

# FINAL 2015 - 2023 HOUSING ELEMENT

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Prepared for:

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- A. Inventory of Residential Sites
- B. East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan
- C. Ad Hoc Working Group - Potential Multifamily Sites

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **A. PURPOSE AND CONTENT**

The City of Oakley’s Housing Element is the component of the City’s General Plan that addresses housing needs and opportunities for present and future Oakley residents through the 2015-2023 planning period and the 2014-2022 regional housing needs allocation (RHNA) cycle. The Housing Element provides the primary policy guidance for local decision-making related to housing. The Housing Element of the General Plan is the only General Plan Element that requires review and certification by the State of California.

The Housing Element provides a detailed analysis of Oakley’s demographic, economic and housing characteristics as required by State law. The Element also provides a comprehensive evaluation of the City’s progress in implementing the past policy and action programs related to housing production, preservation, conservation, and rehabilitation. Based on the community’s housing needs, available resources, constraints, opportunities and past performance, the Housing Element identifies goals, policies, actions and objectives that address the housing needs of present and future Oakley residents.

### **B. HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE PROCESS**

The California State Legislature has identified the attainment of a decent home and suitable living environment for every Californian as the State’s main housing goal. Recognizing the important part that local planning programs play in pursuit of this goal, the Legislature has mandated that all cities and counties prepare a Housing Element as part of their comprehensive General Plans (California Government Code Section 65580 et al.).

It is intended that this Housing Element be reviewed annually and updated and modified no less than every five years in order to remain relevant and useful and reflect the community’s changing housing needs. This Housing Element covers the planning period from January 2015 to January 2023. The time frame of the planning period is determined by State law. State planning law mandates that jurisdictions within the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) region update and adopt their Housing Element by January 31, 2015. This document represents the update required and responds to the issues that currently face the City.

### **C. STATE LAW AND LOCAL PLANNING**

#### **1. Consistency with State Law**

The Housing Element is one of the seven General Plan elements mandated by the State of California, as articulated in Sections 65580 to 65589.8 of the California Government Code. State law requires that each jurisdiction’s Housing Element consist of “an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives, and scheduled program actions for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing.” The Housing Element plans for the provision of housing for all segments of the population.

Section 65583 of the Government Code sets forth specific requirements regarding the scope and content of each Housing Element. Table 10-1 summarizes these requirements and identifies the applicable chapters in the Housing Element where these requirements are addressed.

**Table 10-1  
STATE HOUSING ELEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

Required Housing Element Component	Reference
<b>A. Housing Needs Assessment</b>	
1. Analysis of population trends in Oakley in relation to countywide trends	Chapter II
2. Analysis of employment trends in Oakley in relation to regional trends	Chapter II
3. Projections and quantification of Oakley’s existing and projected housing needs for all income groups	Chapters II and IV
4. Analysis and documentation of Oakley’s housing characteristics, including:	
a. Level of housing cost compared to ability to pay	Chapter II
b. Overcrowding	Chapter II
c. Housing stock condition	Chapter II
5. An inventory of land suitable for residential development including vacant sites and having redevelopment potential and an analysis of the relationship of zoning, public facilities and services to these sites	Chapter IV
6. Identification of a zone where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use with sufficient capacity.	Chapter III
7. Analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels	Chapter III
8. Analysis of potential and actual nongovernmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels	Chapter III
9. Analysis of special housing need: elderly, persons with disabilities, large families, farm workers, families with female heads of household	Chapter II
10. Analysis of housing needs for families and persons in need of emergency shelter	Chapter II
11. Analysis of opportunities for energy conservation with respect to residential development	Chapter III
12. Analysis of assisted multifamily rental housing developments that are eligible to change from lower-income housing during the next 10 years	Chapter IV
<b>B. Goals and Policies</b>	
13. Identification of Oakley’s goals, quantified objectives and policies relative to maintenance, improvement and development of housing	Chapter VI
<b>C. Implementation Program</b>	
14. Identify actions to make adequate sites available with appropriate zoning and development standards and with services and facilities to accommodate the City’s share of the RHNA	Chapter VI
15. Programs to assist in the development of adequate housing to met the needs of extremely low, very low, low, and moderate income households.	Chapter VI
16. Address, and where appropriate and legally possible, remove	Chapter VI

governmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing	
17. Remove constraints to or provide reasonable accommodations for housing for persons with disabilities	Chapter VI
18. Conserve and improve the condition of the existing affordable housing stock in Oakley	Chapter VI
19. Promote housing opportunities for all persons	Chapter VI
20. Identify programs to address the potential conversion of assisted housing development to market-rate housing	Chapter VI
21. Program actions to identify zone(s) where emergency shelters are permitted without a conditional use or other discretionary permit and with the capacity to meet the needs of individuals and persons needing emergency shelter.	Chapter VI
22. Include a diligent effort to achieve public participation of all economic segments of the community	Chapters VI and VII

**2. General Plan Consistency**

The Housing Element is one component of the City’s overall long-range planning strategy. The California Government Code requires that the General Plan contain an integrated, consistent set of goals and policies. The Housing Element is affected by policies contained in other elements of the General Plan. For example, the Land Use Element designates land for residential development and indicates the type, location and density of the residential development permitted in the City. Working within this framework, the Housing Element identifies goals, policies, actions and objectives for the planning period that directly addresses the housing needs of Oakley’s existing and future residents. The policies contained within other elements of the General Plan affect many aspects of life that residents enjoy – the amount and variety of open space, the preservation of natural, historic and cultural resources, the permitted noise levels in residential areas and the safety of the residents in the event of a natural or man-made disaster.

The Housing Element policies must be consistent with policies identified in other elements of the General Plan. The Housing Element has been reviewed for consistency with the City’s other General Plan elements. The policies and programs in this Element reflect the policy direction contained in other parts of the General Plan. As portions of the General Plan are amended in the future, this Housing Element will be reviewed to ensure that internal consistency is maintained.

**3. Relationship to Other Plans and Programs**

The Housing Element identifies goals, objectives, policies and action programs for the 2015-2023 planning period that directly address the housing needs of Oakley. There are a number of City plans and programs which work to implement the goals and policies of the Housing Element. These include the City’s Municipal Code and Specific Plans.

**a. Oakley Municipal Code**

The Oakley Municipal Code contains the regulatory and penal ordinances and certain administrative ordinances of the City, codified pursuant to Sections 50022.1 through 50022.8 and 50022.10 of the Government Code. The Oakley Municipal Code includes the City’s Zoning regulations.

The Subdivision Chapter of the Municipal Code regulates the design, development and implementation of

land division. It applies when a parcel is divided into two or more parcels; a parcel is consolidated with one or more other parcels; or the boundaries of two or more parcels are adjusted to change the size and/or configuration of the parcels.

The Zoning Chapter of the Municipal Code is the primary tool for implementing the General Plan, and is designed to protect and promote the health, safety and welfare of the people. The Zoning Chapter designates various districts and outlines the permitted, conditionally permitted and prohibited uses for each zone district. Finally, the Zoning Chapter provides property development standards for each zone district and overall administrative and legislative procedures.

### **b. Specific Plans**

Specific Plans are customized regulatory documents that provide focused guidance and regulations for a particular area to address the specific characteristics or needs for that area. They generally include a land use plan, circulation plan, infrastructure plan, zoning classifications, development standards, design guidelines, and implementation plan. The City has three Specific Plans: the Downtown Specific Plan, the River Oaks Crossing Specific Plan, and the East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan

## **D. HOUSING ELEMENT ORGANIZATION**

California Government Code Section 65583 requires a jurisdiction's Housing Element include the following components:

- A review of the previous Element's goals, policies, objectives and programs to ascertain the effectiveness of each of these components, as well as the overall effectiveness of the Housing Element.
- An assessment of housing need and an inventory of resources and constraints related to meeting these needs.
- A statement of goals, policies and quantified objectives related to the maintenance, preservation, improvement and development of housing.
- A policy program that provides a schedule of actions that the City is undertaking or intends to undertake implementing the policies set forth in the Housing Element.

The Oakley Housing Element is organized into seven parts:

1. Introduction - Explains the purpose, process and contents of the Housing Element.
2. Community Profile - Describes the demographic, economic and housing characteristics of Oakley and analyzes the current and projected housing needs in Oakley.
3. Resources and Constraints Analysis - Analyzes the actual and potential governmental and non-governmental constraints to the rehabilitation, preservation, conservation and construction of housing.
4. Land Resources and At-Risk Units – Identifies approved residential development projects in the City and the City's inventory of available sites to accommodate the RHNA and discusses the potential conversion of affordable housing units to market rate.
5. Effectiveness of Previous Housing Element – Describes the effectiveness of the previous Housing

Element and discusses the implementation and success of each of the policy actions identified in the previous Housing Element.

6. Housing Plan - Details specific policies and programs the City of Oakley will carry out over the planning period to address the City's housing goals.

7. Community Participation – Describes the community participation process, including efforts to encourage a broad economic segment of the community and relevant stakeholders to participate, and summarizes public input received.

Given the detail and lengthy analysis in developing the Housing Element, supporting background material is included in the following appendices:

- Appendix A: Inventory of Residential Sites
- Appendix B: East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan
- Appendix C: Ad Hoc Working Group - Potential Multifamily Sites

### **E. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION**

The California Government Code requires that local governments make diligent efforts to solicit public participation from all segments of the community in the development of the Housing Element. In compliance with this requirement, the City conducted public outreach efforts including a Community Workshop in February 2014, formation of the Ad Hoc Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) in August 2013 and four CAC meetings throughout the update process, and three City Council meetings. Detailed information on community outreach and participation is provided in Chapter VII.



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## II. HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND INVENTORY

### A. INTRODUCTION

When preparing the Housing Element, jurisdictions must evaluate both existing and future housing needs for all segments of the population.

This section analyzes demographic, economic and housing characteristics that influence the demand for and availability of housing. The analyses form a foundation for developing programs and policies that seek to address identified housing needs according to income, tenure and special needs groups.

The primary data source utilized in this analysis was the Association of Bay Area Governments Data Package (ABAG, 2014) which has been approved for use by HCD. Additional data sources utilized in this analysis include the 2010 U.S. Census, the American Community Survey, the California Department of Finance (DOF), and the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). These data sources are the most reliable for assessing existing conditions and provide a basis for consistent comparison with historical data and for making forecasts.

### B. COMMUNITY PROFILE

#### 1. Population Trends and Characteristics

Housing needs are generally influenced by population and employment trends. This section provides a summary of the changes to the population size, age and racial composition of the City.

##### a. Historical, Existing and Forecast Growth

The City of Oakley is one of 19 cities in Contra Costa County. The DOF estimates that Contra Costa County’s population in 2010 was 1,049,025. Table 10-2 lists adjacent counties and their respective populations.

**Table 10-2  
REGIONAL POPULATION TRENDS 2000-2010**

County	2000	2010	% Change
<b>Contra Costa County</b>	948,816	1,049,025	10.0%
Alameda County	1,443,741	1,510,271	10.6%
Marin County	247,289	252,409	2.1%
Sacramento County	1,223,499	1,418,788	16.0%
San Joaquin County	563,598	685,306	21.6%
Santa Clara County	1,682,585	1,781,642	5.9%
Solano County	394,542	413,344	1.8%

*Source: US Census, 2000; US Census 2010; ABAG, 2014*

According to the U.S. Census and the DOF, Oakley experienced a 38.3 percent population increase between 2000 and 2010. Table 10-3 compares Oakley’s population growth trends with those of the County.

**Table 10-3  
POPULATION GROWTH 2000-2010**

Jurisdiction	2000	2010	2000-2010 Growth	
			Number	%
Oakley	25,619	35,432	9,813	38.3%
Contra Costa County	948,816	1,049,025	100,209	10.6%
<i>Source: ABAG, 2014</i>				

**b. Age Composition**

In 2010, the school age (5-19 years) and persons aged 35-44 years populations were the largest age groups in the City. Twenty-nine percent of “school age” and 46 percent of “young adult” (20-24) and “prime working” (25-59) age populations resided in Oakley. The percentages of the “preschool” (0-4 years) and “older adult/retirement” (60 and over) populations were considerably lower. Table 10-4 summarizes the population’s age distribution in 2010.

**Table 10-4  
AGE DISTRIBUTION 2010**

Age Group	2010	
	Contra Costa County (%)	Oakley (%)
0-4 years	7%	8.5%
5-19 years	21.9%	28.8%
20-34 years	18.7%	19.0%
35-44 years	17.3%	20.3%
45-59 years	20.1%	15.5%
60-74 years	9.5%	5.8%
75+ years	5.5%	2.1%
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%
<i>Median Age</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>32.0</i>
<i>Source: ABAG, 2014</i>		

**c. Race and Ethnicity**

Oakley residents are mainly composed of two racial/ethnic groups: White and Hispanic or Latino. As of 2000, 47.5 percent of residents in Oakley were White and 34.9 percent were of Hispanic or Latino origin. Table 10-5 summarizes the racial and ethnic composition of the population in 2010.

**Table 10-5  
RACIAL AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION 2010**

Racial/Ethnic Group	2010	
	Number	% of Population
White	16,815	47.5%
Black	2,460	6.9%
American Indian & Alaska Native	177	0.5%
Asian	2,098	5.9%
Pacific Islander	119	0.3%
Other race	76	0.2%
Two or more races <sup>2</sup>	1,323	3.7%

Racial/Ethnic Group	2010	
	Number	% of Population
Hispanic or Latino <sup>1</sup>	12,364	34.9%
<b>Total</b>	35,432	100.0
Notes:		
<sup>1</sup> May be of any race. Figures in other rows reflect the population that is not Hispanic or Latino.		
<sup>2</sup> The “Population of two or more races” category has been added in the 2000 U.S. Census. Data may not be comparable.		
<i>Source: ABAG, 2014</i>		

**2. Employment Trends**

Housing needs are influenced by employment trends. Significant employment opportunities within a city can lead to growth in demand for housing in proximity to jobs. The quality and/or pay of available employment can influence the demand for various housing types and prices.

As shown in Table 10-6, in 2007-2011, 21.2 percent of Oakley residents were employed in educational, health and social services; 14.6 percent were employed in professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services, 11.1 percent were employed in the retail trade; and 10 percent were employed in finance, insurance, and real estate. By comparison, 19.9 percent of the overall County residents were employed in educational, health and social services; 8.9 percent were employed in professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services; and 13 percent were employed in retail trade.

**Table 10-6  
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY<sup>1</sup> 2007-2011**

Industry	Oakley		Contra Costa County	
	Employees	%	Employees	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	91	0.6%	2,669	0.6%
Construction	1,661	11.0%	35,919	7.4%
Manufacturing	1,103	7.3%	34,917	7.2%
Wholesale trade	320	2.1%	13,296	2.7%
Retail trade	1,949	13.0%	53,806	11.1%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,125	7.5%	25,187	5.2%
Information	610	4.1%	14,746	3.0%
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	1,104	7.3%	48,139	10.0%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	1,334	8.9%	70,367	14.6%
Educational, health and social services	3,002	19.9%	102,391	21.2%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	1,187	7.9%	36,815	7.6%
Other services (except public administration)	962	6.4%	24,422	5.1%
Public Administration	601	4.0%	20,910	4.3%
<b>Total</b>	15,049	100%	483,584	100%
Notes:				
<sup>1</sup> Data indicates occupations held by Oakley/Contra Costa Co. residents; related workplace location not indicated				
<i>Source: ABAG, 2014</i>				

As shown in Table 10-7, Oakley Union Elementary School District is the largest single employer in Oakley with approximately 487 employees. Other major employers in Oakley include the City of Oakley with approximately 68 full-time equivalent employees, and Diamond Hills Sports Club and Spa with approximately 55 employees.

**Table 10-7  
MAJOR EMPLOYERS**

Company	Number of Employees
Oakley Union Elementary School District	487
City of Oakley	68
Diamond Hills Sports Club and Spa	55
Lucky's	54
Raley's	46
Continente Nut	44
McDonalds	36
Foundation Constructors	32
Ironhouse Sanitary District	32

*Source: City of Oakley CAFR, 2013*

Oakley's labor force increased from 13,700 in 2007 to 14,200 in 2013, as shown in Table 10-8. According to the California Employment Development Department, the unemployment rate in Oakley for 2013 was 5.3 percent. This was lower than the County's unemployment rate of 7.4 percent in 2013.

**Table 10-8  
LABOR FORCE TRENDS 2007-2013**

Year	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
2007	13,700	13,200	500	3.3%
2008	13,900	13,300	600	4.4%
2009	13,700	12,700	1,000	7.4%
2010	13,600	12,500	1,100	8.1%
2011	13,800	12,800	1,000	7.5%
2012	14,000	13,100	900	6.5%
2013	14,200	13,400	800	5.3%

*Source: State of California Employment Development Department (EDD), 2014*

### 3. Household Characteristics

This section describes Oakley's household characteristics. The U.S. Census Bureau defines a "household" as all persons living in a single housing unit, whether or not they are related. One person living alone is considered a household, as is a group of unrelated people living in a single housing unit. The U.S. Census Bureau defines "family" as related persons living within a single housing unit.

**a. Household Formation and Composition**

The DOF provides data on occupied housing units, which corresponds to total households reported in the U.S. Census. As shown in Table 10-9, the Census reported 10,727 housing units in Oakley in 2013, a 36.7 percent increase from 2000. The number of households in Oakley has increased at a more rapid pace than the number of households in the overall County and State. In Contra Costa County, the total number of households increased by 9.1 percent between 2000 and 2013.

**Table 10-9  
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS 2000-2010**

Area	2000	2010	Percent Increase 2000-2010
Oakley	7,847	10,727	36.7%
Contra Costa County	344,129	375,364	9.1%

*Source: U.S. Census 2000; ABAG, 2014*

The average number of persons per household in Oakley was 3.26 in 2000. The Census estimates that in 2010, persons per household in Oakley remained constant at 3.26. As shown in Table 10-10, the average number of persons per household in Oakley continues to be higher than the County average.

**Table 10-10  
AVERAGE PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD 2000-2010**

Jurisdiction	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2010
Oakley	3.26	3.26
Contra Costa County	2.72	2.77

*Source: Department of Finance Table 10- E-5, 2000; ABAG, 2014*

As shown in Table 10-11, households of three to four persons in Oakley made up the largest segment of total households in 2010, as well as the largest segment of owner and renter households.

**Table 10-11  
HOUSEHOLD SIZE DISTRIBUTION 2010**

Household Size	Total Households	% of Total	Renter Households	% of Total	Owner Households	% of Total
1 Person	1,522	14.2%	756	19.3%	1,002	12.7%
2 Persons	2,614	24.4%	744	19.0%	2,171	27.6%
3-4 Persons	4,269	39.8%	1,472	37.6%	3,306	42.0%
5+ Persons	2,322	21.6%	942	24.1%	1,384	17.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,727</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,914</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7,863</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Average Size</b>	<b>3.26</b>		<b>3.11</b>		<b>3.30</b>	

*Source: ABAG, 2014*

**b. Household Income**

As indicated in Table 10-12, the median household income for the City of Oakley in 2010 was \$78,102, slightly less than the median income for the County by \$1,033. Within the City, the median income for owner- occupied households (\$69,533) was more than the median income for renter-

occupied households (\$35,933).

**Table 10-12  
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME - 2010**

Jurisdiction	2010 <sup>1</sup>
City of Oakley	\$78,102
Contra Costa County	\$79,135
<sup>1</sup> 2011 Dollars Source: ABAG, 2014	

HCD calculates an annual median household income (MHI) for each county in the State. HCD uses five income categories to determine housing affordability based on the MFI. Table 10-13 shows the income ranges for each income category based on the 2013 HCD MHI of \$84,150 for a three-person household in Contra Costa County.

**Table 10-13  
INCOME RANGE BY AFFORDABILITY CATEGORY 2013**

Affordability Category	% of County Median <sup>1</sup>	Income Range (\$)
Extremely Low Income	≤30%	\$0 - \$25,250
Very Low Income	31%-50%	\$25,251 - \$42,100
Low Income	51%-80%	\$42,101 - \$59,600
Moderate Income	81%-120%	\$59,601 - \$101,000
Above Moderate Income	>120%	\$101,001 +
Notes: <sup>1</sup> Based on State HCD income categories for a three-person household		
Source: HCD, 2013		

The HCD median family income for jurisdictions in Contra Costa County was \$93,500 for a four-person household in 2013. Based on 2006-2010 HUD data, shown in Table 10-14, 72.9 percent of renter-occupied households and 29.0 percent of owner-occupied households in Oakley were within the very low and low income categories. Data was not provided for the extremely low income category.

**Table 10-14  
HOUSEHOLD INCOME CATEGORY BY TENURE 2006-2010**

Income	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Total Occupied	
	Number	% <sup>1</sup>	Number <sup>2</sup>	%	Number <sup>3</sup>	%
Very Low	1,280	15.9%	1,230	56.4%	2,510	24.5%
Low	1,055	13.1%	360	16.5%	1,415	13.8%
Moderate	1,750	21.7%	295	13.5%	2,045	20.0%
Above Moderate	3,965	49.3%	295	13.5%	4,260	41.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,230</b>	<b>100%</b>
Source: ABAG, 2014						

**4. Housing Inventory and Market Conditions**

This section describes the housing stock and market conditions in the City of Oakley. By analyzing past and current housing trends, future housing needs can be projected.

**a. Housing Stock Profile**

In 2013, Oakley had 1,903 housing units, which is 2.9 percent of the County’s total units. Of these units, 7,847 were occupied and 785 (6.6 percent) were unoccupied. Table 10-15 summarizes the number of housing units in Oakley and the County from 2000 to 2013.

**Table 10-15  
NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS  
OAKLEY AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTY - 2000-2013**

Year	Oakley	Contra Costa County	Oakley as % of total Contra Costa County
2000	7,956	354,140	2.2%
2010	11,484	400,263	2.9%
2013 <sup>1</sup>	11,903	404,054	2.9%
Notes:			
<sup>1</sup> Department of Finance			
<i>Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF3 H1 and Department of Finance Table 2 E-5, 2013</i>			

**i. Unit Size**

In 2008-2012, the most common type of renter-occupied units was 3-bedroom units, making up 38.9 percent of renter-occupied units. The second largest group of renter-occupied units was 2-bedroom units (27.2 percent). Of the owner-occupied units, 41.1 percent had 3 bedrooms and 40.4 percent had 4 bedrooms. The 3- and 4- bedroom units were the most common type of housing units overall, making up 40.6 percent and 35 percent of all housing units respectively. Table 10-16 summarizes the distribution of unit size by tenure in 2010.

**Table 10-16  
UNIT SIZE BY TENURE 2008-2012**

	Owner-Occupied		Renter- Occupied		Total Occupied Housing Units	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Studio/1 bedroom	137	1.7%	325	12.9%	462	4.4%
2 bedrooms	619	7.7%	684	27.2%	1,303	12.4%
3 bedrooms	3,302	41.1%	977	38.9%	4,279	40.6%
4 bedrooms	3,241	40.4%	447	17.8%	3,688	35.0%
5 or more bedrooms	731	9.1%	78	3.1%	809	7.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,030</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>10,541</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<i>Source: ACS, 2008-2012</i>						

**ii. Unit Type**

The 2013 DOF data showed that 90.6 percent of the housing units in Oakley are single-family detached homes. From 2000 to 2013, the number of units for all housing types increased. The increase in single family detached homes comprised the majority of the increase in total housing



units, which increased by 47.6 percent. Table 10-17 shows Oakley’s housing inventory by unit type from 2000 to 2013.

As shown in Table 10-18, owner-occupied housing units were predominately single-family detached, with this type comprising 90.6 percent of all units. Multi-family housing represented 4.3% of the housing stock and mobile homes, 3.2%.

**Table 10-17  
HOUSING INVENTORY BY UNIT TYPE**

Housing Type	2000	% of Total	2013 <sup>1</sup>	% of Total
Single family, detached	7,306	91.6%	10,785	90.6%
Single family, attached	84	1.1%	236	2.0%
Multi-family	164	2.1%	506	4.3%
Mobile homes	402	5%	376	3.2%
Other (Boats, RV, etc.)	19	0.2%	N/A	-
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>7,975</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,903</b>	<b>100%</b>
Note: <sup>1</sup> California Department of Finance				
<i>Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF3 H30 and California Department of Finance Table 2 E-5, 2008</i>				

**b. Tenure**

Approximately 76 percent of Oakley’s housing units were owner-occupied and 24 percent were renter- occupied in 2010. The percentage of owner-occupied units in Oakley was comparatively higher than Contra Costa County (67.1%).

**Table 10-18  
OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE 2010**

	Owner-Occupied		Renter- Occupied		Total	
	Number	% <sup>1</sup>	Number	% <sup>1</sup>	Number	% <sup>1</sup>
Oakley	8,163	76.1%	2,564	23.9%	10,727	100%
Contra Costa County	251,904	67.1%	123,460	32.9%	375,364	100%
Notes:						
<sup>1</sup> Percent of total in each category						
<i>Source: ABAG, 2014</i>						

**c. Vacancy Rates**

Vacancy rates are an indicator of housing supply and demand. Low vacancy rates influence greater upward price pressures. A higher vacancy rate indicates downward price pressure. A four to five percent vacancy rate is considered “healthy.” In 2000, the vacancy rate in Oakley was 1.6 percent. The vacancy rate reported by DOF in 2010 was 6.6 percent. Table 10-19 summarizes the number of occupied and vacant units in Oakley from 2000 to 2010.

**Table 10-19  
OCCUPANCY STATUS 2000-2010**

Occupancy Status	2000	%	2010	%
Occupied Housing Units	7,847	98.4%	10,727	93.4%
Vacant Housing Units	128	1.6%	757	6.6%
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>7,975</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,484</b>	<b>100%</b>
<i>Source: ABAG, 2014</i>				

**d. Age of Housing Stock**

The age of a housing unit is often an indicator of housing conditions. In general, housing that is 30 years or older may exhibit need for repairs based on the useful life of materials. Housing over 50 years old is considered aged and is more likely to exhibit a need for major repairs.

The ACS provides data on age of housing stock. In Oakley, 5.4 percent of the housing stock was built before 1960 and 3 percent was built from 1960 through 1969. The majority of the housing stock is less than 35 years old: 79.9 percent was built in 1980 or later. . Table 10-20 provides a summary of housing stock by year built.

**Table 10-20  
HOUSING STOCK BY YEAR BUILT – 2010**

Year Built	Units	%
2005 or later	1,602	14.2%
2000 - 2004	1,187	10.5%
1990 - 1999	2,943	26.1%
1980 - 1989	3,274	29.1%
1970 - 1979	1,316	11.7%
1960 - 1969	335	3.0%
1950 - 1959	235	2.1%
1940 - 1949	213	1.9%
1939 or earlier	162	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,267</b>	<b>100%</b>
<i>Source: ABAG, 2014</i>		

**e. Housing Conditions**

Housing is considered substandard when conditions are found to be below the minimum standard of living conditions defined in the California Health and Safety Code. Households living in substandard conditions are considered to be in need of housing assistance, even if they are not seeking alternative housing arrangements, due to the threat to health and safety.

In addition to structural deficiencies and standards, the lack of infrastructure and utilities often serves as an indicator for substandard conditions. According to the 2007-2011 ACSs, 35 occupied units in Oakley lacked complete plumbing facilities. 285 of the occupied units lacked complete kitchen facilities. 132 housing units had no telephone service available. It should be noted that there may be some overlap in the number of substandard housing units, as some units may lack complete plumbing, kitchen facilities, and/or telephone service. Table 10-21 summarizes the number of units lacking plumbing, complete kitchen facilities, and telephone service.

**Table 10-21**  
**UNITS LACKING PLUMBING OR COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES 2010**

Units	Total	%
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	35	0.3%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	285	2.5%
No telephone service available	132	1.3%
<i>Source: ABAG, 2014</i>		

Table 10-22 summarizes housing units with housing problems by the income level of the household. “Housing problems” are considered a household that has one or more of the following housing conditions: lacks complete plumbing, lacks complete kitchen facilities, more than one person per room, and cost burden greater than 30 percent. The majority of housing problems occur in households earning above median income (30.6%) and in very low income households (23.6%).

**Table 10-22**  
**HOUSING UNITS WITH 1 OR MORE HOUSING PROBLEMS – 2006-2010**

	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Total Occupied Housing Units	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
< 30% of HMI	475	11.6%	355	24.1%	830	14.9%
30% - 50% of HMI	640	15.7%	670	45.4%	1,310	23.6%
50% - 80% of HMI	665	16.3%	325	22.0%	990	17.8%
80% - 100% of HMI	660	16.2%	65	4.4%	725	13.1%
100% + of HMI	1,640	40.2%	60	4.1%	1,700	30.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,555</b>	<b>100%</b>
<i>Source: ABAG, 2014</i>						

In April 2008, the City adopted Ordinance No. 06-08 (Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance) which set property maintenance standards for the City. The purpose of adopting this Ordinance was to establish standards for property maintenance and provide abatement of substandard conditions. In the case of a violation, it is the responsibility of City Enforcement Officer to enforce these standards. The Ordinance includes property maintenance standards for:

- Small Residential Lots (zoned R-15, R-12, R-10, R-7, R-6 and P-1)
- Landscaping Requirements
- Storage of Household Items, Construction Items and Rubbish
- Exterior Property Conditions
- Prohibited Activities
- Building Maintenance Requirements
- Vector Nuisances
- General Nuisances Prohibited

**f. Housing Costs and Rents**

This section evaluates housing cost trends in Oakley. Analyses of trends for both renter and owner-occupied units, including rental and sales prices, are provided in comparison to ability to pay.

**i. Affordability Gap Analysis**

The costs of home ownership and renting can be compared to a household’s ability to pay for housing. Housing affordability is defined as paying no more than 30 percent of the household income on housing expenses. Table 10-23 summarizes affordable rents and purchase prices by income categories based on the 2013 HCD MHI of \$93,500 for Contra Costa County. In this table, affordable purchase price is calculated by assuming a 5.0 percent interest rate with a 30-year fully amortized mortgage. It is noted that the following table estimates affordable purchase prices and that affordability will vary for individual households. Information specific to an individual household and a specific home, such as interest, downpayment, closing costs, and tax and assessment rates, is necessary to calculate an affordable purchase price for any specific home sales transaction.

**Table 10-23  
2013 AFFORDABLE RENT AND PURCHASE PRICE  
BY INCOME CATEGORY**

Income Category	% of MFI <sup>1</sup>	Affordable Rent Payment <sup>2</sup>	Estimated Affordable Purchase Price <sup>3</sup>
Extremely Low Income	≤30% MFI <sup>4</sup>	\$551	\$96,846
Very Low Income	31% - 50% MFI	\$972	\$163,100
Low Income	51% - 80% MFI	\$1,410	\$233,170
Moderate Income	81% - 120% MFI	\$2,445	\$397,620
Above Moderate Income	>120% MFI	\$2,445 +	\$397,620 +
Notes: <sup>1</sup> Percent of Median Family Income <sup>2</sup> Based on 30% of income and \$80 utility costs <sup>3</sup> Assumes 5% interest rate on fully amortized 30-year fixed-rate mortgage <sup>4</sup> MHI = 2013 HCD Median Household Income \$93,500 (4-person)			

**ii. Existing and New Home Price Trends**

In 2010, the median value for all owner-occupied units in Oakley was \$276,700, based on ABAG data, as shown in Table 10-24. The value of a home is self-report to the Census and is not necessarily based on current sales prices.

**Table 10-24  
MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS**

Value	2000	2010	% Change
Oakley	\$185,500	\$276,700	49.2%
Contra Costa County	\$253,800	\$490,200	93.1%
<i>Source: ABAG, 2014</i>			

Table 10-26 shows the 2007 and 2013 median sale price for homes in the County and Oakley. As shown in Table 10-25, as of August 2013, the median sale price for new and resale homes in Oakley was \$300,000. This represents a 36 percent decrease from the median sales price in 2007. The median sales price in Oakley was lower than the median for the County in 2013. Since 2007, home prices

throughout the region and State declined significantly but have begun to show signs of recovery in the last year.

**Table 10-25  
MEDIAN SALE PRICE**

Jurisdiction	2007	2013	% Change
Oakley	\$469,000	\$300,000	-36.0%
Contra Costa County	\$570,000	\$392,500	-31.1%

*Source: Data Quick, dqnews.com, 2008 and 2014*

**iii. Ownership Affordability**

Based on a median sale price of \$300,000 for new and resale housing units in Oakley in 2013, moderate income households can afford homeownership. Very low and low income households may be able to afford homeownership, as entry-level home prices are as low as \$224,950 in 2014, However, the median sale price exceeds the affordability range for lower income households. See Table 10-23 for estimated affordable sales prices based on household income levels.

**iv. Rental Prices**

According to Rent.com, Zillow, and Craigslist in the first quarter of 2014, the average rental prices were \$675 for a 1-bedroom, 1-bath unit ; \$975 for a 2-bedroom unit5; a\$1,625 for a 3-bedroomh unit, and \$1,875 for a 4-bedroom unit. Table 10-26 summarizes the average monthly rent by unit size in 2014.

**Table 10-26  
AVERAGE MONTHLY RENT BY UNIT SIZE 2014**

Unit Size	Average Monthly Rent
	2014 <sup>1</sup>
1 bedroom, 1 bath	\$675
2 bedrooms, 1 or 2 bath	\$975
3 bedrooms, 2 baths	\$1,625
4 bedrooms, 2 baths	\$1,875
5 or more bedrooms	\$2,800
Median Gross Rent – 2000	\$944
Median Gross Rent - 2010	\$1,445

*Source: Rent.com, Zillow.com, and Craigslist, February 2014; ABAG, 2014*

**v. Rental Affordability**

Based on the average monthly rents in Oakley shown in Table 10-27, extremely low and very low income households would not be able to afford the median rates of rental housing in Oakley. The median rents for one-bedroom and two-bedroom units would be affordable to the low, moderate, and above moderate income households. Three-bedroom units would be affordable to large low income households and to moderate and above moderate income households.

**C. HOUSING NEEDS**

This section provides an overview of existing housing needs in Oakley. It focuses on the following categories:

- Household overpayment
- Overcrowding
- Estimated new construction
- Special needs groups

**1. Households Overpaying for Housing**

Overpayment is defined as households paying more than 30 percent of their gross income on housing related expenses, including rent or mortgage payments and utilities. High housing costs can cause households to spend a disproportionate percentage of their income on housing. This may result in repayment problems, deferred maintenance or overcrowding.

The impact of high housing costs is more apparent for extremely low, very low, and low income households, especially renter households.

As shown in Table 10-27, 65 percent of renters in Oakley overpay for housing, with 58 percent of renters in the lower income groups overpaying for housing. Approximately 40 percent of all homeowners in Oakley overpay for housing, with 22 percent of those homeowners in the lower income groups. The incidence of severe overpayment for housing (households paying more than 50% of their income toward housing costs) is highest among the lower income households, both renters and homeowners, with the largest numbers of households severely overpaying in the very low income group.

**Table 10-27  
HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME LEVEL AND OVERPAYMENT AND OVERPAYMENT RATES AS  
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS (2006-2010)**

Income Group	Renters	Owners	Total
<b>Extremely Low</b>			
Percent with Cost Burden 30-50%	100 / 5%	75 / 1%	175 / 2%
Percent with Cost Burden >50%	225 / 10%	400 / 5%	625 / 6%
<b>Very Low</b>			
Percent with Cost Burden 30-50%	290 / 13%	185 / 2%	475 / 5%
Percent with Cost Burden >50%	375 / 17%	435 / 5%	810 / 8%
<b>Low Income</b>			
Percent with Cost Burden 30-50%	130 / 6%	135 / 2%	265 / 3%
Percent with Cost Burden >50%	155 / 7%	530 / 7%	685 / 7%
<b>Total Extremely Low, Very Low, and Low Income Households Paying &gt;30%</b>	<b>1,275 / 58%</b>	<b>1,760 / 22%</b>	<b>3,035 / 30%</b>

Income Group	Renters	Owners	Total
<b>Moderate</b>			
Percent with Cost Burden 30-50%	130 / 6%	135 / 2%	265 / 3%
Percent with Cost Burden >50%	0	340 / 4%	340 / 3%
<b>Above Moderate</b>			
Percent with Cost Burden 30-50%	0	805 / 10%	805 / 8%
Percent with Cost Burden >50%	0	180 / 2%	180 / 2%
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>2, 187 / 100%</b>	<b>8, 053/ 100%</b>	<b>10, 240 / 100%</b>
Percent with Cost Burden 30-50%	650 / 30%	1,335/ 17%	1,985 / 19%
Percent with Cost Burden >50%	755 / 35%	1,545/19%	2,300 / 22%

*Source: ABAG, 2014*

**2. Overcrowding**

An Overcrowded Housing Unit is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as a housing unit occupied by more than one person per room (excluding bathrooms, kitchen, hallway and closet space). Overcrowding can affect public facilities and services, reduce the quality of the physical environment and create conditions that contribute to deterioration.

Table 10-28 summarizes number of persons per room in Oakley. In 2006-2010, 310 households in Oakley were overcrowded, accounting for 3 percent of all households. Of these households, 195 were owner-occupied and 115 were renter-occupied.

**Table 10-28  
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM (2006-2010)**

Persons per Room	OWNERS		Renters		Total	
	Households	Percent of Total <sup>1</sup>	Households	Percent of Total <sup>2</sup>	Households	Percent of Total <sup>3</sup>
1.01 to 1.50	165	2%	115	5%	280	3%
>1.50	30	<1% <sup>0</sup>	0	0%	30	< 1%
<b>Total</b>	195	2%	115	5%	310	3%

*Source: ABAG, 2014*

**3. 2014 - 2022 Growth Needs**

ABAG is responsible for allocating housing needs to each jurisdiction in its region, including Oakley. A local jurisdiction’s “fair share” of regional housing need is the number of additional housing units needed to accommodate the forecasted growth in the number of households, to replace expected demolitions and conversion of housing units to non-housing uses, and to achieve a future vacancy rate that allows for healthy functioning of the housing market. The allocation is divided into the four income categories: Very-Low, Low, Moderate, and Above-Moderate. The allocation is adjusted throughout the region to avoid an over-concentration of lower- income households in any one jurisdiction. In addition to the allocations in the Very-Low, Low, Moderate and Above-Moderate income categories, the City must also consider the growth need for extremely low income

households. The regional share of extremely low income units is assumed to be 50 percent of the allocation of very low income units. Table 10-29 shows the Regional Housing Needs Allocation for the City of Oakley.

**Table 10-29  
REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS ALLOCATION 2014-2022**

	<b>Extremely-Low Income<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Very-Low Income</b>	<b>Low Income</b>	<b>Moderate Income</b>	<b>Above-Moderate Income</b>	<b>Total Allocation</b>
Housing Units	159	158	174	175	502	1,168
Notes:						
<sup>1</sup> Extremely low income units is a subset equal to 50 percent of the allocation of very low income units.						
<i>Source: ABAG, 2014</i>						

**4. Special Needs Groups**

Certain segments of the population have more difficulty in finding decent, affordable housing due to special needs. This section identifies the needs for elderly persons, large households, female-headed households, persons with disabilities, homeless persons and farmworkers.

**a. Elderly Persons**

Elderly persons are considered a special needs group because they are more likely to have fixed incomes and may require specially-designed units to live independently. Elderly persons are defined by the HUD as persons aged 62 years and older. Elderly persons often have special needs related to housing location and construction. Because of limited mobility, elderly persons typically need access to public facilities (i.e., medical and shopping) and public transit. In terms of housing construction, elderly persons may need ramps, handrails, elevators, lower cabinets and counters, and special security devices to allow for greater self - protection. Oakley has seven residential care homes for the elderly, which provide varying levels of living assistance to persons 60 years of age and older. These homes include two H.E.R Residential Care Homes (152 & 156 Meadow Brook Court), KD Board & Care (4984 Winchester Drive), Isabella Caring Hands (1684 Fernwood Drive), Spyglass Senior Villa 2 (75 Bottlebrush Court), Spyglass Senior Villa 4 (39 Calla Court), and Trust Painter’s Love Joy Rest Home (171 Douglas Road), Foster Residential Care (4745 La Vista Drive), and Golden Shepherd’s Home III (65 Drywood Court),

In 2010, Oakley had 2,391 senior residents, an increase of 74% since 2000. As shown in Table 10-30, the 65 – 69 and 85 – 89 groups each increased by the largest number of seniors, with a proportional increase of approximately 100% for each of these age brackets, and the 90 – 95 group increased by the largest percentage (206%).

**Table 10-30  
POPULATION BY AGE**

<b>Householder Age</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>% Change</b>
65 – 69	440	846	92%
70 – 7	400	601	50%
75 - 79	256	400	56%
80 – 84	175	311	78%



Householder Age	2000	2010	% Change
85 - 89	81	169	109%
90 - 95	16	49	206%
95 +	10	15	50%
<b>Total 65+</b>	1,378	2,391	74%

*Source: ABAG, 2014*

As shown in Table 10-31, 1,386 households (13% of total households) have a householder of 65 years of age or more. Of the senior households, 1,047 (76%) are owner-occupied and 339 (24%) are renter-occupied. The ABAG data indicates that 664 (47%) of senior householders live alone.

**Table 10-31  
HOUSEHOLDERS BY TENURE AND AGE - 2010**

Householder Age	Owner-Occupied Households		Renter-Occupied Households		Total Households	
	Number	% of Owner-Occupied Households	Number	% of Renter-Occupied Households	Number	% of Total Households
65 – 74	642	8%	196	8%	838	8%
75 – 84	319	4%	97	4%	416	4%
85 +	86	1%	46	2%	132	1%
<b>Total 65+</b>	1,047	13%	339	13%	1,386	13%

*Source: ABAG, 2014*

Data from the 2007-2011 ACS indicates that 301 (15%) of senior persons had incomes below the poverty rate. Based on 2007-2011 ACS data shown in Table 10-32, 27 percent of elderly households earned less than \$30,000, falling within the extremely low and very low income categories; and 36.7 percent earned \$30,000 to \$49,999, generally falling within the very low and low income categories.

**Table 10-32  
ELDERLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION - 2007-2011**

Income	Householder Age 65+ years	
	Number	%
<\$30,000	864	27%
\$30,000- \$49,999	774	24%
\$50,000- \$74,999	580	18%
\$75,000- \$99,999	275	9%
\$100,000 +	679	21%
<b>Total</b>	3,172	100%

*Source: ABAG, 2014*

In 2010, senior households accounted for 13% of total households in the City. Given the growth in the senior population during the past decade, it is anticipated that a minimum of 13% (152 units) of the City’s RHNA should be of housing types appropriate for senior households. As shown in Table 10-34, over half of the senior households have incomes that are generally in the extremely low, very low, and low income categories. Therefore, it would be appropriate to provide at 76 senior units

serving the lower income ranges and 76 senior units that serve the moderate and above income groups. Housing opportunities for senior households include senior independent living communities that include ownership and/or rental housing opportunities, residential care facilities (both small homes serving 6 or fewer persons and larger facilities), assisted living facilities, and skilled nursing homes.

**b. Large Households**

State housing law defines large households as those having five or more persons living within the same housing unit. Large households are considered a special needs group because they require more bedrooms. In 2010, there were 2,322 households in Oakley with at least five persons, representing 22 percent of the total households in the City. Of the total households, 21 percent were owner-occupied large households and 25 percent was renter-occupied large households. Refer to Table 10-33.

**Table 10-33  
LARGE HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE - 2010**

Household Size	Owner-Occupied	Renter-Occupied	Total Households <sup>1</sup>
Five Persons	940	315	1,255
Six Persons	408	183	591
Seven or more Persons	336	140	476
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>2,322</b>
<b>Percent of Total Households</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>22%</b>

*Source: ABAG, 2014*

The median income of large households ranges from a low of \$60,972 for households with six persons to \$100,238 for five person households to a high of \$123,148 for households with seven or more persons. Only six person households have a lower median income than the City-wide average, as shown in Table 10-34.

**Table 10-34  
MEDIAN INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE**

	Median Income
5 Person Household	\$100,238
6 Person Household	\$60,972
7 or more Person Household	\$123,148
Median Income (All Households)	\$78,102

*Source: ABAG, 2014*

**Table 10-35  
HOUSEHOLD SIZE VERSUS BEDROOM SIZE - (2007-2011)**

Tenure	5 Person Households			6 Person and Larger Households		
	3 BR Units	Households	Excess	4+ BR Units	Households	Excess
Owner	3,511	940	2,845	4,018	744	3,274
Renter	776	315	461	597	323	274

*Source: De Novo Planning Group, 2014; ABAG, 2014*

While large households represent a significant portion of total households in Oakley, the housing stock in the City reflects the larger average household size. As shown in Table 10-35, there is an excess of larger units (3 bedroom and 4 and more bedroom units) in comparison to household sizes that are appropriate for the larger units. As noted in Table 10-29, 3 percent of households are overcrowded and less than one percent of households are severely overcrowded. It is anticipated that the City will continue to have a large average household size and that large households of five or more persons will continue to represent approximately one-fifth of all households. Therefore, it is anticipated that 22 percent (257 units) of the City’s RHNA should be provided as larger units.

**c. Female-Headed Households**

Female-headed households are a special needs group due to comparatively low rates of homeownership, lower incomes and high poverty rates experienced by this group. According to the 2010 U.S. Census data provided in the ABAG Data Package, there were 995 female-headed families with children and 417 female-headed households without children in Oakley. Female-headed families represent a total of 16 percent of the families in the City. Table 10-36 shows the number of female-headed households by tenure in 2000.

**Table 10-36  
FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE 2010**

Householder Type	Number	% of Total Families
Female-headed family, with children under 18	995	12%
Female headed family, with no children under 18	417	5%
<b>Total</b>	1,412	16%
<i>Source: ABAG, 2014</i>		

As shown in Table 10-37, in 2010, 12 of the female-headed households in Oakley were below poverty level. Of those with children under the age of 18, 15 percent were below poverty level.

**Table 10-37  
POVERTY IN FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS 2000 - 2010**

Household Type	2000	2010
Female-headed households below poverty level	16%	12%
Female-headed households with children under 18 below poverty level	19%	15%
<i>Source: ABAG, 2014</i>		

It is anticipated that female-headed households will continue to represent a portion of the City's population. While typical single family and multi-family housing is appropriate for female-headed households with children, single female-headed householders with children may have a higher need for nearby services, including childcare and schools. The incidence of female-headed households below the poverty level also indicates a need for housing units that serve the extremely low income population that provide services and amenities appropriate for female-headed households with children.

### **d. Persons with Disabilities**

The U.S. Census Bureau provides information on the number of persons, including the elderly, with disabilities of varying types and degrees. The types of disabilities included in the Census are:

- Sensory: Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment.
- Physical: A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying.
- Mental: A condition lasting six months or more that makes it difficult to perform certain activities including learning, remembering, or concentrating.
- Self-care: A condition lasting six months or more that make it difficult to perform certain activities including dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.
- Go-outside-home: Only asked for population 16 and older; a condition lasting six months or more that make it difficult to perform certain activities including going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office.
- Employment: Only asked for the population aged 16 to 64; a condition lasting six months or more that make it difficult to perform certain activities including working at a job or business.

Access and affordability are the primary challenges for persons with disabilities. Access, both within the home and to/from the home site, is important for the persons with disabilities. This often requires specially designed dwelling units. Additionally, housing locations near public facilities and public transit are important for this special needs group.

The U.S. Census Bureau provides information on the number of persons with disabilities of varying types and degrees. Table 10-38 shows the number of Oakley residents with disabilities over the age of 5. According to the 2008-2012 ACS, 9.9 percent of Oakley residents reported having one or more types of disabilities. As summarized in Table 10-39, the majority of persons with a disability in Oakley are not in the labor force (56 percent), while 10 percent are unemployed and 34 percent are employed. Table 10-41 identifies the types of disabilities reported for persons aged 18-64 in Oakley. Five percent of disabled persons have an independent living difficulty, meaning that they may need to live in a home or facility that provides assistance with various life activities. Two percent have a self-care disability. Six percent have an ambulatory disability, meaning that they may need accommodations, such as a ramp, grab bars, or other improvements, to make their home more accessible. Persons may have more than one disability, so there may be overlap between these categories.

**Table 10-38  
PERSONS REPORTING DISABILITIES – 2008-2012**

Age Group	Number	% of Age Group
Under 5	0	-
5-17 years	317	3.8%
18-64 years	1,991	9.0%
65+ years	1,214	46.2%
TOTAL	3,522	9.9%

*Source: 2008-2012 ACS*

**Table 10-39  
PERSONS 18-64 WITH DISABILITIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS – 2009-2011**

	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force	Total	
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>14,953</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>22,129</b>	<b>100%</b>
<i>With A Disability</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>1,231</i>	<i>2,204</i>	<i>10%</i>
With A Hearing Difficulty	230	99	289	618	3%
With A Vision Difficulty	84	26	264	374	2%
With A Cognitive Difficulty	239	37	557	833	4%
With An Ambulatory Difficulty	483	103	720	1,306	6%
With A Self-Care Difficulty	51	22	384	457	2%
With An Independent Living Difficulty	381	49	654	1,084	5%

*Source: ABAC, 2014*

*Developmental Disabilities*

The persons with a disability category includes persons with developmental disabilities. "Developmental disability" means a disability that originates before an individual attains age 18 years, continues, or can be expected to continue, indefinitely, and constitutes a substantial disability for that individual." This term includes mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, and disabling conditions found to be closely related to mental retardation or to require treatment similar to that required for individuals with mental retardation, but does not include other handicapping conditions that are solely physical in nature.

While the US Census reports on mental disabilities, which include developmental disabilities, the Census does not identify the subpopulation that has a developmental disability. The California Department of Developmental Services (DDS) maintains data regarding people with developmental disabilities, defined as those with severe, life-long disabilities attributable to mental and/or physical impairments. The DDS data is reported by zip code, so the data reflects a larger area than the City of Oakley. The DDS data indicates that approximately 370 developmentally disabled persons reside in zip code 94561 (Table 10-40). Of these persons, 128 have special housing needs (independent/supported living, community care facility, and intermediate care/skilled nursing facility) as shown in Table 10-41 and 242 live at home with a parent, guardian, or foster parent.

**Table 10-40  
PERSONS WITH A DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY BY AGE**

Zip Code	0-17	18 and Older	Total
94561*	153	217	370

Source: DDS, 2014

\*Data for the zip code also includes unincorporated areas adjacent the City

**Table 10-41  
PERSONS WITH A DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY BY RESIDENCE TYPE**

Zip Code	Community Care Facility	Home of Parent/Guardian	Independent/Supported Living	Intermediate Care or Skilled Nursing Facility	Foster Family Home	TOTAL
94561*	83	238	19	26	4	370

Source: DDS, 2014

\*Data for the zip code also includes unincorporated areas adjacent the City

Oakley has community and residential care homes providing housing opportunities for the disabled. These include Avalon-Magnolia Park (developmentally disabled, 6 beds), Avalon Vineyards (developmentally disabled, 6 beds), Avalon-Fernwood (developmentally disabled, 6 beds), Avalon-legends (developmentally disabled, 6 beds), Avalon-X (developmentally disabled, 6 beds), Cimarra Family Care Home (developmentally disabled, 6 beds), Duarte Care Adult Residential Facility (developmentally disabled, 6 beds), J.M.J. Retreat (developmentally disabled, 6 beds), J.M.J. Retreat 2 (developmentally disabled, 6 beds), Lee Family Care Home #4 (developmentally disabled, 6 beds), Paraiso Homes (mentally disabled, 8 beds), Quail Glen (developmentally disabled, 6 beds), S.M. Care Home 1 (developmentally disabled, 6 beds), and Vierra Residential Care Home II (developmentally disabled, 6 beds).

***Summary of the Housing Needs of the Disabled***

In 2010, approximately 10 percent of Oakley’s population reported having a disability. The 2008-2011 ACS indicates that 2,586 (24.5 percent) of households had one or more disabled members. Applying this figure to the RHNA, approximately 286 new households will have one or more disabled members, including developmentally disabled members, during the 2014-2022 planning period. Not all households with a disabled member require housing that differs from the typical single family home or apartment. However, some disabled persons may require assistance with self-care or life tasks or may need housing that has improvements that make the home accessible.

Housing units appropriate to accommodate physical, sensory, and/or developmental disabilities are anticipated to be needed for at least half of disabled households.

### **e. Homeless Population**

It is challenging to accurately count homeless populations, which include people living in vehicles and in places not designed to be permanent housing (i.e., motels) in addition to those on the streets and in shelters. The Contra Costa Inter-jurisdictional Council on Homelessness (CCICH) is charged with providing a forum for communication about the implementation of Contra Costa County's Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness and providing advice and input on the operations of homeless services, program operations, and program development efforts in Contra Costa County. The CCICH Executive Committee is an Advisory Board to the Contra Costa Board of Supervisors in issues relating to homelessness.

According to the 2013 homeless count results, there are an estimated 3,798 homeless persons in Contra Costa County. Of the Countywide homeless population, approximately 2,448 are sheltered and 1,350 are unsheltered. The 2013 homeless county identified 60 unsheltered homeless in Oakley.

Countywide, approximately 29% of homeless individuals are chronically homeless while only 2% of homeless families reported being chronically homeless. Countywide, subpopulations identified during the 2013 homeless count included veterans (7%), severely mentally ill (19%), chronic substance abuse (22%), and victims of domestic violence (12%).

Oakley is part of the Countywide Continuum of Care for homeless and special needs populations. The 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan identified 1,461 beds, including emergency shelter, transitional housing, and supportive housing, for homeless individuals and families.

There are no homeless or transitional shelters located in Oakley. The closest shelter is the East County Shelter located in Antioch, which provides 20 year-round adult-only individual beds. In addition, East County Transitional Housing in Antioch provides 70 year-round beds for families with children. Shepherd's Gate in Brentwood provides long-term supportive housing for up to 18 women and children.

Based on the 2013 homeless count, the City has a need to provide shelter for up to 60 homeless persons, including both individuals and families, at any given point in time.

### **f. Farm Workers**

Farm workers are defined as persons whose primary incomes are earned through permanent or seasonal agricultural labor. In 2000, at most 91 persons, comprising of 0.6 percent of Oakley's labor force, were employed in agriculture (91 persons were employed in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining sector). It is assumed that only a small percentage of persons employed in this industry are involved in active agricultural production and harvest.

### **g. Extremely Low Income Households**

Though not a State-defined special needs group, extremely low income households have specific needs based on their low income in comparison to housing costs. Extremely low income households are defined as households earning 30 percent or less of the MFI. In accordance with Chapter 891, Statutes of 2006 (AB 2634), cities must quantify the existing and projected extremely low income households and analyze their needs. The 2006-2010 data provided in the ABAG Data Package identified 1,060 extremely low income households (10.4 percent) in Oakley. Approximately 46% (485) extremely low income households rent and 54% (575) own their home. .

Table 10-22 and 10-27 summarizes the extremely low income households with housing problems. Approximately 77 percent of extremely low income households experience overpayment, with the majority of these experience severe overpayment, and 78 percent have at least one type of housing problem.

Housing types to accommodate the needs of extremely low income households include transitional and supportive housing, single room occupancy units (SROs), multi-family rental housing, factory-built housing, workforce housing, and mobile homes.



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### III. RESOURCES AND CONSTRAINTS

#### A. GOVERNMENTAL RESOURCES AND CONSTRAINTS

Governmental resources include programs that provide funds for housing-related activities, as well as, incentives provided by the local jurisdiction for the provision of housing.

Governmental constraints are policies, standards, requirements and actions imposed by the government that may have a negative impact on the development and provision of housing for a variety of income levels. These constraints may include building codes, land use controls, growth management measures, development fees, processing and permit procedures, and site improvement costs. State and federal agencies play a role in the imposition of governmental constraints; however, these agencies are beyond the influence of local government and are, therefore, not addressed in this analysis.

#### 1. Land Use Controls

Land use controls include city-initiated General Plan policies, zoning regulations and standards, permit processing requirements and development fees.

##### a. General Plan

The General Plan constitutes the highest-level policy document for the City of Oakley. The Land Use Element of the General Plan identifies the location, distribution and density/intensity of the land use within the City. Residential densities are measured in dwelling units per acre (du/ac).

The 2020 Oakley General Plan identifies eight land use designations that permit residential uses. Table 10-42 summarizes Oakley’s residential land use designations by total acreage and permitted density ranges.

**Table 10-42  
2020 OAKLEY GENERAL PLAN  
RESIDENTIAL LAND USE DESIGNATIONS**

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Permitted Density (Minimum to Maximum)</b>
Agricultural Limited (AL)	The purpose of the Agriculture Limited designation is to accommodate light agriculture including vineyards, orchards, and row crops, animal husbandry and very low-density residential uses - reflections of the historic and continuing agrarian practices within Oakley.	0.1 to 1.0 dwelling unit per gross acre.
Single-Family Residential, Very Low Density (SV)	The purpose of the Single-Family Residential, Very Low Density (SV) Land Use Designation is to provide for large-lot residential development, which maintains the rural character. These lots typify an estate lot, but are not associated with commercial agriculture or animal husbandry, with the exception of limited numbers of horses or livestock. Single-Family homes, second dwelling units, and small residential facilities and group homes are allowed.	0.2 to 1.0 dwelling unit per gross acre.
<i>Single-Family Residential, Low</i>	The purpose of the Single-Family Residential, Low Density (SL) Land Use Designation is to accommodate traditional single-family	0.8 to 2.3 dwelling units per gross acre.

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Designation	Description	Permitted Density (Minimum to Maximum)
<i>Density (SL)</i>	residential development, which maintains the low density typical of a large-lot suburban development. Single-Family homes, second dwelling units, and small residential facilities and group homes are allowed.	
<i>Single-Family Residential, Medium Density (SM)</i>	The purpose of the Single-Family Residential, Medium Density (SM) Land Use Designation is to accommodate moderate density, single-family residential development. These neighborhoods will more closely resemble a typical suburban development with spacious yards and little resemblance to a rural neighborhood. Single-Family homes, second dwelling units, and small residential facilities and group homes are allowed.	2.3 to 3.8 dwelling units per acre.
<i>Single-Family Residential, High Density (SH)</i>	The purpose of the Single-Family Residential, High Density (SH) Land Use Designation is to provide for moderately dense single-family residential development that is consistent with suburban uses. This designation will allow for a higher density suburban neighborhood with smaller lots that are commonly seen in traditional urban and suburban neighborhoods within Oakley. Single-Family homes, second dwelling units, and small residential facilities and group homes are allowed.	3.8 to 5.5 dwelling units per gross acre.
<i>Multiple-family Residential, Low Density (ML)</i>	The purpose of the Multiple-family Residential, Low Density Land Use Designation is to provide a more affordable, small lot development and to increase the availability of rental or entry-level housing. Multiple-family housing, Single-Family housing, duplexes, small group homes and residential facilities are allowed. Hospitals, eleemosynary and philanthropic institutions, and larger convalescent homes, and boarding homes may also be located within these areas.	5.5 to 9.6 dwelling units per gross acre.
<i>Multiple-family Residential, High Density (MH)</i>	The purpose of the Multiple-family Residential, High Density (MH) Land Use Designation is to provide affordable and rental residential units, and to maximize urban residential space. This designation allows for a typical apartment-style building or a condominium complex. Hospitals, eleemosynary and philanthropic institutions, and larger convalescent homes, and boarding homes may also be located within these areas.	9.6 to 16.7 dwelling units per gross acre.
<i>Mobile Home (MO)</i>	The purpose of the Mobile Home (MO) Land Use Designation is to accommodate mobile home parks as a form of affordable and accessible.	5.5 to 9.6 mobile home units per gross acre.
<i>Commercial Downtown (CD)</i>	The Commercial Downtown (CD) Land Use Designation provides for retail commercial and residential uses.	No minimum/maximum.
<i>Source: City of Oakley General Plan 2020</i>		

According to the current General Plan, a total of 21,109 dwelling units are anticipated within the City’s planning areas at build-out. As of 2013, the State Department of Finance (DOF) estimated 11,903 dwelling units exist in Oakley. This leaves a remaining capacity of 9,206 new dwelling units.

Depending on land costs, a range of densities may be necessary to contribute to a project’s affordability for

people at various income levels. The following densities are generally appropriate to accommodate construction affordable to specific income levels are generally accepted by HCD:

- Extremely-Low, Very-Low, and Low Income: 30 dwelling units per acre minimum in metropolitan areas
- Moderate Income: 5-20 dwelling units per acre minimum; the entry-level prices of new single family homes are affordable to moderate income households in Oakley
- Above-Moderate Income: Up to 11 dwelling units per acre

In addition to the generally accepted densities, Assembly Bill (AB) 2348 established “default” density standards. If a local government has adopted density standards consistent with the established population criteria, sites with those density standards are accepted as appropriate for accommodating the jurisdiction’s share of regional housing need for lower-income households. Pursuant to AB 2348, Oakley is considered a “metropolitan” jurisdiction with a “default” density of 30 dwelling units per acre.

### **b. Zoning Code**

The Zoning Code is the primary tool for implementing the General Plan. It is designed to protect and promote public health, safety and welfare, as well as to promote quality design and quality of life. The City of Oakley’s residential zoning designations control both the use and development standards of each residential parcel, thereby influencing the development of housing.

Table 10-43 summarizes permitted residential uses in residential districts. Single-family residential zoning include eight districts: AL, R-6, R-7, R-10, R-12, R-15, R-20 and R-40. Single-family units are permitted as a matter of right in all single-family residential districts. Multiple-family residential zones include the M-9, M-12, M-17, and MH districts. Multiple-family buildings are permitted as a matter of right in multiple-family residential districts. In addition, single-family dwellings are permitted as a matter of right in multiple-family residential districts.

Residential uses are permitted in the SP-4 (Downtown Specific Plan) zoning district at a maximum density of 45 units per acre, but densities are determined on a case-by-case basis.

The Housing Plan includes a program to limit the development of single-family dwellings on sites zoned for multifamily development (M-12, M-17, and higher) in order to ensure that the City has adequate sites to accommodate a range of housing types.

Table 10-44 summarizes the development standards and requirements for each residential zone.

## 10.0 – HOUSING ELEMENT

**Table 10-43  
ALLOWED RESIDENTIAL USES- RESIDENTIAL ZONES**

Zone	Single-Family Detached	Multiple-family	Second Unit	Duplex	Transitional or Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter
Agricultural Limited Residential District (AL)	P	--	P	--	--	--
Single-Family Residential District (R-6)	P	--	P	--	P (6 or fewer) CUP (7 or more)	--
Single-Family Residential District (R-7)	P	--	P	--	P (6 or fewer) CUP (7 or more)	--
Single-Family Residential District (R-10)	P	--	P	--	P (6 or fewer) CUP (7 or more)	--
Single-Family Residential District (R-12)	P	--	P	--	P (6 or fewer) CUP (7 or more)	--
Single-Family Residential District (R-15)	P	--	P	--	P (6 or fewer) CUP (7 or more)	--
Single-Family Residential District (R-20)	P	--	P	--	P (6 or fewer) CUP (7 or more)	--
Single-Family Residential District (R-40)	P	--	P	--	P (6 or fewer) CUP (7 or more)	--
Multiple-Family Residential District (M-9)	P	P	--	P	CUP	CUP
Multiple-Family Residential District (M-12)	P	P	--	P	CUP	CUP
Multiple-Family Residential District (M-17)	P	P	--	P	CUP	CUP
Mobile Home Residential District (MH)	P (mobile home)	P (mobile home)	--	--	--	--
Commercial Downtown (CD)	DC: P DS: CUP RCC: P	DC: P DS: CUP RCC: P	--	DC: P DS: CUP RCC: P		P (in the Downtown Core area on the Civic Center parcels)
Affordable Housing Overlay (AHO)	--	P	--	--	--	--

P=Permitted by Right C= Conditional Use Permit Required

Source: City of Oakley Zoning Code

**Table 10-44  
SUMMARY OF RESIDENTIAL ZONING REQUIREMENTS**

Zone	Minimum Lot Size		Minimum/ Maximum Densities	Maximum Building Height (Ft)	Minimum Front Yard Setback (Ft.)	Aggregate Width of Side Yard (Ft.)	Minimum Width of One Side Yard (Ft.)	Minimum Rear Yard Setback (Ft.)
AL	1-10 ac		--	35 (2 ½ stories)	25 <sup>3</sup>	40	20	15
R-6	6,000 sq ft		--	30 (2 stories)	20 <sup>3</sup>	15	5	15
R-7	7,000 sq ft		--	30 (2 stories)	20 <sup>3</sup>	15	5	15
R-10	10,000 sq ft		--	30 (2 stories)	20 <sup>3</sup>	20	5	15
R-12	12,000 sq ft		--	30 (2 stories)	20 <sup>3</sup>	25	10	15
R-15	15,000 sq ft		--	30 (2 stories)	20 <sup>3</sup>	25	10	15
R-20	20,000 sq ft		--	30 (2 stories)	25 <sup>3</sup>	35	15	15
R-40	40,000 sq ft		--	30 (2 stories)	25 <sup>3</sup>	40	20	15
M-9	Detached SFD <sup>1</sup>	4,000	9 units per acre	36 (3 stories)	15	10	--	15
	Duplex	8,000			20	20	--	20
	MFPS <sup>2</sup>	10,000			25	20	--	20
	MFIS <sup>3</sup>	10,000			10	--	--	10
M-12	Detached SFD <sup>1</sup>	4,000	12 units per acre	36 (3 stories)	15	10	--	15
	Duplex	8,000			20	20	--	20
	MFPS <sup>2</sup>	10,000			25	20	--	20
	MFIS <sup>3</sup>	10,000			10	--	--	10
M-17	Detached SFD <sup>1</sup>	4,000	16.7 units per acre	36 (3 stories)	15	10	--	15
	Duplex	8,000			20	20	--	20
	MFPS <sup>2</sup>	10,000			25	20	--	20
	MFIS <sup>3</sup>	10,000			10	--	--	10
MH	2,500 sq ft		7 units per acre	30 (2 stories)	10-20	5-10	--	10
CD	3,500 sq ft		DC: up to 45 units per acre (case-by-case basis) DS: case-by-case RCC: no density identified	50	DC: 0 DS: 0	DC: 0 DS: 10	N/A	DC:10 DS: 0-15
AHO	--		24 – 32.4 units per acre	42	15	15	--	15

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Single-Family Dwelling. <sup>2</sup> Multiple-Family Project Site. <sup>3</sup> Multiple-Family Individual Site.

Source: City of Oakley Zoning Code

**c. Parking Requirements**

Table 10-45 summarizes residential parking requirements in Oakley. Parking requirements do not constrain the development of housing directly. However, parking requirements may reduce the amount of available lot area for residential development.

**Table 10-45  
RESIDENTIAL PARKING REQUIREMENTS**

Type of Residential Development	Required Parking Spaces (off street)
Manufactured Home Parks	2 spaces per manufactured home dwelling unit
Multiple-Family Dwelling Unit	a. Every apartment or dwelling unit shall have, on the same lot or parcel, off-street automobile storage space as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Studio dwelling unit - 1 space</li> <li>One bedroom dwelling unit - 1 ½ spaces</li> <li>Two or more bedroom units – 2 spaces</li> <li>ii. One-quarter (1/4) space per each dwelling unit for guest parking and fractional amounts of which shall be rounded out to the next higher whole number of spaces.</li> </ul> b. One-half (1/2) of the required spaces shall be covered.
Multiple-Family Dwelling Unit - AHO	One bedroom dwelling unit – 1 space Two and three bedroom dwelling units – 1 ½ spaces Four and more bedrooms – 2 ½ spaces Parking may be tandem or uncovered.
Single-Family Dwelling Unit	Each Single-Family dwelling unit shall have at least 2 covered off-street automobile parking spaces on the same lot.
Second Dwelling Unit	In addition to parking required for the primary residence, 1 additional off-street parking space shall be provided for a second dwelling unit. This additional parking space may be uncovered and compact, but may not block vehicular access to a parking space that is required for the primary residence. The parking space shall be outside the front yard setback.  The requirement for an additional parking space may be waved by the Planning Commission if it finds that adequate on-street parking is available adjacent to the property.
Downtown Specific Plan	Multifamily: Minimum 1 stall per unit (1 or 2 bedroom); another .5 space for each additional bedroom above 2 Single Family: minimum 1 stall per unit (1 or 2 bedroom); another .5 space for each additional bedroom above 2 or an additional space for 3 bedrooms
<i>Source: City of Oakley Zoning Code, Sections 9.1.410 and 9.1.1402; Downtown Specific Plan</i>	

**d. Downtown Specific Plan.**

The Downtown Specific Plan (DSP) identifies two districts that accommodate mixed-use residential and higher density residential uses: Downtown Core Area and Downtown Support Area. Residential densities are determined on a case-by-case basis with a maximum density of 45 units/acre. DSP development standards are summarized in Table 10-46 and parking requirements are identified in Table 10-47.

The Downtown Specific Plan (SP-4) has three main subareas, the Downtown Core, the Downtown Support, and the Residential Commercial Conversion Opportunity Area. The three subareas allow for residential uses at different densities. The Downtown Core area allows for up to 45 dwelling units per acre with the approval of a Conditional Use Permit. The Downtown Support area allows for residential uses with the approval of a Conditional Use Permit; however the density is determined on a case-by-case basis and in conjunction with the areas shown on the Subarea Map. The Residential Commercial Conversion Opportunity Area also allows for residential uses with the approval of a Conditional Use Permit; however the density is also determined on a case-by-case basis. In all instances, the City would require a comprehensive plan and analysis justifying the proposed density in each of the subareas. Determining factors could include, but not fully encompass, the location to services such as transit, schools and shopping, as well as where the project is located, the densities in the immediate area, and compatibility with adjacent land uses.

### **e. East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan**

The East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan (ECCSP) is an approximately 2,546-acre area within the City of Oakley. The ECCSP identifies seven residential land use districts:

- Single Family Residential – Low: Maximum density of 2.3 units/acre;
- Single Family Residential – Medium: Maximum density of 3.8 units/acre;
- Single Family Residential – High: Maximum density of 5.5 units/acre;
- Multi-Family Residential – Low (detached): Maximum density of 9.6 units/acre;
- Multi-Family Residential – Low (attached): Maximum density of 9.0 units/acre;
- Multi-Family Residential – High: Maximum density of 12.0 units/acre; and
- Mobile Home: Maximum density of 9.6 units/acre.

Development standards, including minimum lot sizes, setbacks, building heights, and, for multifamily units, maximum ground coverage (see Appendix B, Tables 2 and 3). The development standards accommodate typical single family and multifamily development. Parking must be consistent with the requirements of the Zoning Code. For multifamily high density projects, the provisions for 40% maximum site coverage for buildings and 3-story building heights (maximum of 40 feet) accommodate approximately 25 to 30 units per acre, which is higher than the maximum allowed density of 12.0 du/ac. The ECCSP identifies that the maximum number of dwelling units may be exceeded pursuant to the Affordable Housing Overlay district, Density Bonus, and Second Dwelling Units provisions of the Zoning Code.

### **f. Planned Unit Development District**

The City defines a Planned Unit Development (P-1) District as a large-scale integrated development, infill development, or a General Plan special area of concern, which would allow flexible regulations through cohesive design procedures. The intent of the P-1 District is to allow diversification in the relationships of buildings, structures and open spaces, ensure compatibility with surrounding land uses, and to ensure substantial compliance with the General Plan and the intent of the Municipal Code. This is accomplished through applying standards that satisfy the requirements of public health, safety and general welfare. The P-1 District specifically permits detached single family dwelling units and second units and also permits any land uses included on an approved final development plan. This allows for a range of land uses and provides for flexibility in determining the specific type of units and densities suitable for a proposed project or site

All site and building requirements, including yard, building height, lot coverage, and landscaping are determined on a case-by-case basis based on the specific characteristics of the site and the need to provide



additional zoning control by establishing site specific conditions of approval and standards for a specific P-1 District.

**g. Affordable Housing Overlay**

The City of Oakley has established an Affordable Housing Overlay (AHO) district. The AHO district applies to areas zoned Multiple-Family High (MFH) and allows housing densities that exceed the maximum units per acre otherwise allowed in the district, if development meets State density bonus criteria. Qualifying projects must provide at least 10 percent of the total units of the housing development as target units affordable to lower income households; or at least five percent of the total units of the housing development as target units affordable to very low income households; or at least 10 percent of the total units of the housing development as target units affordable to moderate income households; or senior citizen housing as defined and meeting the requirements set forth in Government Code section 65915 and applicable state law; or as otherwise specified by Government Code section 65915.

The AHO also modifies the multifamily development standards to compliment higher density housing projects. Table 10-46 summarizes the development standards. All developments within the AHO district must be consistent with the City of Oakley Residential Design Guidelines and Multifamily Residential Design Guidelines. Following adoption of the 2009 Housing Element, the City updated the Section 9.1.410 of the Zoning Ordinance to clarify that 24 du/acre is the base density for projects in the AHO and the maximum density, inclusive of a density bonus, is 32.4 dwelling units per acre. The AHO provisions have been improved, but it is not clear which zoning designations the AHO is consistent with as there is not an MFH zoning designation. The Housing Plan includes a policy action to revise the Zoning Code to identify that the AHO can be applied in any of multifamily districts and in the Specific Plan districts that allow multifamily housing.

**Table 10-46  
DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR  
MULTI-FAMILY CONSTRUCTION IN THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING OVERLAY**

Subject	Standard
Site Area (minimum)	No minimum.
Building Site Coverage (combined maximum)	40%
Front Setback (minimum)	15 ft.
Rear Setback (minimum)	15 ft.
Aggregate Side Setback	15 ft. (with 5 ft. minimum)
Distance Between Buildings (minimum)	20 ft. for 2 stories; 25 ft. for 3 stories
Height Limit (maximum)	38 ft.
Parking Requirements (minimum)	1-bedroom: 1 on-site parking space; 2-3 bedrooms: 1½ on-site parking spaces; 4 or more bedrooms: 2 on-site parking spaces
<i>Source: City of Oakley Zoning Code, Section 9.1.410</i>	

### 2. Density Bonus Ordinance

In order to encourage the construction of affordable housing developments for Very-Low and Low Income households, and senior households, and in accordance with Section 65915 *et seq.* of the California Government Code, the City of Oakley has adopted a Density Bonus Ordinance (Section 9.1.412 of the Zoning Code). Upon request from the applicant, the City grants a density bonus to an applicant or developer of a housing development, who agrees to provide the following:

- At least 10 percent of the total units of the housing development as target units affordable to lower income households; or
- At least five percent of the total units of the housing development as target units affordable to very low income households; or
- Senior citizen housing as defined and meeting the requirements set forth in Government Code Section 65915 and applicable state law; or
- As otherwise specified by Government Code Section 65915.

#### a. General Density Bonus for Affordable Units

The City grants a density bonus for developments providing units affordable to and occupied by Very-Low and Low Income persons and households. The project must have a minimum of five units and an affordability covenant for at least 30 years. To determine the number of density bonus units granted, the City follows the guidelines set forth in Government Code Section 65915.

#### b. Density Bonus for Senior Housing

As set forth in Government Code Section 65915 and other applicable State law, the Density Bonus Ordinance provides for a density bonus for senior citizen housing that meet certain requirements.

#### c. Development Incentives

In addition to the density bonus, at least one other incentive identified in California Government Code 65915 must be provided to developers proposing housing developments that meet the required guidelines. The need for incentives will vary for different housing developments and, thus, the allocation of incentives is determined on a case-by-case basis. The additional incentives may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A reduction of site development standards or a modification of zoning code or architectural design requirements which exceed the minimum applicable building standards.
- Allow mixed-use development so long as it does not conflict with the land use designations in the General Plan land uses.
- Other regulatory incentives or concessions proposed by the developer or the City which result in identifiable cost reductions or avoidance.
- Waived, reduced, or deferred planning, plan check or construction permit fees.
- The City may offer an equivalent financial incentive in lieu of granting a density bonus and additional incentives(s). The value of the equivalent financial incentive shall equal at least the land cost per

dwelling unit savings that would result from a density bonus and must contribute significantly to the economic feasibility of providing the target units.

Table 10-47 lists the number of incentives granted by the level and percentage of affordability.

**Table 10-47  
NUMBER OF INCENTIVES BY LEVEL OF AFFORDABILITY**

Level of Affordability	Percentage of Affordable Units	Number of Development Incentives
Very-Low Income	5%	1
	10%	2
	15%	3
Low Income	10%	1
	20%	2
	30%	3
Moderate Income in Condominium or Planned Development	10%	1
	20%	2
	30%	3

*Source: City of Oakley Zoning Code, Section 9.1.412*

**3. Residential Care Facilities**

A “residential care facility” is a resident-occupied dwelling, licensed by the State/County that provides housing and care for children and/or adults on a full-time, live-in basis. Residential Care facilities with six or fewer persons are permitted by right pursuant to State Law. While residential care facilities are permitted by right pursuant to State law, the City’s Zoning Ordinance does not identify residential care facilities as an allowed use and does not address residential care facilities that serve seven or more persons. The Housing Plan includes a program to define residential care facilities in the Zoning Ordinance, to identify that residential care facilities serving six or fewer persons are permitted by right in all residential districts, and to identify permit requirements for residential care facilities that serve seven or more persons.

**4. Emergency Shelters, Transitional and Supportive Housing and Single Room Occupancy Units**

Recent changes to State law (Senate Bill 2) require that cities identify sites that are adequately zoned for emergency shelters and transitional housing. Additionally, cities must not unduly discourage or deter these uses.

**a. Emergency Shelters**

There are no emergency shelters located in Oakley. The closest shelter is the East County Shelter located in Antioch, which provides 20 year-round individual beds. Additionally, East County Transitional Housing in Antioch provides 70 year-round family beds. The City of Oakley Zoning Code allows homeless shelters in multiple-family zones with a use permit. There are no specific limitations or standards for development of emergency shelters.

Senate Bill (SB) 2 requires that cities with an unmet need for emergency shelters allow these uses by right without a conditional use or other discretionary permit. The identified zone(s) must have sufficient capacity to accommodate the shelter need, and at a minimum provide capacity for at least one year-round shelter.

The Emergency shelters are permitted by right on the Civic Center site within the Downtown Core Zone in the Downtown Specific Plan. The Civic Center site includes an undeveloped parcel that is used as the City’s corporation yard. The corporation yard site is planned for development by the Downtown Specific Plan and uses discussed for the site have included various civic and community-serving uses. This 0.99-acre parcel has the capacity to accommodate an emergency shelter and the City is supportive of locating an emergency shelter on the parcel. Development standards on this site allow for maximum building heights of four floors/50 feet and floor area ratios of 1.0 would accommodate a building of 24,000 – 43,124 square feet, which would allow for an emergency shelter of adequate size to meet the City’s needs for unsheltered homeless persons. The Housing Plan includes a program to identify a replacement site with zoning that meets the requirements of State law in the event that the corporation yard site is approved for development with a use other than an emergency shelter.

### **b. Transitional and Supportive Housing**

Transitional housing is used exclusively by households at immediate risk of being homeless, or transitioning from homelessness to permanent housing. State law defines transitional housing as buildings configured as rental housing developments, but operated under program requirements that call for the termination of assistance and recirculation of the assisted unit to another eligible program recipient at some predetermined future point in time, which shall be no less than six months.

There are no transitional shelters located in the City of Oakley; however, according to the City’s Zoning Code, transitional shelters are permitted in multiple-family zones with a use permit as long as they are consistent with Section 65008 of the California Government Code, which prohibits adverse discrimination in land use decisions for residential developments based on race, sex, color, religion, ethnicity, national origin, ancestry, lawful occupation, familial status, disability, age, the method of financing development, or intended occupancy of the development by persons of lower income.

The Zoning Code does not define or include development standards or regulations for supportive housing. State law defines supportive housing as housing with no limit on length of stay, that is occupied by the target population and that is linked to onsite or offsite services that assist the supportive housing resident in retaining the housing, improving his or her health status, and maximizing his or her ability to live and, when possible, work in the community.

The Zoning Code defines transitional and supportive housing consistent with the definitions in State law. Transitional and supportive housing with six or fewer units is permitted by right in all single family residential zones; a conditional use permit is required in all single family residential zones for transitional and supportive housing serving seven or more persons. The multifamily residential zones only permit transitional shelters with a conditional use permit and supportive housing is not addressed in the multifamily residential zones. The requirement for a conditional use permit conflicts with State law, which requires that transitional and supportive housing be permitted as a residential use, subject only to those requirements that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone. Further, supportive housing must be allowed in multifamily residential zones as well as single family. The Housing Plan includes a program to amend the Zoning Code to permit transitional and supportive housing as residential uses, subject only to those requirements that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone, meaning that single family dwelling units providing transitional and supportive housing are subject only to the requirements to permit a single family dwelling and that multifamily housing providing transitional and supportive housing is subject to the same requirements as a multifamily development.

**c. Single Room Occupancy Units**

Single room occupancy units (SROs) are small, one-room units occupied by a single individual, and may either have shared or private kitchen and bathroom facilities. SROs can provide a valuable form of affordable housing for lower- income individuals, seniors, and persons with disabilities.

Section 9.1.1218 of the Zoning Code defines single room occupancy as a facility providing dwelling units where each unit has a minimum floor area of 150 square feet and a maximum floor area of 220 square feet. The units may have kitchen or bathroom facilities and must be offered on a monthly basis or longer. SROs are allowed with a conditional use permit in the General Commercial zone. Section 9.1.1218 establishes development standards which address unit size, occupancy, common area, kitchen facilities, bathroom facilities, laundry facilities, storage, accessibility, length of stay, management, and parking. The development standards are appropriate for the type of development and are appropriate to ensure adequate facilities to serve SRO residents.

**5. Second Unit Ordinance**

The City’s Second Unit Ordinance was adopted on July 14, 2003, and is intended to increase the supply of smaller dwelling units and rental housing units by allowing second dwelling units to be developed on certain lots which are zoned single-family residential use. The City of Oakley permits second dwelling units in the AL, R-6, R-7, R-10, R-12, R-20 and R-40 districts provided certain requirements are met and subject to ministerial review and approval by the Community Development Director. Second dwelling units must comply with City design and development standards to ensure that they are compatible with existing neighborhoods.

The City’s Second Unit Ordinance sets forth the criteria for second units including the definition of a second unit, the maximum allowable square footage, and the development standards for these units. These criteria do not pose a constraint to the development of second units. Criteria for second units include:

- No more than one additional dwelling unit is allowed on any one legal lot or parcel
- Construction of the second unit will not result in total structural lot coverage in excess of 40 percent
- The total floor area of the second unit can not exceed 1,000 square feet on lots less than 10,000 square feet and can not exceed 1,200 square feet on lots 10,000 square feet or larger
- Second units must conform to setback requirements of the zoning district applicable to primary residence
- The second dwelling unit shall incorporate the same or similar architectural features as the primary residence
- Either the second unit or primary unit must be occupied by the property owner

**6. Housing for Persons with Disabilities**

The U.S. Census Bureau defines persons with disabilities as those with a long-lasting physical, mental or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business.

**a. Reasonable Accommodation Procedures**

The provisions of SB 520 require municipalities to analyze potential and actual constraints upon the development, maintenance and improvement of housing for persons with disabilities, and demonstrate local

efforts to remove governmental constraints that hinder the locality from meeting the need for housing for persons with disabilities. Cities are required to include programs that remove constraints and provide reasonable accommodations for housing designed for persons with disabilities.

The City implements reasonable accommodation procedures and a streamlined permit review process for reasonable accommodation requests through the City's Building Official. Requests may be submitted in person at City Hall or through the City's website.

The City Building Code and Zoning Code were analyzed to identify any constraints to housing development for persons with disabilities. As described under b (Zoning and Land Use Regulations), the Zoning Code does not address residential care homes (group homes) or residential care facilities, which may result in limiting the types of housing available to disabled persons. The City will continue to monitor its land use regulations for possible governmental constraints to housing for persons with disabilities. The Housing Plan includes a program to continue to implement the City's reasonable accommodation procedures and to review changes to the Zoning Code, Building Code, and other relevant documents to ensure that future updates do not introduce constraints to persons with disabilities.

### **b. Zoning and Other Land Use Regulations**

The City has not identified any zoning or other land-use regulatory practices that could discriminate against persons with disabilities. However, the Zoning Code does not clearly address residential care facilities or community care facilities, which may impede the availability of such housing for these individuals.

Examples of the ways in which the City facilitates housing for persons with disabilities through its regulatory and permitting procedures are:

- Supportive single-family housing for six or fewer persons is a permitted use in single-family residential zones.
- All multiple-family complexes are required to provide handicapped parking spaces, depending on the size of the development. The City is flexible and works with the developers of special needs housing and will reduce parking requirements if the applicant can demonstrate a reduced need for parking. The City has no separate restrictions or development standards for group homes or other special needs housing.
- The City of Oakley allows, as a matter of right, residential care facilities for six or fewer persons in all residential zoning districts. Group care facilities for more than six persons are permitted subject to a conditional use permit in residential districts. While the City allows these uses, the Zoning Code is silent in regards to residential care facilities which will be addressed as described in the Housing Plan.
- The City of Oakley holds public hearings for every change or amendment to any ordinance, policy, program, procedure, funding, or other similar action. There is no public hearing for the establishment of a group home for six or less persons. Requests for group homes of more than six persons are determined at a noticed public hearing before the Planning Commission. Property owners within 300 feet of the site are noticed and may attend and comment.
- Recognizing that some persons with disabilities may require the assistance of specially trained persons who live with the disabled persons, the Zoning Code does not differentiate between related

and unrelated persons occupying the same residential unit.

- The City works with a Certified Access Specialist to ensure that development plans meet ADA requirements.

### **7. Farm Worker and Employee Housing**

State law requires that employee housing providing accommodations for six or fewer employees shall be deemed a single-family structure permitted in residential zones. Further, state law requires that employee housing shall not be included within the definition of a boarding house, rooming house, hotel, dormitory, or other similar term that implies that the employee housing is a business run for profit or differs in any other way from a family dwelling. No conditional use permit, zoning variance, or other zoning clearance shall be required of employee housing that serves six or fewer employees that is not required of a family dwelling of the same type in the same zone.

State law also requires that employee housing consisting of no more than 36 beds in a group quarters or 12 units or spaces designed for use by a single family or household shall be deemed an agricultural land use designation and shall not be deemed a use that implies that the employee housing is an activity that differs in any other way from an agricultural use. State law requires that no conditional use permit, zoning variance, or other zoning clearance shall be required of this employee housing that is not required of any other agricultural activity in the same zone. The permitted occupancy in employee housing in an agricultural zone shall include agricultural employees who do not work on the property where the employee housing is located.

Agricultural uses are allowed in the Limited Agricultural (AL), Agriculture Preserve (A-4), and Delta Recreation (DR) Districts. These districts do not currently accommodate farm labor and employee housing as a permitted use, as required by state law. Chapter VI, Housing Plan, includes a policy action to revise the Zoning Code to permit farm labor and employee housing as required by state law.

### **8. Building Codes and Enforcement**

The City of Oakley's building and safety codes are adopted to preserve public health and safety, and ensure the construction of safe and decent housing. These codes and standards also have the potential to increase the cost of housing construction or maintenance.

#### **a. Building Codes**

The City of Oakley has adopted the 2010 California Building Standards Administrative Code, 2010 Edition; California Building Code, 2010 Edition; California Residential Code, 2010 Edition; California Electrical Code, 2010 Edition; California Mechanical Code, 2010 Edition; California Plumbing Code, 2010 Edition; California Energy Code, 2010 Edition; California Fire Code, 2010 Edition; California Green Building Standards Code, 2010 Edition (mandatory provisions only), which are based on the 2009 International Building Code and establishes construction standards for all residential buildings. The codes have been adopted without amendment. The City Council regularly reviews the latest edition of the California Building Standards Code and typically adopts the state-wide code with changes or modifications as are reasonable and necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions, or as otherwise permitted by State law. The regulations set forth are designed to ensure the safety and welfare of Oakley's residents.

### **b. Americans with Disabilities Act**

The Federal Fair Housing Act of 1998 (FHA) and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) are federal laws intended to assist in providing safe and accessible housing. ADA provisions include requirements for a minimum percentage of units in new developments to be fully accessible for persons with physical disabilities. Compliance with these regulations may increase the cost of housing construction as well as the cost of rehabilitating older units, which may be required to comply with current codes. However, the enforcement of ADA requirements is not at the discretion of the City, but is mandated under federal law.

### **c. Code Enforcement**

The City conducts code enforcement activities on a complaint basis in response to reports from residents and other community members. When a complaint is received the City inspects the property and determines whether there is a code violation. If there is a code violation, the City sends a letter to the property owner informing them that they have 10 days to correct the violation. If the violation is not abated within the 10 days, a second notice is sent informing the property owner that the violation must be abated within 10 days or the City will abate the violation and bill the owner. If the City abates the violation, the property owner has 30 days to pay for the abatement process or a lien will be placed on the property. Code enforcement activities work to preserve the City's existing housing stock.

The City of Oakley continues the Community Service Program to educate residents and business owners about municipal codes. Building code, weed and trash abatement code, and abandoned vehicle code information are part of the Community Service Program curriculum. In addition to providing code enforcement education, the Community Service Program is a resource for residents and businesses, providing information on programs and services offered to Oakley residents by other agencies.

## **9. Residential Design Guidelines**

The City of Oakley's Residential Design Guidelines apply to both single-family and multiple-family residential units. The guidelines are intended to aid project developers, design professionals, City staff, and decision makers in the review of the design of development to ensure consistent quality while supporting flexibility. Parameters include emphasizing entryways, deemphasized garages, using appropriate window forms, varying roof styles, and emphasizing the appropriate use of trim, materials, and colors. While there are no cost provisions within the guidelines, the purpose of these design standards is not to be cost prohibitive but help developers during the initial design process.

In order to similarly assist project developers in the design of multiple-family projects and help the City achieve the quality of multiple-family product that will enhance the community, the City will adopt design guidelines for multiple-family development. Program 10.2.C of the General Plan incorporates the following general parameters for multiple-family design guidelines:

- Sufficient outdoor privacy for each unit (e.g., patios, decks)
- Covered off-street parking
- Parking away from the primary access street screened with landscaping
- Assurance of proper site and building maintenance
- Segmentation of building mass into smaller units, including one-story elements if adjacent to



single-story residential development

- Pitched and varied rooflines
- Functional and accessible interior site open space
- Recreational areas for children when appropriate
- Easily identifiable and sheltered entrances to units
- Energy efficient design
- On-site management for complexes over 15 units
- Design that discourages features such as large blank walls and monotonous color schemes
- On-site facilities to serve residents, including community centers, recreational facilities and similar amenities as appropriate to the proposed complex and in consideration of proximity to existing amenities

These criteria would not pose a significant constraint to the development of both multiple-family market rate complexes and affordable complexes as these requirements are generally practiced in the design of both types of multiple-family developments. The implementation of these guidelines may result in a higher project cost to multiple-family development by requiring the use of more expensive materials, or incorporating amenities such as recreational and community facilities, but will result in the reduction of design cost by assisting the developers in the understanding of the City's design requirements. The objective of implementing these guidelines is to assist the developer in the City's desire to have aesthetically pleasing and sustainable multiple-family projects. The City has developed, but not adopted the Multiple-Family Residential Design Guidelines. Currently, the design guidelines are utilized in the review of multi-family projects, but are not regulatory standards. The Planning Commission has recently been disbanded and the City Council absorbed the duties of the Planning Commission. The City Council reviews and approves design review applications for multi-family projects unless the project is a qualifying affordable housing project, in which case design review is completed at the staff level.

### **10. Development Fees**

Various development and permit fees are charged by the City and other agencies to cover administrative processing costs associated with development. These fees ensure quality development and the provision of adequate services. Often times, development fees are passed through to renters and homeowners in the price/rent of housing, thus affecting the affordability of housing.

Tables 10-48 and 10-49 summarize the fees the City collects related to residential development. It is noted that the City has a fee incentive program in place through June 2015 to encourage in-fill development of residential subdivisions. The fees shown in Tables 10-48 and 10-49 represent the full fees without any as the reduction incentive will end 6 months into the 8-year planning period for this document.

Table 10-48  
 PLANNING, PERMITTING, AND DEVELOPMENT FEES SUMMARY

Building Fees		Fee		
Building Permit Fees				
	<i>2,000 square foot home</i>	\$3,953		
	<i>950 square foot home</i>	\$1,753		
Administrative Building Fees				
	<i>2,000 square foot home</i>	\$1,186		
	<i>950 square foot home</i>	\$595		
Planning and Application Fees		Fee		
General Plan Amendment		\$9,669*		
Zone Change		\$7,524*		
Conditional Use Permit		\$3,807*		
Variance		\$2,856*		
Zoning Administrator Fees – CUP/Variance		\$550		
Zoning Administrator Review		\$1,225		
Planning Commission/City Council Review Tentative Maps, Major Projects		\$3,363*		
Permit Extension – Administrative		\$137		
Permit Extension – Public Hearing		\$603		
Development Agreement		\$488*		
Residential Density Bonus Review		\$1,465*		
Subdivision Fees		Fee		
Parcel Map		\$5,237*		
Major Subdivision		\$11,938* (plus \$100/lot per unit over 50)		
Condominium Map		\$7,987*		
Public Works		Fee		
Final map or parcel map check		\$5,770*		
Public Improvement Plan Review (\$50,001 or more)		\$15,969 plus 2% of improvements > \$50,000		
Grading Plan Review <\$100,000/> \$100,000		\$3,983 / \$9,372**		
Grading Inspection <\$100,000/> \$100,000		\$6,710 / \$15,687		
2014 Development Impact Fees				
Type	Single Family	Multi-family	Second Unit	
City Fees				
City Traffic	\$12,792	\$7,804	\$3,668	
Parks Impact	\$8,500	\$4,132	\$2,713	
General Plan	\$300/acre	\$300/acre	\$300/acre	
Public Facilities	\$2,746	\$1,794	\$843	
South Oakley Infrastructure Master Plan	\$352/acre	\$352/acre	\$352/acre	
Outside Agency Fees				
Regional Transportation Development Impact Mitigation	\$18,860 \$5,391 (senior housing)	\$11,578 \$5,391 (senior housing)	\$5,441	
East County Fire Protection District	\$750	\$468	\$220	
Ironhouse Sanitary District	\$6,758	\$6,758	\$6,758	

<b>Diablo Water District</b>	\$8,636	\$8,636	\$8,636
<b>Oakley Union Elementary School</b>	\$4.03/s.f.	\$4.03/s.f.	\$4.03/s.f.
<b>Liberty Union High School</b>	\$1.50/s.f.	\$1.50/s.f.	\$1.50/s.f.
<b>Antioch Unified School District</b>	\$2.24/s.f.	\$2.24/s.f.	\$2.24/s.f.

*\*ESTIMATED AVERAGE COST – COST BASED ON TIME AND MATERIALS*

*\*\*ESTIMATED AVERAGE COST – COST BASED ON IMPROVEMENT VALUE*

*SOURCE: CITY OF OAKLEY, 2013 AND 2014*

Table 10-49 summarizes the estimated cost of fees for a single family home, a 40-unit residential subdivision, and a 40-unit multifamily project. Total fees for a 2,000 s.f. single family home are approximately \$59,444 while fees per unit for a 50-home subdivision (average home size of 2,000 s.f.) are \$59,722 per unit. Fees per unit for a 50-unit multifamily project with an average unit size of 950 s.f. are \$50,440 per unit. Fees for single family homes are similar to neighboring jurisdictions while fees for multi-family development are higher than neighboring jurisdictions. While the City generally has reduced impact fees (traffic, parks, and public facilities fees) for multifamily development compared to single family development, some outside agencies (water district, sanitary district, and schools) serving Oakley do not provide for a reduction in multifamily fees. The City also provides a reduced fee structure for senior housing and for second units. The City’s fees are generally comparable to fees of other regional jurisdictions.

As shown in Table 10-49, the majority of fees (60 percent of single family fees and 65 percent of multifamily fees) collected for development are for outside agencies. These outside agencies provide services necessary for health and public safety, particularly water, sewer, and school services and the City does not have the jurisdiction to reduce these outside fees.

It is noted that the Regional Transportation Development Impact Mitigation Fee is currently discounted; however, Table 10-48 reflects the full fee as the fee reduction is anticipated to end in 2015. The Regional Transportation Fee payment goes to completion of the new State Route 4, providing for regional funding assistance with the much-needed bypass. When a residential development project falls within the boundaries of the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan (HCP/NCCP) inventory area, additional fees may apply. The HCP/NCCP provides an effective framework to protect natural resources in Eastern Contra Costa County, while improving and streamlining the environmental permitting process for impacts on endangered species. The HCP/NCCP provides for comprehensive species, wetlands, and ecosystem conservation and contributes to the recovery of endangered species in northern California. HCP/NCCP fees are applied to development projects impacting potential habitat and are one option for mitigating impacts to, or incidental taking of, State and federally listed threatened and endangered species (under the Endangered Species Act and California Endangered Species Act.) The HCP/NCCP fee varies by project, depending on the location of the parcel and habitat type.

The City has worked to reduce fees to the extent feasible. The City continues to see significant levels of residential development, including lower income housing, and the fees have not posed a constraint to date. It is noted that Chapter VI, Housing Plan, includes a program to regularly review development fees and to take appropriate actions to revise fees, if appropriate. For fees that are outside of the City’s control, the program requires the City to review the fees and to request fee reductions, to the extent feasible, from the administering agency.

**Table 10-49**  
**PLANNING, BUILDING, AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEE ESTIMATES**  
**FOR TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

	Single Family Unit <sup>1</sup>	50-Unit Single Family Subdivision <sup>1</sup>	50-Unit Multi-Family Project <sup>2</sup>
<b>Planning and Building Department Fees</b>			
<b>Building Permit</b>	\$3,953	\$197,650	\$87,650
<b>Administrative Building Fees</b>	\$1,186	\$59,300	\$29,750
<b>Tentative Subdivision Map</b>	-	\$11,938	-
<b>Development Agreement</b>		\$488	-
<b>Zoning Administrator Review</b>	\$1,225	-	\$1,225
<b>Planning Commission City/Council Review</b>	-	\$3,363	-
<b>Residential Density Bonus Review</b>	-	-	\$1,465
<b>Subdivision Map</b>	-	\$11,938	-
<b>Final Map Check</b>	-	\$5,770	-
<b>Public Improvement Plan Review</b>	-	\$25,969	\$4,324
<b>Grading Plan Review and Inspection</b>	-	\$15,687	\$6,710
<b>Subtotal Planning and Building Fees</b>	<i>\$6,364</i>	<i>\$332,103</i>	<i>\$131,124</i>
<b>Development Impact Fees</b>			
<b>City Impact Fees</b>	\$24,129	\$1,206,464	\$751,700
<b>Outside Agency Impact Fees</b>	\$46,064	\$2,303,200	\$1,634,675
<b>Total Fees (Planning/Building and Impact Fees)</b>	<b>\$76,557</b>	<b>\$3,841,767</b>	<b>\$2,517,499</b>
<b>Fee per Unit</b>	<b>\$76,557</b>	<b>\$76,835.34</b>	<b>\$50,349.98</b>

<sup>1</sup>SINGLE FAMILY UNITS ESTIMATED TO BE 2,000 S.F.

<sup>2</sup>MULTI-FAMILY UNITS ESTIMATED AT AN AVERAGE OF 950 S.F.

SOURCE: CITY OF OAKLEY, 2013 AND 2014; DE NOVO PLANNING, 2014

## 11. Local Processing and Permit Procedures

Applications for development permits are made in writing to the Community Development Department. Application processing times vary depending on the permit being requested. In addition, some planning applications require public hearings. On average, development permits are processed in less than three months. Overall, development permit approval processing in Oakley does not create any unnecessary delays or increases to the cost of housing.

The City is required to determine if an application is complete within 30 days of receipt. Once deemed complete, application processing begins. Applications are reviewed for consistency with the General Plan and Zoning Code, and conformance with design standards. In general, applications require 45 days for staff review and 90 days, if Planning Commission approval is required. A project requiring City Council approval will generally require an additional 90 days. An approved development plan will remain in effect for three years. All residential development in the City require either Planning Commission and/or City Council approval, except for single-family additions and the addition of second units, which only require staff review.

Applications are submitted to the Planning Department, which then reviews them for their completeness. Once the application is determined to be complete, it goes before the Planning Commission for review and approval. Final Maps for subdivisions are approved by the City Council once the Planning Commission has approved the Tentative Subdivision Map. The process can take six months to a year for approval.

The Planning Commission has recently been disbanded and the City Council absorbed the duties of the Planning Commission. Multi-family projects are permitted by-right in the Multiple Family Residential Districts (M-9, M-12, and M-17) and the Mobile Home Residential District (MH). However, the City Council reviews and approves design review applications for multi-family projects unless the project is a qualifying affordable housing project, in which case design review is completed at the staff level.

Certain applications for development are subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and require the preparation of an environmental document (i.e., environmental impact report or mitigated negative declaration) before a project can be approved. The requirement to prepare an environmental document can substantially lengthen the development review process, sometimes taking up to one year to obtain project approval. However, the cost associated with preparing an environmental document is not considered to disproportionately constrain residential development in Oakley.

As described under Section 10 (Development Fees), some development projects may need to comply with outside agency requirements, including payment of applicable fees.

The costs associated with development project review will vary between projects. Oakley utilizes an efficient and comprehensive approach towards development review and permitting that allows for quick response to developer applications. In addition, the City utilizes many practices such as expedited application processing, reducing costs, and clarification of the process to developers and homeowners to minimize City impacts on the development process. Increased development costs resulting from the City’s development review and permitting process are not considered to constrain housing development.

Table 10-50 illustrates the typical development timelines for various applications and permits.

**Table 10-50  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW PROCESS**

<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Reviewing Authority</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
Single-Family house addition	Staff	45 days
Accessory unit	Staff	90 days
Custom home built on individual basis	Staff	45 days
Single-Family homes built as part of housing development of four or fewer units	Planning Commission or City Council	90 days
Single-Family homes built as part of housing development of five or more units	Planning Commission or City Council	90+ days
Multiple-Family housing	Planning Commission or City Council	90 days
Note: Requirements of CEQA can change the reviewing authority		
<i>Source: City of Oakley</i>		

## 12. Environmental and Infrastructure Constraints

### a. Environmental Constraints

Environmental hazards affecting housing units include geologic and seismic conditions, which provide the greatest threat to the built environment. The following hazards may impact future development of residential units in the City.

#### *i. Seismic Hazards*

Oakley is bordered by the San Joaquin River side of the Delta to the north, to the east by unincorporated areas of Contra Costa County, to the south by the City of Brentwood, and to the west by the City of Antioch. The two major seismic faults located near the City of Oakley are the San Andreas and Antioch Faults. The City of Oakley is underlain by the Brentwood Fault, which is inferred active on the basis of scattered small magnitude earthquakes near the trace of the fault. Other inferred active faults just west of Oakley are the Davis and Antioch Faults.

As required by the State of California, the Oakley General Plan contains policies regarding geologic and seismic hazards within the Health and Safety Element. The goal of the City of Oakley General Plan seismic hazard policies is to protect human life, reduce the potential for serious injuries, and minimize the risk of property losses from the effects of earthquakes, including fault rupture, ground shaking, and liquefaction - induced ground failure. The following policies are included in the Health and Safety Element:

- Recognize that a severe earthquake hazard exists and reflect this recognition in the City's development review and other programs
- Include a thorough evaluation of geologic-seismic and soils conditions at risk in all significant land use decisions (General Plan Amendment, Rezoning, etc., affecting ten acres or more)
- Require the design of structures for human occupancy for satisfactory performance under earthquake conditions
- Prohibit the erection of critical structures and facilities whose loss would substantially affect the public safety or the provision of needed services, in areas where there is a high risk of severe damage in the event of an earthquake unless appropriate engineering and construction practices are applied to ensure structural stability

A major earthquake could have the potential to cause the failure of the dam structure at the Los Vaqueros Reservoir south of Oakley. Upon failure, water would spill out quickly and head generally northeast to the Delta through low-lying land. However, according to a 1995 ABAG Hazard Map, Oakley is not in a dam inundation area.

#### *ii. Soils*

The City of Oakley is mostly made up of lowland soil association soils, with some tidal flat-delta-marsh lowlands soils in the northeast corner of the City. Physical and chemical characteristics of soils may limit construction/development. The following soil types are within areas currently designated for urban development in Oakley:

Lowland soil association. Slowly to very slowly permeable, highly expansive and corrosive with slight erosion hazard.

Tidal flat-delta-marsh lowland. Highly expansive, very highly corrosive, and moderately to slowly permeable.  
Class II Delhi sand. Excessively drained soils where runoff is slow or very slow.

These soils vary moderately regarding erosion potential, drainage, and suitability for fill.

### *iii. Flooding*

Substantial areas within the City are subject to flooding, especially areas along the shoreline of the Delta and northeast of the Contra Costa Canal. The Marsh Creek area, the majority of the City's shoreline areas, and the entire Cypress Lakes Sphere of Influence (SOI) area are within the 100-year floodplain. The City has established policies and programs within the General Plan to mitigate hazards from potential flooding, therefore, flooding is not considered a constraint on the development.. The goal of the Flood Hazards section of the Health and Safety Element is to protect public safety and minimize the risk to life and property from flooding. Policies regarding flood hazards include:

- Applications for development at urban or suburban densities in 100-year floodplain areas where there is a serious risk to life and property shall demonstrate appropriate solutions or be denied
- In mainland areas along the creeks and bays affected by water backing up into the watercourse, it shall be demonstrated prior to development that adequate protection exist through levee protection or change of elevation.

In addition, the following policies must be considered in areas prone to flooding:

- Buildings in urban development near the shoreline of the Delta and in flood-prone areas shall be protected from flood dangers, including consideration of rising sea levels
- Habitable areas of structures near the shoreline of the Delta and in flood-prone areas shall be sited above the highest water level expected during the life of the project, or shall be protected for the expected life of the project by levees of an adequate design
- Rights-of-way for levees protecting inland areas from tidal flooding shall be sufficiently wide on the upland side to allow for future levee widening to support additional levee height
- Review flooding policies in the General Plan every five years in order to incorporate any new scientific findings regarding the potential for flooding and projected increases in sea levels
- Review flooding policies as they relate to properties designated by FEMA as within the 100-year floodplain
- Development proposals near the shoreline of the Delta and within flood-prone areas shall be reviewed by the Flood Control District, as an advisory agency, prior to approval by the City

### *iv. Toxic and Hazardous Wastes*

Heavy industrial land uses centered in northwest Oakley have the potential to present significant risk to public safety. Potential hazards include explosion and flammability of petroleum products and other chemicals, and chemical toxicity. The former DuPont Chemical Plant was located in northwest Oakley; however, the site has since closed and DuPont is in the process cleaning up the site. The presence hazardous materials within Oakley poses a potential safety hazard.

Pipelines for the transportation of natural gas, crude oil, and refined petroleum products pass through Oakley, including residential and commercial areas. The public safety hazard from a pipeline break would depend on the proximity of the accident to populated areas, as well as the nature of the event that produced it.

There are several active gas and oil wells in Oakley, most of which are far from populated areas of the City. Although there is the risk of a well catching on fire, such incidents have been very few and the risk of such a fire causing a general disaster is remote.

To provide protection from hazards associated with the use, transport, treatment, and disposal of hazardous substances, the City has developed the following policies:

- Hazardous waste releases from both private companies and public agencies shall be identified and eliminated.
- Storage of hazardous materials and wastes shall be strictly regulated.
- Secondary contaminant and periodic examination shall be required for all storage of toxic materials.
- Industrial facilities shall be constructed and operated in accordance with up-to-date safety and environmental protection standards.
- Industries which store and process hazardous materials shall provide a buffer zone between the installation and the property boundaries sufficient to protect public safety. The adequacy of the buffer zone shall be determined by the Community Development Department.

### *v. Fire Hazards*

The City of Oakley receives fire protection from the East Contra Costa Fire Protection District (ECCFPD). The ECCFPD covers all of Oakley and the area to the east of Oakley north of Delta Road, west of Byron Highway, and south of the San Joaquin River channel, as well as other areas in the East County previously served by the East Diablo and Bethel Island Fire Protection Districts.

The ECCFPD provides service to structural, wildland, vehicle, and miscellaneous exterior fires; vehicle accidents involving disentanglement and extrication; medical emergencies and hazardous materials incidents. The District currently has one fire station, Station 93, serving the City of Oakley, as well as other stations serving areas outside Oakley.

A fire hazard severity scale has been devised which characterizes areas throughout the County by the number of days of moderate, high and extreme fire hazard. The City of Oakley is entirely within the boundaries of critical Fire Weather Class 3, which correlates to 9½ or more days per year of moderate, high and extreme fire hazard. The Class 3 category is the highest in the County, with Class 1 having less than one day per year, and Class 2 having one to 9½ days per year.

In order to promote a high level of emergency preparedness and protect public health and safety in the event of a natural or human-caused disaster, the City has developed the following policies in the Growth and Management Element of the General Plan:

- Promote and encourage the high service level of fire protection services within Oakley.



- Require that new development pay its fair share of costs for new fire protection facilities and services.
- Identify needed upgrades to fire facilities and equipment during project environmental review and planning activities.
- Incorporate analysis of optimum fire and emergency service access into circulation system design to maximize the effectiveness of existing and proposed fire protection facilities.
- Require special fire protection measures in high-risk uses (i.e., mid-rise buildings, and those developments where hazardous materials are used and/or stored) as conditions of approval.
- Require the provision of fire fighting equipment access to open space areas in accordance with the Fire Protection Code and to all future development in accordance with Fire Access Standards.

### *vi. Noise*

According to the Noise Element of the Oakley General Plan, there are no obvious sources of disruptive noise in the City. Ambient noise can be heard, especially in those areas adjacent to major highways, intersections, and rail lines.

As development occurs, additional noise disturbance will emerge as a temporary impact of construction. The City is committed to imposing “Best Management Practices” on all development and construction in the City. This may include limiting the hours of construction to avoid disruption during normal sleep hours. In addition, the development of new neighborhoods may unintentionally create situations where new residents are introduced to existing noise conditions. However, proper land use practices will minimize the proximate placement of conflicting uses. Sound-walls can minimize many of these impacts, though land use practices will more effectively address the true issue. By recognizing the impacts of noise, the City can effectively address any proposed sources of noise or noise conflicts as they arise.

### *vii. Vegetation and Wildlife Habitat*

Vegetation within the Oakley area includes agricultural and ruderal fields, perennial and seasonal marsh, orchards, riparian habitat, and landscaped (developed) vegetation communities.

The General Plan includes policies aimed at encouraging the preservation of important ecological and biological resources. The General Plan encourages the development of open space uses in an ecologically sensitive manner and the preservation and enhancement of the natural characteristics of the San Joaquin Delta and Dutch Slough in a manner that encourages public access. In addition, an effort should be made to preserve and expand stream corridors in Oakley, restoring natural vegetation where feasible.

### *viii. Rare and Endangered Species*

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service species list for the City’s representative USGS quadrangle, there are numerous special status plant and animal species known or expected to occur in Oakley. The HCP/NCCP conservation strategy will mitigate the impacts to the HCP/NCCP’s covered species and contribute to recovery of these species (see Section 10. Development Fee for more detail).

Special-status plant species including Delta mudwort, Mason’s lilaeopsis, rose mallow, and Suisun marsh aster have the highest potential to occur within the City. In general, habitat for these species includes the marsh habitat along the northern border of City.

One invertebrate species, curved-foot hygrotus diving beetle has the highest potential to occur within Oakley. Habitat for this species in the area includes the sloughs.

California red-legged frog, San Joaquin coachwhip, Giant garter snake, California horned lizard, silvery legless lizard, and Northwestern pond turtle have the highest potential to occur in the City. Generally, these species occur in aquatic habitats (marshes and sloughs), with the exception of the horned and legless lizards, which may occur in association with sandy soils.

Special-status mammal species that have the highest potential to occur in the City include San Joaquin kit fox, San Joaquin pocket mouse, and several species of bats. Generally, the pocket mouse and kit fox could occur in the open upland habitats in Oakley, and bats in the upland areas closer to water.

Special-status avian species including California black rail, Suisun song sparrow, tricolored blackbird, species of herons, ibis, egrets, mountain plover, Greater sandhill crane, Swainson's hawk, western burrowing owl, and other raptors including ferruginous hawk and Cooper's hawk have the highest potential to occur in the City. These species could potentially occur in undeveloped portions of Oakley.

### *ix. Agricultural Lands*

Oakley has historically been an agricultural community, with a wide variety of agricultural crops. While much of the land used for agriculture has been developed into urban uses, there are remaining private parcels that continue in agricultural production. These agricultural areas help to preserve the traditional rural character of the community, maintain open space, and reduce congestion within the City. While the City recognizes the historic role of agriculture within the Oakley community and supports continued agriculture, the transition from agriculture to urban uses limits the potential for large-scale commercial agriculture within Oakley.

## **b. Infrastructure Constraints**

### *i. Water*

The Diablo Water District (DWD) provides water service to Oakley, and parts of Bethel Island and Knightsen. DWD's water supply comes from a commitment of 30 million gallons per day (MGD) from the Contra Costa Water District, a public water agency, which delivers water to 450,000 people in central and eastern Contra Costa County. CCWD provides water for irrigation and industry with a full commitment from the Central Valley Project of 174 MGD. DWD's commitment from CCWD is for "normal" years, though it can be less during drought years.

The District's raw water supply is from surface water from the Contra Costa Canal, which obtains water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta at the Rock Slough intake. This water is then stored in Los Vaqueros Reservoir to improve the water quality, minimize seasonal water quality variations, and provide emergency storage. The Los Vaqueros Reservoir has a capacity of 100,000 acre-feet of storage (32,600 MG).

All surface water is treated at the Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant (RBWTP), which was completed in 1992 and is jointly owned by DWD and CCWD. The RBWTP has an initial capacity of 40 MGD with expansion capability to 80 MGD. DWD has a treated water storage capacity of 12.8 MG. The ultimate storage capacity required within DWD's sphere of influence is 28.8 MG.

Historically, due to deteriorating water quality, DWD utilized wells only for emergency purposes. To increase supply reliability, provide operational flexibility and meet future needs, DWD has embarked on a Well Utilization Program to locate a better supply of groundwater in the greater Oakley Area. The Well

Utilization Program would allow DWD to reduce its surface water supply purchases from CCWD and delay purchase of additional RBWTP capacity because groundwater could be used to help meet high water demands in the summer. In 2006, DWD completed the first phase of this project which consists of a well and pump station in Glen Park in the City of Oakley; a blending facility at the RBWTP; and an 18-inch diameter, 18,250-foot-long pipeline that conveys water from the Glen Park well to the blending facility. There are two more phases proposed which include two additional wells and a groundwater monitoring program.

The DWD Urban Water Management Plan identified an existing water demand of 1,816 million gallons (MG) in 2010 and projected that water deliveries would increase to 5,572 MG by 2035, based on buildout land uses and adopted General Plans of the jurisdictions served by DWD. DWD's supply sources in 2010 provided 3,074 MG, which was more than adequate to serve the existing demand. By 2035, DWD has planned to develop additional supply sources for a total supply of 6,651 MG, which is adequate to accommodate projected demand. It is noted that in order for development in the East Cypress Corridor area to be served by DWD through water purchased from CCWD, projects in the area would need to go through the Central Valley Project place of use process with the US Bureau of Reclamation. However, the City's RHNA is less than the buildout conditions projected within the City's General Plan and, as such, is within growth projections used by DWD to plan for water service to Oakley. Adequate water supplies exist or are planned to meet the needs of Oakley.

According to the City's General Plan, Oakley can supply water service to all areas within the City limits. Currently, existing infrastructure is available to sites identified in the vacant land survey. Additionally, Oakley will continue to meet its future demands through programs such as the Well Utilization Program.

### *ii. Sewer*

The Ironhouse Sanitary District (ISD) provides wastewater service to Oakley, Bethel Island and unincorporated areas of eastern Contra Costa County. The City of Oakley and its Sphere of Influence (SOI) areas are entirely within ISD's boundary. The wastewater services involve the transmission of wastewater from residential, commercial and light industry to a treatment facility and the final disposal of the wastewater and residual waste solids.

The wastewater system is composed of collection, treatment, and effluent recycling facilities. ISD has recognized that the collection and treatment facilities must be expanded to meet future requirements. The daily flow is approximately 2.6 MGD and, as of 2009, the treatment system capacity was 3.0 MGD. ISD is expanding its capacity to 4.3 MGD with the opening of a new treatment plant in 2011.

According to the General Plan, ISD has estimated a future potential wastewater flow of 8.0 MGD within its SOI. ISD is proposing to upgrade and increase both its wastewater treatment capacity and effluent application area to meet future wastewater service needs and projected effluent discharge water quality requirements. This increased capacity will be in phases until the ultimate build-out is reached. In order to meet future potential wastewater flow, ISD is proposing to expand their wastewater treatment plant. This expansion is currently under environmental review.

In 2007, ISD updated the Sewer Master Plan. The SMP evaluates the capacity needs of ISD and identifies capital improvement projects. The SMP anticipates buildout of the areas it serves based on General Plans and similar document. The SMP anticipates future dry weather flows of 8.63 MGD and wet weather flows of 10.7 MGD. ISD's Capital Improvements Program is regularly updated and plans for expansion of wastewater treatment and conveyance facilities to keep pace with new development.

In 1991, ISD prepared a Wastewater Facilities Expansion Plan (ISD Facilities Plan) that outlined the recommended treatment and effluent recycling projects necessary to meet the projected service demand. Since completion of the ISD Facilities Plan, the District has continued to refine future wastewater flow projections and proposed facilities plans and prepares a Capital Improvements Program and annually updates its 5-year strategic plan. According to the General Plan, development within Oakley will not exceed ISD's planned maximum capacity limits.

### **13. East Cypress Corridor Annexation**

In 2002, the Oakley City Council adopted the strategic goal of annexing the East Cypress Corridor area. In February 2004, the City determined that a specific plan should be prepared for the East Cypress Corridor area. As a result, the City authorized the preparation of the East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan for the development of approximately 2,546 acres of land in this area. An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was prepared for the East Cypress Corridor Plan and was certified by City Council on March 13, 2006. On the same date, the City Council adopted the East Cypress Specific Plan, related General Plan Amendments, and CEQA findings for the approvals.

In April 2006, the EIR certification was challenged by the Greenbelt Alliance, who filed a petition for writ of mandate. On August 24, 2007, the Superior Court determined that the EIR was legally deficient and entered a judgment granting a peremptory writ of mandate. In compliance, the City rescinded their certification and authorized the preparation of a Supplemental EIR to address the specific legal deficiencies the Court had identified in its judgment and decision.

The City of Oakley issued a Notice of Preparation and Initial Study for the Supplemental EIR on October 26, 2007. On August 21, 2008, the Draft Supplemental EIR for the East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan was published for public review. The public review period was from September 5, 2008 through October 24, 2008. The City Council will conduct a public hearing on the matter on March 10, 2009.

For the purposes of the RHNA analysis, the annexation was not incorporated into the assessment of vacant land for this Housing Element period.

### **14. ON AND OFF-SITE IMPROVEMENTS**

When developing land, the City may require the developer to dedicate land, construct, or pay fees to provide necessary on and off-site improvements. Land dedication, site improvements or fees may be required to provide adequate sanitary sewer and water service to a project, to make necessary transportation improvements, and to provide other infrastructure to the project. In addition, the City may require the payment for various offsite improvements as part of project mitigation measures (e.g., payment towards an offsite traffic signal). Developers of new residential projects are also required to construct all onsite streets, sidewalks, curb, gutter, and affected portions of offsite arterials. The cost for site improvements varies from project to project, based on the specific location and existing infrastructure. For infill projects where infrastructure may already be available, there may be a need to upgrade and/or expand the existing improvements to serve new residential development.

Road classifications and standards are found in the City's General Plan Circulation Element. They are as follows:

- Major Arterial – 4 or more lanes, 120 foot right-of-way

- Minor Arterial – 2 lanes, 76 foot right of way
- Collector – 2 lanes, 70-85 foot right-of-way
- Local Street – 2 lanes, 60 foot right-of-way

Arterials and collectors are designated on the General Plan according to existing and projected needs. Developers are responsible for the development of roadways associated with the residential project. City roadways are required to be paved. Curbs/gutters and drainage facilities direct storm and runoff water out of residential developments.

Development of and connection to municipal water and sewer services are required as a condition of approving tract maps. Water service is necessary for a constant supply of potable water. Sewer services are necessary for the sanitary disposal of wastewater. These off-site requirements allow for the development of much higher residential densities.

## B. NON-GOVERNMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

### 1. Vacant and Underutilized Land

A thorough analysis of vacant and underutilized land within the City of Oakley is provided in Appendix B.

### 2. Land Prices

Land costs have a demonstrable influence on the cost and availability of affordable housing. Land prices are determined by numerous factors, most important of which are land availability and permitted development densities. As land becomes less available, the price of land increases. Vacant, unentitled residential land in Oakley is approximately \$58,000 to \$100,000 per acre. Individual residential lots range from \$99,000 to \$250,000 acre. A vacant multi-family site is priced at \$201,153 per acre.

Land costs in the San Francisco Bay Area are relatively high as compared with the rest of the nation. The cost of land in Oakley is less than most areas in the San Francisco Bay Area, though higher than property in the Central Valley. Given the current downturn in the real estate market and the limited number of parcels for sale, land price projections are difficult to track accurately.

### 3. Construction Costs

Construction costs are primarily determined by the costs of materials and labor. They are also influenced by market demands and market-based changes in the cost of materials. Construction costs depend on the type of unit being built and the quality of the product being produced. Construction costs have remained relatively steady, due in part to the economic downturn. Table 10-51 summarizes the estimated construction costs based on type of development in Oakley.

**Table 10-51  
CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATES**

Development Type	Cost per Square Foot
Single-Family Residential	\$100-125
Town homes/Condominiums	\$150-180
Multiple-Family- garden style apartments	\$200

Multiple-Family- stacked flats with structured parking	\$250
<i>Source: City of Oakley</i>	

**4. Financing**

Mortgage interest rates have a large influence over the affordability of housing. Higher interest rates increase a homebuyer’s monthly payment and decrease the range of housing that a household can afford. Lower interest rates result in a lower cost and lower monthly payments for the homebuyer.

When interest rates rise, the market typically compensates by decreasing housing prices. Similarly, when interest rates decrease, housing prices begin to rise. There is often a lag in the market, causing housing prices to remain high when interest rates rise until the market catches up. Lower-income households often find it most difficult to purchase a home during this time period.

As shown in Table 10-52, the number of loan applications increases as income increases. The percentage of persons denied for a home loan in the Oakland-Fremont-Hayward Metropolitan Area is highest for the very low-income (less than 50 percent of the MFI) category, at 21.7%.

**Table 10-52  
MORTGAGE LENDING RATES-2012  
OAKLAND-FREMONT-HAYWARD MSA**

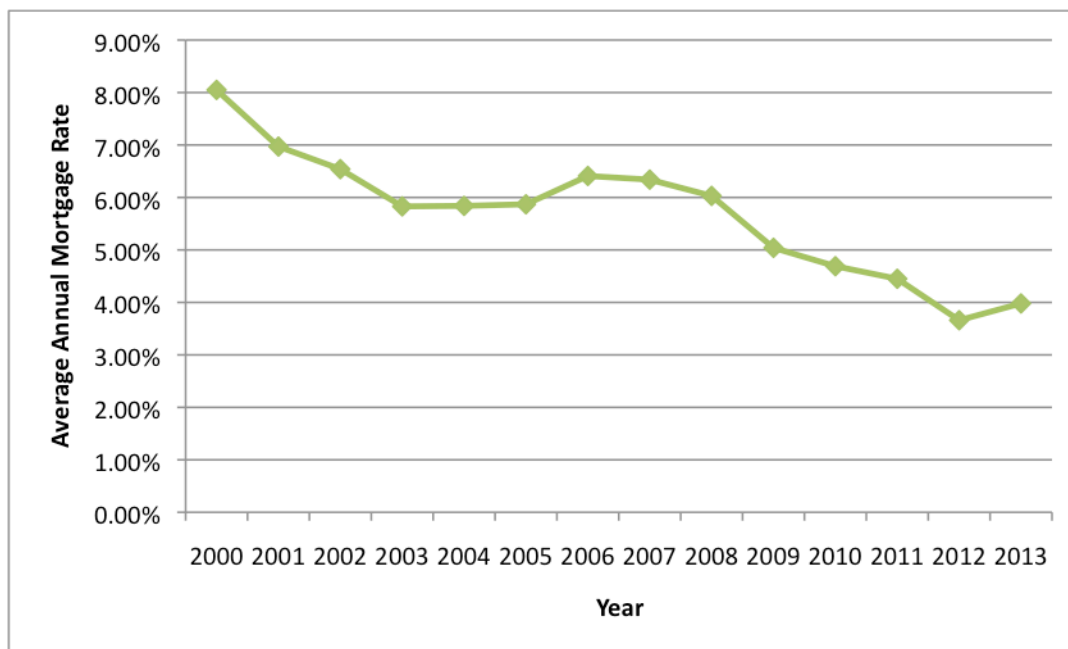
Income Group	Total Applications	Loans Originated	Applications Denied	Percentage Denied
<50% MFI	1,910	1,147	415	21.7%
50-79% MFI	3,748	2,527	562	15.0%
80-99% MFI	2,371	1,649	300	12.7%
110-119% MFI	2,321	1,647	256	11.0%
120% MFI	11,802	8,750	1,050	8.9%
Total	22,152	15,720	2,583	11.7%

*Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), HMDA Data, 2014*

Figure 10-2 shows the average interest rates between 2000 and 2013. Average annual interest rates have generally decreased from approximately 8% in 2000 to approximately 4% in 2013. Interest rates are determined by national policies and economic conditions and there is little that a local government can do to affect these rates. However, in order to extend home buying opportunities to lower-income households, jurisdictions can offer interest rate write-downs. Additionally, government insured loan programs may be available to reduce mortgage down payment requirements.

There have been recent changes in the qualifications and lending standards for home loans. Nationally there has been a large increase in the number of delinquencies and foreclosures in the residential market; as a result, lenders have more stringent qualifications for home loans and lower-income households may find it more difficult to qualify.

**Figure 10-2**  
**AVERAGE ANNUAL MORTGAGE RATES 2000 - 2013**



Source: Freddie Mac Primary Mortgage Market Survey, 2014

## 5. Energy Conservation

Energy conservation remains a major priority in the City of Oakley. The City continues to require compliance with Title 24 of the California Administrative Code on the use of energy efficient appliances and insulation. Through compliance with Title 24, new residential development has produced reduced energy demands.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), which provides electricity and gas service in the City of Oakley, offers public information and technical assistance to homeowners regarding energy conservation. PG&E provides numerous incentives for energy efficient new construction and home remodeling. Remodeling rebates include cool roofs, insulation and water heaters. Residents are granted between \$150 - \$200 per 1,000 square feet for installed cool roofs and attic and wall insulation. Installing new energy-efficient water heaters qualifies residents with a \$30 rebate.

PG&E also offers energy-efficiency tax credits under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Both homeowners and builders may qualify for these tax credits. Existing homeowners are eligible for tax credits up to a maximum of \$500 for energy-efficiency improvements. An additional tax credit is available for solar energy systems. Builders of energy-efficient new homes are eligible for tax credits up to a maximum of \$2,000.

The City will develop an energy conservation strategy, which may include but is not limited to the following programs to further encourage energy and resources conservation:

- Provide incentives, such as expedited plan check or reduced building permit fees, for developments utilizing green building or sustainable design
- Promote the programs offered by PG&E through informational materials at City Hall, on the City's website, and at other public locations

- Develop green building and sustainable design standards
- Provide educational materials and technical assistance regarding energy conservation and green building
- Encourage green building and energy conservation techniques in projects utilizing the City's rehabilitation program or in City-assisted new construction

There are a number of national voluntary recognition programs that encourage energy efficient homes and green building practices and provide guidance to cities and developers. Some of the programs utilized by the housing industry include:

- U.S. Green Building Council's LEED green building programs
- Build it Green's Green Point Rated program
- National Association of Home Builders Model Green Home Building program
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Energy Star® for Homes program
- Building Industry Institute's California Green Builder program

Many of these programs have been designed to reduce the impacts associated with the construction and operation of residential buildings through reductions in energy and water use, use of innovative technologies, reduced maintenance costs, and improved occupant satisfaction. These programs and other programs similar to these have been applied to numerous single- and multi-family residential projects throughout California and nationwide.



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## IV. LAND RESOURCES AND AT-RISK UNITS

### A. ADEQUATE SITES ANALYSIS

Each city is mandated through State Housing Element Law to demonstrate it has adequate sites available through appropriate zoning and development standards and with the required infrastructure for a variety of housing types and income levels. The City must demonstrate it has capacity or adequate sites to accommodate the projected need for housing through the 2014-2022 planning period.

The State Department of Finance (DOF) is responsible for developing the total Statewide housing demand projection. With the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), this demand is apportioned to each of the State's regions. The demand represents the number of additional units needed to accommodate the anticipated growth in the number of households, to replace expected demolitions and conversions of housing units to non-residential uses, and to allow for a future vacancy rate conducive to a healthy functioning housing market.

The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), the Council of Governments (COG) representing the region, in cooperation with local jurisdictions, is responsible for allocating the region's projected new housing demand in each jurisdiction. This process is known as the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) and the goals are referred to as the RHNA goals or the "regional share" goals for new housing construction. The allocation takes into account factors such as employment opportunities, market demand for housing, availability of suitable sites and public facilities, community patterns, types and tenure of housing needs and others. The allocation is divided into four income categories:

- · Very-Low Income – 0 to 50 percent of the median income
- · Low Income – 51 to 80 percent of the median income
- · Moderate Income – 81 to 120 percent of the median income
- · Above-Moderate Income – more than 120 percent of the median income

In determining a jurisdiction's share of new housing needs by income category, the allocation is adjusted to avoid an over-concentration of lower-income households in one jurisdiction. In addition to the allocation in the four income categories, recent legislation requires cities to consider the needs of Extremely-Low Income households earning 30 percent or less of the median income.

The RHNA prepared by ABAG for the planning period of January 1, 2007 through June 30, 2014, identifies Oakley's projected regional share need as 775 new housing units.

#### 1. Construction Achievements in 2014

To determine the housing site needs for the 2014-2022 RHNA period, the needs are adjusted by the actual number of housing units constructed from January 1, 2014, to the current period, or a total of 70 units (through May 31, 2014). Of the 70 units constructed, 29 units are affordable to moderate income households. The remaining 41 are assumed to be affordable to above moderate income households. An additional 48 units are under construction, including a 29-unit affordable multifamily project. Based on this adjustment, the remaining RHNA need for Oakley to accommodate is 1,048 units, with the allocations based

on income category shown in Table 10-53.

**Table 10-53  
ADJUSTED RHNA NEED**

Income Category	Dwelling Units			
	RHNA Allocation	Units Constructed	Units Under Construction	Remaining RHNA Need
Extremely-Low <sup>1</sup>	158	0	3 <sup>2</sup>	155
Very-Low	157	0	15 <sup>2</sup>	142
Low	174	0	11 <sup>2</sup>	163
Moderate	175	29	4	142
Above-Moderate	502	41	15	446
Total	1,168	70	48	1,048
Notes:				
1 Regional share of Extremely-Low income units is assumed 50 percent of the Very-Low income units.				
2 CBH Project – Carol Lane				
<i>Source: ABAG, City of Oakley</i>				

## 2. Current Projects

The remainder of Oakley’s RHNA needs for moderate and above moderate income households can be met through projects that are entitled but not yet constructed and through projects that are under construction.

A total of 5,348 units have been entitled and are either located in projects that are entitled, but not yet under development, or projects that are under development. Table 10-56 identifies entitled projects that are not yet under development. Table 10-57 identifies entitled projects that are under development, including the total number of units approved, number constructed, and number of units remaining to be developed. Entitled projects are shown on Figure HO-1.

Of these, 4,532 single family units and 195 multifamily units are entitled, but not yet constructed (Table 10-54) and an additional 4,991 single family/multifamily detached units and 567 multifamily attached units are planned in the approved East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan. As identified in Table 10-55, an additional 516 single family and 105 multifamily units are located in approved projects that are either partially or entirely under construction.

The single family units in Tables 10-54 and 10-55 are anticipated to be affordable primarily to above moderate income households; however, based on advertised sales prices and available market data, it is anticipated that approximately 30% of the single family units (2,856 units) will be affordable to moderate income households based on market conditions and current sales prices. These entitled projects are more than adequate to accommodate the City’s remaining need for moderate and above moderate income units. As identified in Section 3 below, the City has additional sites appropriate for single family and high density single family uses that can accommodate additional moderate and above moderate income households.

Of the approved and under construction projects identified in Table 10-55, 29 multifamily units are currently being constructed by the Corporation for Better Housing as an affordable housing project that will provide 3 extremely low, 15 very low, 11 low, and 1 moderate income units. The remaining 75 units on the Corporation for Better Housing site will be affordable to very low and low income households, pursuant to the project’s entitlements.

Table 10-54: ENTITLED PROJECTS, NOT YET CONSTRUCTED

Subdivision Tract Number	Development Name	Project Location	Resolution Number	Approved Lots/Units
7662	Stonewood - Seeno	Rose Lane	CC 05-03	215
8734	Seeno Homes	Grapevine Ln.	County Approved	28
8736	Pheasant Meadows - Discovery Builders	1860 O'Hara	CC 125-05	42
8787	Rosewood	4073 Rose Ave.	CC 40-10	61
8803	Brownstone 10 - DCM Group	Brownstone Rd	CC 18-07	50
8807	Villa Grove - Discovery Builders	2080 O'Hara	CC 37-07	50
8836	Vintner View - Discovery Builders	Grapevine Ln.	CC 82-06	16
8876	West of Gehringer School - JMH Weiss Road	South Simoni Ranch	CC 78-05	21
8904	Tuscany Estates - D.R. Horton	Cypress Road/Sellers	PC 08-06	97
8916	Heartwood Estates	Mellowood/Clearwood	CC 69-05	41
8973	Ponderosa Homes	Sellers, south of Railroad	CC 117-05	176
8975	Meritage Homes	Main St./Simoni Ranch Rd.	CC 38-07	75
8656	Daybreak Development	Coventry Dr.	PC 03-04	6
8728	Calandev - Stewart Fahmy	Fuscia Ave	PC 35-05	30
8985	Clyde Miles Construction - Lois Lane	Lois Lane	PC 05-06	11
9104	Cutino Property Ryder Homes	Within 8541/Cedar Glenn Drive	CC 141-06	20
9015	Cosetti & Creson - Global Investments	4219 Machado Lane	CC 114-06	98
9016	De Jesus Property- Global Investments	Sellers, north of Railroad	CC 53-06	71
9027	Duarte Ranch - Discovery Builders	Southeast Corner Laurel/Rose	CC 76-06	116
9030	Jeff Olson	3930 Marsh Way	CC 28-06	6
9032	Emerson Property Project	N/W: E. Cypress Rd. and Sellers Ave.	CC 107-10	567
9033	Gilbert - Castle/Ryder	Cypress Road/Sellers	CC 117-07	506
9043	Aspen Lane -Discovery Builders	Empire Rd./Carpenter	CC 146-06	16
9044	Laurel - Discovery Builders	Laurel near Rose Ave.	CC 30-07	20
9052	Mederos Subdivision	4761 Live Oak Ave.	CC 15-09	5
9080	KB Home - Teal Cove II	Cypress Grove/ Frank Hengle Way	CC 112-06	26
9088	Cedarwood	Knox Lane - Michelle Lane, Live Oak Ave.	CC 09-10	34
9156	Bethel Island LLC	Summer Lake South/ North of Rock Slough	CC 122-11	933 single family 195 multifamily
9191	Empire Station	Empire/Neroly	CC 39-08	47
9284	The Ranchettes at Neroly	Oakley Rd.	88-12	7
9285	Estates at Vineyard Acres	Knarlwood Rd. and Oakley Rd.	70-12	7
9307	Summer Lake North	N/E: East Cypress and Bethel Island Rds	CC 116-11	824
9311	KT KB Oakley	Bethel Is., Jersey Is., and Dutch Slough Rds	CC 45-12	276

10.0 – HOUSING ELEMENT

Subdivision Tract Number	Development Name	Project Location	Resolution Number	Approved Lots/Units
MS 03-978	--	60 Douglas Rd.	PC 30-05	4
MS 04-978	Zel Debelich	140 Hill Ave	PC 27-05	3
MS 04-980	Beers Minor Subdivision	30 W. Cypress Place	CC 61-05	3
MS 04-977	Thompson	151 Hill	PC 16-05	3
MS 05-978	Michelle Lane	300 Michelle Lane	PC 04-06	4
MS 06-976	Hooper Property	2836 Stirrup Drive	PC 20-06	2
MS 06-977	Dyer Property	115 Douglas Road	PC 26-06	2
MS 06-978	Hanoum Minor Subdivision	4790 Knarlwood Road	CC104-07	4
MS 06-979	Laniohan Property	91 Lozoya Way	CC 17-07	3
MS 06-982	Candelario Barragan	3239 Doyle Road	CC 75-07	4
MS 09-976	Baca Parcel Map	4901 Bethel Island Rd.	CC 90-10	2
	East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan (Specific Plan approved, individual projects need to request tentative maps, etc.). See Appendix B.			4,991 single family 567 multifamily
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>9,523 single family 762 multifamily units</b>

Table 10-55: PROJECTS APPROVED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Subdivision Tract Number	Development Name	Project Location	Resolution Number	Approved Lots/Units	Completed Lots/Units	Remaining Units
7562, 8900, 8955	Summer Lakes South (apx. 127 lots permitted by County)	East Cypress Annexation Area	County Approval	625	288	337
7590, 7655, 7760	Monarch Ranch (Amberwood) – West Coast Builders	4440 Live Oak Ave.	County Approval	155	119	36
8541	Cortina - Standard Pacific	5373 Main St.	PC 24-05	354	121	25
	Sagewood - Ryder Homes		PC 23-05		60	
	Tanglewood - Meritage		PC 11-05		148	
8737	Hawkeye	East of Marsh Creek/ South of Subd. 6963	CC 27-04	172	56	116
9199	Magnolia Park II	Neroly Road	CC 90-09	162	160	2
MS 08-978	Corporation for Better Housing	Oakley Apartments at 52, 52, 54, 59, 69 and 71 Carol Lane	CC 125-08	509 multifamily	404 completed	30 units under construction, 75 units remaining
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1,468 single family 509 multifamily</b>	<b>952 single family 404 multifamily</b>	<b>516 single family 105 multifamily</b>

### 3. Vacant and Underutilized Land

The City has approximately 602.72 acres of vacant and underutilized residential land without a current project entitlement or development agreement in place. These sites are anticipated to accommodate 1,559 single family and 137 multifamily units. The underutilized parcels are zoned for residential use, but are developed with residential units at densities lower than the maximum allowed or with non-residential uses and could accommodate additional units. Table 10-56 summarizes vacant and underutilized parcels and their additional development capacity. Sites included in the Inventory of Residential Land for Development (Table 10-56) are shown on Figure HO-1. Appendix A describes each vacant and underutilized parcels, identifying the zoning designation, General Plan designation, APN, acreage, existing uses, realistic capacity, and maximum development potential; please note that the East Cypress Corridor parcels are summarized in Appendix B. All of the underutilized parcels are minimally developed with single family homes and/or accessory structures and do not have extensive development that would limit the future use of the parcel for the residential uses considered in the General Plan, or are parcels that are mostly developed but could be split at some point to accommodate additional units as allowed by the General Plan and Zoning Code. Exhibit 1 and shows the locations of the vacant and underutilized parcels, except for the East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan parcels which are shown in Appendix B.

**Table 10-56**  
**INVENTORY OF AVAILABLE RESIDENTIAL LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT**

Zoning Designation <sup>1</sup>	Total Vacant/ Underutilized Acres	Dwelling Units Per Acre	Realistic Yield (80% of Max) <sup>2</sup>	Maximum Dwelling Unit Potential
<b>Single Family</b>				
Agricultural Living	80.52	1	52	64
Single Family R-40	115.41	1.09	78	96
Single Family R-15	138.70	2.90	296	360
Single Family R-10	122.75	4.34	420	517
Single Family R-6	124.45	7.26	701	870
P-1	3.31	4.34	12	15
	<b>585.14</b>		<b>1,559</b>	<b>1,922</b>
<b>Multifamily</b>				
M-9 – Multifamily Residential	9.33	9	61	78
M-12 – Multifamily Residential	8.25	12	76	95
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17.58</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>173</b>

<sup>1</sup>All sites included in the table have a General Plan designation that is compatible with the zoning

<sup>2</sup>80% of maximum capacity, except for sites with proposed/approved projects, which are calculated based on the number of units in the project

<sup>3</sup>Includes 'detached' multifamily units in East Cypress Specific Plan

Source: City of Oakley, 2014; Contra Costa County GIS, 2014, East Cypress Specific Plan, 2006; De Novo Planning Group, 2014

### 4. Capacity to Meet Remaining RHNA Need

Based on constructed units and the current projects, the City has adequate approved and entitled projects to meet the City's moderate and above moderate income needs. The City has a total RHNA allocation of 175 moderate and 502 above moderate units. The single family and multifamily development projects identified in Table 10-56, which identifies a total of 4,991 single family and 567 multifamily units, is more than adequate

to accommodate the City’s allocation of 677 moderate and above moderate income units.

The City has a total allocation of 489 extremely low, very low, and low income units. The 6.37-acre portion of the CBH site has been approved and entitled for 105 units pursuant to a density bonus agreement with the project applicant. Construction is underway on 29 units (3 extremely low, 15 very low, 11 low, and 1 moderate income units) on a portion of the 6.37-acre site and capacity remains for an additional 75 units, consistent with the density bonus agreement and project entitlements.

After accounting for the CBH site, the City has 386 lower income units of the RHNA remaining to be accommodated. As identified by Government Code Section 65583.2(c)(3)(B)(i), a default density allowing at least 30 units per acre is appropriate to accommodate housing for lower income (extremely low, very low, and low) households for jurisdictions in metropolitan counties. The City’s non-entitled multifamily sites have densities of 9 and 12 units per acre. The City’s multifamily sites in the East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan allow densities of 9 and 12 units per acre and a maximum density of 20 units per acre with an affordable housing overlay. With the maximum density bonus available, these sites would allow 12.15 units per acre (M-9 x 1.35), 16.2 units per acre (M-12 x 1.35), and 27 units per acre (East Cypress 20 x 1.35). None of these densities are adequate to accommodate the City’s remaining allocation of 386 lower income units. The Housing Plan includes a program to rezone sites with the AHO designation accommodate the remaining need of 386 units. While the default density that can be assumed for Oakley to accommodate lower income housing is 30 units per acre, the AHO designation, with a base density of 24 units per acre for affordable housing projects, has successfully accommodated affordable housing in Oakley and is considered appropriate to continue to accommodate the City’s lower income housing needs.

**a. Feasibility Analysis – AHO Designation and Lower Income Housing Sites**

Recent projects in Oakley include the Oak Ridge Family Apartments, Oak Meadow Family Apartments, and Oak Forest Senior Villas. The Oak Forest Senior Villas was constructed in 2010; the Oak Ridge Family Apartments and Oak Meadow Family Apartments are currently under construction. Each of these projects provides 100% of units restricted to extremely low, very low, and low income households, with the exception of one manager unit in each project.

*Recent Project Experience*

Details regarding each project are provided in Table 10-57 below. The following analysis describes residential project experience, discusses market demand and trends, and describes the financial feasibility of developing affordable units in zones with a density that permits less than 30 units per acre.

**Table 10-57  
RECENT AFFORDABLE RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS**

Project Name	Oak Ridge Family Apartments	Oak Meadow Family Apartments	Oak Forest Senior Villas
<b>Zoning</b>	AHO	AHO	AHO
<b>Acres</b>	1.25	1.39	1.61
<b>Total Units</b>	30	44	44
<b>Type</b>	4-story apartments (1, 2, and 3 bedroom units) with surface parking	4-story apartments (1, 2, and 3 bedroom units) with surface parking	4-story apartments (1 and 2 bedroom units) with surface parking
<b>Year Built</b>	Under construction	Under construction	2010

Project Name	Oak Ridge Family Apartments	Oak Meadow Family Apartments	Oak Forest Senior Villas
<b>Actual Density</b>	24 du/ac	31.6 du/ac	27.3 du/ac
<b>% of Max. Density</b>	100% of base density, 74% of max. density with density bonus	132% of base density, 97.5% of max. density with density bonus	114% of base density, 84% of max. density with density bonus
<b>Affordability</b>	3 units - 30% AMI 30 units - 45% AMI 12 units – 50% AMI 11 units – 60% AMI 1 unit - manager	5 units – 30% AMI 11 units – 45% AMI 18 units – 50% AMI 6 units – 55% AMI 3 units – 60% AMI 1 unit - manager	5 units – 30% AMI 7 units – 45% AMI 22 units – 50% AMI 9 units – 60% AMI 1 unit - manager
<b>Land Assemblage</b>	Multiple parcels assembled by developer and re-mapped through tentative parcel map	Multiple parcels assembled by developer and re-mapped through tentative parcel map	Multiple parcels assembled by developer and re-mapped through tentative parcel map
<b>Total Development (Land, Construction, Permits, etc.) Cost per Unit</b>	\$240,787	\$268,526	\$209,248
<b>Land Cost per Unit</b>	\$11,759	\$14,545	\$28,409
<b>Land to Development Cost Ratio</b>	4.9%	5.4%	13.6%
<b>Per Unit Gap Financing</b>	\$51,676 (Contra Costa County HOME Consortium loan and SLAH funds)	\$5,000 (Affordable Housing Program Grant - FHLBSF)	\$6,841 (Affordable Housing Program Grant - FHLBSF)

Source: City of Oakley, 2014; TCAC Applications

\*Low Income Housing Tax Credit is not included in the gap financing as it is assumed that a successful lower income project will receive an LIHTC allocation as the primary source of financing.

*Market Demand and Trends*

The City’s regional housing needs allocation demonstrates anticipated market demand for new housing between 2014 and 2022. The City’s allocated new housing demand is 489 units for lower (extremely low, very low, and low income) households from 2014 through 2022. In addition, the City has 3,035 existing lower income households that are overpaying for housing that may support additional market demand for units restricted to and affordable to lower income households.

As demonstrated in Table 10-57, housing trends to accommodate the City’s lower income housing needs in recent years have been primarily multi-family apartment complexes, developed at densities of 24 to 31.6 dwelling units per acre. Most of these development projects have received density bonuses to accommodate higher densities to maximize benefits of the base zoning (Affordable Housing Overlay – 24 units per acre).

The AHO designation encourages affordable development by providing an increase in density to the 24 units per acre base density only to projects that include units affordable to very low and low income households.



This process encourages development of affordable housing and also encourages use of the density bonus by specifically specifying and encouraging use of the density bonus to accommodate higher densities, up to 32.4 units per acre, on the AHO sites.

### *Financial Feasibility*

Recent projects in Oakley demonstrate the feasibility of constructing affordable housing on sites zoned for less than 30 units per acre. Affordable projects have been successfully planned, financed, and developed on sites that accommodate 24 dwelling units per acre through the AHO designation.

Each of the projects identified in Table 10-57 used tax credits as the primary source of financing, through the state's Tax Credit Allocation Committee LIHTC program. However, even with use of tax credits, each project had a remaining financing gap. The financing gap ranged from \$5,000 to \$51,676 per residential unit and was filled through various funding sources, including Contra Costa County HOME Consortium funds, Contra Costa County Summer Lake Affordable Housing (SLAH) funds, and Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program (AHP) funds. Funding through the Contra Costa County HOME Consortium, Contra Costa Urban County CDBG Program, and Federal Home Loan Bank AHP funds continue to be available to assist in filling the financing gap for future development projects.

The Oak Ridge Family Apartments, Oak Meadow Family Apartments, and Oak Forest Senior Villas projects were each constructed on AHO sites that permit 24 units per acre. The Oak Meadow Family Apartments and Oak Forest Senior Villas projects received density bonuses and were constructed at 31.6 and 27.3 units per acre, respectively. This demonstrates that the AHO zoning, which allows a base of 24 units per acre for affordable housing projects, is sufficient and appropriate to accommodate lower income development in Oakley. It is noted that the projects developed on AHO sites are not only appropriate for low income households, but included a significant number of units affordable to extremely low and very low income housing.

While no regional studies have been conducted recently to determine typical affordable housing densities in the east Contra Costa County area or the broader region, recent affordable housing projects in the east county region include The Grove at Sunset Court with a density of 17 units per acre (54 units on 3.18 acres) in nearby Brentwood.

### **B. AT-RISK ASSISTED UNITS**

State Housing Element Law requires the analysis of government-assisted housing that is eligible to change from low-income to market-rate housing during the 2007-2014 planning period and the five years subsequent (2015-2019). For the purpose of Housing Element Law, assisted housing developments are defined as multifamily rental housing complexes that receive government assistance under federal, State, and/or local programs. Housing assistance could include a rental subsidy, mortgage subsidy or density bonus for an assisted housing development. Government assisted housing may convert to market-rate for a number of reasons including expiring subsidies, mortgage repayments or expiration of affordability restrictions.

This section will address:

- An inventory of assisted housing units that are at-risk of converting to market rate housing;
- An analysis of the costs of preserving and/or replacing these units; and
- Resources that could be used to preserve at-risk units.

### 1. Inventory of Assisted Affordable Units

There are a total of 620 assisted housing units in Oakley. Of those units, none are “at-risk” of losing their affordability during the 2007-2014 planning period; 33 units are “at-risk” of losing their affordability between the years 2015-2019. Table 10-58 is an inventory of affordable housing units that are not at-risk between 2007 and 2019.

**Table 10-58  
INVENTORY OF ASSISTED UNITS**

Project	Address / APN	Type of Unit	Program	Term of Affordability Restrictions/	Total Units	Assisted Units
Oakley Family Apartments	53 Carol Ln.	Family	LIHTC	2063	208	205
Oakley Place Senior Villas	65 Carol Lane	Senior	LIHTC/ County/RDA	2063	54	53
Oak Grove Terrace	67 Carol Ln.	Senior	LIHTC	2063	54	53
Oak Forest Senior Villas	71 Carol Lane	Senior	LIHTC	2065	44	43
Golden Oak Manor	5000 Kelsey	Family	LIHTC	2036	50	49
Silver Oaks	4991 Gardenia	Disabled	HOME Funds/ HUD 202/811	2039	23	23
Oakley Summer Creek	4950 Empire Avenue	Senior	LIHTC/City Funds/ RDA	2056	80	79
Cypress Grove	2000 Rubens Way	Family	LIHTC; Housing Fund; Tax Exempt Bond; HOME Funds	2061	96	95
Habitat for Humanity Homes	035-313-004, 035-313-009	Family		2050	9	9
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>618</b>	<b>609</b>
<i>Source: City of Oakley</i>						

There are no assisted housing developments that are at-risk of converting from an affordable status to market rate in the next ten years. The earliest potential conversion, Golden Oak Manor, is in 2036. As there are no units at-risk of converting, a discussion of the cost to preserve affordability through new construction, rehabilitation, and/or subsidies is not required.

**d. Resources for Preservation**

There are a variety of federal, state and local housing programs to assist in the provision of affordable housing through new construction, acquisition/rehabilitation, and subsidies. The following summarizes the financial resources potentially available to developers and other entities interested in providing affordable housing and related services in the City of Oakley.

**i. Federal and State Programs**

*Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)* – CDBG funds are awarded to entitlement communities on a formula basis for housing activities. Funding is awarded on a competitive basis to each participating city. Activities eligible for CDBG funding include acquisition, rehabilitation, economic development and public services. The City of Oakley participates in the Urban County program, through which Contra Costa County administers CDBG funds for the unincorporated County as well as cities that participate in the program. The City may receive funds, on a competitive basis, through the Urban County program.

*HOME Investment Partnership* – HOME funds are granted by a formula basis from HUD to increase the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing to lower income households. Eligible activities include new construction, acquisition, rental assistance and rehabilitation. Oakley participates in the Contra Costa County-administered HOME Consortium, which administers HOME funds to projects in participating jurisdictions. HOME funds are typically allocated on a competitive basis.

*Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.* The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program provides monthly rental assistance payments to private landlords on behalf of low-income families who have been determined eligible by the Housing Authority of Contra Costa County. The program's objective is to assist low-income families by providing rental assistance so that families may lease safe, decent, and sanitary housing units in the private rental market. The program is designed to allow families to move without the loss of housing assistance. Moves are permissible as long as the family notifies the Housing Authority ahead of time, terminates its existing lease within the lease provisions, and finds acceptable alternate housing.

*Section 8 – Project Based Assistance.* The Section 8 Project-Based program is a component of the Housing Choice Voucher program. The program's objective is to induce property owners to make standard housing available to low-income families at rents within the program limits. In return, the Housing Authority or HUD enters into a contract with the owner that guarantees a certain level of rents. *Section 811/202 Program (Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities/Elderly)* – Non-profit and consumer cooperatives can receive no interest capital advances from HUD under the Section 202 program for the construction of Very-Low Income rental housing for seniors and persons with disabilities. These funds can be used in conjunction with Section 811, which can be used to develop group homes, independent living facilities and immediate care facilities. Eligible activities include acquisition, rehabilitation, new construction and rental assistance.

*Affordable Housing Innovation Program (AHIP) – Loan and Practitioner Funds.* The AHIP provides acquisition financing to developers, through a non-profit fund manager, for the development or preservation of affordable housing.

*Building Equity and Growth in Neighborhoods (BEGIN).* BEGIN provides grants to local jurisdictions to make deferred payment second mortgage loans to qualified first-time low- and moderate-income home buyers for the purchase of eligible newly constructed homes. No current funding is offered for this program.

*California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) Multifamily Programs* – CalHFA's Multifamily Programs provide

permanent financing for the acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation or new construction of rental housing that includes affordable rents for Low and Moderate Income families and individuals. One of the programs is the Preservation Acquisition Finance Program that is designed to facilitate the acquisition of at-risk affordable housing developments and provide low-cost funding to preserve affordability.

*CalHOME Program.* CalHome provides grants to local public agencies and non-profit developers to assist households in becoming homeowners. CalHome funds may be used for predevelopment, development, acquisition, and rehabilitation costs as well as downpayment assistance.

*California Housing Finance Agency (CHFA).* CHFA offers permanent financing for acquisition and rehabilitation to for-profit, non-profit, and public agency developers seeking to preserve "at-risk" housing units. In addition, CHFA offers low interest predevelopment loans to nonprofit sponsors through its acquisition/rehabilitation program.

*Emergency Housing and Assistance Program (EHAP).* EHAP provides funds to local government agencies and non-profit corporations for capital development activities and facility operation for emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens that provide shelter and supportive services for homeless individuals and families. No current funding is offered for this program.

*Emergency Solutions Grant.* The purpose of the Emergency Shelter Grants Program is to provide emergency shelter and related services to the County's homeless populations. Eligible activities include: the rehabilitation and conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters; the provision of essential services to the homeless; operating support for emergency shelters; and homeless prevention/rapid rehousing activities. ESG funds administered by Contra Costa County can be used within the Urban County.

*Federal Home Loan Bank System.* The Federal Home Loan Bank System facilitates Affordable Housing Programs (AHP), which subsidize the interest rates for affordable housing. The San Francisco Federal Home Loan Bank District provides local service within California. Interest rate subsidies under the AHP can be used to finance the purchase, construction, and/or rehabilitation of rental housing. Very low income households must occupy at least 20 percent of the units for the useful life of the housing or the mortgage term.

*Infill Infrastructure Grant Program.* The program funds infrastructure improvements to facilitate new housing development with an affordable component in residential or mixed use infill projects and infill areas.

*Joe Serna Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program (Serna).* The Serna program finances the new construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of owner- and renter-occupied housing units for agricultural workers, with a priority for lower income households. No current funding is offered for this program.

*Low Income Housing Tax Credits.* The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC) administers the federal and state Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Programs. Both programs were created to encourage private investment in affordable rental housing for households meeting certain income requirements. Under these programs, housing tax credits are awarded to developers of qualified projects. Twenty percent of federal credits are reserved for rural areas, and ten percent for non-profit sponsors. To compete for the credit, rental housing developments have to reserve units at affordable rents to households at or below 46 percent of area median income. The assisted units must be reserved for the target population for 55 years. The federal tax credit provides a subsidy over ten years towards the cost of producing a unit. Developers sell these tax benefits to investors for their present market value to provide up-front capital to build the units. Credits can

be used to fund the hard and soft costs (excluding land costs) of the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of rental housing. Projects not receiving other federal subsidy receive a federal credit of nine percent per year for ten years and a state credit of 30 percent over four years (high cost areas and qualified census tracts get increased federal credits). Projects with a federal subsidy receive a four percent federal credit each year for ten years and a 13 percent state credit over four years. The CTCAC also administers a Farmworker Housing Assistance Program and a Commercial Revitalization Deduction Program.

*Low-Income Housing Preservation and Residential Home Ownership Act (LIHPRHA).* LIHPRHA requires that all eligible HUD Section 236 and Section 221(d) projects “at-risk” of conversion to market-rate rental housing through the mortgage prepayment option be subject to LIHPRHA Incentives. The incentives to owners include HUD subsidies which guarantee owners an eight percent annual return on equity. Owners must file a Plan of Action to obtain incentives or offer the project for sale to a) non-profit organizations, b) tenants, or c) public bodies for a 12 month period followed by an additional three-month sale to other purchasers. Only then are owners eligible to prepay the subsidized mortgages.

*Multifamily Housing Program (MHP).* The MHP program provides low interest loans to developers of affordable rental and transitional housing projects. Funds may be used for new construction, rehabilitation, acquisition and rehabilitation, or conversion of non-residential structures.

*Preservation Interim Repositioning Program (PIRP).* PIRP is a short-term loan program designed to preserve housing at risk of conversion to market rates. Only non-profits, dedicated to the provision of affordable housing, may apply. Local matching funds, together with PIRP funds, may not exceed 20 percent of total costs. No current funding is offered for this program.

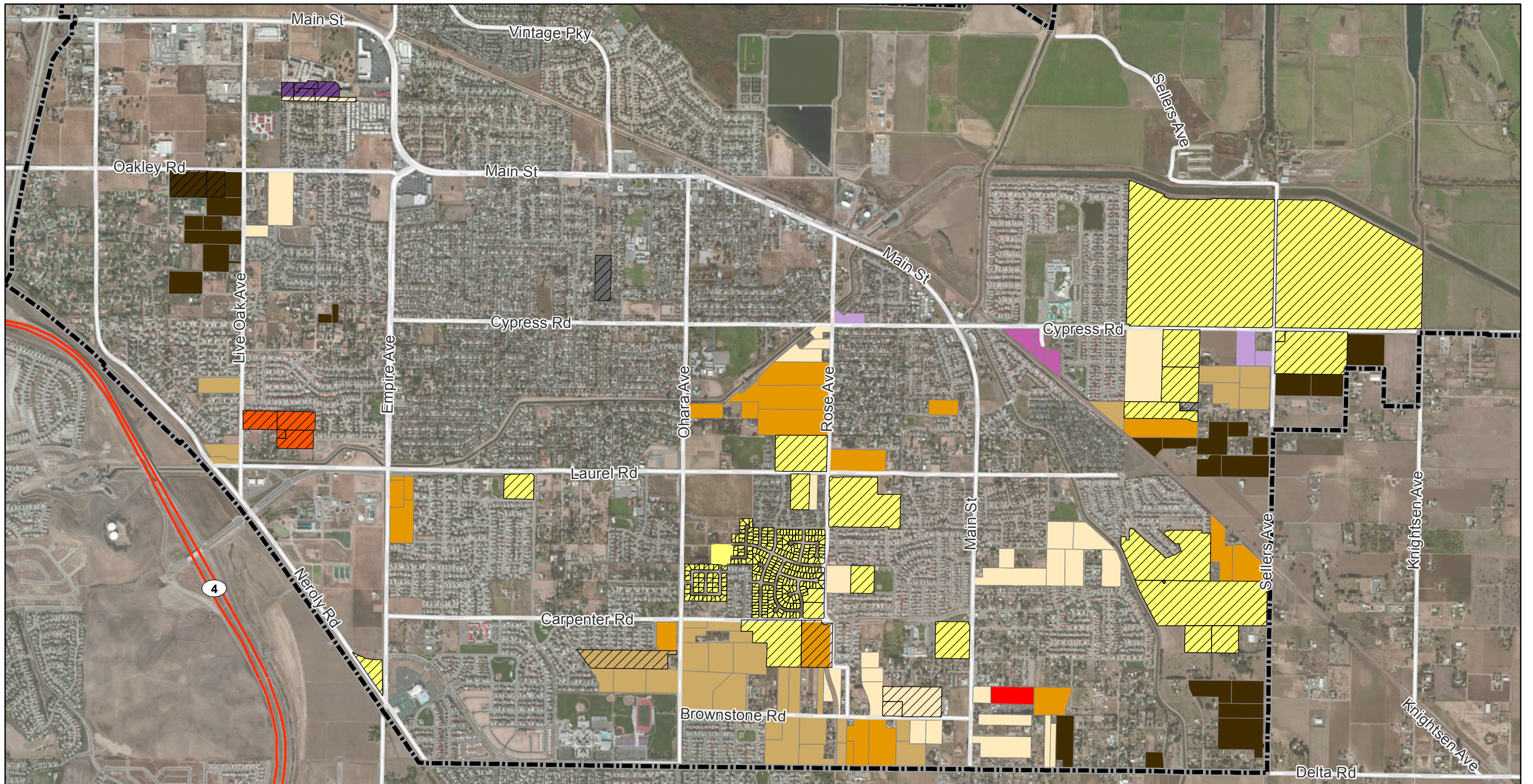
*California Community Reinvestment Corporation (CCRC)* – The California Community Reinvestment Corporation is a multifamily affordable housing lender whose mission is to increase the availability of affordable housing for Low Income families, seniors and residents with special needs by facilitating private capital flow from its investors for debt and equity to developers of affordable housing. Eligible activities include new construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of properties.

### ***iii. Local Programs***













With the statewide closure of redevelopment agencies, the City of Oakley no longer has a dedicated program and funding source to directly assist with the development of affordable housing. Local programs, such as the density bonus program and related incentives, are discussed in Chapter II.

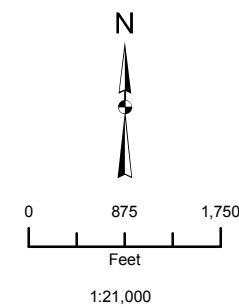
### ***iv. Qualified Entities to Preserve At-Risk Units***

24 non-profit corporations currently working in Contra Costa County and 96 entities working statewide have the experience and capacity to assist in preserving at-risk units. These organizations are tracked by HCD and up-to-date contact information for each entity can be obtained via the HCD website at: <http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/hrc/tech/presrv/>.



**Zoning Designations**

 P-1	 M-17	 R-15	 Entitled
 P-1-NP	 R-6	 R-40	 Oakley City Boundary
 M-9	 R-10		
 M-12	 R-12		



**CITY OF OAKLEY HOUSING ELEMENT**

Figure HO-1: Inventory of Housing Sites

Data sources: Contra Costa County GIS; ESRI StreetMap North America; ArcGIS Online World Imagery. Map date: June 3, 2014.

## V. EFFECTIVENESS OF PREVIOUS HOUSING ELEMENT

Accomplishments under the 2009 Housing Element are evaluated in this chapter in order to determine the effectiveness of the previous housing element, the City's progress in implementing the 2009 Housing Element, and the appropriateness of the housing goals, objectives, and policies. This evaluation is conducted pursuant to Government Code Section 65588.

### A. REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS HOUSING ELEMENT

The 2009 Housing Element program strategy focused on the accomplishment of policies and implementation of programs to encourage the production of new housing, including affordable and special needs housing, to encourage the rehabilitation and weatherization of existing housing, revisions to the City's Zoning Ordinance to remove constraints and address requirements of State law, to provide housing opportunities for extremely low income households, the elderly, disabled persons, large families, and homeless, including at-risk, persons through provision of appropriate programs and removal of constraints to development of units appropriate for these populations, and to encourage fair housing and non-discrimination. The 2009 Housing Element identified the following goals:

- **Goal 1 Production of New Housing.** Provide adequate sites to accommodate the City's share of regional housing needs through appropriate zoning and development standards; and where appropriate, removal of identified governmental constraints to the development of housing.
- **Goal 2: Rehabilitation of Existing Housing Stock.** Conserve and improve the condition of existing housing stock for all income levels.
- **Goal 3: Preservation and Conservation of Existing Housing Resources.** Preserve existing affordable housing and maintain community character.
- **Goal 4: Increase Access to Housing Opportunities.** Promote housing opportunities for all persons, regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, familial status or disability.

The 2009 Housing Element included policies actions to achieve the identified goals. Table 10-60 analyzes each policy action provided in the 2009 Housing Element, describing the results of the program and recommending whether each policy action should be kept, modified, or removed in this update to the Housing Element.

### B. APPROPRIATENESS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF HOUSING ELEMENT

The overarching goals and policies of the 2009 Housing Element continue to be appropriate to encourage the City's housing goals and will be kept in the Housing Plan. The 2009 Housing Element included policy actions that are appropriate to meet the requirements of State law. The City has maintained consistency with the policy actions in the 2009 Housing Element and implemented many programs, as described below. The policy actions related to maintaining the housing stock, providing adequate housing sites, encouraging new housing, ensuring fair housing opportunities, and encouraging energy efficiency continue to be relevant and applicable.

As discussed in Table 10-59, the majority of housing programs have been effective or are necessary and the intent of these programs will be kept in the Housing Element, with revisions to address identified specific housing needs, constraints, or other concerns identified as part of this update.

During the 2007-2014 Housing Element period, a total of 1,609 housing units were constructed. The City was extremely proactive in ensuring the Housing Element's effectiveness through rezoning adequate sites to

accommodate affordable housing and taking multiple steps to reduce constraints to housing development. Of the 1,609 housing units, 404 are affordable to lower income households (10 – extremely low, 214 – very low, and 180 – low) and 874 are affordable to moderate income households. Three senior affordable housing projects were developed, totaling 152 units. Large families were assisted through 105 units affordable to lower income households. The City updated its density bonus ordinance, accommodated emergency shelters, and revised the Affordable Housing Overlay designation.

The Housing Plan included in this 2014 Housing Element includes modifications to make programs more effective, clarify objectives, and ensure that the programs are implementable. See the Housing Plan for the goals and policy actions of this Housing Element.

### **C. SHORTCOMINGS OF THE PREVIOUS HOUSING ELEMENT**

There were no significant shortcomings of the Housing Element. During a period where the housing market struggled, the City achieved substantial success in providing housing at a range of affordability levels as well as a variety of housing types to serve various populations, including families, seniors, large households, and lower income households. The full number of extremely low income units was not constructed; however, this is not due to a lack of effort but rather a lack of funding sources necessary for the deep subsidies required for extremely low income units. However, 10 extremely low income units were constructed and 3 more are under construction. Several policy actions require refining in order to fully address requirements of State law related to transitional and supportive housing as discussed in the table below.



Table 10-59: 2009 HOUSING ELEMENT — PROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX

Program	Quantified Objective	Evaluation / Results	Recommendations for the Housing Element Update
<p><u>Policy Action 1.1: Provision of Adequate Sites to Meet Remaining RHNA Need.</u></p> <p>To ensure the availability of adequate sites to accommodate the City’s projected future construction needs by income category, the City shall review existing entitlements for the Corporation for Better Housing site(s) referred to in Appendix B: Land Resources of the 2009 Housing Element. The City shall enter into an agreement with the Corporation for Better Housing to provide 88 Extremely-Low Income units.</p>	<p>Sites for 88 extremely low income units</p>	<p>The City has worked with CBH to provide affordable units in a 17.95-acre affordable housing community and entered into an agreement with CBH to accommodate 88 extremely low income units, if adequate funding is available. To date, 404 low income units have been provided, including 10 extremely low income units. An additional 105 lower income units have been approved on the remaining 6. acres of the CBH site; 29 of these units are under construction (3 extremely low, 15 very low, 11 low, and 1 moderate) and the remaining 75 units are required to be affordable to lower income households, including extremely low. While 88 extremely low income units have not been constructed due to a lack of financial resources, this program has been very successful in ensuring that affordable housing provides an extremely low income component.</p>	<p>This program will be kept in the Housing Plan, but will be revised to ensure adequate sites for the City’s RHNA for the 2014-2022 cycle.</p>
<p><u>Policy Action 1.2: Rezoning for Consistency with the General Plan</u></p> <p>Upon incorporation, the City inherited the Contra Costa County General Plan and Zoning. In 2002, the City adopted its first General Plan. Thereafter, the City began a rezoning program to establish consistency between the City’s General Plan land use designations and the Official Zoning Map. The City shall complete the rezoning program, including the rezoning of land to designations appropriate for residential development.</p>		<p>In 2011, the City rezoned residential properties to be consistent with the General Plan and to provide additional sites for residential development.</p>	<p>This program has been implemented and will be removed from the Housing Plan.</p>
<p><u>Policy Action 1.3: Amend Density Bonus Ordinance</u></p> <p>The City’s existing Density Bonus Ordinance provides for incentives, concessions, and other regulatory procedures that</p>		<p>In September 2010, the City revised the Density Bonus Ordinance to be consistent with State law. This program has been successful in encouraging affordable housing. The CBH</p>	<p>The program has been implemented and will be updated accordingly.</p>

Table 10-59: 2009 HOUSING ELEMENT — PROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX

Program	Quantified Objective	Evaluation / Results	Recommendations for the Housing Element Update
<p>facilitate and encourage the development of affordable housing in the community. To further the effectiveness of the Density Bonus Ordinance, the City shall review and revise the existing Density Bonus Ordinance as required by recent legislation (AB 2280) and any future revisions to State density bonus law.</p>		<p>project has applied for and received two density bonuses, which have resulted in the approval of 510 affordable units, 404 of which have been developed, 29 are under construction, and the remaining units are anticipated to be constructed during the 2014-2022 RHNA cycle.</p>	
<p><u>Policy Action 1.4: Review and Revise Development Fees</u>                      The City will monitor required development fees including in-lieu fees, development impact fees and processing fees, with the aim of reducing constraints on the development of affordable residential projects, including, but not limited to, senior housing, housing for farmworkers, emergency/transitional housing, and housing for persons with disabilities. To respond to changing local market conditions during the planning period, the City shall revise required development fees, if it is deemed appropriate.</p>		<p>Development fees were reviewed and revised as part of the Fee Schedule Update approved in August 2009. Development impact fees for multi-family units were adopted at lower rates than the development impact fees for single family units, in order to encourage multi-family development and remove constraints to housing for special needs populations. The traffic impact fee for senior residential development was reduced as well to remove constraints to senior housing. In 2011, the City adopted a Fee Reduction Incentive Program, which reduces select development impact fees in order to incentivize construction of residential development, particularly finished single family lots. In 2013, the Fee Reduction Incentive Program was extended through June 30, 2015.</p>	<p>This program will be kept in the Housing Element.</p>
<p><u>Policy Action 1.5: Promote Energy-Conserving Programs</u>                      To enhance the efficient use of energy resources, the City shall develop an energy conservation strategy that includes but is not limited to programs that: 1) provide incentives for developments utilizing green building techniques and sustainable design; 2) promote programs offered by PG&amp;E; 3) develop green building and sustainable design standards; 4) provide educational materials and technical assistance; and 5) encourage green building and energy conservation in projects</p>		<p>The City has adopted the California Energy Code and CalGreen (the California Green Building Standards Code) and performs plan review to ensure projects meet the requirements of State codes for energy use. The City supports the East Bay Energy Watch, a collaboration between PG&amp;E and local governments that assists residents with reducing energy use through Green House Calls, SmartSolar, and</p>	<p>This program has been successful and will be updated and kept in the Housing Element.</p>

Table 10-59: 2009 HOUSING ELEMENT — PROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX

Program	Quantified Objective	Evaluation / Results	Recommendations for the Housing Element Update
utilizing the City’s rehabilitation program or in other City-assisted new construction.		Energy Upgrade California programs, and provides information regarding rebates and other incentives for switching to energy-efficient appliances, roofs, windows, and fixtures.	
<p><u>Policy Action 1.6: Encourage Residential Development in Areas Served by Public Transit</u></p> <p>To encourage residential development in areas where regular transit service exists or is anticipated to serve, the City shall establish and utilize a criteria of proximity to public transit in the review of proposed residential development. The City shall continue to offer various incentives to developers for transit-serving development, including but not limited to reduced parking standards and reduced setback requirements.</p>		The City did not adopt a city-wide standard for proximity to transit as it may serve as a constraint on residential development but rather encouraged high density and mixed use residential uses in proximity to transit through the Downtown Specific Plan. In 2010, the City adopted the Downtown Specific Plan which is within ½ mile of public transit. The DSP encourages residential transit-serving development through allowing reduced parking, reduced setbacks (in comparison to other zones), and densities up to 45 dwelling units per acre. The General Plan also supports high density development near transit corridors.	This program has been successful and will be updated and kept in the Housing Element.
<p><u>Policy Action 1.7: Develop an Inventory of Available Land Resources</u></p> <p>The City shall develop an inventory that details the amount, type, and size of vacant and underutilized parcels to assist developers in identifying land suitable for residential development. The City will include the land inventory in the City’s comprehensive housing outreach strategy.</p>		The City developed a comprehensive map of vacant and underutilized parcels. The map has been updated and an inventory, including APNs, acreage, zoning, and General Plan designation, has been created to assist developers in locating housing sites.	This program will be kept in the Housing Element.
<p><u>Policy Action 1.8: Inclusionary Housing Requirements</u></p> <p>In accordance with California Community Redevelopment Law, the City’s Redevelopment Agency requires production of affordable housing units in conjunction with Agency-developed housing or in housing projects within the Redevelopment Project Areas. The City will continue to implement the provisions of the adopted Inclusionary Ordinance and monitor</p>		During the 2007-2014 planning period, 434 lower and moderate income units were constructed within the former RDA boundary. With the State-mandated closure of the RDA, the associated inclusionary housing program has ended.	While this program has been successful, it will be removed from the Housing Element as it is no longer active due to the closure of the RDA.

Table 10-59: 2009 HOUSING ELEMENT — PROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX

Program	Quantified Objective	Evaluation / Results	Recommendations for the Housing Element Update
<p>the program through the annual review and reporting of the Housing Element.</p>			
<p><u>Policy Action 1.9: Encourage Infill Development</u></p> <p>The City will encourage infill development as a means to provide additional opportunities for the construction of owner and rental housing units. The City shall encourage and facilitate infill development through proactive and coordinated efforts with the Planning Department, private development and non-profit entities, and other housing related groups. Through these efforts, the City’s aim is to encourage the construction of residential development affordable to Extremely-Low, Very-Low, Low and Moderate Income households through a menu of incentives, such as streamlined review, reduced development standards, land assemblage, lot consolidation, fee assistance, and other methods. The City will provide information on potential infill development areas and available incentives as part of the City’s comprehensive housing outreach strategy.</p>		<p>The City encourages infill development as identified by this policy. The City’s map of vacant and underdeveloped sites that was prepared under Policy Action 1.7 specifically includes infill sites in order to encourage development of these sites. The City’s Downtown Specific Plan also encourages infill and mixed use residential development.</p>	<p>This program has been successful and will be kept in the Housing Element.</p>
<p><u>Policy Action 1.10: Jobs-Housing Balance Evaluation</u></p> <p>Jobs-housing balance is a measure of the harmony between employment and dwelling units in a specific area. A low jobs-housing ratio indicates a housing rich “bedroom community,” while a high jobs-housing ratio indicates an employment center. In areas where jobs and housing are in balance, residents on average commute shorter distances and spend less time in cars, reducing transportation-related environmental impacts and improving quality of life. The City shall promote a jobs/housing balance in the community by analyzing the status of jobs and housing within the community and providing information to large employers of new commercial and industrial projects on housing developments within the community.</p>		<p>The City maintains a comprehensive list of approved and development subdivisions and affordable housing projects within the City. This list is available to large employers within the City. The City’s Downtown Specific Plan encourages a mix of uses, including retail, office, entertainment, restaurant, civic, and residential uses, to provide more employment opportunities and improve the overall jobs/housing balance.</p>	<p>This program has been successful and will be kept in the Housing Element.</p>

Table 10-59: 2009 HOUSING ELEMENT — PROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX

Program	Quantified Objective	Evaluation / Results	Recommendations for the Housing Element Update
<p><u>Policy Action 1.11: Annual Review and Reporting of Housing Element Progress</u></p> <p>As required by State law, the City will conduct an annual progress review for the 2007-2014 Housing Element. This review will include the following information: a log of new residential development permits and completion reports; inventory of units built in the Extremely-Low, Very-Low, and Low Income categories; an update or inventory of approved projects; an annual estimate of population from the State Department of Finance; and available vacant land and zoning survey. The annual review will serve as proactive tool to monitor the effectiveness of the Housing Element’s policy program and can help identify necessary changes to successfully implement the City’s housing goals and policies.</p>		<p>The City has prepared annual progress reports each year and submitted the progress reports to HCD. This program has assisted the City in implementing the Housing Element and tracking the effectiveness of the Housing Element.</p>	<p>This program has been successful and will be kept in the Housing Element.</p>
<p><u>Policy Action 1.12: Affordable Housing Overlay</u></p> <p>To encourage affordable housing development in Oakley, the City has adopted an Affordable Housing Overlay (AHO). The AHO allows higher densities for projects on sites zoned Multi-Family High and meeting state density bonus requirements. The AHO also provides development standards consistent with the higher density allowed. To ensure effectiveness in implementation, the City shall revise the AHO to clarify that 24 dwelling units per acre will be used to calculate the base density under the density bonus provisions for qualifying projects. The City shall review and revise other provisions in the AHO to ensure consistency with the permitted base density, as appropriate. In addition, the City will consider other zones to apply the AHO to ensure future opportunities for affordable housing.</p>		<p>The City revised the AHO as described in Policy Action 1.12, including revisions to specify 24 dwelling units per acre as the base density and to identify the maximum density with density bonus in order to make the AHO easier to implement. The AHO was applied to the CBH site to increase the density and encourage affordable housing.</p>	<p>This program will be kept in the Housing Element, but will be revised as described in Chapter III.</p>

Table 10-59: 2009 HOUSING ELEMENT — PROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX

Program	Quantified Objective	Evaluation / Results	Recommendations for the Housing Element Update
<p><u>Policy Action 2.1: Rehabilitation of Existing Housing Units</u></p> <p>The City will continue to encourage the rehabilitation of existing housing units by providing information on programs available to assist in housing rehabilitation, such as the Contra Costa County Rental Rehabilitation Loan Program, the HUD 203(k) program, and additional programs as they become available through the City’s website, at City Hall and in conjunction with the City’s code enforcement program.</p>		<p>The City provides links to the Contra Costa County Rental Rehabilitation Loan Program and the HUD 203(k) program on the City’s website. The City does not operate a housing rehabilitation program at this time. While this program provides information for owners of rental housing that are interested in rehabilitation, it does not provide guidance to individual homeowners. A link should also be provided to the Contra Costa County Neighborhood Preservation Program (NPP), which provides housing rehabilitation assistance to jurisdictions in the Urban County CDBG program.</p>	<p>This program will be kept in the Housing Element, but will be revised to provide a link to the NPP website (<a href="http://www.cccounty.us/4334/Neighborhood-Preservation-Program">www.cccounty.us/4334/Neighborhood-Preservation-Program</a>) and to explore options to ensure dedicated housing rehabilitation funds through the Urban County CDBG program, State-administered CDBG program, and through either the County- or State-administered HOME programs.</p>
<p><u>Policy Action 2.2: Proactive Code Enforcement</u></p> <p>Within current staffing limits, the City will develop a proactive code enforcement strategy to enforce the City’s Building Code to address existing exterior and interior code violations that affect single-family and multi-family housing units. The proactive code enforcement strategy will include identifying focus areas with high concentrations of substandard housing, contacting owners of units identified as substandard, offering inspection services, and providing information on the City’s Single-Family Rehabilitation Loan and Grant Program available through the Redevelopment Agency.</p>		<p>The City has adopted and implemented a Property Maintenance Program and a Residential Rental Inspection Program in order to ensure that the condition of housing is reviewed and the housing codes are proactively enforced. The Property Maintenance Program requires residences to be maintained in habitable, safe conditions and addresses a range of potentially unsafe building conditions, including broken windows, paint deterioration, boarded up windows/doors, damaged conditions, unsafe wiring or gas connections, sanitation facilities, and yard maintenance. The Residential Rental Inspection program requires an annual inspection of rental units from the public right-of-way.</p>	<p>This program will be revised to ensure on-going implementation of the Property Maintenance Program and the Residential Rental Inspection Program as well as to change the information provided to owners of property in need of repair since the RDA housing rehabilitation program no longer exists.</p>

Table 10-59: 2009 HOUSING ELEMENT — PROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX

Program	Quantified Objective	Evaluation / Results	Recommendations for the Housing Element Update
<p><u>Policy Action 2.3: Infrastructure Preservation Program</u></p> <p>The City will continue to implement the Infrastructure Preservation Program through the City’s Capital Improvement Program to ensure that infrastructure facilities are adequately maintained and do not contribute to the deterioration of neighborhoods.</p>		<p>The City updates the Capital Improvement Program annually to plan and schedule infrastructure improvements. Improvements are based on adopted priorities and funding availability. The City aggressively implements CIP projects to ensure that the City has adequate infrastructure facilities. There are currently 15 capital improvement projects in process.</p>	<p>This program has been successful and will be kept in the Housing Element.</p>
<p><u>Policy Action 3.1: Monitor Assisted Housing Units</u></p> <p>The City has not identified any assisted housing units at-risk of converting to market-rate during the Planning Period. However, the City shall continue regularly monitor assisted housing units. The City will continue to maintain a database of assisted housing units. Annual reports, which are submitted by owners and managers of affordable units, will be filed with the Redevelopment Agency to ensure that all deed restrictions and agreements are in compliance.</p>		<p>The City maintains a list of affordable housing projects. For projects that have received City/RDA assistance, the City requires fiscal year financial information and proof of certification to be reported within 90 days of the end of the fiscal year. These reports are then audited to ensure that the properties are operated in compliance with deed restrictions and agreements. The City maintains active relationships with owners and management of affordable housing. This program has been successful in monitoring the affordable housing stock.</p>	<p>This program will be kept in the Housing Element.</p>
<p><u>Policy Action 3.2: Encourage Development of New Affordable Rental Housing for Remaining RHNA Need</u></p> <p>The City understands the importance of promoting the development of new rental housing affordable to lower income households where such development will promote a balanced inventory of housing types. The City shall encourage new affordable rental housing to meet the remaining RHNA need by continuing to offer regulatory and financial incentives such as a reduction in development standards, density bonuses, expedited permit processing, fee deferrals and public works modifications</p>	<p>88 extremely low income units</p>	<p>See Policy Action 1.1. During the planning period, the City entitled the CBH site for 509 affordable units. To date, 404 units, including 10 extremely low, 214 very low, and 180 low income units) have been constructed and an additional 30 affordable units are under construction. This program has been successful.</p>	<p>This program will be kept in the Housing Element.</p>

Table 10-59: 2009 HOUSING ELEMENT — PROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX

Program	Quantified Objective	Evaluation / Results	Recommendations for the Housing Element Update
to allow cost savings to developers of affordable rental housing units.			
<p><u>Policy Action 4.1: Increase Access to Homeownership</u></p> <p>To increase access to homeownership for Very-Low, Low and Moderate Income households, the City will support homeownership programs carried out by non-profit housing corporations through provision of land, financial assistance and/or technical assistance. The City will explore partnering in local first-time homebuyer programs or identify first-time homebuyer programs that can be provided by the City. The City will disseminate information about the available programs through an informational brochure that will be provided at City offices, the library and the City website.</p>		<p>The City currently does not participate in any first time homebuyers programs. The City participates in the regional HOME and CDBG programs, but neither program currently provides first time homebuyer assistance. With the closure of the redevelopment agency, the City has lost a significant source of funding for affordable housing, including potential funding for first time homebuyer programs. While this program has not resulted in any programs, this program will continue to be implemented as homebuyer assistance continues to be an important issue and is an on-going need.</p>	<p>This program will be kept in the Housing Element and will be revised to include specific actions the City will take to further explore potential homebuyer assistance opportunities.</p>
<p><u>Policy Action 4.2: Promote Fair Housing Standards</u></p> <p>The City will continue to encourage the enforcement of federal and state fair housing standards. The City will acquire and maintain fair housing materials to educate the community on a variety of fair housing issues. The City will develop information flyers and brochures in English and other languages, as appropriate, that highlight the provisions of federal and state fair housing laws. Materials will be distributed at public locations such as the library, senior center and City offices.</p> <p>The City’s Housing Analyst will continue to handle fair housing complaints and refer residents to the State Fair Employment and Housing Commission.</p>		<p>The City provides fair housing materials on the City’s website as well as through the City’s housing division and the Police Department. The City also provides a guide to tenant and landlord rights. The City refers persons with fair housing issues to the Contra Costa County Housing Services Collaborative, Housing Rights Inc., Pacific Community Services and Housing Rights, and Bay Area Legal Aid and also provides links to the California Department of Fair Housing and Employment, which provides fair housing materials in English and Spanish, and the federal Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. This program has been successful in providing information regarding fair housing to the City.</p>	<p>This program will be kept in the Housing Element.</p>



Table 10-59: 2009 HOUSING ELEMENT — PROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX

Program	Quantified Objective	Evaluation / Results	Recommendations for the Housing Element Update
<p><u>Policy Action 4.3: Development of Housing for Extremely-Low Income Households</u></p> <p>The City encourages the development of housing units for households earning 30 percent or less of the median family income for Contra Costa County. Specific emphasis shall be placed on the provision of family housing and non-traditional housing types such as single-room occupancies, transitional facilities and housing units serving temporary needs. The City will encourage the development of housing for Extremely-Low Income households utilizing a variety of activities such as outreaching to housing developers through individual and group meetings, proactively seeking partnerships with housing developers, providing in-kind technical assistance, providing financial assistance or land write-downs when feasible, providing expedited processing, identifying grant and funding opportunities and providing support to developers in seeking funding, and/or offering additional incentives, such as density bonuses and parking reductions above and beyond those offered in the AHO.</p>	<p>88 extremely low income units</p>	<p>The City has worked to identify a site for extremely low income housing, approved a density bonus for the CBH project in order to accommodate and encourage lower income units, and has entered into an agreement with CBH to provide extremely low income units. To date, 10 extremely low income units have been constructed and an additional 3 are under construction. See Policy Action 1.1.</p>	<p>This program will be kept in the Housing Element and will be revised to include specific special needs groups.</p>
<p><u>Policy Action 4.4: Development of Housing for Large Families</u></p> <p>The recently adopted Zoning Ordinance encourages the development of units with three or more bedrooms to accommodate the needs of large families. The City shall encourage and support the development of rental and for-sale housing for larger families within future housing projects. The City will encourage developers to incorporate larger bedroom counts through activities and incentives such as technical assistance and flexibility in development standards.</p>		<p>The City continues to encourage housing for large families through the Zoning Ordinance. Single family subdivisions in the City typically include 3, 4, and 5 bedroom models. The City has encouraged larger units in affordable projects. To date, 105 3 affordable bedroom units have been provided on the CBH site and an additional 11 are included in the phase currently under construction.</p>	<p>This program will be kept in the Housing Element.</p>

Table 10-59: 2009 HOUSING ELEMENT — PROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX

Program	Quantified Objective	Evaluation / Results	Recommendations for the Housing Element Update
<p><u>Policy Action 4.5: Reasonable Accommodation Procedures</u></p> <p>To accommodate the needs of persons with disabilities and provide a streamlined permit review process, the City will continue to implement reasonable accommodation procedures through the City’s Building Official. The City will continue to provide information on accommodation procedures and accept requests through the City’s website.</p>		<p>The City makes every effort to accommodate reasonable requests for accommodation from persons with disabilities. The City implements reasonable accommodation procedures and provides a streamlined permit review process for reasonable accommodation requests through the City’s Building Official. Requests may be submitted in person at City Hall or through the City’s website. It is difficult to determine how to submit a request through the City’s website, however. This program remains appropriate.</p>	<p>This program will be kept in the Housing Element, but will be revised to ensure that the City’s website is updated to make it more clear how to submit a request for reasonable accommodation.</p>
<p><u>Policy Action 4.6: Compliance with SB 2</u></p> <p>To comply with Senate Bill (SB) 2, the City will analyze and revise the existing Zoning Code to allow for emergency shelters, transitional housing and supportive housing to homeless individuals and families. The City will comply with the requirements of the State in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide at least one zoning category in which emergency shelters can be located without discretionary approvals. The subject zoning category(ies) shall include sites with sufficient capacity to meet the local need for emergency shelters. The City will permit emergency shelters by-right in the proposed Downtown Core Area Zone within the draft Downtown Specific Plan, or other suitable zone. .</li> <li>• Ensure the provisions of the Housing Accountability Act are enforced and prohibit the denial of emergency shelter/transitional/supportive housing facility via discretionary approvals if it is consistent with adopted regulatory standards.</li> <li>• Evaluate development standards and regulatory provisions to ensure that standards encourage rather than</li> </ul>		<p>The City implemented this program through updating the Zoning Code to allow for transitional and supportive housing and to identify a district to accommodate emergency shelters (Commercial Downtown District, implemented through the Downtown Specific Plan). However, transitional and supportive housing for seven or more persons requires a use permit in the residential zones. This requirement is not consistent with State law, as discussed in Chapter III. The City provided for emergency shelters, consistent with the requirements of State law, in the Downtown Specific Plan. Since adoption of the DSP, the district which allows emergency shelters has been developed. While this program was implemented, additional revisions to the City’s Zoning Code need to be made to address the requirements of State law.</p>	<p>This program will be revised to ensure that transitional and supportive housing is permitted as a residential use, subject to only those requirements of other residential uses in the same zone, consistent with State law.</p>

Table 10-59: 2009 HOUSING ELEMENT — PROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX

Program	Quantified Objective	Evaluation / Results	Recommendations for the Housing Element Update
<p>discourage development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amend the Zoning Code to allow transitional/supportive housing as a residential use, subject only to those requirements of other residential uses in the same zone.</li> </ul>			
<p><u>Policy Action 4.7: Pursue Outside Funding Sources</u></p> <p>The City will continue to monitor sources of development financing through federal, state and private sources to assist affordable or special needs housing development. When available, the City will annually evaluate and pursue funds, as appropriate.</p>		<p>The City works cooperatively with affordable housing developers to explore outside funding sources. Although the City does not have available funds, staff has explored funding sources from other agencies in efforts to assist with affordable housing and special needs housing development. The City has had numerous meetings with housing developers to explore incentives and creative financing. The City supports applications for tax credits and bond financing for affordable housing.</p>	<p>This program will be kept in the Housing Element.</p>
<p><u>Policy Action 4.8: Provide Comprehensive Housing Information</u></p> <p>To ensure the Oakley community is provided the highest level of access to housing information, the City shall evaluate the effectiveness of existing outreach and community education efforts and develop a comprehensive outreach strategy. The outreach strategy will consider various methods and tools to inform and educate the community about the City’s housing programs, policies and resources, including print media, mailers, web-based information, and other methods that consider economic and cultural considerations unique to the City of Oakley.</p>		<p>The City continues to enhance its community outreach efforts, which include the use of e-mail, e-mail blasts, noticing in the local paper, encouraging articles in local publications and newspapers, posting information about upcoming events and meetings on the City’s website and at City Hall, and participation in community events. As potential outreach venues become known to the City, they are added to the community outreach strategy. This program has been successful in providing housing information through multiple venues and ensuring the community has access to housing-related meetings, documents, programs, and events.</p>	<p>This program will kept in the Housing Element.</p>

Table 10-59: 2009 HOUSING ELEMENT — PROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX

Program	Quantified Objective	Evaluation / Results	Recommendations for the Housing Element Update
<p><u>Policy Action 4.9: Zoning to Encourage and Facilitate Single-Room Occupancy Units (SROs)</u></p> <p>The City understands the importance of single-room occupancy units to provide housing opportunities for lower-income individuals, persons with disabilities, the elderly and formerly homeless individuals. The City shall amend the Zoning Code to establish explicit definitions for and regulatory standards addressing single- room occupancy units. The Zoning Code will include development standards and permitting procedures that encourage and facilitate development of SRO housing, consistent with State law.</p>		<p>The City adopted Ordinance No. 13-10 in September 2010 to encourage and facilitate the development of SROs. Section 9.1.1218, allows SROs in the General Commercial district with a conditional use permit and identifies straight-forward standards to ensure that SROs provide adequate rooms and facilities to serve the targeted population, was added to the Zoning Code.</p>	<p>This program has been implemented and will be removed from the Housing Element.</p>

## VI. HOUSING PLAN

### A. GOALS AND POLICY ACTIONS

This section describes the City of Oakley’s Housing Plan for the 2014-2022 RHNA period and the 2015-2023 planning period. The Housing Plan identifies specific goals and presents specific policy actions necessary to address present and future housing needs, meet statutory requirements and consider the input by residents and stakeholders. In developing this Housing Plan, the City assessed its housing needs, evaluated the performance of existing programs, and collaborated with residents and stakeholders.

The City of Oakley has identified four broad areas of housing policy priorities:

- Production of New Housing
- Rehabilitation of Existing Housing Stock
- Preservation and Conservation of Existing Housing Resources
- Increase Access to Housing Opportunities

#### Goal 1: Production of New Housing

**Provide adequate sites to accommodate the City’s share of regional housing needs, including housing for special needs groups, through appropriate zoning and development standards; and where appropriate, removal of identified governmental constraints to the development of housing.**

#### Policy Action 1.1: Provision of Adequate Sites to Meet Remaining RHNA Need

To ensure the availability of adequate sites to accommodate the City’s projected future construction needs by income category, the City shall rezone adequate sites to accommodate 386 lower income units.

The sites shall be zoned to permit owner-occupied and rental multifamily residential use by right. At least 50 percent of the very low and low-income housing need shall be accommodated on sites designated for residential use and for which nonresidential uses or mixed-uses are not permitted.

The City shall rezone the sites identified in Table 60 to include the Affordable Housing Overlay designation, which requires a minimum base density of 24 units per acre and allows up to 32.4 units per acre.

**Table 60: Affordable Housing Overlay Designation Sites**

APN	Acreage	Existing Condition	Zoning	Realistic Net Units - Existing Zoning*	Realistic Capacity - AHO
033012004 E. Cypress Rd	3.46	Undeveloped	M-12	33	90
033012005 211 E. Cypress Rd	2.39	One single family home	M-12	21	61
033012007 67 Van Pelt Lane	2.40	One single family home	M-12	22	61
033180007 6381 Sellers Ave	1.98	Two single family homes	M-9	11	48
033012009	1.11	One single family home	M-12	11	28

43 Van Pelt Ln					
033012008 251 E. Cypress Rd	1.12	One single family home	M-12	11	28
034030007 1961 Carpenter Rd	3.66	One single family home	C	0	94
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16.12</b>	-	-	<b>109</b>	<b>410</b>

*\*Realistic net unit capacity under the existing zoning is based on the site developing at 80% of the maximum density less existing units on the site.*

*\*\*Minimum net capacity is based on the 80% of the maximum density allowed for the AHO.*

<b>Objective:</b>	Provision of Adequate Sites to accommodate remaining RHNA need of 385 extremely low, very low, and low income units
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Within two years of Housing Element adoption

**Policy Action 1.3: Density Bonus Ordinance**

Continue to use the Density Bonus Ordinance and associated incentives to encourage affordable housing, including housing for special needs populations. The City shall review and revise the existing Density Bonus Ordinance when required by any future revisions to State density bonus law.

<b>Objective:</b>	Implement Density Bonus Ordinance
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Ongoing

**Policy Action 1.3: Review and Revise Development Fees**

The City will continue to monitor required development fees including in-lieu fees, development impact fees, and processing fees, with the aim of reducing constraints on the development of affordable residential projects, including, but not limited to, senior housing, housing for farmworkers, emergency/transitional housing, housing for persons with disabilities (including developmental), single room occupancies, and second units. To respond to changing local market conditions during the planning period, the City shall revise required development fees, if it is deemed appropriate.

Where fees are established and administered by regional agencies, such as the Regional Transportation Development Impact Fee, Ironhouse Sanitary District Fee, and Diablo Water District Fee, the City will request the administering agency to review and reduce fees if the City has determined that the agency’s fee is constraining the residential development, particularly development of affordable housing and/or housing for special needs groups.

<b>Objective:</b>	Review and Revise Development Fees
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Annual monitoring

**Policy Action 1.4: Promote Energy-Conserving Programs**

To enhance the efficient use of energy resources, the City continue to encourage energy conservation through programs that: 1) provide incentives for developments utilizing green building techniques and sustainable design; 2) promote programs offered by PG&E; 3) continue to require conformance with CalGreen; 4) provide educational materials and technical assistance; and 5) encourage green building and

energy conservation in new construction and rehabilitation projects. The City shall update the City website to describe programs offered by East Bay Energy Watch and PG&E, including Green House Calls, SmartSolar, and Energy Upgrade California.

<b>Objective:</b>	Efficient Use of Energy Resources
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Building
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Update website by June 2015; identify incentives and standards by December 2016

**Policy Action 1.5: Encourage Residential Development in Areas Served by Public Transit**

To encourage residential development in areas where regular transit service exists or is anticipated to serve, the City shall consider establishing criteria for proximity to public transit in the review of proposed residential development, particularly multifamily, affordable (lower income), and projects serving special needs groups (seniors, disabled, developmentally disabled, single female-headed households, and homeless). The City shall continue to offer various incentives to developers for transit-serving development, including but not limited to reduced parking standards and reduced setback requirements.

<b>Objective:</b>	Encourage Residential Development near Transit
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Ongoing encouragement; Consider proximity criteria by June 2016

**Policy Action 1.6: Maintain an Inventory of Available Land Resources**

The City shall maintain and regularly update the inventory that details the amount, type, and size of vacant and underutilized parcels to assist developers in identifying land suitable for residential development. The City will include the land inventory in the City’s comprehensive housing outreach strategy. The City shall update the inventory of sites in Appendix A and the lists of current projects (Tables 10xx and 10-xx) on a bi-annual basis.

<b>Objective:</b>	Inventory of Available Land Resources
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Review and update inventory by December 2016

**Policy Action 1.7: Encourage Infill Development**

The City will encourage infill development as a means to provide additional opportunities for the construction of owner and rental housing units. The City shall encourage and facilitate infill development through proactive and coordinated efforts with the Planning Department, private development and non- profit entities, and other housing related groups. Through these efforts, the City’s aim is to encourage the construction of residential development affordable to extremely low, very low, low, and moderate income households through a menu of incentives, such as streamlined review, reduced development standards, land assemblage, lot consolidation, fee assistance, and other methods identified in the Density Bonus Ordinance. The City will provide information on potential infill development areas, including areas appropriate for smaller projects that serve specific special needs populations, such as residential care facilities, transitional housing, and supportive housing, and available incentives as part of the City’s comprehensive housing outreach strategy.

<b>Objective:</b>	Encourage Infill Development
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning/Redevelopment
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund/Redevelopment Agency
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Develop and disseminate informational material by December 2015

**Policy Action 1.8: Jobs-Housing Balance Evaluation**

Jobs-housing balance is a measure of the harmony between employment and dwelling units in a specific area. A low jobs-housing ratio indicates a housing rich “bedroom community,” while a high jobs-housing ratio indicates an employment center. In areas where jobs and housing are in balance, residents on average commute shorter distances and spend less time in cars, reducing transportation-related environmental impacts and improving quality of life. The City shall promote a jobs/housing balance in the community by analyzing the status of jobs and housing within the community and providing information to large employers of new commercial and industrial projects on housing developments within the community.

<b>Objective:</b>	Evaluate Jobs-Housing Balance
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning/Redevelopment
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	On-going

**Policy Action 1.9: Annual Review and Reporting of Housing Element Progress**

As required by State law, the City will conduct an annual progress review for the 2007-2014 Housing Element. This review will include the following information: a log of new residential development permits and completion reports; inventory of units built in the Extremely-Low, Very-Low, and Low Income categories; an update or inventory of approved projects; an annual estimate of population from the State Department of Finance; and available vacant land and zoning survey. The annual review will serve as proactive tool to monitor the effectiveness of the Housing Element’s policy program and can help identify necessary changes to successfully implement the City’s housing goals and policies.

<b>Objective:</b>	Annual Housing Element Review
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Annually to HCD

**Policy Action 1.10: Affordable Housing Overlay**

To encourage affordable housing development in Oakley, the City has adopted an Affordable Housing Overlay (AHO). The AHO allows higher densities for projects on sites zoned Multi-Family High and meeting state density bonus requirements. The AHO also provides development standards consistent with the higher density allowed. To ensure effectiveness in implementation, the City shall revise the AHO to clarify that the AHO is consistent with all multifamily zoning districts and with all Specific Plan districts that allow multifamily housing. The City shall also revise the AHO district to provide for a transition in building heights where multifamily development projects are located adjacent land zoned for single family residential uses.

<b>Objective:</b>	Review and revise the Affordable Housing Overlay
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning



<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	In conjunction with Policy Action 1.1

**Policy Action 1.11: Multifamily Housing Sites**

To ensure that multifamily housing sites are primarily developed with multifamily uses, the City shall revise the Zoning Code to only permit development of single family units in the multifamily zones if the single family unit(s) are: 1) replacing an existing single family unit on a one for one basis, 2) on an existing lot of 8,000 square feet or less, or 3) are part of a housing development with the majority of units affordable to extremely low, very low, and/or low income households.

<b>Objective:</b>	Encourage multifamily and affordable residential uses on multifamily sites
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	In conjunction with Policy Action 1.1

**Goal 2: Rehabilitation of Existing Housing Stock**

**Conserve and improve the condition of existing housing stock for all income levels.**

**Policy Action 2.1: Rehabilitation of Existing Housing Units**

The City will continue to encourage the rehabilitation of existing housing units by providing information on programs available to assist in housing rehabilitation, including programs like the Neighborhood Preservation Program ([www.cccounty.us/4334/Neighborhood-Preservation-Program](http://www.cccounty.us/4334/Neighborhood-Preservation-Program)) appropriate for single family homeowners and programs appropriate for multifamily housing owners, such as the Contra Costa County Rental Rehabilitation Loan Program, the HUD 203(k) program, the CDBG Urban County, Contra Costa County HOME Consortium, and additional programs as they become available through the City’s website, at City Hall and in conjunction with the City’s code enforcement program.

<b>Objective:</b>	Continue to provide information on housing rehabilitation assistance
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Redevelopment
<b>Financing Source:</b>	Redevelopment Agency/CDBG
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Update website by June 2015

**Policy Action 2.2: Proactive Code Enforcement**

Within current staffing limits, the City will continue to implement the proactive Property Maintenance Program and Residential Inspection Program to enforce the City’s Building Code to address existing exterior and interior code violations that affect single-family and multi-family housing units. The proactive code enforcement strategy will include identifying focus areas with high concentrations of substandard housing, contacting owners of units identified as substandard, offering inspection services, and providing information on the City’s Single-Family Rehabilitation Loan and Grant Program available through the Redevelopment Agency.

<b>Objective:</b>	Develop a Proactive Code Enforcement Strategy
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Building
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	On-going

**Policy Action 2.3: Infrastructure Preservation Program**

The City will continue to implement the Infrastructure Preservation Program through the City’s Capital Improvement Program to ensure that infrastructure facilities are adequately maintained and do not contribute to the deterioration of neighborhoods.

<b>Objective:</b>	Provide Adequate Infrastructure
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Public Works & Engineering
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Ongoing

**Goal 3: Preservation and Conservation of Existing Housing Resources**

**Preserve existing affordable housing and maintain community character.**

*Note: Policy Actions 2.1 through 2.3 also support Goal 3,*

**Policy Action 3.1: Monitor Assisted Housing Units**

The City has not identified any assisted housing units at-risk of converting to market-rate during the Planning Period. However, the City shall continue regularly monitor assisted housing units. The City will continue to maintain a database of assisted housing units. Annual reports, which are submitted by owners and managers of affordable units, will be reviewed to ensure that all deed restrictions and agreements are in compliance.

<b>Objective:</b>	Monitor Assisted Units
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Redevelopment
<b>Financing Source:</b>	Redevelopment Agency
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Ongoing/Annual Report of Units

**Policy Action 3.2: Encourage Development of New Affordable Rental Housing for Remaining RHNA Need**

The City understands the importance of promoting the development of new rental housing affordable to lower income households where such development will promote a balanced inventory of housing types. The City shall encourage new affordable rental housing to meet the remaining RHNA need by continuing to offer regulatory and financial incentives such as a reduction in development standards, density bonuses, expedited permit processing, fee deferrals and public works modifications to allow cost savings to developers of affordable rental housing units. The City shall support funding requests by affordable housing developers for CDBG and/or HOME funds through the Contra Costa County CDBG Urban County and Contra Costa County HOME Consortium.

<b>Objective:</b>	Encourage Affordable Rental Housing Development to meet remaining RHNA need
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Community Development/Redevelopment
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund/ Redevelopment Agency
<b>Time Frame:</b>	On-going

**Goal 4: Increase Access to Housing Opportunities**

**Promote housing opportunities for all persons, regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, familial status or disability.**

**Policy Action 4.1: Increase Access to Homeownership**

To increase access to homeownership for Very-Low, Low and Moderate Income households, the City will support homeownership programs carried out by non-profit housing corporations through provision of land, financial assistance and/or technical assistance. The City will explore partnering in local first-time homebuyer programs or identify first-time homebuyer programs that can be provided by the City, including programs funded through the Contra Costa County CDBG Urban County and Contra Costa County HOME Consortium (Oakley is a member of both the Urban County and HOME Consortium). The City will disseminate information about the available programs through an informational brochure that will be provided at City offices, the library and the City website.

<b>Objective:</b>	Increase Access to Homeownership
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning/Redevelopment
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Update program information by August 2015

**Policy Action 4.2: Promote Fair Housing Standards**

The City will continue to encourage the enforcement of federal and state fair housing standards. The City will acquire and maintain fair housing materials to educate the community on a variety of fair housing issues. The City will provide flyers and brochures in English and other languages that are available from the California Department of Fair Housing and Employment and the federal Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, as appropriate, that highlight the provisions of federal and state fair housing laws. Materials will be distributed at public locations such as the library, senior center and City offices and provided on the City website. The City’s Housing Analyst will continue to handle fair housing complaints and refer residents to the State Fair Employment and Housing Commission.

<b>Objective:</b>	Promote Fair Housing Standards
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Update website and disseminate information by August 2015

**Policy Action 4.3: Development of Housing for Extremely-Low Income Households and Special Needs Groups**

The City encourages the development of housing units for households earning 30 percent or less of the median family income for Contra Costa County and for households with special housing needs for disabled persons, developmentally disabled persons, farmworkers, and persons/families that are homeless or at-risk of homelessness. Specific emphasis shall be placed on the provision of family housing and non-traditional housing types such as single-room occupancies, transitional facilities, and housing units serving temporary needs. The City will encourage the development of housing for extremely low income households utilizing a variety of activities such as outreaching to housing developers through individual and group meetings, proactively seeking partnerships with housing developers, providing in-kind technical assistance, providing financial assistance or land write-downs when feasible, providing expedited processing, identifying grant and funding opportunities and providing support to developers in seeking funding, and/or offering additional incentives, such as density bonuses and parking reductions above and beyond those offered in the AHO.

<b>Objective:</b>	45 units of extremely low income and/or special needs housing
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning/Redevelopment
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund/ Redevelopment Agency

<b>Time Frame:</b>	On-going, units to be provided during the 2014-2022 RHNA cycle
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**Policy Action 4.4: Development of Housing for Large Families**

The recently adopted Zoning Ordinance encourages the development of units with three or more bedrooms to accommodate the needs of large families. The City shall encourage and support the development of rental and for-sale housing for larger families within future housing projects. The City will encourage developers to incorporate larger bedroom counts through activities and incentives such as technical assistance and flexibility in development standards.

<b>Objective:</b>	Increase Housing for Large Families
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning/Redevelopment
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund/ Redevelopment Agency
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Ongoing

**Policy Action 4.5: Reasonable Accommodation Procedures**

To accommodate the needs of persons with disabilities and provide a streamlined permit review process, the City will continue to implement reasonable accommodation procedures through the City’s Building Official. The City will continue to provide information on accommodation procedures and accept requests through the City’s website and will update the City’s website to specify the City’s procedures for accommodating requests and to include a dedicated contact or application form specific to reasonable accommodation requests. The City shall review revisions to the City’s Municipal Code, General Plan, and other regulatory documents to ensure that no unnecessary constraints are created for persons with a disability.

<b>Objective:</b>	Continue reasonable accommodation procedures
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning/Building
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Ongoing/Update City’s website by December 2015

**Policy Action 4.6: Compliance with SB 2**

To comply with Senate Bill (SB) 2, the City will revise the Zoning Code to permit transitional housing and supportive housing as residential uses subject only to the standards applied to residential uses of the same type (e.g., a transitional or supportive development that is a single family home shall be permitted as a single family residence and a transitional or supportive multifamily project will be permitted as a multifamily project, subject only to the standards and requirements applied to a single family or multifamily project in the same zone).

<b>Objective:</b>	Compliance with SB 2
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Within one year of Housing Element adoption

**Policy Action 4.7: Ensure Adequate Emergency Shelter Sites**

Prior to issuance of any discretionary entitlements for the remaining undeveloped parcel on the Civic Center site, the City shall identify a replacement zoning district that has suitable site(s) to accommodate the City’s emergency shelter need. The Zoning Code shall be updated to permit emergency shelters within the replacement zoning district consistent with the requirements of State law.

<b>Objective:</b>	Monitor Sources of Development Financing
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Ongoing/ Annually

**Policy Action 4.8: Pursue Outside Funding Sources**

The City will continue to monitor sources of development financing through federal, state, and private sources to assist affordable or special needs housing development. When available, the City will annually evaluate and pursue funds, as appropriate. The City shall review funding programs made available to City residents, affordable housing developers, and special needs service providers through the CDBG Urban County and HOME Consortium administered by Contra Costa County and shall consider opting out of the County-administered CDBG and HOME programs if the City determines that the City would have better funding opportunities through competing for funds through the State-administered CDBG and HOME programs.

<b>Objective:</b>	Monitor Sources of Development Financing
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Ongoing/ Annually

**Policy Action 4.9: Provide Comprehensive Housing Information**

To ensure the Oakley community is provided the highest level of access to housing information, the City shall continue to provide for comprehensive community outreach. Community outreach strategy will use various methods and tools to inform and educate the community about the City’s housing programs, policies and resources, including print media, mailers, web-based information, e-mail blasts, and other methods that consider economic and cultural considerations unique to the City of Oakley.

<b>Objective:</b>	Comprehensive Housing Resources
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	On-going

**Policy Action 4.10 Residential Care Facilities**

Revise the Zoning Code to 1) define residential care facilities (also called group homes), 2) to identify that residential care facilities serving six or fewer persons are permitted by right in all residential districts, and 3) to identify permit requirements for residential care facilities that serve seven or more persons.

<b>Objective:</b>	Accommodate residential care facilities/group homes
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Within one year of Housing Element adoption

**Policy Action 4.11 Employee and Farmworker Housing**

Revise the Zoning Code to permit employee housing and farmworker housing in accordance with Health and Safety Code Sections 17021.5 and 17021.6. The revisions will include the following:

- Permit employee housing, including mobile homes and manufactured housing, to accommodate up to six employees subject to the same standards and permit requirements as a single family

residence in all zones and as a permitted use in residential zones. No discretionary actions shall be necessary, just submittal of building plans for plan check and application for building permits.

- Employee housing and farmworker housing will not be included within the definition of a boarding house, rooming house, hotel, dormitory, or other similar term that implies that the employee housing is a business run for profit or differs in any other way from a family dwelling.
- Permit farmworker housing, including mobile homes and manufactured housing, consisting of up to 36 beds in a group quarters or 12 units or spaces designed for use by a single family or household as a permitted use in the AL, A-4, and DR districts. No discretionary actions shall be necessary, just submittal of building plans for plan check and application for building permits.

<b>Objective:</b>	Accommodate farmworker and employee housing
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	Planning
<b>Financing Source:</b>	General Fund
<b>Time Frame:</b>	Within one year of Housing Element adoption

**B. Quantified Objectives**

Table 10-61 summarizes the quantified objectives by income category for the 2015-2023 Housing Element planning period. The quantified objectives anticipate that the City or developers building in the City will receive funding assistance to subsidize the extremely low, very low, and low income units as the City does not have any funding sources for new construction or rehabilitation. The quantified objectives recognize that the City no longer has access to redevelopment agency funds and that many federal and state programs have been cut. Thus, the objectives are based on the expectation that the City and/or developers serving the City will be able to successfully compete for limited federal and state funding sources to assist in the construction and rehabilitation of extremely low, very low, and low income units.

**Table 10-61  
QUANTIFIED OBJECTIVE SUMMARY  
2015-2023 PLANNING PERIOD**

<b>Income Category</b>	<b>New Construction</b>	<b>Rehabilitation</b>	<b>Preservation<sup>1</sup></b>
Extremely-Low Income	45	2	N/A
Very-Low Income	80	6	N/A
Low Income	125	6	N/A
Moderate Income	300	25	N/A
Above-Moderate Income	800	150	N/A
<b>Total</b>	1,350	187	0
Notes: <sup>1</sup> The City has not identified any assisted units at-risk of converting to market rate during the planning period. The City will continue to monitor assisted units.			

## VII. COMMUNITY OUTREACH

### A. INTRODUCTION

During 2014, the City sought input on the concerns and ideas of community members and housing stakeholder groups through community outreach activities. The City held a community workshop in February 2014, formed an Ad Hoc Citizen Advisory Committee and held four CAC meetings open to the public during the update process, and held three City Council meetings.

### B. COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

A community workshop was held on February 27, 2014 to provide interested residents, businesspeople, stakeholders, and the public an opportunity to learn about the Housing Element update process and to comment on housing issues, needs, and priorities. The community workshop was noticed through multiple venues in order to reach a broad segment of the community and encourage participation in the meeting:

- Newspaper (Oakley Press)
- City website
- Chamber of Commerce
- City Reader Board

The following groups were also provided notice of the community workshop:

- Affordable housing developers
- Service providers, including senior organizations (Oakley Seniors), emergency food providers (Loaves and Fishes, Saint Anthony's Catholic Church, and Delta Family Bible Church), Contra Costa County Health Services, Contra Costa County Employment and Human Services, Oakley Union Elementary School District, Liberty Union High School District, Antioch Unified School District, and Knightsen Elementary School District.

Workshop participants were given an opportunity to comment on housing issues, including challenges, needs, and opportunities related to the provision of housing, maintenance of housing, and housing for various income levels and special needs groups. Comments received from participants are summarized below:

#### Challenges

- Having roads, schools, and parks in place as the houses are being built
- How to provide affordable housing without sacrificing quality of life to City residents
- Traffic patterns
- No rezoning
- Keep low density zoning next to farming
- Slum-oriented predator groups building substandard apartments while collecting high rents
- Do not change zoning

- Those who are upside down in the current home (mortgage)
- Devaluation of current housing prices
- Crime
- Integrate [housing] throughout City
- Land
- How to allocate land for low income to meet state requirements but discourage development

### **Priorities**

- Emergency services
- Housing the people can live in happily, like Brentwood Senior Commons versus Corp for Better Housing in Oakley
- Do not touch farmland or ancient vines
- Do not be another Antioch
- Keep farming #1 priority

### **Opportunities**

- Hiring people within our City for the jobs that come up (construction, Parks Dept., etc.)
- Local job opportunities
- Small business assistance
- Say no, none
- To create living spaces that would enhance the quality of life for affordable housing residents and Oakley

### **C. AD HOC CITIZEN ADVISORY GROUP**

The City Council appointed an Ad Hoc Citizen Advisory Group of five members and one alternate. Meetings of the Ad Hoc Citizen Advisory Committee were noticed via the newspaper and City website.

The Ad Hoc Citizen Advisory Group met in September 2013, April 2014, August 2014, and September 2014. The group was provided with an overview of the Housing Element process and was asked to identify potential sites for multifamily housing in the event that additional sites were needed to accommodate housing needs. Two members of the public attended the meeting, but did not comment. Sites identified for further consideration by the Ad Hoc Citizen Advisory Group at its April 2014 meeting are included as Appendix C.



### D. CITY COUNCIL

The City Council reviewed the Preliminary Draft Housing Element in August 2014. After receiving public comment related to the housing sites identified by Policy Action 1.1, the Council directed staff to identify additional potential sites that could be designated with the Affordable Housing Overlay zone. Staff identified additional sites and met with the Ad Hoc Citizen Advisory Group in September 2014 to receive comments. The City Council met on October 14, 2014 and received additional public comment on the Preliminary Draft Housing Element. Following public comment, the City Council directed staff to revise Policy Action 1.1 to include APNs 033012004, 033, 012005, 033012007, 033180007, 033012009, 033012008, and 03403007.

The City Council considered adoption of the Housing Element on January 27, 2015. The City Council considered public input that was received prior to adoption of the Housing Element. Following the public and HCD review period, the Housing Element was revised to address issues identified by HCD during the review period and to address comments received from the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservancy.

In order to provide for increased outreach to the lower income groups, including family, senior, and disabled households, in response to HCD concerns raised during the City's conference call with HCD in December 2014 to review the Housing Element, notice of the meeting was posted at affordable housing developments in the City, including The Commons at Oak Grove, Summer Creek Place, Golden Oak Manor, Courtyards at Cypress Grove, Oakley Place Senior Apartments, Oak Grove Terrace, Oak Forest Senior Villas, Silver Oaks, and Oakley Summer Creek Apartments, in order to encourage participation by lower income households.

The January 27, 2015 City Council meeting was noticed through multiple venues in order to reach a broad segment of the community and encourage participation in the meeting:

- Newspaper (Oakley Press)
- City website
- Chamber of Commerce
- City Reader Board

The following groups were also provided notice of the January 27, 2015 City Council Meeting:

- Affordable housing developers
- Service providers, including senior organizations, emergency food providers, Contra Costa County Health Services, Contra Costa County Employment and Human Services, Oakley Union Elementary School District, Liberty Union High School District, Antioch Unified School District, and Knightsen Elementary School District.

The Housing Element was made available for review on the City's website and at City Hall and the Oakley Library Branch.

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# **APPENDIX A**

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## **INVENTORY OF RESIDENTIAL SITES**



**Appendix A - Vacant and Underdeveloped Residential Sites**

<b>APN</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Existing Land Use</b>	<b>General Plan</b>	<b>Zoning</b>	<b>Existing Units</b>	<b>Realistic Dwelling Units</b>	<b>Maximum Dwelling Units</b>
032010007	7.79	6200 SELLERS AVE	Rural residence	AL	AL	1	5	6
032020014	18.72	4277 KNIGHTSEN AVE	Undeveloped, agricultural	AL	AL	0	14	18
034020007	5.11	1600 CARPENTER RD	One single family home	AL	AL	1	3	4
034020019	5.03	1520 CARPENTER RD	One single family home	AL	AL	1	3	4
032010004	10.11	6250 SELLERS AVE	Undeveloped, agricultural	AL	AL	0	8	10
033120015	2.60	10 ARMINIO LN	Single Family	SH	AL	1	1	1
033030016	2.72	209 HONEY LN	SF 1 res on 2 or more sites	SH	AL	1	1	1
033170018	1.87	6239 SELLERS AVE	Misc. improvements, no structures	SL	AL	0	1	1
041030038	0.99	LIVE OAK AVE	Undeveloped	SL	AL	0	1	0
034150002	3.92	670 BROWNSTONE RD	One single family home	SL	AL	1	2	2
033180001	9.63	821 CYPRESS E RD	Undeveloped, agricultural	SM	AL	0	7	9
033160021	6.52	4130 MACHADO LN	Two single family homes	SV	AL	2	3	4
041090016	5.50	4563 LIVE OAK AVE	One single family home	SV	AL	1	3	4
<b>Subtotal: AL</b>	<b>80.52</b>					<b>9</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>64</b>
034560074	0.02	3500 ROSE AVE	Undeveloped, gov't owned	SH	P-1	0	1	1
034590027	3.29	EAGLE NEST DR	Undeveloped	SM	P-1	0	11	14
<b>Subtotal: P-1</b>	<b>3.31</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>
035212006	14.96	ROSE AVE	Undeveloped, agricultural	SM	R-10	0	52	65
033150011	7.30	SELLERS AVE	Undeveloped	SM	R-10	0	25	31
034190002	1.50	BROWNSTONE RD	Undeveloped, gov't owned	SM	R-10	0	5	6
035220005	13.22	ROSE AVE	Undeveloped	SM	R-10	0	46	57
034010033	0.39	3980 EMPIRE AVE	Undeveloped, gov't owned	SM	R-10	0	1	1
034190003	6.40	BROWNSTONE RD	Undeveloped, gov't owned	SM	R-10	0	22	27
034190004	9.29	351 BROWNSTONE RD	Undeveloped, gov't owned	SM	R-10	0	32	40
033100005	7.05	MAIN ST	Undeveloped	SM	R-10	0	25	30
035212007	11.22	4351 ROSE AVE	Undeveloped, agricultural	SM	R-10	0	39	48
035250005	3.31	4799 MAIN ST	One single family home	SM	R-10	1	11	13
033160038	10.04	CYPRESS AVE	Undeveloped, agricultural	SM	R-10	0	35	43
035230002	9.36	422 LAUREL RD	One single family home	SM	R-10	1	32	39
034010020	2.99	3920 EMPIRE AVE	One single family home	SM	R-10	1	9	12
035220033	3.81	950 OHARA CT	One single family home	SM	R-10	1	12	15
034060014	4.29	2081 OHARA AVE	Rural, undeveloped	SM	R-10	0	15	18
035220013	2.05	800 OHARA CT	One single family home	SM	R-10	1	6	7

**Appendix A - Vacant and Underdeveloped Residential Sites**

<b>APN</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Existing Land Use</b>	<b>General Plan</b>	<b>Zoning</b>	<b>Existing Units</b>	<b>Realistic Dwelling Units</b>	<b>Maximum Dwelling Units</b>
034010034	1.65	1931 LAUREL RD	One single family home	SM	R-10	1	5	6
034010035	6.77	3800 EMPIRE AVE	Undeveloped	SM	R-10	0	24	29
033150018	7.14	5681 SELLERS AVE	One single family home	SM	R-10	1	24	30
<b>Subtotal: R-10</b>	<b>122.75</b>					<b>7</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>517</b>
033170021	5.06	SELLERS AVE	Undeveloped	SL	R-15	0	12	14
041021011	4.86	LIVE OAK AVE	Undeveloped	SL	R-15	0	11	14
034130004	8.10	BROWNSTONE RD	Undeveloped	SL	R-15	0	19	23
034200025	5.74	275 BROWNSTONE RD	Undeveloped, gov't owned	SL	R-15	0	13	16
034181001	5.49	BROWNSTONE RD	Undeveloped	SL	R-15	0	13	15
034200017	2.20	265 BROWNSTONE RD	Undeveloped, gov't owned	SL	R-15	0	5	6
034170007	3.07	BROWNSTONE RD	Undeveloped	SL	R-15	0	7	8
034120009	5.72	OHARA AVE	Undeveloped	SL	R-15	0	13	16
034120010	5.41	OHARA AVE	Undeveloped	SL	R-15	0	13	15
034130003	10.63	OHARA AVE	Undeveloped, agricultural	SL	R-15	0	25	30
034170006	10.00	637 BROWNSTONE RD	Undeveloped	SL	R-15	0	23	29
034110006	4.97	2080 OHARA AVE	One single family home	SL	R-15	1	11	13
041021033	3.37	4051 LIVE OAK AVE	One single family home	SL	R-15	1	7	8
034110001	1.59	977 CARPENTER RD	One single family home	SL	R-15	1	3	3
034060007	5.73	1100 VINTAGE DR	Two single family homes	SL	R-15	2	11	14
034182001	1.76	3140 ANDERSON LN	One single family home	SL	R-15	1	3	4
034220005	2.05	550 BROWNSTONE RD	One single family home	SL	R-15	1	4	4
033170022	4.78	4340 MACHADO LN	One single family home	SL	R-15	1	10	12
034150003	3.88	650 BROWNSTONE RD	One single family home	SL	R-15	1	8	10
034120011	7.65	100 KESSLER LN	Two single family homes	SL	R-15	2	16	20
034182002	1.77	3050 ANDERSON LN	One single family home	SL	R-15	1	3	4
034181008	5.08	3023 ANDERSON LN	One single family home	SL	R-15	1	11	13
033170023	4.80	6251 SELLERS AVE	One single family home	SL	R-15	1	10	12
034120008	2.00	804 SHERMAN LN	One single family home	SL	R-15	1	4	4
034150004	3.92	630 BROWNSTONE RD	Two single family homes	SL	R-15	2	7	9
034060016	3.02	76 BOTTLEBRUSH CT	One single family home	SL	R-15	1	6	7
033170024	4.82	6357 SELLERS AVE	One single family home	SL	R-15	1	10	12
034060006	5.72	1000 VINTAGE DR	One single family home	SL	R-15	1	12	15
033020011	4.00	4151 MACHADO LN	One single family home	SM	R-15	1	8	10
04102C001	1.48		Canal	W	R-15	0	0	0

**Appendix A - Vacant and Underdeveloped Residential Sites**

<b>APN</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Existing Land Use</b>	<b>General Plan</b>	<b>Zoning</b>	<b>Existing Units</b>	<b>Realistic Dwelling Units</b>	<b>Maximum Dwelling Units</b>
<b>Subtotal: R-15</b>	<b>138.70</b>					<b>21</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>360</b>
041110044	0.95	CYPRESS W RD	Undeveloped	SV	R-40	0	1	1
041110043	0.93	4528 HAGAR LN	Undeveloped	SV	R-40	0	1	1
033130035	2.20	185 LOZOYA WAY	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	1	1
033130056	4.96	5239 SELLERS AVE	Undeveloped	SV	R-40	0	4	5
033130055	5.41	5321 SELLERS AVE	Undeveloped	SV	R-40	0	5	5
033160028	6.07	6145 SELLERS AVE	Two single family homes	SV	R-40	2	3	4
033120012	6.61	370 DELTA RD	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	5	6
041090008	5.89	4761 LIVE OAK AVE	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	4	5
041090035	3.24	2551 OAKLEY RD	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	2	2
041090036	4.77	20 POCO LN	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	3	4
033160022	2.68	4121 MACHADO LN	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	1	1
032010010	5.78	6310 SELLERS AVE	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	4	5
033160013	2.24	6211 SELLERS AVE	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	1	1
033160023	2.66	4141 MACHADO LN	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	1	1
033160036	2.11	6185 SELLERS AVE	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	1	1
033130054	5.71	3300 CRISMORE DR	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	4	5
041090013	5.63	120 NUT TREE LN	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	4	5
033130057	11.11	5111 SELLERS AVE	Undeveloped, agricultural	SV	R-40	0	10	12
041090006	2.04	71 POCO LN	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	1	1
041090005	2.04	41 POCO LN	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	1	1
032020006	9.51	4460 FRANKLIN LN	Undeveloped, agricultural	SV	R-40	0	8	10
032010011	5.76	6300 SELLERS AVE	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	4	5
033160005	7.68	6035 SELLERS AVE	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	6	7
033160039	3.84	6057 SELLERS AVE	Two single family homes	SV	R-40	2	1	2
041090022	5.59	2806 STIRRUP DR	One single family home	SV	R-40	1	4	5
<b>Subtotal: R-40</b>	<b>115.41</b>					<b>21</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>96</b>
035202007	4.14	ROSE AVE	Undeveloped, miscellaneous improvements, no residences	SH	R-6	0	24	30
035202011	1.32	BIACALANA DR	Undeveloped, miscellaneous improvements, no residences	SH	R-6	0	8	9
033030032	5.60	560 HONEY LN	Undeveloped	SH	R-6	1	32	39
033030031	5.24	HONEY LN	Undeveloped	SH	R-6	0	30	38
034220039	1.33	BROWNSTONE RD	Undeveloped	SH	R-6	0	8	9

**Appendix A - Vacant and Underdeveloped Residential Sites**

<b>APN</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Existing Land Use</b>	<b>General Plan</b>	<b>Zoning</b>	<b>Existing Units</b>	<b>Realistic Dwelling Units</b>	<b>Maximum Dwelling Units</b>
033110003	8.46	MAIN ST	Undeveloped	SH	R-6	0	49	61
034250007	4.97	ALMOND AVE	Undeveloped	SH	R-6	0	29	36
034220040	2.27	BROWNSTONE RD	Undeveloped	SH	R-6	0	13	16
041100035	9.97	2371 OAKLEY RD	One single family home	SH	R-6	1	57	71
041100017	1.99	4790 LIVE OAK AVE	One single family home	SH	R-6	1	11	13
033030001	8.75	5360 MAIN ST	One single family home	SH	R-6	1	50	62
033120004	2.25	270 DELTA RD	Two single family homes	SH	R-6	2	11	14
033030028	5.02	463 HONEY LN	Single Family	SH	R-6	1	28	35
034230006	2.10	352 BOLTON W RD	One single family home	SH	R-6	1	11	14
034220032	3.95	300 BROWNSTONE RD	Two single family homes	SH	R-6	2	21	26
033030027	4.98	361 HONEY LN	One single family home	SH	R-6	1	28	35
033030030	4.95	637 HONEY LN	One single family home	SH	R-6	1	28	34
033110015	4.20	5790 MAIN ST	One single family home	SH	R-6	1	23	29
034220030	2.25	341 BOLTON W RD	One single family home	SH	R-6	1	12	15
034200028	2.85	125 BROWNSTONE RD	One single family home	SH	R-6	1	16	19
035202012	1.59	4417 ROSE AVE	One single family home	SH	R-6	2	7	9
034200027	2.78	339 BROWNSTONE RD	One single family home	SH	R-6	1	15	19
033120010	1.88	3175 OLIVE LN	One single family home	SH	R-6	1	10	12
033190001	19.67	551 CYPRESS E RD	Undeveloped, agricultural	SH	R-6	0	114	142
034290098	2.09	541 LAUREL RD	One single family home	SH	R-6	1	11	14
033030015	2.20	125 HONEY LN	One single family home	SH	R-6	1	12	14
033100004	7.65	5700 MAIN ST	Undeveloped	SL/C	R-6/C	0	44	55
<b>Subtotal: R-6</b>	<b>124.45</b>					<b>21</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>870</b>
033012004	3.46	CYPRESS E RD	Undeveloped	MH	M-12	0	33	41
033012005	2.39	211 CYPRESS E RD	One single family home	MH	M-12	1	21	27
033012007	2.40	67 VAN PELT LN	One single family home	MH	M-12	1	22	27
<b>Subtotal: M-12</b>	<b>8.25</b>					<b>2</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>95</b>
033180007	1.98	6381 SELLERS AVE	Two single family homes	ML	M-9	2	12	15
033180015	4.90	901 CYPRESS E RD	Rural residence	ML	M-9	2	33	42
035282054	2.46	440 CYPRESS W RD	One single family home, miscellaneous outbuildings	ML	M-9	1	16	21
<b>Subtotal: M-9</b>	<b>9.33</b>					<b>5</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>602.72</b>					<b>86</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>2,095</b>



# **APPENDIX B**

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## **EAST CYPRESS CORRIDOR SPECIFIC PLAN**

**Land Use Table  
Land Use Map  
Development Standards**



Planning Area	I (Leshar / Dal Porto North)			II (Summer Lake North)			III (Dal Porto South)		IV (Bethel Island, LLC)		V (Summer Lake South)		VI			TOTALS		
	Acres	Units	Sq. Ft.	Acres	Units <sup>3</sup>	Sq. Ft.	Acres	Units	Acres	Units	Acres	Units <sup>3</sup>	Acres	Units	Sq. Ft.	Acres	Units	Sq. Ft.
Agriculture - Limited <i>Max. density = 1.0 du/ac</i> (AL)				14.8	12								257.6	243		272.4	255	
Single Family Residential - Low <i>Max. density = 2.3 du/ac</i> (SL)							19.2	23					60.3	175		79.5	198	
Single Family Residential - Medium <i>Max. density = 3.8 du/ac</i> (SM)	150.0	487		75.6	233		52.8	180					35.3	58		313.7	958	
Single Family Residential - High <i>Max. density = 5.5 du/ac</i> (SH)	175.9	766		44.0	200		44.8	197	138.0	584	77.4	272	103.6	405		583.7	2,424	
Multi-Family Residential - Low <i>Max. density = 9.6 du/ac (Detached)</i> (ML)	55.0	297		78.9	371				23.8	132	71.3	356				229.0	1,156	
Multi-Family Residential - Low <i>Max. density = 9.0 du/ac (Attached)</i> (ML)													19.9	163		19.9	163	
Multi-Family Residential - Medium <i>Max. density = 12.0 du/ac</i> (MM)									41.7	404						41.7	404	
Mobile Home <i>Max. density = 9.6 du/ac</i> (MO)													4.3	33		4.3	33	
Village Center (VC)	46.6 <sup>1</sup>	150 <sup>2</sup>	435,600													46.6	150	435,600
Commercial (CO)				1.7		10,000							44.3	13	193,000	46.0	13	203,000
Commercial Recreation (CR)													37.3	5	162,500	37.3	5	162,500
Light Industrial (LI)				5.7												5.7		
Schools <sup>4</sup>	12.4			20.0					10.0		10.0					52.4		
Community Facilities <sup>5</sup>	0.9			1.8					3.5		1.0		12.1			19.3		
Community Parks (CP)							12.2				19.8		9.3			41.3		
Neighborhood Parks (NP)	22.4			18.2			11.0		13.5		2.7					67.8		
Beach Club (BC)	2.6										3.0					5.6		
Lakes	30.3			70.5			10.4		22.6		24.9					158.7		
Levees	25.2			36.5			3.2		38.4		9.6		4.5			117.4		
Interim Levees				14.9							18.5					33.4		
Open Space / Easements (OS)	55.7			6.9			22.7		44.6		13.0		20.6			163.5		
Wetlands / Dune Area (WL)	105.2			10.4							3.6					119.2		
Gas Well Sites (GW)	3.9			5.5			2.4		6.3		2.1					20.2		
Roads (Bethel Island, Jersey Island, Byron Highway & East Cypress)	17.7			3.6			3.8		8.6		12.1		21.6			67.4		
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>703.8</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>435,600</b>	<b>409.0</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>182.5</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>351.0</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>269.0</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>630.7</b>	<b>1,095<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>355,500<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>2,546.0</b>	<b>5,759</b>	<b>801,100</b>
<b>Percentage Totals:</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>54.4%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>44.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

NOTES: 1. Commercial square footage based on approximately 40 net acres. (46 acres include Streets A, B, C and portions of slope associated with elevated intersection at East Cypress and Bethel Island Roads)  
 2. Up to 150 units may replace approximately 20 acres of commercial (217,800 S.F.)  
 3. Does not include 200 potential entitled second units in Planning Areas 2 & 5 combined.  
 4. Schools include the following land uses: Elementary School (ES) and Middle School (MS).

5. Community facilities include the following land uses: Day Care (D); Fire Station (FS); Lift Station (L); Pump Station (PS); Water Well (WW); and Water Tank (WT).  
 6. Planning Area 6 reflects the loss of 5 units from the original 544 existing units.  
 7. Actual commercial square footage may be substantially less than 355,500 sf.  
 8. All acreages are based on gross area, except as noted.

Table 1  
Overall Project Summary

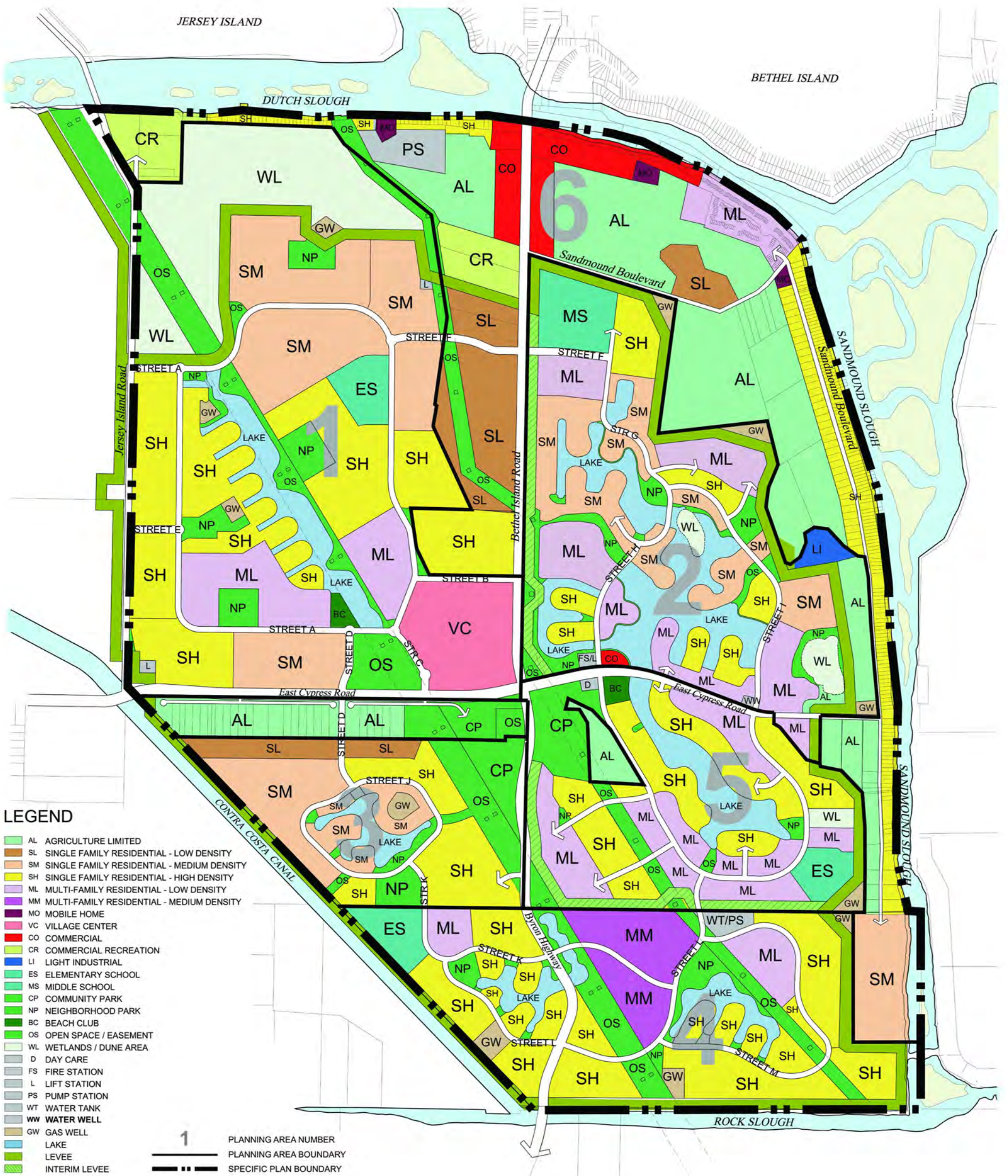


Exhibit 6  
Land Use Plan



Table 2  
Single Family Detached

Land Use	LOT STANDARDS				MINIMUM BUILDING SETBACKS						ACCESSORY STRUCTURES				
	Size (S.F.)	Min. Size (S.F.)	Min. Width	Min. Depth	FRONT <sup>1,2,3</sup>	SIDE	CORNER	REAR <sup>6</sup>		Maximum Height <sup>8,9</sup>	Building Size (S.F.)	MINIMUM BUILDING SETBACKS			Maximum Height
					Min.	Min./Total	Min.	Building Min.	Garage Min.			Front Min.	Side Min.	Rear Min.	
AL	43,000 or greater	43,000	140'	140'	30'	20'/40'	25'	15'	15'	30'	1,500 <sup>10</sup>	65'	20'	15'	15'
SV	40,000-64,999	40,000	140'	140'	30'	20'/40'	25'	15'	15'	30'	1,500 <sup>10</sup>	65'	20'	15'	15'
SL	20,000-39,999	20,000	120'	120'	30'	15'/35'	25'	15'	15'	30'	600	65'	15'	15'	15'
SL	15,000- 19,999	15,000	100'	100'	25'	10'/25'	20'	15'	10'	30'	400	65'	15'	15'	15'
SM	12,000- 14,999	12,000	100'	100'	25'	10'/25'	20'	15'	10'	30'	300	65'	10'	10'	12'
SM	10,000- 11,999	10,000	80'	100'	25'	10'/20'	20'	15'	10'	30'	300	50'	10'	10'	12'
SM	8,000- 9,999	8,000	70'	90'	25'	5'/15'	20'	15'	5'	30'	200	50'	10'	10'	12'
SH	6,000- 7,999	6,000	60'	90'	25'	5'/15'	20'	15'	5'	30'	200	50'	5'	5'	8'
SH	6,000- 6,999	6,000	55'	90'	25'	5'/15'	20'	15'	5'	30'	200	50'	5'	5'	8'
ML	5,000- 5,999	5,000	50'	90'	20'	5'/10'	15'	15'/7' <sup>7</sup>	5' <sup>7</sup>	30'	120	50'	3'	3'	8'
ML	4,000- 4,999	4,000	40'	90'	20'	0'/10' <sup>4</sup>	15'	15'/7' <sup>7</sup>	5' <sup>7</sup>	35'	80	50'	3'	3'	8'
ML	2,800- 3,999	2,800	35'	80'	20'	4'/8'	15'	7' <sup>7</sup>	5' <sup>7</sup>	35'	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MM	2,100-2,799	2,100	30'	45'	15'	4'/8' <sup>5</sup>	15'	7' <sup>7</sup>	5' <sup>7</sup>	35'	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- NOTES
- Minimum front setbacks for swing-in garages shall be equal to 5 feet less than the minimum front setback.
  - One-story architectural features such as front porches, entries, and bay windows may encroach a maximum of 5 feet into the front setback, or side yard adjacent to a street.
  - Front facing garages shall be a minimum of 18 feet to the property line.
  - Minimum side yard setbacks for garages on 4,000-4,999 s.f. lots shall be 0 feet, with a 10-foot minimum separation between garage and buildings on the adjacent lot.
  - Minimum side setbacks for buildings located on the perimeter of a cluster that does not face a street shall be 10 feet.
  - Minimum rear and side setbacks for detached second units over street-accessed detached garages shall be the same as garage setbacks but not less than 10 feet for rear and 5 feet for side setbacks.
  - Where garage access is from rear alleys, minimum setbacks shall be 7 feet to building and 5 feet to garage as measured from the alley. Alleys shall have a minimum width of 20 feet.
  - Maximum building height shall not exceed 35 feet or 2.5 stories.
  - Maximum building height shall not exceed 30 feet or 2 stories.
  - Accessory buildings may exceed 1,500 s.f. by the same percentage that the square footage of the lot exceeds 40,000 s.f. Maximum size for an accessory building on a lot shall be 3,000 s.f.

Table 3  
Multi-Family Attached<sup>5</sup>

Land Use	LOT STANDARDS				MINIMUM BUILDING SETBACKS				MINIMUM BUILDING STANDARDS				
	Density Range	Min. Lot Area (S.F.)	Min. Width	Min. Depth	FRONT	SIDE <sup>1</sup>	REAR		BUILDING SEPARATIONS			Max. Height	Max. Site Coverage <sup>4</sup>
					Min.	Aggregate	Building Min.	Garage Min.	Front to Front	Side to Side	Bldg. to Garage		
ML	6-9 DU/AC	6,000	NA	NA	25'	20'	20'	10'	30'	20'	10'	35' <sup>2</sup>	30%
MM	9-12 DU/AC	8,000	NA	NA	25'	20'	20'	10'	30'	20'	10'	35' <sup>3</sup>	35%
MH	12-17 DU/AC	10,000	NA	NA	25'	20'	20'	10'	35'	25'	10'	40' <sup>3</sup>	40%
MH	17-21 DU/AC	10,000	NA	NA	25'	20'	20'	10'	35'	25'	10'	40' <sup>3</sup>	40%

- NOTES
- Side yard setbacks along public streets shall be a minimum 15 feet.
  - Maximum building height shall not exceed 35 feet or 2.5 stories.
  - Maximum building height shall not exceed 40 feet or 3 stories.
  - Maximum site coverage is calculated using the gross acreage of the lot.
  - Development standards may be modified pursuant to City of Oakley Zoning Code, Chapter 4, Section A.5, "Affordable Housing Overlay District," and Chapter 4, Section A.6, "Residential Density Bonus and Incentives."

Tables 2 and 3  
Residential Site Development Standards

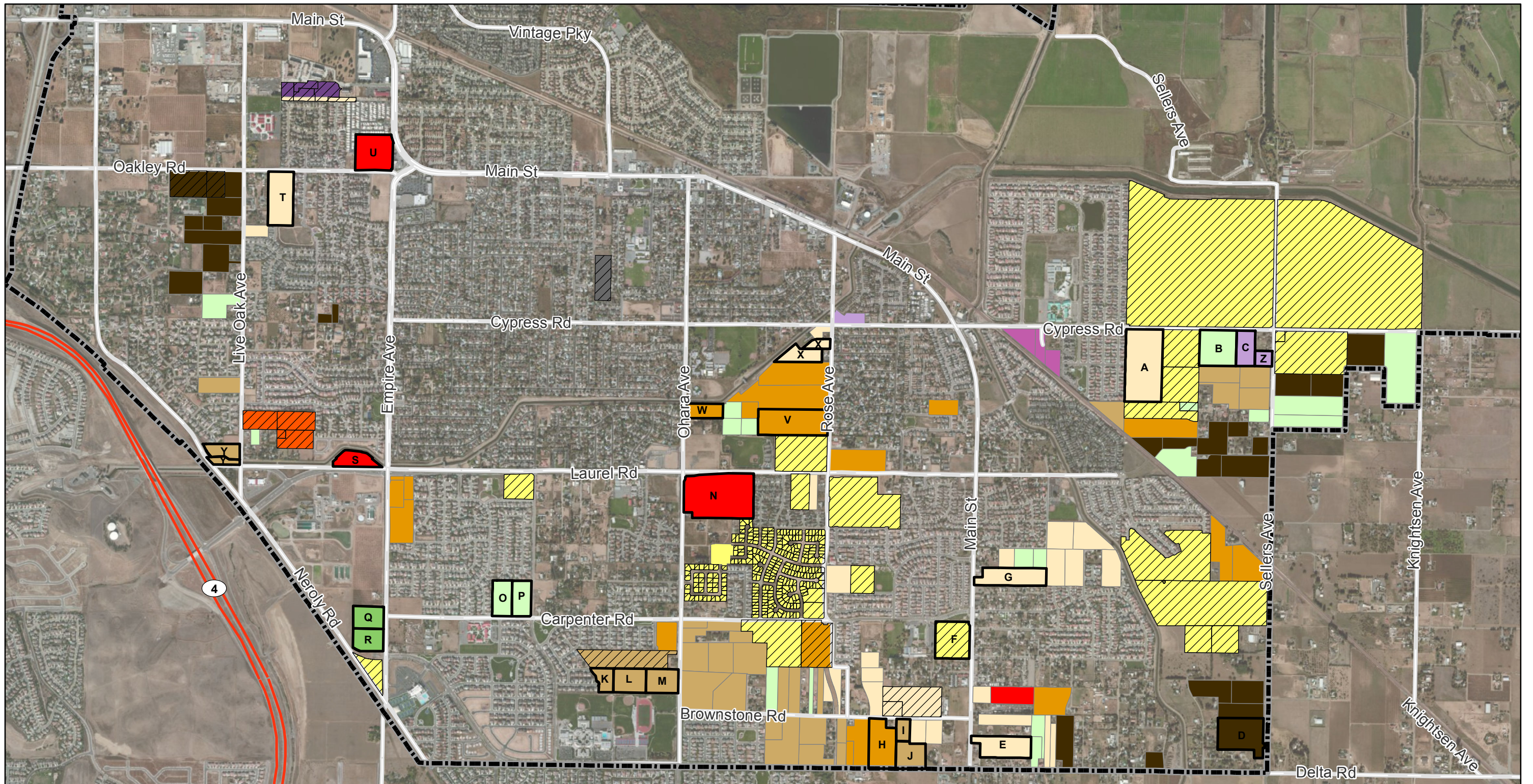
# **APPENDIX C**

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












**AD HOC WORKING GROUP**

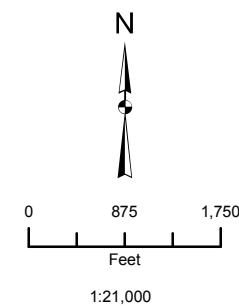
**Potential Multifamily Sites**





**Zoning Designations**

 C	 M-9	 R-12	 Entitled
 P-1	 M-12	 R-15	 Potential Multi-Family Sites
 P-1-NP	 M-17	 R-40	 Oakley City Boundary
 AL	 R-6		
 A-4	 R-10		



**CITY OF OAKLEY HOUSING ELEMENT**  
**Potential Affordable Housing Sites**

Data sources: Contra Costa County GIS; ESRI StreetMap North America; ArcGIS Online World Imagery. Map date: June 3, 2014.