City website, and meeting with realtors and homebuilders.</p>	<p>Action 1: Ongoing. The City of Belmont, in partnership with HEART of San Mateo County, hosted a first-time homebuyer workshop in April 2019. Options for first-time and low-income homebuyers was distributed and posted to the City's Website.</p> <p>Remove, ongoing. The City will continue to partner with HEART to promote home ownership opportunities and programs.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in helping residents learn about housing opportunities.</p>

			Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity.
3.2 Section 8 Rental Assistance	<p>Action 1: Set up a meeting between City and County staff members responsible for the Section 8 program so that City staff become better educated about the opportunities available through the program.</p> <p>Action 2: Publicize Section 8 by posting information about the program on the City's website and make information available at the Permit Center.</p> <p>Action 3: Encourage new housing developers and management companies to participate in the Housing Choices Voucher Program or the Project-based Program during preparation of future development agreements or affordable housing programs.</p>	<p>Action 1: Completed and ongoing. The City has established a line of communication with the County to ensure Belmont Affordable Housing projects are considered for project-based vouchers. So far two projects have been awarded vouchers.</p> <p>Action 2: Ongoing. No specific activity to report.</p> <p>Action 3: Completed and ongoing. The City has partnered with two affordable housing developers for two City-owned project sites to building over 100 affordable housing units. In 2019 both developers were awarded project-based vouchers from San Mateo County Department of Housing.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in helping residents learn about housing opportunities through the Section 8 program.</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity; modifications will help strengthen the ability to reach more people about the requirements.</p>	<p>Retain updated program. The AFFH Action Plan includes Action 1.1 focused on improving access to housing information in order to address the lack of access to information about fair housing rights, including Section 8 program information and rules.</p>

3.3 Non-profit Assistance	<p>Action 1: Continue to provide financial assistance to community service organizations such as HIP Housing, when financially appropriate.</p> <p>Action 2: Publicize the programs through its website, and flyers at the permit center and senior and community center.</p>	<p>Actions 1 and 2: Completed and ongoing:</p> <p>The City continues to provide direct financial assistance to HIP Housing and has met with Project Sentinel representatives to help promote their housing services to residents. The City Website now includes links to various housing nonprofit organizations.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in targeting assistance to nonprofits.</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity.</p>	<p>Ongoing, the City will continue to provide financial resources and/or program outreach support to HIP Housing, HEART, and other housing organizations that support special needs groups or lower income households.</p>
3.4 HEART	<p>Action 1: Continue to participate in HEART, or other comparable programs.</p> <p>Action 2: Actively publicize the revolving affordable housing loan program and First-time Homebuyers loan program available through HEART.</p>	<p>Action 1: Completed and ongoing. The City is an active participant in HEART and provides an annual member agency contribution.</p> <p>Action 2: Completed. The City of Belmont hosted a HEART First Time Homebuyer workshop in April 2019.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in targeting assistance to nonprofits.</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity.</p>	<p>Ongoing, the city will continue to be a HEART member agency and the Housing Element includes a new program to incentivize ADUs utilizing the technical support and resources that have been created by HEART.</p>

3.5 Emergency Shelters	Action 1: Develop a partnership with Shelter Network to support their efforts to house homeless families and individuals.	Action 1: Ongoing. No specific activity to report.	Retain updated program to update the zoning ordinance to define low-barrier navigation centers and allow them in the same zones where emergency shelters are permitted (Policy H.1.10)
	Action 2: Review Emergency Shelter zoning regulations for ongoing compliance with state law (annually).	Action 2: Completed and ongoing. The city ensures ongoing compliance.	
		Effectiveness: Program has been effective ensuring the City complies with the requirements to allow emergency shelters.	
	Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity; modifications will update to include low-barrier navigation centers.		

Goal 4: Where appropriate, mitigate unnecessary governmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing.

4.1 Special Needs and Extremely Low-Income Housing	Action 1: Amend the Zoning Ordinance to remove the R-5 Zoning District. Any uses that are currently permitted in the R-5 District may be permitted in an alternative district.	Action 1: Completed November 2017.	Update. The Housing Element and AFFH Action Plan both include policies and actions targeted towards supporting development, rehabilitation, and ongoing management of housing for Special Needs Groups (Programs H.1.4, H.2.3)
	Action 2: Ensure that information related to zoning for special needs housing is available at the Permit Center and on the City of Belmont website.	Action 2: Ongoing. Permit Center was remodeled to provide an ADA compliance permitting experience; required information on ADA zoning available at permit center.	
	Action 3: Work with special needs housing service providers to develop incentives for development of extremely low-income housing such as expedited processing, zoning exceptions that provide certain financial	Action 3: Ongoing and completed. Hill St/El Camino Real Affordable Housing Project (on City Housing Successor owned property) will provide 22 very-low-income units, and in June 2022 the City authorized application for SB 35 streamlined review.	

	<p>relief, and supporting applications for grant or other funding opportunities.</p> <p>Action 4: The City shall reach out annually to developers of supportive housing to encourage development of project targeted for persons with disabilities, including persons with developmental disabilities.</p>	<p>Action 4: Annual, ongoing, and completed; Two pending City-owned Affordable Housing projects must provide a minimum 5% of units to special needs populations, a trend which will continue.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been moderately effective in targeting assistance groups with special needs and extremely low-income households.</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity; modifications will strengthen ways to address the housing needs of special needs groups.</p>	
4.2 Transfer of Development Rights	<p>Action 1: Continue to allow the transfer of development rights or floor area within the San Juan Area.</p> <p>Action 2: Consider the feasibility of amending the transfer of development rights program to allow development rights to be transferred from the hillside areas to priority development areas.</p>	<p>Action 1: Completed and ongoing. Continued compliance in transfer of rights.</p> <p>Action 2: Ongoing. No specific activity to report.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been moderately effective creating additional opportunities for new development.</p> <p>Appropriateness: With proposed changes to remove the density metric from the zoning code, there is no further need for this activity.</p>	<p>Remove, this program is no longer needed to facilitate more housing growth in the City's priority development area.</p>

4.3 Density Bonus Program	<p>Action 1: Implement the density bonus program as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a density bonus information website and program materials and/or handouts. • Provide information materials to all potential target site and El Camino Real corridor developers. 	<p>Completed and ongoing. The Density Bonus Section of the Zoning Ordinance is available on the City Website, City staff have engaged in numerous discussions with housing developers to implement density bonus opportunities; the Hill Street/El Camino Real Affordable Housing Project on City-owned property received a density bonus in 2020.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective creating additional opportunities for new development.</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need to provide opportunity to use density bonus, and with proposed modifications it will strengthen opportunities to address the needs of special needs groups.</p>	<p>The AFFH Action Plan includes an action to adjust the City's density bonus program to allowed increased densities for project that provide housing for extremely low-income residents or Special Needs populations (Action 1.2)</p>
4.4 Development Review Process	<p>Action 1: Ensure that the development process complies with State law. This will entail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminating any time used to determine the level of environmental review for secondary dwelling units, as these are generally CEQA-exempt; • Capping the number of days needed to act on a CEQA-exempt single-family unit permit application to 60 days; and, • Capping the number of days needed to act on a multi-family permit application that requires an EIR to 180 days (90 days 	<p>Action 1: Completed and ongoing. Planners ensure ongoing compliance with all applicable CEQA processing times.</p> <p>Action 2: Completed and ongoing. BVSP and Corridor Mixed Use (CMU) zoning for El Camino Real corridor both adopted in November 2017 and include updated design guidelines that provide clarity in the development review process.</p>	<p>A new program has been included to ensure information and materials related to streamlined development review options (SB 35 and SB 330) are available on the City website, at City Hall, and that staff are prepared to implement streamlined review.</p>

	<p>if the project requires an EIR and at least 49 percent of the units are affordable), and 60 days if the project requires a Negative Declaration or is CEQA-exempt.</p> <p>Action 2: Adopt design guidelines for multi-unit and mixed-use development projects.</p>	<p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective ensuring the City complies with development review requirements.</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity; modifications will add new compliance measures pertaining to SB 35, SB 330 and others.</p>	
4.5 Planned Development	Action 1: Continue to allow Planned Development zoning.	Action 1: Completed and ongoing. No specific activity to report.	Ongoing.
		<p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective allowing Planned Development Zoning.</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity.</p>	
4.6 Parking	<p>Action 1: Consider amending the Zoning Ordinance to reduce parking requirements for multi-family residential and mixed-use projects (for example, reduce the studio unit parking requirement from 2 spaces per unit to 1 space per unit).</p> <p>Action 2: Develop shared parking strategies as part of the Belmont Village Implementation Plan and evaluate the feasibility of establishing parking districts within the Belmont Village area to fund shared parking infrastructure.</p>	<p>Action 1 and 2. Both Completed.</p> <p>The BVSP and the General Plan Phase I Zoning (adopted November 2017) allow for shared parking serving more than one use when certain criteria are met, and reduced parking in exchange for community benefits. Overall parking requirements for mixed use projects were reduced.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in reducing parking requirements as a constraint.</p>	Remove, completed.

<p>Appropriateness: As these actions are complete, there is no longer a need for them.</p>			
4.7 Multi-Family Development	<p>Action 1: When multi-family residential and mixed-use development design guidelines are adopted, amend the Zoning Ordinance to remove the conditional use permit requirement for multi-family development projects in high-density residential or mixed-use zones.</p>	<p>Action 1: The Belmont Village zoning districts and the Corridor Mixed Use zoning district, both adopted in 2027, allow multi-family residential housing development by right (no CUP) when not located on the ground floor.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in removing the conditional use permit as a constraint.</p> <p>Appropriateness: As these actions are complete, there is no longer a need for them.</p>	<p>Remove, completed.</p>
<p>Goal 5: Ensure fair and equal housing opportunity for all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, family type, ancestry, national origin, color, or other protected status.</p>			
5.1 Fair Housing Program	<p>Action 1: Publicize the Peninsula Conflict-Resolution Center (PCRC) at the permit center.</p> <p>Action 2: Provide program support to PCRC and other fair housing nonprofit organizations, such as Project Sentinel.</p>	<p>Actions 1 and 2: Completed and ongoing.</p> <p>Belmont staff has met with PCRC and Project Sentinel staff and promotes their services to residents when appropriate.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been moderately effective in targeting</p>	<p>The AFFH Action plan includes several actions targeting fair housing education and outreach and partnering with housing service providers like Project Sentinel.</p>

	assistance to groups with special needs and extremely low-income households.		
	Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity; modifications will strengthen ways to address the fair housing needs of special needs groups.		
5.2 Housing for the Disabled	<p>Action 1: Continue to offer program support to the Center for Independence of the Disabled (CID) to provide housing accessibility modifications for the disabled in Belmont.</p> <p>Action 2: Post information on the city website regarding housing opportunities for the disabled, including persons with developmental disabilities, and a link to the County's website for additional housing options.</p> <p>Action 3: Provide clear information on the City's website and at the Permit Center related to the City's reasonable accommodation ordinance that provides exceptions in zoning and land-use for housing for persons with disabilities, including persons with developmental disabilities.</p> <p>Action 4: By December 2015, the City shall review the Reasonable Accommodation Ordinance to ensure ongoing compliance with state law.</p>	<p>All Actions: Completed and ongoing. No specific activity to report.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been moderately effective in targeting assistance to groups with special needs and extremely low-income households.</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity; modifications will strengthen ways to address the housing needs of special needs groups.</p>	<p>Retain updated programs amending the zoning code to define additional special needs housing types and ensure that housing is permitted in the City (Policies H.1.8 through H.1.10). AFFH Action Plan includes an action to partner with Project Sentinel to conduct fair housing training for landlords and tenants (Action 4.2).</p>

Goal 6: Promote the conservation of natural resources throughout the Belmont community.			
6.1 Promote Energy Conservation	<p>Action 1: Adopt Conservation Element of the Belmont General Plan 2035.</p> <p>Action 2: Continue to participate in the PG&E Sustainable Solutions Turnkey program and implement the audit identified energy conservation projects.</p> <p>Action 3: Provide program outreach and support, as needed, to Energy Conservation programs such as Peninsula Sunshares, Bay Rea Regional Energy Network (BayREN), and other state or federal programs promoting residential energy conservation.</p> <p>Action 4: Review the zoning ordinance to improve solar access provisions.</p>	<p>Action 1: Completed.</p> <p>Action 2: Completed and ongoing.</p> <p>Action 3: Completed and ongoing. The City participated in Peninsula SunShares, and authorized three additional PACE financing program administrators to operate in Belmont for installing clean energy improvements.</p> <p>Action 4: No specific activity to report.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective promoting energy conservation.</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity.</p>	<p>Ongoing. The city continues to implement the Climate Action Plan, and to adopt new REACH building codes.</p>
6.2 Support On-Site Alternative Energy Generation	<p>Action 1: Adopt guidelines to encourage on-site solar energy systems.</p> <p>Action 2: Provide informational brochures about solar energy systems and available financial resources at the permit center.</p> <p>Action 3: Consider using City solar farms as demonstration projects for residents to learn more about solar energy.</p>	<p>No specific activity to report on any actions. The city adopted a Climate Action Plan in November 2017 and has begun working on implementation. The City is working to install vehicle battery charging stations on City property.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective promoting energy conservation.</p>	<p>Ongoing. The City standard conditions of approval and General Plan EIR mitigation measures include requirements to promote alternative energy generation when possible.</p>

	Action 4: Participate in the Peninsula SunShares group photovoltaic buy-in program.	Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity.
6.3 Promote Water Conservation	<p>Action 1: Adopt guidelines to encourage low-water landscaping.</p> <p>Action 2: Provide informational brochures about drought-resistant and low-water landscaping options that are specific to Belmont's geography and native habitats.</p>	<p>Ongoing, The City actively promotes the Department of Water Resources Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance for all development activity.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective promoting conservation.</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity.</p>
6.4 Adequate Water and Sewer Services	<p>Action 1: Deliver the adopted Housing Element to the Mid-Peninsula Water District and Silicon Valley Clean Water within one month of adoption.</p> <p>Action 2: Provide information on the City website about the adopted sewer priority policy for affordable housing projects.</p>	<p>Action 1: Completed (adopted June 2015). Ongoing. The Belmont Housing Element will be delivered to all agencies impacted by housing the growth, including the water district.</p> <p>Action 2: Completed; Sewer Priority Policy available on the City Website.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in communicating information.</p> <p>Appropriateness: Ongoing need for this activity.</p>
6.5 Update the General Plan	Action 1: Update the City of Belmont General Plan in order to integrate land use and transportation planning.	<p>Completed (adopted November 2017). Remove, completed</p> <p>Effectiveness: Program has been effective in updating the General Plan</p> <p>Appropriateness: As these actions are complete, there is no longer a need for them.</p>

City of Belmont Goals Policies and Programs 2023-2031

GOAL H1: Production of new housing at all income levels, with a focus on affordable housing

The need for additional affordable housing was a prominent and pervasive sentiment noted throughout the Housing Element outreach process. Households of various sizes and socioeconomic backgrounds have reported feeling the pressure of the high costs of housing. To meet the targets set by RHNA, the city must facilitate the production of abundant and affordable new housing in a wide diversity of forms. To support this goal, the city will be employing two approaches, with the first being directly involved in housing production. This can be done by using public funds to build more units, partnering with nonprofits and other groups to establish pre-approved ADU plans that are available to property owners, and using local ordinances to require that developers create more affordable units that can serve a diverse variety of populations and providing incentives for additional affordable unit development. In addition, the policies outlined below would also encourage and streamline housing development through the adoption of objective design standards, updates to the Zoning Code, creating minimum densities for housing projects, developing policies for missing middle housing, and streamlining the application review and processing timelines for affordable development projects.

GOAL H2: Preservation of existing housing that is affordable to lower- and middle-income residents

As the City continues to grow, it remains important to maintain and preserve existing affordable housing as well as non-deed restricted housing that is naturally affordable for middle and lower-income households. The most direct method of achieving this goal would be to prevent the conversion of existing affordable units from becoming market rate by renegotiating agreements, using public funds to acquire the units, or requiring developers to replace any lost units. Alternatively, the city can indirectly preserve affordable housing by improving the quality of life for individuals and families who currently reside in them. Residents that are able to thrive in low-income housing are less likely to be displaced. Therefore, the city proposes to incentivize upgrades to low-income homes through rehabilitation, accessibility modifications, or energy efficiency changes.

GOAL H3: Protection of current residents to prevent displacement

Belmont's demographics will fluctuate as the city continues to grow and evolve. But while change is inevitable, the loss of the existing community is not. Therefore, it remains a priority for the city to prevent gentrification and displacement through protection of lower-income residents. Policy tools included within this goal such as commercial linkage fees, relocation fees, documentation requirements for landlords, and right to return policies help balance the scales against the market forces that lead to displacement while extending vital tenant protections. Additional programs are included in the Fair Housing Action Plan.

GOAL H4: Promotion of community engagement and public outreach

To increase effectiveness and successfully achieve the Housing Element's goals and policies, the City should increase access and awareness of housing programs through use of new technology as part of a robust and proactive public outreach strategy. By expanding availability of digital resources, the barriers

of proximity, transportation, and time opportunity cost can be reduced for many. In addition, by providing education and information on regulatory requirements and specific programs and protections offered locally, regionally, and by the state, the city can improve access to housing for all income groups and special needs communities. Public outreach in a diversity of methods, forms and languages can be used to reach the widest breadth of residents and program beneficiaries to ensure those in need can find supportive programs and service providers. Targeted digital, print, and in-person outreach and engagement methods can also be effective at reaching the communities most affected by housing policies and programs.

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing – Fair Housing Action Plan

The actions to achieve the Fair Housing goal are meant to address the fair housing issues found in the AFFH analysis, specifically for groups that have disparate housing impacts when compared to the whole of Belmont. This includes, for example, Hispanic and single-female heads of households who have disproportionate housing needs while being concentrated in census tracts that have higher rates of poverty. Persons with disabilities are also more likely to experience housing discrimination due to low economic opportunity and failure of landlords to provide reasonable accommodations.

GOAL H1: Production of new housing at all income levels, with a focus on affordable housing						
Number	Policy	Agency/Dept/ Division Lead	Funding Source(s)	Program Measure(s)	Targets	Implementation Timeline
Policy H 1.1	Monitor Regional Housing Need Allocation	Housing	City	Monitor housing production against ABAG Fair Share Allocation in compliance with no net loss requirements during planning period.	Track every year in March, prior to the preparation of the Annual Progress Report (which is sent to HCD on April 1).	2023 - 2031 (Annually)
Policy H 1.2	Use Public Funding for Low/Moderate Income Housing	Housing	City funds and state, and federal funds, as available	Add more City supported housing with affordability restrictions to the market. Use City funds to produce additional affordable housing projects and to leverage other regional, state, and federal funding sources to support the construction of affordable housing.	<p>a. The City shall utilize local Affordable Housing Funds (Inclusionary housing in-lieu funds, Commercial Linkage Fees, and Residential Development Mitigation Fees) to fund affordable housing development, and to leverage other public funding sources for affordable housing projects. Priority shall be given to development of housing at lower-income levels.</p> <p>b. Explore the option of creating a stand-alone Housing Trust fund using available funding sources.</p> <p>c. Modify the Inclusionary Housing requirement to incentivize provision of lower-income housing units.</p>	<p>a. 2023-2031 (Ongoing)</p> <p>b. Fiscal Year 2024-2025</p> <p>c. Complete by December 2024</p>
Policy H 1.3	Incentivize Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) Development	Planning Division	N/A	Implement and maintain programs to encourage and support ADU and Junior ADU production to increase lower income housing opportunities. Review whether funding will require deed restrictions, and whether the program should be targeted only to lower-income homeowners who otherwise could not afford to build an ADU.	<p>a. Provide technical ADU design tools and resources to homeowners to encourage ADU development, and adopt pre-approved ADU plans (i.e. HEART).</p> <p>b. Collaborate with other countywide jurisdictions to establish uniform standards and requirements.</p> <p>c. Periodically review ADU permitting fees and adjust as needed to avoid cost barriers.</p> <p>d. Determine if there are areas of the City where an over-the-counter permit can be issued.</p> <p>e. Conduct a best practices review of using City funding to assist homeowners to their property to be rented to lower-income households</p>	<p>a. Complete by December 2025</p> <p>b. 2023-2031 (ongoing every two years)</p> <p>c. 2023-2031 (Ongoing)</p> <p>d. Complete review by December 2026</p> <p>e. Complete by December 2025</p>
Policy H 1.4	Housing Funds Investment Strategy	Planning Division	N/A	Develop an affordable housing funds investment policy establishing priorities and goals.	Develop priorities for investment addressing disparate housing concerns of those with special needs, including but not limited to people with disabilities, seniors, single female heads of households and farmworkers; households with race/ethnicity-based disparate needs (AFHH concerns) and households earning very and extremely low incomes. Consider priorities for new construction, rehabilitation, anti-displacement efforts, ADUs, etc.	Complete by December 2027
Policy H 1.5	Update Zoning Code	Planning	N/A	Modify the Zoning ordinance to allow for increased floor area ratios and density	<p>a. Modify the zoning ordinance to rezone the Service Commercial (SC) opportunity sites to Corridor Mixed Use (CMU).</p> <p>b. Modify the maximum height to allow structures up to 65 feet in the CMU, Service Commercial and Village Station Core (VSC).</p>	Complete by December 2024 (must be completed within three years of certification)
Policy H 1.6	Adopt Objective Design Standards	Planning	N/A	Adopt Objective Design Standards to expedite production of housing.	Conduct a comprehensive audit of the zoning ordinance and adopt any changes needed Objective Design Standards for multi-family residential projects and mixed-use projects with a residential component to comply with State law.	Complete by December 2024
Policy H 1.7	Establish By-Right Housing Designation for Prior Housing Sites	Planning Division	N/A	Designate housing sites that have carried over from the prior Housing Element to allow housing development by-right.	Amend the Zoning Code to establish a By-Right designation for housing sites reused from prior Housing Elements for housing projects that propose a minimum of 20% affordable units.	2023 - 2024 (must be completed within three years of certification)
Policy H 1.8	Evaluate and Update Permanent Supportive Housing Requirements	Planning Division	N/A	Amend zoning code to allow permanent supportive housing projects.	Update zoning to be consistent with AB 2162 to allow by right 100% affordable housing that has 25% or 12 units of permanent supportive housing, where multifamily or mixed-use housing is permitted.	Complete by December 2028

Policy H 1.9	Update Requirements for Mobile Home Parks	Planning Division	N/A	Amend zoning code requirements regarding mobile home parks.	Update zoning to allow mobile home parks as a special use in all residential zones to be consistent with Government Code Section 65852.7.	Complete by December 2028
Policy H 1.10	Update Requirements for Farmworker Housing	Planning Division	N/A	Amend zoning code requirements regarding farmworker housing.	Update zoning to define farmworker housing and allow farmworker housing within the districts to be determined, consistent with state requirements.	Complete by December 2028
Policy H 1.11	Update Requirements for Homeless Persons	Planning Division	N/A	Amend zoning code requirements regarding low-barrier navigation centers	Update zoning to define low barrier navigation centers and allow them in the same zones where emergency shelters are permitted, consistent with state requirements.	Complete by December 2028
Policy H 1.1.12	Update Requirements for Residential Care Facilities	Planning Division	N/A	Amend zoning code requirements for residential care facilities	Update the zoning ordinance to ensure definition of residential care facilities and small residential care facilities continue to comply with State law, and amend the zoning code to eliminate the requirement for a use permit for care facilities of seven or more persons with a disability, in zones that allow multi-family housing.	Complete by December 2028
GOAL H2: Preservation of existing housing that is affordable to lower- and middle-income residents						
Policy H 2.1	Support Retention of Existing Lower Income Units	Housing Division	N/A	Preserve "at-risk" affordable units through monitoring and partnering, working with nonprofits, and exploring available funding sources to preserve affordability. This activity will include both units in all affordable developments with expiring deed restrictions, as well as potential BMR units that are reaching the end of the term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Advertise units going to sale to nonprofits b. Outreach and negotiate with owners for affordability extensions c. Provide tenant education and affirmatively market available units to affected tenants d. Add a displacement preference for new affordable housing for people displaced. 	2023-2031 (ongoing)
Policy H 2.2	Manage Portfolio of Deed Restricted Affordable Units	Housing	City	Identify a service provider to manage the City's growing portfolio of affordable units, both those in the Below Market Rate program as well as all-affordable projects, as necessary.	Develop a Request for Proposals to distribute to Bay Area service providers to manage existing and new affordable units, both for sale and rental; select a provider and begin transitioning this work to the provider.	Implement by December 2024
Policy H 2.3	Target Rehabilitation Funding to Special Needs Groups	Housing and County of San Mateo	CDBG	Invest more resources in lower resource neighborhoods (utilize federal CDBG to provide capital improvements).	Conduct best practices review for housing rehabilitation programs the City assist in funding; research providers that could target special needs groups. In clude in the analysis the concept of purchasing currently "naturally occurring affordable housing" to rehabilitate and then hold rents so that they become more affordable over time	Complete review by December 2026, implement programs prior to December 2031
Policy H 2.4	Require Replacement Units	Planning Division	N/A	Require replacement units for low-income households and below market rate units lost during any construction or demolition projects. Establish tenant protections in local ordinance to extend measures of AB1482 related to relocation, documentation, and right to return policy in eviction cases. Require that demolition permits include an assessment of rents to determine income status and plan to replace lots lower income units.	Consider implementation of a program to update the zoning ordinance and other policies to permanently require replacement of units (beyond Housing Crisis Act sunset date of 2034).	Complete by December 2028
Policy H 2.5	Housing Service Organization Partnerships	Housing	City Housing Funds	The City will continue to partner with and provide financial assistance or resources to supporting housing service organizations and/or non-profit organizations that help preserve existing housing that is affordable to lower income residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Continue to provide annual financial assistance or other support resources to community organizations such as HIP Housing, Project Sentinel, or others. b. Promote service providers and programs on the City's website and in City communications; distribute materials to residents. 	2023-2031 (ongoing)
GOAL H3: Protection of current residents to prevent displacement						
Number	Policy	Agency/Dept/Division Lead	Funding Source(s)	Program Measure(s)	Targets	Implementation Timeline

Policy H 3.1	Expand Tenant Protections	Community Development Department	N/A	Expand tenant protections in local ordinance to extend measures of AB1482 related to relocation, documentation, and right to return policy in eviction cases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Extend AB1482 provisions to require tenant relocation payments for No Fault evictions for those with tenure less than one year b. Explore tenant protection policies that require documentation from landlords who use substantial remodel exemption to evict tenants. c. Establish Right to Return policy for tenants displaced from homes due to demolition or substantial remodels. 	Complete by December 2024
Policy H.3.2	Home Ownership Financing	Housing	N/A	Support home ownership opportunities and connect potential home owners to financing sources specifically targeted to first time homebuyers or affordable housing units.	Partner with housing organizations and financing stakeholders to host at least one first time homebuyer workshop in Belmont during the planning period.	Complete by December 2027
GOAL H4: Promotion of community engagement and public outreach						
Number	Policy	Agency/Dept/Division Lead	Funding Source(s)	Program Measure(s)	Targets	Implementation Timeline
Policy H 4.1	Update the City's Webpage	Housing	N/A	Increase community outreach and availability of resources in multiple languages through the Housing Webpage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintain and improve webpage with comprehensive housing related information and materials, and coordinate with providers to market programs electronically. b. Update the City's website with information and resources for SB 35 streamlined ministerial review, including providing a Notice of Intent form. c. Provide information in multiple languages, including fair housing and Housing Choice Vouchers. d. Create and maintain a developer resources page to make it easier to navigate the City's development process; include updated development and impact fees consistent with State law . . 	2023 and then annually
Policy H 4.2	Support a Countywide Below Market Rate Unit Waitlist	County of San Mateo	N/A	Support development of countywide affordable rental waitlist to streamline and centralize occupancy of BMR units.	Support the county in developing online portal for a BMR waitlist.	2023 - 2024 (Ongoing)

Appendix F

Public Participation



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COMMUNITY OUTREACH SUMMARY

The Housing Element is an important document that will shape the future of our community. Therefore, it is important that it reflects the vision of the people who make the City of Belmont special. To accomplish this, Belmont developed and implemented an outreach plan designed to reach as many community members who live and work here as possible. For some of the community outreach activities, Belmont partnered with other San Mateo County jurisdictions for a first-of-its-kind countywide outreach effort, through an award-winning collaboration called 21 Elements. A summary of public participation and community outreach activities and key takeaways are included below.

Website and Social Media Summary

- Belmont developed a City website at www.belmont.gov/housingelement to host all information and resources related to the Housing Element update. The webpage hosted an archive of past Belmont Housing Elements, recordings and materials from all community engagement activities, and multiple ways for people to provide feedback, including a virtual sites map. The City's homepage also included a banner linking visitors to the Housing Element Webpage.
- Belmont participated in and helped shape the "Let's Talk Housing" regional housing collaboration. Let's Talk Housing developed a countywide website available in five languages, a Belmont webpage (www.letstalkhousing.org/belmont) detailing the City's timeline, engagement activities and resources that also linked to the Belmont website, videos about the process in several languages, and a social media presence. As of February 2022, the website has been visited more than 17,000 times, with more than 20% from mobile devices.
- Belmont created a dedicated e-notification list to keep interested parties informed about the Housing Element update process.
- Belmont utilized a variety of social media platforms to inform the community about the housing update process, solicit community survey responses.

Community Meetings

Belmont participated in several meetings and webinars in partnership with 21 Elements, including the following.

- **Introduction to the Housing Element** – A housing element overview with breakout discussion rooms that was part of a series of introductory meetings attended by more than 1,000 community members countywide
- **All About RHNA** – A webinar offering a deep dive into the RHNA allocation process and the opportunity sites methodology
- **Stakeholder Listening Sessions** – Four meetings where staff from all County jurisdictions could listen to and hold breakout discussions with housing stakeholder groups arranged by topic. More than 30 groups participated
- **Creating an Affordable Future** – A four-part webinar series to help educate community members about local housing issues

Belmont coordinated and hosted several public meetings to review components of the Housing Element update; all the following meetings' recordings and materials can be found on the City's housing element webpage.

- **City Council Public Study Session (May 11, 2021)** – An introduction to the Belmont Housing Element
- **City Council Public Meeting (January 11, 2022)** – An update on the Housing Element and housing development activity review
- **Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Workshop (March 23, 2022)** – A virtual community meeting to review AFFH and new Housing Element requirements
- **City Council Public Study Session (April 26, 2022)** – A review of draft housing sites, AFFH assessment, and draft Housing Element programs
- **Planning Commission Public Study Session (May 17, 2022)** – A review of draft housing sites, AFFH assessment, and draft Housing Element programs
- **Housing Element Community Workshop (June 27, 2022)** – A highly-attended virtual meeting to review the Housing Element update and the connection between housing growth and transportation, parks, and other land use planning efforts within the City
- **Planning Commission Draft Housing Element and EIR Review (July 19, 2022)** – Available to attend both in-person and virtually
- **City Council Draft Housing Element and EIR Review (July 26, 2022)** – Available to attend both in-person and virtually, with speech and hearing-impaired services available by request

Other Outreach Strategies

- **Community Postcard Mailer #1** – Direct postcard mailer in March 2022 to all residential units in Belmont introducing the Housing Element update, promoting the online AFFH survey, and promoting the March AFFH Community Workshop. The postcard was also distributed at the Belmont Library and Twin Pines Senior & Community Center; invitation for comments in Spanish included.
- **AFFH Fair Housing Online Survey** – To gather insight on community needs and priorities. Survey link provided in direct postcard mailer to all residential units in Belmont, shared on social media (Facebook, NextDoor, Instagram, Twitter), City website, Citywide Weekly Update, and City-wide utility bill insert mailer; survey made available in English, Spanish, simplified Chinese, Tagalog, and Vietnamese; 174 survey responses.
- **Community Postcard Mailer #2** – Direct postcard mailer to all residential units advertising where to find the draft Housing Element and Environmental Impact Review (EIR), and promoting the June community housing workshop. The postcard was also distributed at the Belmont Library and Twin Pines Senior & Community Center; invitation for comments in Spanish included.
- **Citywide Utility Bill Inserts** – The City designed and distributed an information flier with the with quarterly municipal sewer utility bill that included information about the Housing Element Update, a short URL link to the AFFH fair housing survey, housing element web address and housing email address for people to provide comments.
- **Equity Advisory Group** – Belmont supported an Equity Advisory Group with 21 Elements to ensure outreach was structured to meet with stakeholders where they were at as much as possible.

It is more important than ever to include as many voices as possible in the Housing Element. Housing Elements at their best can provide an opportunity for everyone to add their voice to the conversation. However, many people are too often left out of the process. Renters, workers, young families, youth, people of color, immigrants, refugees, non-English speakers, and people with disabilities are often unable to participate in outreach activities when scheduled, don't know how to get involved, or don't trust the process. Our goal was to change that. Specifically, we did the following.

- Ensured opportunities were available to receive information and provide feedback in multiple languages, offering direct foreign language translation services by request.
- Designed a website that was mobile friendly, with accessibility features and in multiple languages (lower income residents, young adults, and people of color are more likely to use their phones).
- Participated in an Equity Advisory Group consisting of 18 organizations across San Mateo County that provided feedback on outreach and materials, and shared information about the Housing Element update and how to participate in the process with the communities they serve.
- Launched an Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing survey that received 89 responses.

Key Takeaways

Below is a summary of key takeaways that emerged throughout the outreach process.

- **Housing is personal.** People often have differing views on housing because it is a very personal issue tied to feelings of safety, belonging and identify. Often the comments reflected people's current housing situation. Those with safe, stable housing that they can afford were more concerned with potential change. Those without were more interested in bolder policies and more housing generally. Many people shared meaningful stories of being priced out of their communities or of their children not being able to live in the community where they grew up.
- **The price of housing is a major concern.** Through surveys responses and people who spoke during community meetings, many Belmont residents voiced concerns about the high cost to rent or buy a home today, either for themselves, friends, or family. It is an issue that touches a lot of lives.
- **More housing is needed.** Generally, participants agreed that Belmont needs more housing, particularly affordable housing. However, there are diverging views on how to accomplish this, where housing should go, and what it should look like.
- **Single-family neighborhoods are polarizing.** While some people voiced their interest in up-zoning sites near single-family neighborhoods, a majority of Belmont homeowners want to protect single family neighborhoods and the property investments they have made.
- **Affordable housing is a top concern.** Many felt that more needed to be done to promote affordable housing. They also felt that developers should be eligible for incentives and opportunities that make them more competitive.
- **Better information resources.** People wanted to know how to find affordable housing in their communities and navigate the process of applying for it.
- **Issues are connected.** Transportation, infrastructure like storms and sewer facilities, adequate park and recreation space, climate change, access to living wage jobs and education opportunities are all tied to housing and quality of life. These issues are not siloed in people's lives and there is a desire

to address them in interconnected ways. The June 2022 community workshop included Belmont staff from Housing, Planning, Public Works, and Parks and Recreation to provide comprehensive information about housing growth in Belmont.

- **Regional input matters but there's more to figure out.** It was valuable to build a broader sense of community and share resources at the countywide level. However, it was more important to this process to engage non-resident community members on jurisdiction-specific input. The City will continue to utilize some of the Housing Element engagement strategies for future community engagement efforts to insure inclusion outreach.
- **Diversity in participation was a challenge.** Despite partnering with organizations to engage with the hardest to reach communities and providing multilingual outreach, achieving diversity in participation was challenging. In the wake of Covid-19, organizations already operating on limited resources were focused on supporting immediate needs, while the added stresses of life coupled with the digital divide added additional barriers for many.

What We Accomplished

Belmont developed a diverse outreach plan to hear from as many community members as possible. The following provides a more detailed summary of Belmont's community engagement activities related to the RHNA 6 Housing Element update process.

Website and Social Media

As a starting point for accomplishing extensive outreach, Belmont developed a clear online presence with all the information needed to understand the update process and know how to participate.

- **Belmont Website and Social Media Communications.** Belmont has invested significant resources and staffing in the last few years to modernize our digital communication strategies and better reach our community stakeholders. Specifically for the Housing Element Update, Belmont developed a City website (www.belmont.gov/housingelement) to host all information and resources related to the Housing Element update. The webpage hosted an archive of past Belmont Housing Elements, recordings and materials from all community engagement activities, and multiple ways for people to provide feedback including a virtual housing opportunity sites map. The City's main homepage also included a banner directly linking visitors to the Housing Element Webpage. The Belmont Housing Element webpage was mobile friendly, with accessibility features. As part of this communications redesign, Belmont utilized a variety of social media platforms, in addition to more traditional email newsletters, to put out information related to the Housing Element update. All community engagement activities, including meetings, workshops, and online surveys were heavily advertised on all social media channels (NextDoor being the most heavily used, plus Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn). The City Manager's weekly newsletter issued every Friday reaches many community members and regularly featured information on the Housing Element update process. During the public comment period in particular the City sent out regular digital communications and reminders to the community.
- **Let's Talk Housing Website.** To reach a broader audience and supplement Belmont's Housing Element webpage, the City joined the 21 Elements group in launching the "Let's Talk Housing" website in March 2021. Our goal was to clearly explain what a housing element is, why it matters, and how to get involved. It was made available in Arabic, Chinese, English, Spanish and Tagalog, designed to be responsive on all types of devices and included accessibility features. As part of this effort, a Belmont specific information page was created with our proposed timeline, information on engagement activities, and resources that also linked to our City website. As of January 2022,

the website has been viewed more than 17,000 times, with more than 20 percent occurring from mobile devices. Let's Talk Housing Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and YouTube accounts were also created and maintained to keep people informed about upcoming or past event.

- **Informational Videos on the Housing Element Update.** After completing a series of introductory Meetings to the Housing Element Update (see below), Belmont supported 21 Elements in developing shorter 4-minute snippets to ensure information was more accessible and less onerous than watching an hour-long meeting. Two videos were produced—*What is a Housing Element and How it Works* and *Countywide Trends and Why Housing Elements Matter*—in Arabic, Chinese, English, Spanish, and Tagalog. They were made available on the Let's Talk Housing YouTube channel and website and shared on social media. Belmont pushed these information videos out on all our local communication channels.

Public Meetings and Hearings

Belmont held and participated in a variety of primarily virtual meetings to inform the public about the Housing Element and hear what matters to the community. While in-person meeting space was available for some of the more recent Housing Element study sessions, Belmont found that most community members enjoyed the flexibility of participating virtually. Our meetings were designed to keep Belmont officials and community members aware of the process timeline, provide input on the different steps and draft information as it became available, and engage in discussion with City staff to share concerns, questions, or support for housing policies.

Introductory Meeting to the Housing Element Update

Belmont participated in a collaborative virtual countywide meeting about the Housing Element update. Held on April 8, 2021, the meeting provided community members with an introduction to the Housing Element update, why it matters, information on the Let's Talk Housing outreach effort, and countywide trends. Belmont staff facilitated a breakout room discussion with community members on housing needs, concerns, and opportunities, and answered any questions. A poll was given during the meeting, to identify who was joining us and more importantly who was missing from the conversation, including if they rent or own, who they live with, their age, and ethnicity. Time for questions was allotted throughout, and meeting surveys were provided to all participants after the meeting along with all discussed resources and links. 35 people registered for this meeting, six of whom live in Belmont. Of these, five of them said that they had lived in the city for over 21 years, and all of the residents own their own homes. Of the participants, five identified as White, and one as Asian, and the majority (66%) are between the ages of 50 and 69.

In total, 1,024 registered for the series and 264 registered for the All About RHNA meeting. Of those who registered for the series, the majority identified as White (66%) or Asian (15%), and were 50 years or older; nearly half were 50 to 69 years old and almost a fifth were over 70. Almost half had lived over 21 years in their homes, and three-fourths owned their own homes.

All About RHNA Webinar

Belmont helped to promote the "All About RHNA" webinar hosted by 21 Elements in April 2021 to provide information and answer community questions about the RHNA process. 264 people registered and 80 questions were answered over three hours. The recording of this meeting and the FAQ can be found at <https://www.letstalkhousing.org/past-events>.

Stakeholder Listening Session Series

Belmont joined 21 Elements for a facilitated series of listening sessions held between September and November 2021 to hear from various stakeholders who operate countywide or across multiple jurisdictions.

The four sessions convened more than 30 groups including fair housing organizations, housing advocates, builders/developers (affordable and market-rate), and service providers, to provide observations on housing needs and input for policy consideration. Summaries for each session can be found at <http://www.21elements.com/community-engagement>. Key themes and stakeholder groups included the following.

1. **Fair Housing.** Concern for the end of the eviction moratorium, the importance of transit-oriented affordable housing and anti-displacement policies, and the need for education around accessibility regulations and tenant protections. 8 stakeholder groups provided this feedback, including the following.
 - Center for Independence www.cidsanmateo.org
 - Community Legal Services of East Palo Alto (CLSEPA) www.clsepa.org
 - Housing Equality Law Project www.housingequality.org
 - Legal Aid for San Mateo County www.legalaidsmc.org
 - Project Sentinel www.housing.org
 - Housing Choices www.housingchoices.org
 - Public Interest Law Project www.pilpca.org
 - Root Policy Research www.rootpolicy.com
2. **Housing Advocates.** Concern for rent increases and the need for ongoing outreach to underserved and diverse communities, workforce housing, deeply affordable and dense infill, and tenant protections for the most vulnerable. 6 stakeholder groups provided this feedback, including the following.
 - Housing Leadership Council www.hlcsmc.org
 - Faith in Action www.faithinactionba.org
 - Greenbelt Alliance www.greenbelt.org
 - San Mateo County Central Labor Council www.sanmateolaborcouncil.org
 - Peninsula for Everyone www.peninsulaforeveryone.org
 - San Mateo County Association of Realtors www.samcar.org
3. **Builders and Developers.** Local funding, tax credit availability, and concern that appropriate sites limit affordable housing while sites, construction costs, and city processes limit market-rate housing. 12 stakeholder groups provided this feedback, including the following.
 - Affirmed Housing (Affordable) www.affirmedhousing.com
 - BRIDGE Housing (Affordable) www.bridgehousing.com
 - The Core Companies (Affordable, Market Rate) www.thecorecompanies.com
 - Eden Housing (Affordable) www.edenhousing.org
 - Greystar (Market Rate) www.greystar.com
 - Habitat for Humanity (Affordable) www.habitatsf.org
 - HIP Housing (Affordable) www.hiphousing.org
 - Mercy Housing (Affordable) www.mercyhousing.org
 - MidPen Housing (Affordable) www.midpen-housing.org
 - Sand Hill Property Company (Affordable, Market Rate) www.shpco.com
 - Sares | Regis (Market Rate) www.srgnc.com
 - Summerhill Apartment Communities (Market Rate) www.shapartments.com

4. **Service Providers.** More affordable housing and vouchers or subsidies for market-rate housing are needed, along with on-site services and housing near transit, and jurisdictions should work with providers and people experiencing issues before creating programs. 10 stakeholder groups provided this feedback, including the following.
 - Abode Services www.adobeservices.org
 - Daly City Partnership www.dcpartnership.org
 - El Concilio www.el-concillio.com
 - HIP Housing www.hiphousing.org
 - LifeMoves www.lifemoves.org
 - Mental Health Association of San Mateo County www.mhasmc.org
 - National Alliance on Mental Illness www.namisanmateo.org
 - Ombudsman of San Mateo County www.ossmc.org
 - Samaritan House San Mateo www.samaritanhousesanmateo.org
 - Youth Leadership Institute www.yil.org

Creating an Affordable Future Webinar Series

Belmont and 21 Elements offered a 4-part countywide webinar series in the fall of 2021 to help educate community members about local housing issues. The sessions were advertised and offered in Cantonese, Mandarin and Spanish, though participation in non-English channels was limited. All meetings and materials can be found at <https://www.letstalkhousing.org/past-events>. The following topics, and how each intersects with regional housing challenges and opportunities, were explored.

1. **Why Affordability Matters:** Why housing affordability matters to public health, community fabric and to county residents, families, workers and employers.
2. **Housing and Racial Equity:** Why and how our communities have become segregated by race, why it is a problem and how it has become embedded in our policies and systems.
3. **Housing in a Climate of Change:** What is the connection between housing policy and climate change and a walk through the Housing & Climate Readiness Toolkit.
4. **Putting it All Together for a Better Future:** How design and planning for much-needed new infill housing can be an opportunity to address existing challenges in our communities.

The series included speaker presentations, audience Q&A, breakout sessions for connection, and debrief discussions. Participants were eager to discuss and learn more about housing challenges in their community. They asked questions and commented in the chat and shared their thoughts in a post-event survey. Overall, comments were mostly positive and in favor of more housing, though some were focused on the need for new affordable housing. There was a lot of interest in seeing more housing built (especially housing that is affordable), concern about change or impact to schools, parking, and quality of life, and personal struggles with finding housing that is affordable and accessible shared. Some participants wanted more in-depth education and discussion of next steps, while others had more basic questions they wanted answered.

In total, 754 registered for the series. Of those who shared, the majority identified as White (55%) or Asian (24%) and ranged between 30 and 70 years old. Over half have lived in the county for over 21 years and nearly two-thirds owned their homes. For more information, see the Summary at <http://www.21elements.com/community-engagement>.

City of Belmont Public Meetings

- **City Council Public Study Session (May 11, 2021).** The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the draft RHNA allocation process and numbers, show the City Council and community members the proposed update timeline, and talk about some of the new topics that would be included in the updated Housing Element.
- **City Council Public Meeting (January 11, 2022).** This was another virtual check-in with the City Council and community on progress made towards the Housing Element update, with an emphasis on the work completed in preparing an Environmental Impact Report.
- **Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Workshop (March 23, 2022).** This was a virtual community meeting to review Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH) and new Housing Element requirements. This workshop was promoted heavily on the City's social media channels and all housing units in the City of Belmont received a direct postcard mailing with information in English, Spanish, and Chinese promoting the workshop and inviting people to take the online AFFH survey. The offer for translation services was made but no requests were received.
- **City Council Public Study Session (April 26, 2022).** This presentation focused on reviewing draft Housing Sites, AFFH assessment, and draft Housing Element programs. This meeting was the first deep dive into the Housing Element documents and data, and the Study Session format allowed the Council to ask many questions about new topics like AFFH.
- **Planning Commission Public Study Session (May 17, 2022).** This presentation also focused on reviewing draft Housing Sites, AFFH Assessment, and draft Housing Element programs. This highly attended meeting was an opportunity for both the Planning Commission and the Belmont community to dive into some of the important components of the Housing Element update. A lot of community feedback centered on the draft Housing Opportunity Sites and concerns about locating a majority of the proposed housing sites along the El Camino Real and Old County Road corridors.
- **Housing Element Community Workshop (June 27, 2022).** As a follow up to the Planning Commission meeting held in May, the City held a community workshop to discuss the RHNA allocation process, the housing sites methodology, and some of the land use changes proposed for the next Housing Element cycle. This meeting was attended by 71 people, and was hosted by City staff from Housing, Finance, Public Works, Parks and Recreation, and Planning Departments. Staff's presentation aimed to show how housing and population growth are guiding principles in the work done by all City departments. Specific feedback on housing opportunity sites included a desire to limit building heights, provide more parking, and address traffic impacts.
- **Planning Commission Draft Housing Element and EIR Review (July 19, 2022).** This was a well-attended meeting for Planning Commission consideration of the full draft Housing Element and draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The meeting was available to attend both in-person and virtually and the Commission heard over 45 public speakers, ultimately making a series of recommendations to the City Council for modifications to the rezoning programs and sites inventory.
- **City Council Draft Housing Element and EIR Review (July 26, 2022).** This was another well-attended public meeting that lasted over 4 hours, with more than 45 in-person and virtual speakers. Ultimately, the Council concurred with the Planning Commission recommendations to modify the proposed zoning amendments and remove sites from the housing sites inventory.

Other Community Outreach Strategies

Belmont set out to collect as much feedback as possible from the community, and to ensure we were reaching as many people as possible and doing so thoughtfully. Acknowledging that virtual engagement was not always accessible for all community members, the City has tried to reach all Belmont residents by sending information directly to them.

- **Two direct postcard mailers.** Belmont sent two Housing Element update postcard mailers to every residential unit in the City of Belmont. To generate this mailing list, the City reached out to residential facilities where individual housing/residential units don't typically show up on a community mailing list. This included two special needs group homes and two senior assisted living facilities. The City also made the mailers available at the Belmont Senior Center grab and go lunches, and at City Hall. The post cards included verbiage in English, Spanish, and Chinese informing residents about upcoming community workshops, and a QR code and web addresses inviting them to provide feedback to the City the online surveys, email, or directly contacting City staff. The City has received positive feedback from residents who received the postcards and were able to participate in our engagement activities.

Community Postcard Mailer #1 (front and back)



Community Postcard Mailer #2 (front and back)



- **Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing survey.** As is summarized in the AFFH Section Appendix, 21 Elements conducted a County-wide survey of San Mateo County residents to support the AFFH analysis of Housing Elements. The survey questions explored residents' housing, affordability, and neighborhood challenges and experiences with displacement and housing discrimination. The survey

also asked about residents' access to economic opportunity, captured through residents' reported challenges with transportation, employment, and K-12 education. The survey included questions about residents' current housing situation, housing, neighborhood and affordability challenges, healthy neighborhood indicators, access to opportunity, and experience with displacement and housing discrimination. The survey was offered in both English and Spanish.

The AFFH survey was available online, in both Spanish and English, in a format accessible to screen readers, and promoted through jurisdictional communications and social media and through partner networks. A total of 2,382 residents participated, 89 of those were Belmont residents.

- **Equity Advisory Group.** In alignment with community outreach best practices, it was important to include the guidance of and foster partnerships with community organizations to help ensure everyone's voices were heard during the Housing Element update. In response, an Equity Advisory Group (EAG) was formed consisting of 15 organizations or leaders across the county that are advancing equity and affordable housing. A stipend of \$1,500 was originally provided for meeting four to five times over 12 months to advise on Housing Element outreach and helping get the word out to the communities they work with. After meeting twice in 2021, it was decided the best use of the EAG moving forward would be to provide more focused support in 2022 based on jurisdiction need and organization expertise. To date, EAG members have facilitated and hosted community meetings in partnership with 21 Elements, collected community housing stories to put a face to housing needs, advised on messaging, and amplified events and activities to their communities. The EAG continue to work collaboratively with jurisdictions and deepen partnerships, as well as connect community members to the Housing Element Update process. All participating organizations are featured on the Let's Talk Housing [website](#) and include the following.

- Ayudando Latinos A Soñar (ALAS) www.alashmb.org
- Community Legal Services www.clsepa.org
- El Comité de Vecinos del Lado Oeste (El Comité) www.tenantstogether.org/resources/el-comité-de-vecinos-del-lado-oeste-east-palo-alto
- EPACANDO www.epacando.org
- Faith in Action www.faithinaction.org/federation/faith-in-action-bay-area/
- Housing Choices www.housingchoices.org
- Housing Leadership Council www.hlcsmc.org
- Menlo Together www.menlotogether.org
- Nuestra Casa www.nuestracasa.org
- One San Mateo www.onesanmateo.org
- Peninsula for Everyone www.peninsulaforeveryone.org
- Puente de la Costa Sur www.mypuente.org
- San Mateo County Health www.getthehealthysmc.org
- Youth Leadership Institute www.yli.org/region/san-mateo
- Youth United for Community Action www.youthunited.net

- **Interactive Housing Sites Inventory Map.** In July 2021, as part of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Environmental Impact Report scoping process, the City created an interactive map of the draft housing sites inventory. The map has been available on the Housing Element webpage since that time, and enables viewers to scroll around the City and select specific parcels to get additional information such as land use, zoning, and property size. During the required public comment period, map viewers were able to use the mapping tool to provide specific comments or feedback directly onto any of the draft housing opportunity sites. The interactive comment map was a successful

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