

TOWN OF LOOMIS

2021-2029 HOUSING ELEMENT



Adoption Draft
July 2021





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1 Introduction

2 The Housing Element identifies existing and projected housing needs and establishes goals, policies,
3 and programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing in the Town of Loomis.
4 It meets detailed requirements of state housing element law, including requirements for a residential
5 land inventory sufficient to meet the Town's share of the state-prescribed regional housing need. The
6 Housing Element is the component of the Town's General Plan that provides an eight-year vision for
7 housing. Loomis is required by state law to update the Housing Element of the General Plan every eight
8 years.

9 The California housing element law, enacted in 1969, mandates that local governments adequately plan
10 to meet the existing and projected housing needs of all economic segments of the community. The law
11 acknowledges that, in order for the private market to adequately address housing needs and demand,
12 local governments must adopt land use plans and regulatory systems that provide opportunities for,
13 and do not unduly constrain, housing development. This document presents an effective housing
14 element that discusses the necessary conditions for preserving and producing an adequate supply of
15 affordable housing. Among other things, the housing element provides an inventory of land adequately
16 zoned or planned to be zoned for housing, certainty in permit processing procedures, and a
17 commitment to assist in housing development through regulatory concessions and incentives.

18 Purpose

19 The purpose of the Housing Element is to identify housing solutions that solve local housing problems
20 and to meet or exceed the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA). The Town recognizes that the
21 provision of adequate housing is best met through various resources and interest groups. This element
22 establishes the local goals, policies, and programs the Town will implement and/or facilitate to address
23 the identified housing issues.

24 State law requires the Housing Element to be consistent and compatible with other General Plan
25 elements. The Housing Element should provide clear policy direction for making decisions pertaining
26 to zoning, subdivision approval, housing allocations, and capital improvements. State law (Government
27 Code Sections 65580 through 65589) mandates the content of the Housing Element and requires an
28 analysis of:

- 29 ▪ Population and employment trends;
- 30 ▪ The Town's fair share of the regional housing needs;
- 31 ▪ Housing stock and household characteristics;
- 32 ▪ An inventory of land suitable for residential development;
- 33 ▪ Governmental and non-governmental constraints on the improvement, maintenance, and
34 development of housing;
- 35 ▪ Special housing needs;
- 36 ▪ Opportunities for energy conservation; and
- 37 ▪ Publicly assisted housing projects that may convert to non-assisted housing projects.

The purpose of these requirements is to develop an understanding of the existing and projected housing needs within the community and to set forth policies and schedules promoting the preservation, improvement, and development of diverse housing types available at a range of costs.

Organization of the Element

This Housing Element is organized into the following sections:

Introduction: This section provides information on the State's requirements, the purpose of the housing element, the organization of the document, the primary data sources used, and General Plan consistency.

Public Participation: Describes the opportunities the Town provided for public participation during the preparation of the updated Housing Element.

Community Profile: This section focuses on demographic information, including population trends, ethnicity, age, household composition, income, employment, housing characteristics, housing needs by income, and housing needs for special segments of the population. This section also outlines the characteristics of the community and identifies those characteristics that may impact housing need and availability.

Housing Resources: The Housing Resources section describes the Town's housing resources, historic development patterns, and housing opportunities as well as the Town's existing housing stock and the potential areas for future housing development. This section also discusses opportunities for energy conservation, which can reduce costs to homeowners and infrastructure costs to the Town. With a reduction in basic living costs through energy savings, more households may be able to afford adequate housing.

Housing Constraints: This section analyzes potential governmental and non-governmental constraints to housing development in Loomis. This includes the Town's planning, zoning, and building standards that directly affect residential development patterns as well as influence housing availability and affordability. Potential non-governmental constraints include the availability and cost of financing, the price of land, and the materials for building homes, as well as natural conditions that affect the cost of preparing and developing land for housing, and the business decisions of individuals and organizations (some examples are home building, finance, real estate, and rental housing that impact housing cost and availability).

Review of Previous Housing Element: This section contains an evaluation of the prior Housing Element and its accomplishments and analyzes differences between what was projected and what was achieved.

Goals, Policies, Programs: This section sets forth the Town's goals, policies, and implementation measures that are designed to address the housing needs in Loomis. Based on the findings of all of the previous sections, the Goals, Policies, and Programs section identifies actions the Town will take to meet local housing goals, quantified objectives, and address the housing needs in Loomis.

General Plan Consistency

The Housing Element, last updated in 2014, is one of seven mandatory elements of the General Plan. The General Plan was adopted by the Town of Loomis in May 2001. The Town is updating all of its General Plan elements concurrently with the update of this Housing Element, including the Safety Element to address the requirements of Government Code 65302(g)(6) and is planned for adoption in 2022. This joint process ensures consistency between elements of the General Plan to provide effective guidance on land use issues.

The Housing Element has been reviewed for consistency with the Town's other General Plan elements, and 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, the Housing Element will be reviewed and updated to ensure that internal consistency is maintained.

Public Participation

State law requires cities and counties to make a “diligent effort” to achieve participation by all segments of the community in preparing a housing element (Government Code Section 65583(c)(6)). State law requires cities and counties to take active steps to inform, involve, and solicit input from the public, particularly groups and organizations representing the interests of lower-income and minority households that might otherwise not participate in the process. The Town offers translation services as requested. No services were requested as a part of this outreach program.

To meet the requirements of state law, the Town of Loomis has completed the following public outreach and encouraged community involvement as described herein.

Planning Commission and Town Council Meetings

A presentation on the Housing Element update was presented to the Planning Commission on January 28, 2020. The presentation addressed the Housing Element update process and requirements, new housing legislation and state law, and the timeline for completing the update,

The draft was presented to the Planning Commission on April 27, 2021 and May 3, 2021 and Town Council on May 11, 2021 to receive comments prior to submitting to HCD for review.

Discussion included concerns about high density downtown, questions about permitting ADUs and how they can count toward RHNA, the need for affordable housing, and the Town's responsibility to build housing.

General Plan Outreach

In 2019, the Town began preparation of the 2040 General Plan. As a part of this update there have been numerous opportunities for participation. The Town has also posted all meeting information, comments received with responses on the Town's website and Facebook page (reaching 3,500 residents) as well as Social Pinpoint – a customizable community engagement platform. All meetings were live streamed and recorded for viewing, at any time, via the Town's YouTube channel.

Housing Committee Meetings

In November 2020, the Town Council appointed 11 members to a Housing Committee to assist in guiding the process and incorporate public input throughout the process. Residents were encouraged to apply for consideration, and applications were received and reviewed by Town Council. All Housing Committee meetings were open to the public.

On December 9, 2020 the Town held its first meeting with the Housing Committee. At this meeting, the Town provided an overview of the Housing Element update process and provided information on existing housing needs, new state law requirements, and discussed the project timeline. Committee members expressed support for accessory dwelling units (ADUs), mixed use development, incentives

1 for infill and affordable housing, and raised concerns about a lack of sewer and water infrastructure in
2 the southern portion of town when identifying sites to meet the Town's RHNA.

3 On February 10, 2021, the Town held the second Housing Committee meeting to discuss the status of
4 the Housing Element programs and the sites inventory. Committee members reviewed programs from
5 the previous Housing Element and discussed opportunities to refine and add to these programs for the
6 6th cycle planning period. The Housing Committee emphasized their commitment to including
7 programs to assist and encourage the development of affordable housing to meet the needs of current
8 residents, and passed a motion recommending that the Town adopt an inclusionary housing ordinance
9 (Program 9).

10 **Summary of Open House Comments**

11 In November 2020, the Town held two Open House events to introduce the 2020 General Plan Update,
12 including the Housing Element update, and solicit public feedback early in the process. The first Open
13 House was held on Saturday, November 7, 2020 from 11:00 AM to 2:00 PM outside the Loomis Train
14 Depot, 28 residents participated at this Open House. The second Open House was held in the evening
15 on Monday, November 9, 2020 from 6:00 PM to 9:00 PM outside at the Loomis Train Depot, 12 residents
16 participated at this Open House. Due to Covid-19 restrictions, these events were held outside, with
17 social distancing and protective measures enforced. The Open House events were noticed in the local
18 newspaper, *Loomis News*, on October 30 and November 6, 2020, and invitations were sent via mail and
19 email prior to the event on October 21, 2020. The Town also posted the event on the Town Website
20 and Facebook page prior to the Saturday Open House.

21 At the Housing Element station, the Town provided a fact sheet for participants that included an
22 overview of Housing Element requirements, RHNA, the update schedule, and other opportunities to
23 provide input. Participants were encouraged to write their comments on comment forms and submit
24 them to the Town. Comments received reflected divided public opinion over construction of high
25 density, multifamily housing in the town.

26 **Agency Consultations**

27 To ensure that the Town was soliciting feedback from all segments of the community, consultations
28 were conducted with service providers and other stakeholders who represent different socio-economic
29 groups. Between August 2020 and January 2021, the Town of Loomis reached out to ten agencies. Of
30 these, six responded and consultations were conducted with stakeholders to offer the opportunity for
31 each to provide one-on-one input. The following stakeholders were interviewed:

- 32 • Placer Community Foundation -- August 4, 2020
- 33 • Legal Services of Northern California -- August 11, 2020
- 34 • Senior L.I.F.E. Center of Loomis -- December 14, 2020
- 35 • Alta California Regional Center -- December 17, 2020

1 • Placer County Housing Authority -- December 28, 2020

2 • Brilliant Corners -- January 13, 2021

3 In each of the consultations, the stakeholders were asked the following questions:

4 1. Opportunities and concerns: What three top opportunities do you see for the future of housing
5 in Loomis? What are your three top concerns for the future of housing in Loomis?

6 2. Housing Preferences: What types of housing do your clients prefer? Is there adequate rental
7 housing in the Town? Are there opportunities for home ownership? Are there accessible rental
8 units for seniors and persons with disabilities?

9 3. Where have your clients been able to afford housing, if at all? What continues to be a struggle in
10 allowing your clients/people you serve to find and keep affordable, decent housing?

11 4. Housing barriers/needs: What are the biggest barriers to finding affordable, decent housing? Are
12 there specific unmet housing needs in the community?

13 5. Housing Conditions: How do you feel about the physical condition of housing in Loomis? What
14 opportunities do you see to improve housing in the future?

15 Through these consultations, stakeholders expressed several common concerns regarding barriers to
16 housing in Loomis. Most stakeholders cited the high cost of housing paired with the lack of subsidized
17 housing as a significant barrier to lower-income households and many special needs groups.
18 Additionally, stakeholders noted the lack of housing built specifically to serve special needs populations
19 such as seniors and persons with disabilities as a cause of displacement of these households.

20 A lack of public support for housing development and land use patterns that have historically
21 segregated residential uses from non-residential uses, present barriers to mobility and growth in the
22 town. Stakeholders emphasized the need to prioritize decent, affordable housing by ensuring there is
23 sufficient high-density land near services to meet unmet housing needs.

24 When asked about opportunities to address these barriers, stakeholders encouraged the Town to
25 integrate affordable and higher-income housing, promote the construction of ADUs, and increase the
26 list of tools the Town has to incentivize affordable and special needs housing through tax credits,
27 inclusionary housing, and other tools. Stakeholders identified vacant and surplus land located near the
28 Raley's shopping center that would address concerns regarding segregated land use patterns and lack
29 of pedestrian connections.

30 Affordability in general is a barrier to residents finding housing in Loomis and stakeholders felt there is
31 an imbalance between the housing stock available and the type of housing in high demand.
32 Stakeholders emphasized a need for smaller rental housing and group homes to serve other socio-
33 economic groups and prevent displacement. The Town has included Program 5 to remove constraints
34 on group homes.

1 **Community Survey**

2 Between March 4 and March 22, 2021, the Town hosted an online survey with 17 questions regarding
3 housing preferences and barriers to housing for residents of Loomis. The survey was posted on the
4 Town website, Town Facebook page, emailed to distribution lists for Town Council and Planning
5 Commission agenda notifications, and sent to all persons who submitted a Statement of Interest to
6 serve on a General Plan Update committee. These efforts yielded 208 responses to the survey.

7 Respondents indicated that the top barriers to providing housing in Loomis are the cost of land (43
8 percent of respondents), community opposition to new housing (42 percent), and cost of construction
9 (40 percent). Relatedly, they felt that the top barrier to obtaining housing is high home prices and rents
10 (66 percent), followed by the real estate market (50 percent), and lack of adequate infrastructure (18
11 percent). While these present challenges to housing in Loomis, respondents identified a need to better
12 serve seniors (46 percent), low-income families (42 percent), and young families (42 percent) and
13 identified the small-town atmosphere, rural setting, and the strength of schools in the area as the best
14 reasons for people to seek housing in Loomis. Forty percent of respondents want to see future housing
15 occur through large lot, single-family development, with just 9 percent supporting future apartment
16 housing.

17 The Town used these responses to inform goals, policies, and programs to encourage future housing
18 that meets the needs of current and prospective residents in a manner that maintains the character of
19 the Town.

20 **Additional Housing Outreach**

21 **SACOG/HCD Presentation**

22 On October 8, 2019, the Town held a joint Council and Planning Commission Workshop on the Regional
23 Housing Needs Allocation. The presentation was presented by Sacramento Areas Council of
24 Governments (SACOG) and California Housing and Community Development (HCD).

25 **Housing Choice Survey and Workshop**

26 The Town was awarded a SACOG grant and contracted with Cascadia Partners to provide outreach in
27 anticipation of the Housing Element update process. Ultimately it was determined that the outreach
28 efforts should be scheduled, and the content adjusted so that it could be a contribution to the update
29 of the Housing Element, including showing preferences by the participants about how Loomis would
30 meet its Regional Housing Needs Allocation. Beginning in February 12, 2021 interviews were conducted
31 and ongoing input was gathered through completing surveys. The overall theme of the outreach was
32 to educate residents on infill housing, higher density projects and project affordability. This is an
33 ongoing effort by the Town beyond the Housing Element update process.

Streetscape Workshop

On May 5, 2021, a presentation by Local Governments Commission (LGC) was given. The focus of the workshop was to provide various examples of streets with bike lanes, pedestrian lanes, etc. and how these features could be utilized in Loomis.

Density Workshop

On May 12, 2021, the Town held a virtual Rural Main Street Density Game Workshop. This presentation focused on educating residents on what different densities look like. This workshop was interactive and included a "Guess the Density" game. Examples were also provided to show what different densities can look like and how higher densities can be achieved while maintaining rural character. Emphasis was placed on looking at densities around 20 units per acre.

Public Hearings

The Town held hearings Public Hearings on August 3, 2021 with the Planning Commission and August 17, 2021 with the Town Council.

Public Comment

The Town received ongoing public comments during the drafting of the Housing Element which was made available on the Town's website and will be included as an appendix to the 2020 General Plan. All comments received were considered and used to inform the assessment of fair housing issues and goals, policies, and programs were included and/or revised to incorporate the feedback received.

Noticing of the Draft Housing Element

During the preparation of this Housing Element update, public input was actively encouraged in a variety of ways. The element was posted to the Town's website, and a hard copy was available for review at the Planning Department counter.

The Draft Housing Element was released on April 22, 2021 for review and comment. The draft was made available on the Town's website and was noticed to residents through the same methods as the Planning Commission and Town Council meetings. Additional direct noticing was sent to local housing advocate groups.

Community Profile

The Town of Loomis (Town) is a small, semi-rural community located in rapidly urbanizing western Placer County in California's Central Valley. Incorporated in 1984, Loomis is approximately 25 miles northeast of the City of Sacramento, along Interstate 80 (I-80). Loomis is in the western portion of the Loomis Basin, an 80-square-mile area of the Placer County foothills. Loomis maintains a distinct small-town, semi-rural character through large residential lots with active agricultural activities, rural roads, equestrian trails, a compact downtown "village," and preservation of historic structures.

I-80, traversing northeast through the center of Loomis, divides the town into two distinct areas. The area north of I-80 contains existing retail, office, and industrial development, as well as higher-density residential development that is bound by larger, semi-rural residential lots. The area south of I-80 is rural and residential in character but contains zoning for a large tourist shopping area between the freeway and Secret Ravine. Local landowners maintain vocational agricultural activities on small ranches, including the raising of farm animals. Higher-density residential development is concentrated near the Taylor Road commercial corridor, per the Town's "core-concept" of development.

This Community Profile section focuses on demographic information, including population trends, ethnicity, age, household composition, income, employment, housing characteristics, housing needs by income, and housing needs for special segments of the population. This section outlines the characteristics of the community and identifies those characteristics that may impact housing need and availability.

Data Sources

In preparing the Housing Element, various sources of information were used. The Town relied on the US Census, American Community Survey (ACS), California Department of Finance, California Employment Development Department, Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) preapproved data packet, and other available local sources.

The US Census, which is completed every 10 years, is an important source of information for the Community Profile. It provides the most reliable and in-depth data for demographic characteristics of a locality. The ACS is conducted by the US Census Bureau and provides estimates of numerous housing-related indicators based on samples averaged over a five-year period. The Community Profile reflects the 2014–2018 ACS data as the 2015–2019 ACS and 2020 Census data were not available at the time of this Housing Element update.

The California Department of Finance is another source of valuable data and provides more current data. However, the Department of Finance does not provide the depth of information that can be found in the US Census Bureau reports. The California Employment Development Department provides employee and industry data and projections that are more specific than what is often available through the US Census. Whenever possible, Department of Finance or Employment Development Department data and other local sources were used in the Housing Needs Assessment to provide the most current profile of the community.

Because of the difference in data sources, some figures (e.g., population or the number of households) may vary slightly in different sections. Additionally, the sum of figures may not equal the total due to rounding.

Population Characteristics

Population

During the 2000s, Loomis had a low average annual growth rate (AAGR) of 0.3 percent but has since seen an increase to 0.7 percent (as of 2020). As **Table 1** shows, the population of Loomis increased by approximately 7.1 percent between 2010 and 2020 from 6,430 to 6,888 people. In comparison, Placer County's total population increased by approximately 15.9 percent between 2010 and 2020 from 348,432 to 403,711 people. The population of Loomis in 2020 represents approximately 1.7 percent of the 403,711 people in Placer County.

TABLE 1: POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS

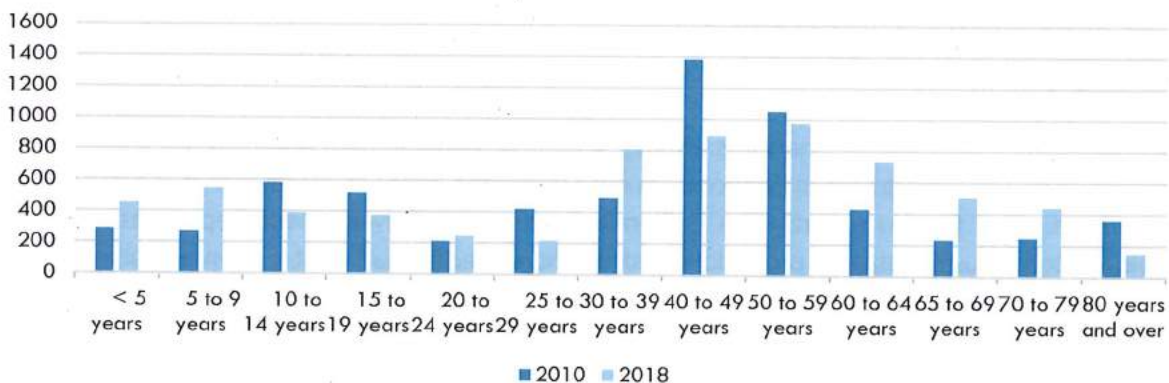
Year	Population	Percent Increase	AAGR
2010	6,430	—	-
2015	6,646	3.4%	0.7%
2020	6,888	3.6%	0.7%

Source: California Department of Finance, 2020

Age

Figure 1 illustrates the age distribution in Loomis for 2010 and 2018. The chart indicates an overall increase in the average age of residents since 2010. The population shifted such that a greater portion of individuals fell into the 60 to 64 and 65 to 69 age groups in 2020 than in 2010 (a 71.1 percent increase and 118 percent increase, respectively). Decreases in population were greatest for the 25 to 29 age group, at a 48.1 percent decrease.

FIGURE 1: 2010 AND 2018 AGE DISTRIBUTION



Source: 2006-2010 and 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Race and Ethnicity

As shown in **Table 2**, Loomis was predominately white at 90.1 percent of the total population in 2018, consistent with 91.0 percent in 2010. The Asian population represented 2.1 percent of the total population in Loomis in 2018, down from 5.2 percent in 2010. The Hispanic population represented 6.9 percent of the total population in Loomis in 2018, an increase from 4.2 percent in 2010.

TABLE 2: RACE/ETHNICITY

Race	2010	2018
White alone	91.0%	90.1%
Black or African American alone	0.2%	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.0%	0.0%
Asian alone	5.2%	2.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.0%	0.0%
Some other race alone	1.6%	1.1%
Two or more races	2.0%	6.4%
Ethnicity		
Not Hispanic or Latino	95.8%	93.1%
Hispanic or Latino	4.2%	6.9%

Source: 2006-2010 and 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Household Characteristics

Household Type and Size

A household refers to the people occupying a home, such as a family, a single person, or unrelated persons living together. Family households often prefer single-family homes or condominiums to accommodate children, and nonfamily households generally occupy smaller apartments or condominiums.

Table 3 displays household composition as reported by the 2014–2018 ACS. In the Town of Loomis, families made up 65.1 percent of all households, and 43.7 percent of all families had children under 18 years of age. Placer County had a slightly higher percentage of families (70.0 percent of all households) and families with children under 18 (45.8 percent of families).

TABLE 3: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Jurisdiction	Total Households	Average Household Size (people)	Percentage of Total Households		
			Families	Families with Children Under 18	Nonfamilies
Town of Loomis	2,605	2.58	1,695 (65.1%)	740 (28.4%)	910 (34.9%)
Placer County	140,661	2.67	98,332 (70.0%)	45,011 (32.0%)	42,329 (30.1%)

Source: 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Household size is also an important factor in determining the size of housing units needed within a jurisdiction. In the Town of Loomis, "large" households containing five or more persons represented 7.1 percent of all households in 2018 (see Table 4). This was a decrease from 12.4 percent of households in 2010. "Small" households with one or two persons represented 62.2 percent of all households. Households with one person were the fastest-growing household size between 2010 and 2018, increasing from 19.2 percent in 2010 to 23.0 percent in 2018. This would indicate a growing demand for smaller housing units with one to two bedrooms.

TABLE 4: HOUSEHOLD SIZE (2018)

Household Size	Town of Loomis		Placer County	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
1-person	598	23.0%	34,612	24.6%
2-person	1,020	39.2%	51,134	36.4%
3-person	474	18.2%	20,967	14.9%
4-person	327	12.6%	20,784	14.8%
5+ person	186	7.1%	13,164	9.4%
Total Households	2,605	100.0%	140,661	100.0%

Source: SACOG Data Packet, 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Overcrowding

An overcrowded housing unit, defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, is one in which there are more than 1.0 persons per room (excluding bathrooms and kitchens). A severely overcrowded housing unit is defined as more than 1.5 persons per room.

As seen in Table 5, overcrowding is not a significant issue in Loomis. According to 2014–2018 ACS data, there were 17 (0.7 percent) overcrowded households. No households were classified as severely overcrowded. These figures are lower than Placer County, with 1.8 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively.

TABLE 5: OVERCROWDING BY TENURE

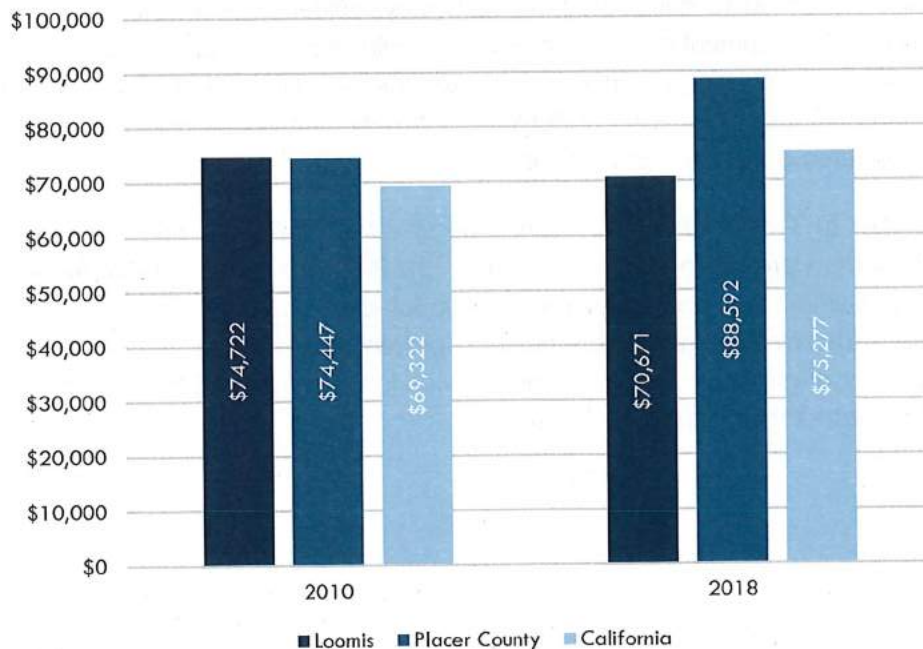
Persons per Room	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Total Households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.00 or fewer	1,838	99.1%	750	100.0%	2,588	99.3%
1.01 to 1.50	17	0.9%	0	0.0%	17	0.7%
1.51 or more	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	1,855	100.0%	750	100.0%	2,605	100.0%

Source: 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Household Income

In 2010, the median income in Loomis was higher than that of both Placer County and the State. However, by 2018, the median income in Loomis had declined while that of both Placer County and the State had increased, leaving Loomis with a lower median income than both. According to the 2014–2018 ACS, median household income in Loomis was \$70,671, a decrease of 5.4 percent since 2010, compared to \$88,592 for Placer County (19.0 percent increase) and \$75,277 for the State of California (8.6 percent increase). See Figure 2 for median household income.

FIGURE 2: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Source: 2010 Census, 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Extremely Low-Income Households

Per State of California Housing and Community Development Department (HCD) guidelines, 50 percent of the Town's very-low-income RHNA number qualifies as extremely low income. Therefore, the Town is estimating that of the 117 very low-income housing units, 58 units will count towards extremely low-income households.

Extremely low-income households earn 30 percent or less of the area median family income (HAMFI). Median income in Loomis was \$70,671 in 2020. This results in a median income of \$21,201 or less for extremely low-income households. Of the 2,570 occupied units (2013–2017 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy [CHAS]), 60 renter-occupied households and 230 owner-occupied households (approximately 11.3 percent of all occupied households) had household incomes less than 30 percent of the area median household income and were considered extremely low-income households.

Extremely low-income households tend to encounter housing problems such as overpaying, overcrowding, and/or accessibility issues because of their limited incomes. Most extremely low-income households will reside in rental housing and typically rely on public assistance, such as social security or disability insurance. To address the need for extremely low-income housing, the Town has included **Program 4**. Additionally, the Town will formalize permitting single-room occupancy units, in compliance with Government Code Section 65583(c)(1) (**Program 5**).

Overpayment

Although standards applied to gauge housing costs vary, guidelines from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) specify a household should not spend more than 30 percent of household income on housing and housing-related expenses. Households that pay more than 30 percent of income on housing cost are considered cost burdened, while households that pay 50 percent or more are considered extremely cost burdened.

According to the 2013–2017 CHAS, 195 renter-occupied households and 505 owner-occupied households in Loomis were overpaying for housing in the 2013–2017 period (**Table 6**). Among renter households, overpayment was particularly problematic for lower-income households. Of 195 renter-occupied households overpaying for housing, 61.5 percent (120 households) were lower-income. Similarly, 45 percent of owner-occupied households with low incomes (185 households) were paying more than 50 percent of their income for housing.

TABLE 6: HOUSING OVERPAYMENT BY INCOME CATEGORY

Total Household Characteristics	Number	Percent of Total Households
Total occupied units (households)	2,570	100.0%
Total renter households	760	29.6%
Total owner households	1,810	70.4%
Total lower-income (0–80% of HAMFI) households	725	28.2%
Lower-income renters (0–80%)	160	6.2%
Lower-income owners (0–80%)	565	22.0%
Extremely low-income renters (0–30%)	60	2.3%
Extremely low-income owners (0–30%)	230	8.9%
Lower-income households paying more than 50%	220	8.6%
Lower-income renter households severely overpaying	40	1.6%
Lower-income owner households severely overpaying	185	7.2%
Extremely low income (ELI) (0–30%)	70	2.7%
ELI renter households severely overpaying	40	1.6%
ELI owner households severely overpaying	35	1.4%
Income between 30%–50%	110	4.3%
Income between 50%–80%	40	1.6%
Lower-income households paying more than 30%	450	17.5%
Lower-income renter households overpaying	120	4.7%
Lower-income owner households overpaying	335	13.0%
Extremely low income (0–30%)	90	3.5%
Income between 30%-50%	200	7.8%
Income between 50% -80%	160	6.2%
Total Households Overpaying	695	27.0%
Total Renter Households Overpaying	195	7.6%
Total Owner Households Overpaying	505	19.6%

Source: 2013-2017 CHAS Data Book

Employment

Loomis has a small employment base, with an employed labor force of 2,978. The largest employment industries in 2018 were education and healthcare, retail, and construction (see Table 7). Transportation and warehousing; professional, scientific, management, and waste management services; and education and healthcare services were the fastest-growing employment industries between 2010 and 2018. The greatest decrease was seen in the art, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services; wholesale trade; public administration; and information industries.

According to the 2014–2018 ACS, there were 5,266 people age 16 or over in Loomis eligible for work. Of those, approximately half, or 2,978, were in the labor force. The mean travel time to work in 2018 was 27.6 minutes. Both employed residents and commute estimates are consistent with Placer County and California State levels.

TABLE 7: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Total	Percent	Percent Change from 2010
Educational services, and healthcare and social assistance	775	26.0%	32.7%
Construction	403	13.5%	-20.8%
Retail trade	532	17.9%	11.3%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	184	6.2%	-41.0%
Manufacturing	242	8.1%	-18.0%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	47	1.6%	-80.7%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	346	11.6%	46.6%
Wholesale trade	39	1.3%	-74.8%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	168	5.6%	64.7%
Information	14	0.5%	-65.9%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	0.0%	0.0%
Other services, except public administration	154	5.2%	5.5%
Public administration	74	2.5%	-67.3%
Total	2,978	100.0%	-10.5%

Source: 2010 and 2014–2018 American Community Survey

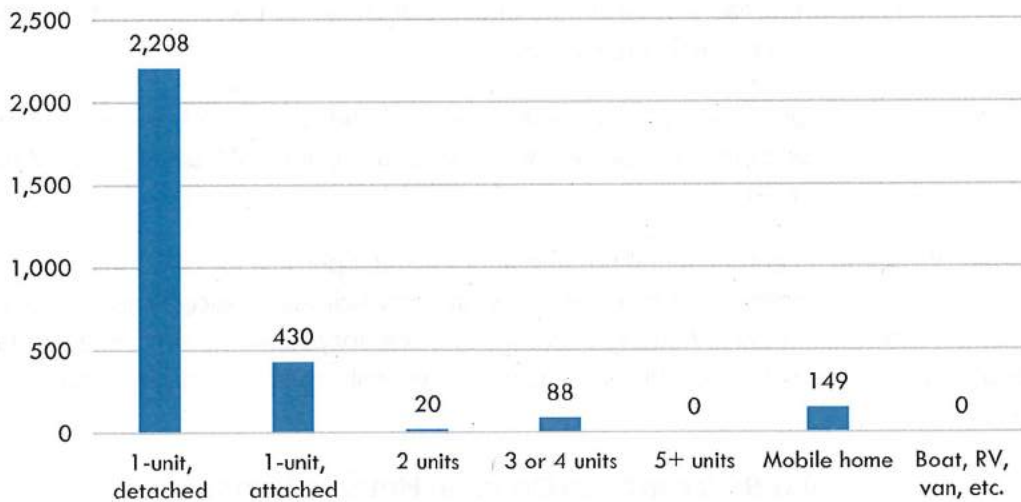
Housing Stock Characteristics

Housing Type

HCD defines a housing unit as a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

There were 2,895 dwelling units in Loomis according to the 2014–2018 ACS. This represents a 17.4-percent increase (430 units) from the 2,465 units identified in 2010. As shown in **Figure 3**, single-family detached homes made up 76.3 percent of all housing units in Loomis in 2018. Single-family attached units were the second-largest category, approximately 14.9 percent. The remaining housing types combined made up approximately 8.9 percent of the total housing units, of which, mobile homes comprise approximately 5.1 percent.

FIGURE 3: HOUSING UNIT BY TYPES



Source: 2014–2018 American Community Survey

Housing Tenure

Approximately 71 percent of households in Loomis in 2018 were owner-occupied, a 6-percent decrease from 2010 (see Table 8). The Town of Loomis experienced a significant increase in the number of renters from 522 renters in 2010 to 750 in 2018, approximately a 43-percent increase.

TABLE 8: HOUSING TENURE

Tenure	2010		2018		Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	
Owner-Occupied	1,982	79.2%	1,855	71.2%	-6.4%
Renter-Occupied	522	20.8%	750	28.8%	43.7%
Total	2,504	100.0%	2,605	100.0%	4.0%

Source: 2006-2010 and 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Vacancy Rate

Approximately 90.0 percent (2,605 units) of the total housing units in Loomis in 2018 were designated as occupied, with 10.0 percent (290 units) vacant (see Table 9). The Town of Loomis had a lower vacancy rate than Placer County, which had a vacancy rate of approximately 13.1 percent, but higher than the State of California's vacancy rate of 8.6 percent in 2018.

Of the 290 vacant units in Loomis, 14.2 percent were rental units and 0.7 percent were ownership units. Of the 2,605 occupied housing units, 71.2 percent were owner occupied (1,855 units) and 28.8 percent (750 units) were renter occupied.

Vacancy rates of 5 to 6 percent for rental housing and 1.5 to 2.0 percent for ownership housing are generally considered to be optimum. A higher vacancy rate may indicate an excess supply of units and a softer market, and result in lower housing prices. A lower vacancy rate may indicate a shortage of housing and high competition for available housing, which generally leads to higher housing prices and diminished affordability.

TABLE 9: VACANT AND OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

	2010		2018		Percent Change
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
Total Housing Units	2,613	100.0%	2,895	100.0%	10.8%
Occupied Housing Units	2,504	95.8%	2,605	90.0%	4.0%
Vacant Housing Units	109	4.2%	290	10.0%	166.1%
Homeowner Vacancy Rate	0.7%	n/a	0.7%	n/a	n/a
Rental Vacancy Rate	0.0%	n/a	14.2%	n/a	n/a

Source: 2006-2010 and 2014-2018 American Community Survey

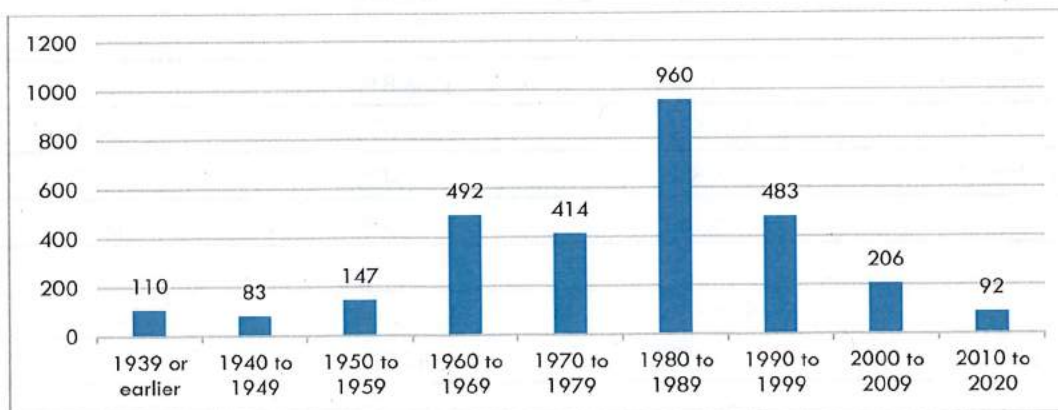
Housing Conditions

Age is one measure of housing stock conditions and a factor for determining the need for rehabilitation. Without proper maintenance, housing units deteriorate over time. Thus, units that are older are more likely to need major repairs (e.g., a new roof or plumbing). Generally, houses 30 years and older are considered aged and are more likely to require major or minor repairs. In addition, older houses may not be built to current standards for fire and earthquake safety.

When looking at the age of the housing stock and the possible need for rehabilitation, the Town considered several sources. According to the 2014-2018 ACS and as shown in **Figure 4**, almost one-quarter, 23.8 percent, of the total housing stock in Loomis was built since 1990. The remaining 76.2 percent of the housing stock was built prior to 1990 (30 years or older). The Town also hosted an online survey in March 2021 regarding housing preferences and barriers to housing for residents of Loomis. One of the questions was for respondents to rate the physical condition of their home. Based on the responses, 57 percent of residents selected that their home was not in need of rehabilitation, 35 percent selected that their home needs minor maintenance (peeling paint, chipped stucco), and 9 percent selected that their home was in need of major repairs (plumbing, roof replacement, windows). Last, the Town looked at median home values (\$527,450) and the median income of Loomis residents (\$70,671), which assumed that current property owners are most likely completing ongoing maintenance and repairs to maintain the values of their homes. So while the ACS reported that three quarters of the homes in Loomis are in need of rehabilitation due to age, the survey data, home values, and resident incomes suggest that a more accurate percentage of housing in need of rehabilitation is estimated to be 25 to 30 percent.

To assist residents with rehabilitation needs and to monitor housing conditions, the Town has included **Program 17** and **18**. **Program 17** states that the Town will seek funding to provide housing rehabilitation loans and weatherization services for all residents. This program would target areas of concentrated poverty or overpayment. extremely low-, very low- and low-income households. **Program 18** states that the Town will establish a code compliance mechanism that effectively uses funding resources, efficiently ensures safe homes, and avoids displacement.

FIGURE 4: YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT



Source: 2014-2018 American Community Survey, Department of Finance E-5 Report, 2020

Housing Cost and Affordability

One of the major barriers to housing availability is the cost of housing. To provide housing to all economic levels in the community, a wide variety of housing opportunities at various prices should be made available. Housing affordability is dependent on income and housing costs.

Housing affordability is based on the relationship between household income and housing expenses. According to HUD and HCD, housing is considered "affordable" if the monthly housing cost does not exceed more than 30 percent of a household's gross income.

Housing Affordability

Table 10 lists affordable rental and home sale prices for Placer County, including Loomis residents, within the HCD-established income categories based on household size as of 2020. Extremely low-income households with an annual income of up to \$26,600 for a four-person household could afford a monthly rent of \$655, or to purchase a home priced at approximately \$163,529. A four-person, very low-income household with an annual income of \$43,150 annually and could afford a monthly rent of \$1,079 or to purchase a home priced at no more than \$269,335. A low-income household with an annual income of \$69,050 could afford a monthly rent of \$1,726 or a home priced at \$430,998. A moderate-income household with an annual income of \$103,550 could afford a monthly rent of \$2,589 or a home priced at approximately \$646,341.

TABLE 10: AFFORDABLE RENTS AND HOUSING PRICES, 2020

Income Group	HCD Income Limit	Maximum Affordable Price¹	
		Own²	Rent
Extremely Low			
One Person	\$18,150	\$113,289	\$454
Two Person	\$20,750	\$129,518	\$519
Three Person	\$23,350	\$145,747	\$584
Four Person	\$26,200	\$163,536	\$655
Very Low			
One Person	\$30,250	\$188,815	\$756
Two Person	\$24,550	\$215,655	\$864
Three Person	\$38,850	\$242,495	\$971
Four Person	\$43,150	\$269,335	\$1,079
Low			
One Person	\$48,350	\$301,792	\$1,209
Two Person	\$55,250	\$344,861	\$1,381
Three Person	\$62,150	\$387,929	\$1,554
Four Person	\$69,050	\$430,998	\$1,726
Moderate			

Income Group	HCD Income Limit	Maximum Affordable Price ¹	
		Own ²	Rent
One Person	\$72,500	\$452,532	\$1,813
Two Person	\$82,850	\$517,135	\$2,071
Three Person	\$93,200	\$581,738	\$2,330
Four Person	\$103,550	\$646,341	\$2,589

Notes:

1. Based on households allocating 30% of their monthly earnings toward housing costs.

2. Based on a conventional 30-year loan with 3 percent interest and a 5 percent down payment.

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development 2020 State Income Limits

Sales Prices

Table 11 shows median sale prices for homes in Loomis and the surrounding communities of Rocklin, Newcastle, Lincoln, and Auburn, based on sale data in the second half of 2020 (July through December). While these prices are a snapshot in time, they suggest that homes within the Town of Loomis are sold at prices similar to surrounding communities.

TABLE 11: MEDIAN SALES PRICES FOR LOOMIS AND SURROUNDING AREAS, 2020

Jurisdiction	Median Sales Price
Loomis ¹	\$527,450
Rocklin	\$578,000
Newcastle	\$653,000
Lincoln	\$489,000
Auburn	\$582,000

Note:

1. Includes 88 sales within Loomis town limits.

Source: Redfin.com, 2020

Rental Prices

Table 12 shows the median asking prices for rental apartments and houses, by bedroom, in Loomis, as listed in December 2020. Online classified sites Craigslist, Zillow, Realtor.com, Hotpads, and Rent.com were used to sample available units to identify a monthly median rent based on number of bedrooms. However, the low-vacancy rate in Loomis presented a challenge when trying to identify a true range of rental rates, particularly for two-bedroom units, as no units of this size were advertised on any of the rental sites.

TABLE 12: RENTAL RATES, DECEMBER 2020

Jurisdiction	Median Rental Price			
	1-bedroom	2-bedroom	3-bedroom	4-bedroom
Loomis	\$1,850	—	\$2,500	\$3,495
Rocklin	\$1,465	\$1,826	\$2,295	\$2,845
Lincoln	\$1,185	\$2,149	\$2,173	\$2,395
Auburn	\$2,048	\$1,723	\$2,395	—

— denotes data not available

Sources: Zillow.com, Craigslist, Realtor.com, Hotpads.com, Rent.com, December 29, 2020

Fair Market Rents

HUD sets fair market rents (FMRs) to ensure that a sufficient supply of rental housing is available to program participants. To accomplish this objective, FMRs must be both high enough to permit a selection of units and neighborhoods and low enough to serve as many low-income families as possible. The level at which FMRs are set is expressed as a percentile point within the rent distribution of standard-quality rental housing units. The current definition used is the 40th percentile rent: the dollar amount below which 40 percent of the standard-quality rental housing units are rented. HUD's FMRs are gross rent estimates that include shelter rent plus the cost of all tenant-paid utilities, except telephones, cable or satellite television service, and internet service.

Table 13 contains the FMRs for the 95650-zip code of the Sacramento–Arden–Arcade–Roseville, California, Metro FMR Area, which includes Loomis, for 2020. As of December 2020, Loomis only had three-bedroom units for rent that were below HUD's FMRs.

TABLE 13: FISCAL YEAR 2020 FINAL FMRs BY UNIT BEDROOMS

Zip Code	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	4-Bedroom
95650	\$1,330	\$1,680	\$2,420	\$2,950

Source: HUD Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA Metro FMR Area, FY2020 FMR for all bedroom units

Assisted Housing Units

There are no state or federally subsidized housing units in Loomis and, therefore, no existing assisted housing units "at-risk" of reverting to market rates.

Qualified Entities

Should the Town have assisted units in the future, HCD provides a list of qualified entities that are known as being interested in acquiring at-risk units and maintaining affordability for the life of the structure; in Placer County these organizations include: Volunteers of America National Services, ROEM Development Corporation, Rural California Housing Corporation, ACLC Inc., Eskaton Properties Inc., and Affordable Housing Foundation

Special Housing Group Needs

To provide adequate housing for all people, a community must consider dwelling needs of special needs groups including lower-income workers, senior citizens, female heads of households, large families, disabled persons, the homeless, and farmworkers. Shelter requirements of these special groups may point to a need for housing that is more "accessible," larger or smaller, secure, and/or more affordable.

Lower-Income Workers

Lower-income workers are those that earn an annual wage within the extremely low-, very low-, and low-income categories identified in **Table 10**. This group has been identified as a special needs group in the Town of Loomis as they may have a harder time finding affordable housing in the town. The California Employment Development Department (EDD) releases annual employment and wage data at the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) level that identifies the mean annual wage by occupation. Placer County falls in the Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade MSA, which includes data for Placer, El Dorado, Sacramento, and Yolo County. While this data presents a mean annual wage, some individuals with these occupations may earn more or less; therefore, these are examples of the types of occupations that lower-income residents of Loomis may have but is not exclusive. The EDD does not identify any occupations in the Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade MSA that earn an income that falls in the extremely low-income category for a full-time job (up to \$18,150 for a single-person household and up to \$26,200 for a four-person household as show in **Table 10**). However, if an individual is head of household for a household of 4 and has an occupation as a fast food or counter worker, or home health and personal care aide, they are on the verge of the extremely low-income category.

The data included in **Table 14** suggests that extremely low-income residents may rely on part-time employment or a fixed source of income such as Social Security. Extremely low-income residents are discussed further in the Housing Characteristics section of the Community Profile in this Housing Element. **Table 14** includes a sample of occupations that earn a mean annual wage in the very low- and low-income categories according to EDD. As presented in **Table 6**, approximately 28.2 percent of households in Loomis are considered lower-income, including extremely low-, very low-, and low-income.

TABLE 14: LOWER-INCOME OCCUPATIONS BY INDIVIDUAL INCOME

Occupation	Mean Annual Wage
Very Low-Income	\$18,151 - \$30,250
Fast Food and Counter Workers	\$27,647
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	\$27,925
Childcare Workers	\$29,130
Low-Income	\$30,251 - \$48,350

Occupation	Mean Annual Wage
Manicurists and Pedicurists	\$30,274
Waiters and Waitresses	\$30,696
Retail Salesperson	\$31,927
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	\$37,975
Nursing Assistants	\$40,523

Source: California Employment Development Department, 2020

Note: This data represents a sample of occupations that Loomis residents may have. A complete list of occupations and wage data for Placer County is available on EDD's website.

1 Seniors

2 According to the 2014–2018 ACS, approximately 16.3 percent of the population (1,103 persons) are
3 senior residents (65 years or older). Additionally, in 2018, there were 715 senior-headed households in
4 Loomis, as shown in Table 15. This accounts for approximately 27.4 percent of the total households in
5 Loomis, a 29.3 percent increase from 2010 (553 households, 23.4 percent). Loomis has a slightly smaller
6 proportion of senior households compared to that of Placer County (32.4 percent).

7 Senior households on a fixed or limited income might need more affordable housing options. In Loomis,
8 11.8 percent of seniors are living below the poverty level.

9 **TABLE 15: HOUSEHOLDERS BY TENURE BY AGE**

Household	Owners	Renters	Total
Occupied Households	1,855	750	2,605
Senior Households	642	73	715
65–74 years	312	73	385
75–84 years	311	0	311
85-plus years	19	0	19

Source: 2014–2018 American Community Survey

10 Additionally, seniors may have limited mobility, disabilities, or health problems that create an additional
11 need for special housing.

12 In Loomis, there are several existing housing opportunities and programs available to assist seniors. The
13 Senior Care Villa of Loomis and the King Road Care Home each have capacity for six senior residents
14 in Loomis. Additionally, Placer County provides programs and living assistance to seniors, including
15 Seniors First, which provides Meals on Wheels, transportation to daily errands or medical appointments,
16 friendly visitors, information, and Housing Placement Assistance.

17

Female-Headed Households

Government Code Section 65583(a)(7) identifies families with female heads of households as a group that may have special housing needs and requires the Town to analyze the housing needs of these households. Female-headed households are households led by a single female with one or more children under the age of 18 at home. These households' living expenses generally take up a larger share of income than is the case in two-parent households. Therefore, finding affordable, decent, and safe housing is often more difficult for female-headed households. Additionally, female-headed households have special needs involving access to daycare or childcare, healthcare, and other supportive services.

According to the 2014–2018 ACS, there were 161 female-headed family households in Loomis (6.2 percent of total families) in 2018, of which, 77 percent had children under 18 years of age (see **Table 16**). Thirty-nine percent (63) of female households were owner occupied. The remaining 98 households were renter occupied. According to the 2014–2018 ACS, there were no female-headed households living below the poverty level in Loomis, while 25.2 percent of female-headed households in Placer County were living below the poverty level. In Placer County, 8.8 percent of households were headed by a female in 2018. Forty-eight percent of these households had children under the age of 18.

TABLE 16: FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

	Total	Percent
Total Households	2,605	100.0%
Family Households	1,695	65.1%
Female Householder - no husband present ¹	161	6.2%
Owner-Occupied	63	39.1%
Renter-Occupied	98	60.9%
Children Under 18	124	77.0%
Below Poverty Level	0	0.0%

Source: 2014-2018 American Community Survey

¹ Census data reported for the 2014-2018 ACS and earlier reports the presence of a husband or wife, the data sets dated 2015 – 2019 and later, identify this category as spouse. For the purpose of consistency, the Town has used the 2014- 2018 ACS data set.

Large Households

Large households (defined as five or more persons) may have specific needs due to income levels and housing stock constraints. In 2018, there were 186 households (7.1 percent of all occupied households) with five or more people. **Table 17** shows that nearly 90 percent of large households were owner-occupied, with the remaining 20 households occupied by renters. In Placer County, 9.4 percent of households were classified as large, with approximately 72.4 percent occupied by homeowners. As stated previously, overcrowding is not a significant issue in Loomis.

TABLE 17: LARGE HOUSEHOLDS

Household Size	Owner		Renter		Total
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
1-4 Person Household	1,689	91.1%	1,393	97.3%	3,082
5+ Person Household	166	8.9%	20	2.7%	186
Total	1,855	100%	750	100.0%	2,605

Source: 2014-2018 American Community Survey

Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities have special housing needs because of employment and income challenges; need for accessible, affordable, and appropriate housing; and higher healthcare costs associated with disability. A disability is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as a physical, mental, or emotional condition that lasts over a long period of time and makes it difficult to live independently.

Living arrangements of disabled persons depend on severity of disability. Many disabled persons live in their own home, in an independent situation, or with other family members. The U.S. Census collects data for several categories of disability. The ACS defines six aspects of disability: hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living.

- Hearing difficulty: deafness or serious difficulty hearing
- Vision difficulty: blindness or serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses
- Cognitive difficulty: serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition
- Ambulatory difficulty: serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs
- Self-care difficulty: difficulty dressing or bathing (Activities of Daily Living [ADL])

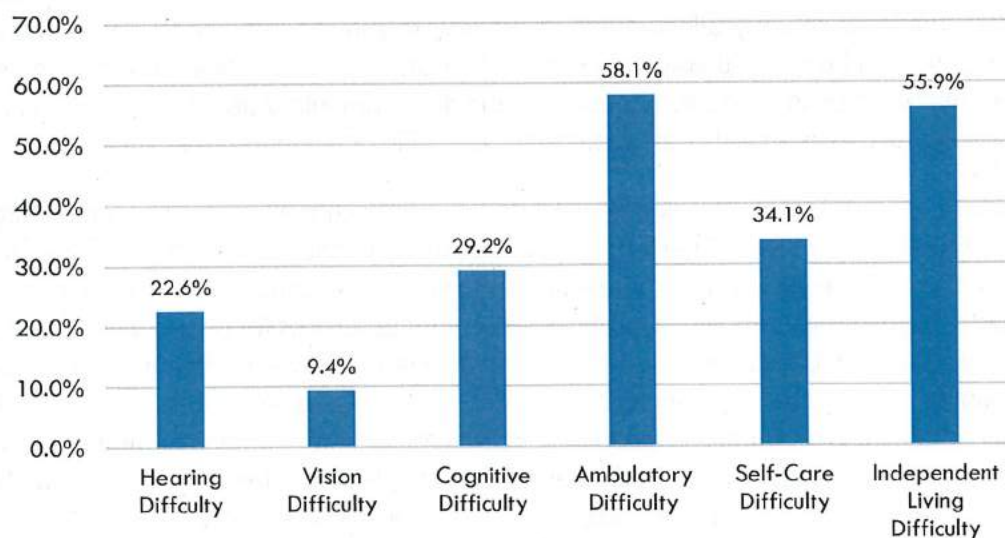
Independent living difficulty: difficulty doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition. In 2018, 637 persons (9.5 percent of the total population) in Loomis had a disability. As shown in Table 18, of these residents, 22.6 percent (144 persons) had hearing difficulty, 9.4 percent (60 persons) had vision difficulty, 29.2 percent (186 persons) had cognitive difficulty, 58.1 percent (370 persons) had ambulatory difficulty, 34.1 percent (217 persons) had difficulty with self-care, and 55.9 percent (356 persons) had difficulty living independently. A single person may have more than one difficulty. In Placer County, 10.7 percent of the population had a disability.

TABLE 18: PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BY DISABILITY TYPE

	Total	Percent of Total Population
Total Population	6,735	100.0%
Population with a Disability	637	9.5%
Total Disabilities for Ages 0-64	965	14.3%
Hearing Difficulty	105	1.6%
Vision Difficulty	16	0.2%
Cognitive Difficulty	167	2.5%
Ambulatory Difficulty	265	3.9%
Self-Care Difficulty	177	2.6%
Independent Living Difficulty	235	3.5%
Total Disabilities for Ages 65 and Over	368	5.5%
Hearing Difficulty	39	0.6%
Vision Difficulty	44	0.7%
Cognitive Difficulty	19	0.3%
Ambulatory Difficulty	105	1.6%
Self-Care Difficulty	40	0.6%
Independent Living Difficulty	121	1.8%

Source: 2014-2018 American Community Survey

FIGURE 5: PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY



Source: 2014-2018 American Community Survey

1 While the figures provided by the ACS can help identify housing issues for the disabled population, not
2 all disabilities necessitate the need for accessible (based on Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA]
3 standards) or low-income housing.

4 Disabled residents have different housing needs depending on the nature and severity of the disability.
5 Physically disabled persons generally require modifications to housing, such as: wheelchair ramps,
6 elevators or lifts, wide doorways, accessible cabinetry, modified fixtures and appliances, etc. If the
7 handicap prevents the person from operating a vehicle, then proximity to services and access to public
8 transportation are also important. People with severe or mental disabilities may also require supportive
9 housing, nursing facilities, or care facilities. If the physical disability prevents individuals from working or
10 limits their income, then cost of housing and related modifications can increase. Many disabled people
11 rely solely on Social Security Income, which is insufficient for market-rate housing.

12 Chapter 13.39 of the Town's Zoning Code establishes a reasonable accommodation request procedure
13 for individuals with disabilities. The Reasonable Accommodation Ordinance provides a process for
14 individuals with disabilities to make requests for reasonable accommodation regarding relief from the
15 various land use; zoning; or rules, policies, practices and/or procedures of the Town. An analysis of
16 housing constraints for residents with disabilities is included in the Housing Constraints section.

17 **Developmental Disabilities**

18 According to Section 4512 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, "developmental disability" means a
19 disability that originates before an individual attains 18 years of age, continues, or can be expected to
20 continue, indefinitely, and constitutes a substantial disability for that individual. It includes intellectual
21 disabilities, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism. This term also includes disabling conditions found to
22 be closely related to intellectual disability or to require treatment similar to that required for individuals
23 with intellectual disabilities but does not include other conditions that are solely physical in nature. Many
24 developmentally disabled persons can live and work independently within a conventional housing
25 environment. More severely disabled individuals require a group living environment where supervision
26 is provided. The most severely affected individuals may require an institutional environment where
27 medical attention and physical therapy are provided. Because developmental disabilities exist before
28 adulthood, the first issue in supportive housing for the developmentally disabled is transition from the
29 person's living situation as a child to an appropriate level of independence as an adult.

30 The California Department of Developmental Services (DDS) currently provides community based
31 services to approximately 350,000 persons with developmental disabilities and their families through a
32 statewide system of 21 regional centers. The Alta California Regional Center (ACRC) is one of 21 regional
33 centers in the State of California that provides point of entry to services for people with developmental
34 disabilities who reside in Colusa, Yolo, Sutter, Sacramento, Placer, El Dorado, Alpine, Yuba, Nevada, and
35 Sierra Counties. The center is a private, non-profit community agency that contracts with local
36 businesses to offer a wide range of services to individuals with developmental disabilities and their
37 families. As of 2020, ACRC served approximately 26,000 people across their 10-county area. Based on
38 conversations with ACRC in December 2020, there were approximately 312 residents in Loomis with a
39 developmental disability.

There are a number of housing types appropriate for people living with a development disability: rent subsidized homes, licensed and unlicensed single-family homes, low-income housing, Section 8 vouchers, special programs for home purchase, HUD housing, and Senate Bill (SB) 962 homes. The design of housing-accessibility modifications, proximity to services and transit, and availability of group living opportunities represent the types of considerations important in serving this need group. Incorporating 'barrier-free' design in all, new multifamily housing (as required by California and Federal Fair Housing laws) is especially important to provide the widest range of choices for disabled residents. Special consideration should also be given to affordability of housing, as people with disabilities may be living on a fixed income. The Town has included **Program 19** to coordinate with service providers for individuals with developmental disabilities and ensure there is adequate supportive housing to meet residents' needs.

Persons Experiencing Homelessness

In January 2020, the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras conducted a Point-in-Time (PIT) survey of homeless individuals in Loomis. At the time of the count, only one homeless individual was identified, and it is estimated that there is only one homeless individual on any given day in Loomis. The single homeless individual counted in the Town of Loomis identified as male and reported having been in Loomis for five years or more.

County-level homelessness data, collected through the PIT count conducted by the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras on the same day as Loomis, counted 744 homeless people across Placer County (see **Table 19**).

TABLE 19: HOMELESSNESS IN PLACER COUNTY

	Total	Percent
Number of Homeless Persons Counted	744	100%
Female	250	37%
Male	430	63%
Children under 18	82	11%
Chronically Homeless	256	34%
Sheltered	340	46%
Unsheltered	404	54%
Self-Identified with Mental Illness	260	35%
Self-Identified with a Substance Abuse Disorder	52	21%
Have Lived in Foster Care or Group Home	14	18%
Fleeing Domestic Violence*	40	16%
Veterans	40	12%

**This category includes those fleeing domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or a stalking situation.*

Source: Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras 2020 Point-in-Time Count Results

1 The primary methods of providing emergency shelter to homeless individuals and families in Placer
2 County are motel voucher programs dispersed through various divisions of Placer County's Health and
3 Human Services (HHS), and several community based organizations. Placer County maintains a Housing
4 Choice Voucher Program (Section 8) and HHS has Adult System of Care Housing Programs that are
5 Permanent Supportive Housing (APSH) and Shelter Plus Care. In addition, organizations such as the
6 Gathering Inn, Sierra Foothill AIDS Foundation, Salvation Army, St. Vincent de Paul, Peace for Families,
7 and the Children's Receiving Home provide emergency housing to certain segments of the homeless
8 population, such as the homeless, foster children, and victims of domestic violence.

9 In accordance with SB 2, emergency shelters are allowed by right, without discretionary review, in the
10 General Commercial (GC) and Central Commercial (CC) districts. Emergency shelters are also allowed
11 with a use permit in the Public/Institutional (PI) districts. Additional information about emergency
12 shelters can be found in the Constraints section of the Housing Element.

13 **Farmworkers**

14 According to the 2017 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,386 farmworkers in Placer County,
15 approximately 45 percent of which are on smaller farms with 10 or fewer workers. There is no land
16 zoned for agricultural uses specifically in the Town of Loomis, though agricultural uses on residential
17 and industrial lands can include crop production, animal keeping, wineries, and more. Additionally, the
18 2020 SACOG Housing Element data packet reported that no farmworkers were identified in the 2014-
19 2018 ACS in the Town of Loomis.

20 Housing for farmworkers must accommodate a wide range of household situations, including nuclear
21 families, extended families, and single-person households. The variety of housing types allowed in
22 Loomis may help facilitate farmworker housing. Single-family dwelling units, accessory dwelling units
23 (ADUs), mobile homes, and mobile home parks. Several commercial zones (CG, CO, and CT) also allow
24 housing at 2 to 10 units per acre and the CC zone allows housing at 15 units per acre in mixed-use
25 projects. Refer to the Housing Constraints section for where these use types are permitted.

26 To further allow for farmworker/employee housing, the Town has included **Program 5** to treat
27 employee/farmworker housing that serves six or fewer persons as a single-family structure and permit
28 this housing type in the same manner as other single-family structures of the same type in the same
29 zone in all zones allowing single-family residential uses. Additionally, employee/farmworker housing
30 consisting of no more than 12 units or 36 beds be treated as an agricultural use and permitted in the
31 same manner as other agricultural uses in the same zone.

1 **Assessment of Fair Housing**

2 Assembly Bill (AB) 686 requires that all housing elements due on or after January 1, 2021 must contain
3 an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) consistent with the core elements of the analysis required by the
4 federal Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Final Rule of July 16, 2015.

5 Under state law, affirmatively further fair housing means "taking meaningful actions, in addition to
6 combatting discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free
7 from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics."

8 There are three parts to this requirement:

- 9 1. Include a program that affirmatively furthers fair housing and promotes housing opportunities
10 throughout the community for protected classes (applies to housing elements beginning
11 January 1, 2019) (**Program 24**).
- 12 2. Conduct an AFH which includes a summary of fair housing issues; an analysis of available
13 federal, state, and local data and local knowledge to identify patterns of segregation or other
14 barriers to fair housing; and an assessment of the contributing factors to fair housing issues.
- 15 3. Prepare the Housing Element land inventory and identification of sites through the lens of
16 affirmatively furthering fair housing.

17 To comply with AB 686, the Town has completed the following outreach and analysis.

18 **Outreach**

19 As discussed in the Public Participation section of this Housing Element, the Town held two open house
20 public workshops, worked closely with a Housing Committee comprised of members of the public,
21 circulated a housing survey, and conducted individual consultations with stakeholders, in addition to
22 the standard public hearing process. Incorporating feedback from community members and service
23 providers representing all socio-economic groups was an integral part of identifying housing needs,
24 preferences, and opportunities for the Housing Element update.

25 The open house events were held in-person on two days in November 2020 and offered residents the
26 opportunity to participate on a weekend and/or a weekday evening, depending on their preference.
27 The events were noticed in the *Loomis News*, the local newspaper, emailed to interested residents, and
28 posted on the Town's social media sites. These events were held before the update was underway and
29 gave residents the opportunity to provide input on their vision and concerns early in the process. Public
30 input received at this event revealed a desire to maintain Loomis' small-town character and concerns
31 about constructing new multifamily housing. Participants had the chance to speak with Town staff
32 during the meeting and were encouraged to fill out comment cards. The Town also encouraged
33 residents to submit comments throughout the update process through the Town's website.

34 The Town also conducted one-on-one consultation meetings with housing advocates, housing and
35 service providers, and community organizations who serve the general public and special needs groups.

1 As with the open house, the purpose of these consultations was to solicit direct feedback on housing
2 needs, barriers to fair and affordable housing, and opportunities for development from all community
3 groups, not just those who are able to attend workshops and public hearings. Stakeholders stressed a
4 need for subsidized housing options, as well as additional rental options to improve access to housing
5 for Housing Choice Voucher holders in Loomis. They also identified the housing shortage for special
6 needs groups and the lack of public support for new development as barriers to fostering an inclusive
7 community.

8 Following the open house, the Town Council appointed 11 community members to a Housing
9 Committee to guide the update process and work with Town staff. Through three meetings and
10 ongoing comment submission, committee members identified a shortage of housing to meet the needs
11 of service providers and special needs groups in Loomis and emphasized a need to encourage and/or
12 require the development of affordable housing and Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) production. The
13 committee passed a motion to recommend that the Town adopt an inclusionary housing ordinance to
14 help meet existing housing needs.

15 The Town also conducted an online survey in March 2021 that was open for 25 days and received 208
16 responses. Through this survey, respondents shared their general opposition to high density housing
17 but were supportive of meeting the needs of underserved populations, including seniors and low-
18 income families. Over 40 percent of respondents were in favor of promoting large-lot single-family
19 development and were opposed to multifamily units. The Town completed extensive outreach during
20 the Housing Element update process in an effort to combat opposition to new housing and incorporate
21 community members' opinions, as reported through the survey, to encourage housing to meet the
22 needs of underserved populations.

23 The feedback received through these varied and extensive outreach efforts was used to inform the
24 Housing Element goals, policies, and programs as well as to inform the assessment of fair housing issues
25 included here. Local feedback was particularly useful in identifying patterns of segregation, as many
26 residents identified a gap in housing and services for special needs groups, particularly seniors and
27 persons with disabilities. The factors that contribute to fair housing that were identified or emphasized
28 through community input are included in Table 20, on Page V-53.

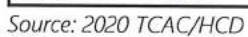
29 **Assessment of Fair Housing Issues**

30 The California Government Code Section 65583 (10)(A)(ii) requires the Town of Loomis to analyze areas
31 of segregation, racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity,
32 and disproportionate housing needs, including displacement risk. Since 2017, the California Tax
33 Allocation Committee (TCAC) and California Department of Housing and Community Development
34 (HCD) have developed annual maps of access to resources such as high paying job opportunities,
35 proficient schools, safe and clean neighborhoods, and other healthy economic, social, and
36 environmental indicators in an effort to provide evidence-based research for policy recommendations.
37 This effort has been dubbed "opportunity mapping" and is available to all jurisdictions to assess access
38 to opportunities within their community. According to the TCAC/HCD2020 Opportunity Areas map, as
39 shown in Figure 6, all of Loomis is considered a "high" or "highest" resource area. There are few other

1 areas in the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) region in which an entire jurisdiction,
2 and immediately adjacent areas that may be reliant on that jurisdiction, are categorized this highly.

3 High and highest resource areas, as determined by TCAC and HCD, are areas with high index scores
4 for a variety of educational, environmental, and economic indicators. Some of these indicators include
5 high levels of employment and close proximity to jobs, access to effective educational opportunities for
6 both children and adults, low concentrations of poverty, and low levels of environmental pollutants,
7 among others. The expansive designation of high resource areas across Loomis is likely a result of
8 strong educational opportunities and environmental indicators, which may further increase
9 employment and income levels as well as foster a healthy community for current and future residents.
10 The Town also individually analyzed several factors, described below, to assess patterns that may further
11 fair housing issues and identify actions to combat them.

12



In addition to the designations provided in **Figure 6**, the Town has conducted an analysis of available data to assess local access to opportunities and indicators of fair housing issues. Data for disability, poverty, and familial status, was available at the census tract level; and data for rates of opportunity areas, overpayment, jobs proximity, and diversity were available at the block group level. The Town has used the most localized level of data available for the analysis.

Patterns of Integration and Segregation

Racial and Ethnic Characteristics

The Town of Loomis has a relatively low rate of diversity with a diversity index of less than 40 across the town (a score of 100 being complete diversity), with approximately 90 percent of residents identifying as non-Hispanic white. Loomis' lack of diversity reflects most of eastern Placer and El Dorado counties, where most rural and semi-rural communities have populations that predominantly identify as white. Unlike these foothill communities, western areas of the SACOG region typically have higher diversity scores. In the City of Sacramento and Yolo and Sutter counties there are areas where a majority of residents identify as Hispanic, in contrast to most of the eastern portion of the region, including Loomis, that is predominantly non-Hispanic white. The level of diversity in Loomis has remained stable over time; many residents of Loomis spend their whole lives in the town, and therefore there has been little change in the past decade. The Town has included **Programs 12** and **25** to encourage a variety of housing types for a range of incomes and household sizes to ensure there are housing opportunities to meet a variety of needs.

As presented in **Table 2**, on Page V-10, 90 percent of the residents of Loomis identify as White, non-Hispanic, indicating a lack of diversity in the Town. To analyze any possible patterns of segregation for the 10 percent of the population that does not identify as White, non-Hispanic, the Town reviewed the four block groups that encompass the town: the Sierra College neighborhood that is bordered on the east by Humphrey Road and Taylor Road; the Sunrise Park neighborhood bordered by Humphrey Road to the west, King Road to the south, and Rippey Road to the east; the Taylor/I-80 neighborhood that stretches the length of town between Taylor Road and I-80, expanding to Rippey Road in the north; and the Barton neighborhood which includes everything south of I-80. Overall, approximately 0.4 percent of Loomis residents identify as Black, however, in the Sierra College neighborhood, the percentage of residents that identify as Black is approximately three times that of the Town overall (1.3 percent). Additionally, less than 0.1 percent of the Town identifies as American Indian or Alaskan Native, but in the Sunrise Park neighborhood, 1.3 percent of the population identifies this way. In the Barton neighborhood, nearly two times the overall percentage of the Town identify as Asian (3.1 percent overall compared to 5.9 percent south of I-80), and in the Sunrise Park neighborhood 14 percent of residents identify as Hispanic compared to 10.4 percent overall. While there are concentrations of residents that identify as certain races, they are not all concentrated in a particular neighborhood or area of town. In all neighborhoods, the percent of residents that identify as White ranges from 79.7 percent (Taylor/I-80) to 82.1 percent (Sunrise Park), indicating that across town, approximately 20 percent of residents are considered minority populations, regardless of which neighborhood they reside in. However, it is important to note that concentration of minority populations are comprised of so few residents that small changes can be reflected as large shifts in the percentage of the population. For example, the

1 concentration of Black residents in the Sierra College neighborhood is 33 residents. If just five more
2 families of four moved into the neighborhood, that would nearly double the concentration of Black
3 residents in this area. Given the size of Loomis' population, the concentrations of minority populations
4 are not significant and do not indicate patterns of segregation based on race.

5 Despite the lack of diversity, Loomis does not have any racially or ethnically concentrated areas of
6 poverty (R/ECAPs). The closest R/ECAPs are in the City of Yuba City to the northwest and the City of
7 Sacramento to the southwest. A R/ECAP is an area in which 50 percent or more of the population
8 identifies as non-white and 40 percent or more of households are earning an income below the federal
9 poverty line. However, as discussed below, approximately 8.6 percent of the population south of I-80
10 earns an income below the federal poverty level, compared to 2.3 percent of the population north of
11 the freeway. While Loomis may not present any patterns of segregation based on concentrations of
12 people of color, the Sunrise Park block group does meet the definition of a racially concentrated area
13 of affluence (RCAA). A RCAA was defined in 2019 in the HUD's Cityscape periodical by Goetz et al. in
14 Racially Concentrated Areas of Affluence: A Preliminary Investigation as a census tract in which 80
15 percent or more of the population is White and has a median income greater than \$125,000 annually.
16 While there are no census tracts in the Loomis that meet this definition, when applied to the block
17 group, the Sunrise Park neighborhood meets this definition with a median income of \$135,369 and 82
18 percent of the population that identifies as White. Similarly to the Sunrise Park neighborhood, the
19 concentrations of White populations and high median income are significantly greater in more
20 suburban areas of the SACOG region, including the Lake of the Pines community in Nevada County
21 and Granite Bay in Placer County; Granite Bay has the only full RCAA census tract in the SACOG region.

22 **Income**

23 Since 2014, the percent of Loomis' population earning an income below the poverty line has increased
24 south of I-80 but remained relatively stable north of the interstate. It is important to note however that
25 the census tract that includes the southern portion of town also includes an equal amount of residential
26 land area of unincorporated Placer County and may not accurately reflect the poverty rates strictly
27 within Town of Loomis limits. As shown in **Figure 7**, on Page V-46, there is a slight difference between
28 the populations on either side of the freeway, even though both sides are designated by TCAC and
29 HUD as "high" or "highest resource" areas. Despite this difference, approximately 8.6 percent of the
30 households south of I-80 are earning an income below the poverty line (\$26,200 for a family of four in
31 2020), which is similar to or lower than many surrounding jurisdictions. Comparatively, just 2.3 percent
32 of households north of I-80 earn an income below the poverty line. In 2014, Loomis had a lower rate
33 of poverty across the town than most areas of the SACOG region. While there was a slightly higher rate
34 of poverty south of I-80, it was still lower than the region. However, by 2018, the rate of poverty in other
35 areas of the region, especially in the immediately adjacent communities, had decreased to reflect similar
36 income patterns as Loomis while, in Loomis, the rate of poverty had increased slightly.

37 The median income in the block group south of I-80 (Barton neighborhood) is approximately \$97,969,
38 significantly higher than the town wide median income of \$88,592. The high median income in the
39 Barton neighborhood suggests that the tract level poverty data may not accurately represent income
40 distribution in Loomis. North of I-80, affluence is primarily concentrated in the Sunrise Park

neighborhood, as discussed in the analysis of RCAAs. In Sunrise Park, the median income is approximately \$135,369 compared to \$76,985 in the Sierra College neighborhood and \$69,637 in the Taylor/I-80 neighborhood. The Taylor/I-80 area encompasses Loomis' oldest homes, which tend to be more affordable and may lend themselves to occupation by lower- to moderate-income households. The Sierra College neighborhood on the other hand has a mix of small and large-scale homes which may result in a mix of incomes. The notably higher rate of affluence and households not earning below the poverty line north of I-80 may be attributable to the highest median income in Sunrise Park, rather than conditions south of I-80 that may have segregated lower-income households. South of I-80, homes to the east are typically million-dollar homes, while on the western side there are smaller single-family homes and an apartment complex. The eastern side of this area reflects the Taylor/I-80 neighborhood closely and the concentration of apartments here may contribute to the higher rate of poverty in the southern portion of town. The sites identified in Table 23, on Page V-59, to meet the Town's lower income RHNA through high density housing are located in the northern portion of town to encourage economic mobility for residents. Additionally, implementation of **Program 12** is intended to encourage mixed-income neighborhoods through a variety of housing types across Loomis.

As discussed in the Household Characteristics section, the median income in Loomis has decreased over time while the Placer County and state median incomes have increased. This suggests that, as home prices increase, Loomis residents have become increasingly unable to afford housing in the town. This reflects the experiences reported by stakeholders that many senior residents and adults living alone have been unable to remain in Loomis due to cost, in addition to housing type. The Town has included several programs, including **Programs 10, 12, 13, and 25**, to incentivize the development of affordable housing for lower-income households and special needs groups to meet the existing needs of Loomis residents.

Familial Status

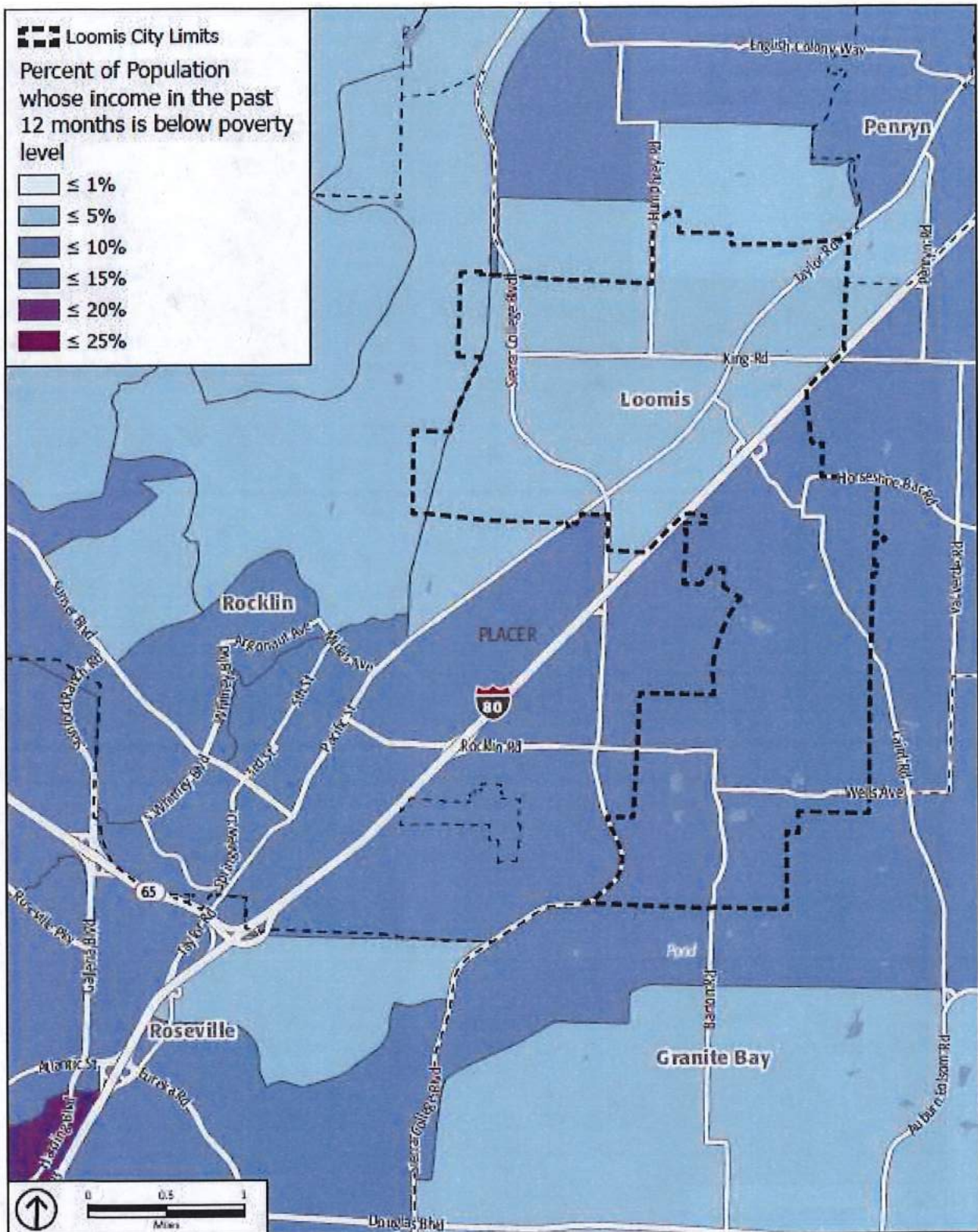
Loomis has historically been highly family-oriented, and this pattern still exists today. As shown in **Figure 8**, Loomis and the surrounding areas are dominated by families with children. Given the low vacancy rate for ownership units (0.7 percent) in 2018, this may suggest that there is a shortage of ownership homes to meet the needs of existing family types in Loomis. In contrast, the high rate of vacancy for rental units (14.2 percent) suggests that the available rental types do not meet the needs of this population either. This is supported by input from stakeholders, discussed above, that there is a shortage of small housing with supportive services for seniors and persons with disabilities in the Loomis. Across the SACOG region, the majority of households in suburban communities and most of the incorporated areas are married couples with children, like Loomis. The percent of households with children decreases in more rural and unincorporated areas; but the SACOG region is predominantly comprised of married-couple households, with the City of Sacramento being the only community not dominated by married-couple households. The more urban and the more rural areas typically have fewer households with children but are still dominated by married couples in the region. The Town will work with developers to promote and incentivize the development of a variety of housing types to meet the needs of all current and future residents (**Programs 10, 13, and 25**).

Seniors and Persons with Disabilities

1 The percent of the population with a disability has remained stable and relatively low across the SACOG
2 region since 2014. This is also the case for the Town of Loomis. As discussed in the Special Housing
3 Group Needs section of this Community Profile, approximately 9.5 percent of Loomis' population had
4 at least one disability in 2018. In 2014, there was a higher percent of persons with a disability in the area
5 north of I-80. This has since diminished, and the concentration of this population is now even across
6 the town. Overall, Loomis has a slightly lower percent of the population with a disability compared to
7 the region. In 2018, 9.5 percent of Loomis residents had at least one disability, compared to 10.0 percent
8 of the City of Roseville, 10.7 percent of Placer County, 11.8 percent of the City of Lincoln, 12.1% of the
9 City of Sacramento, and 13.4% of the City of Auburn. Patterns of seniors and persons with disabilities
10 as it relates to access to housing and opportunities are discussed in more detail in the Access to
11 Opportunity section below.

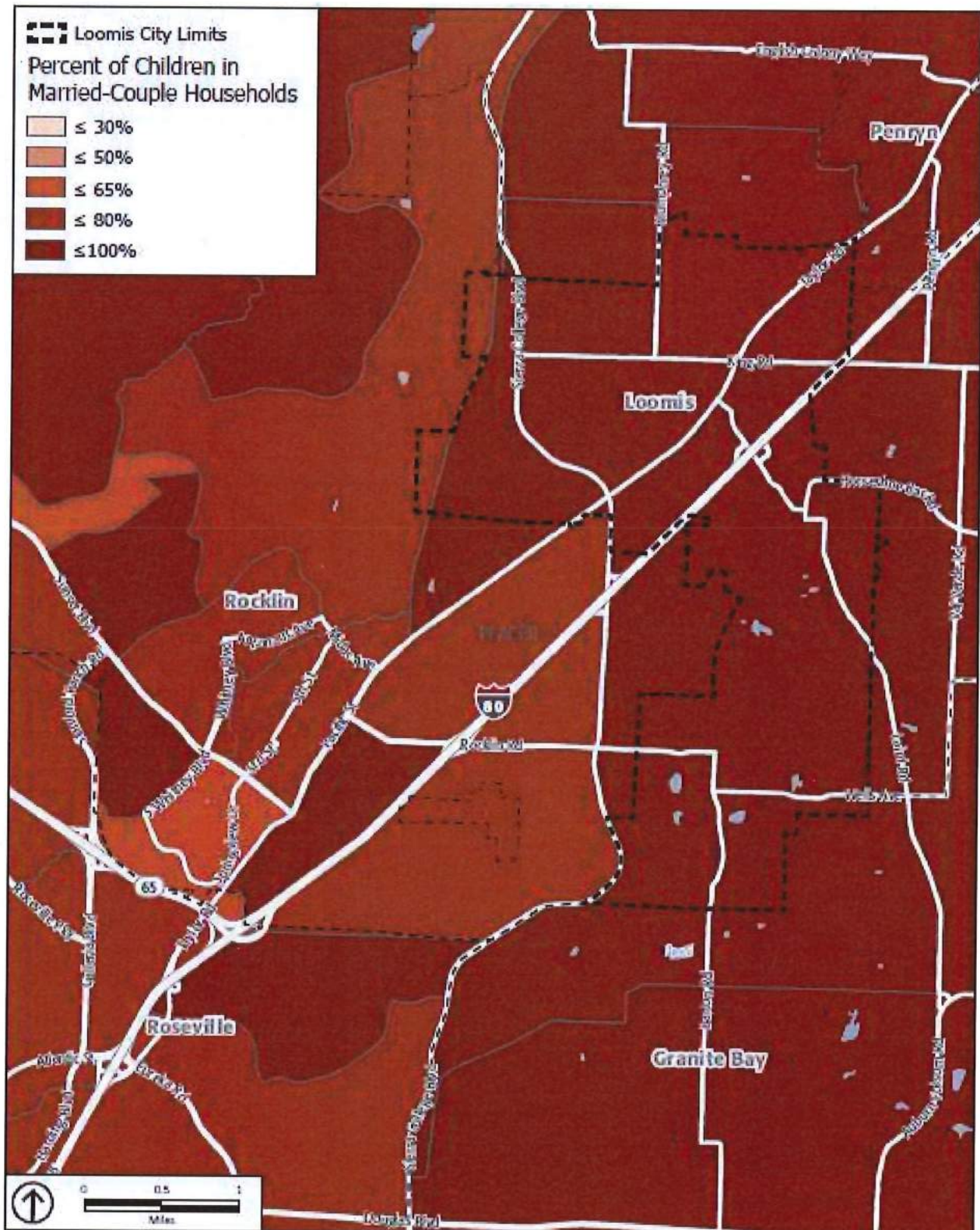
12 **Other Relevant Factors**

13 The history of Loomis is rooted in its small-town character and its beginnings as one of the first fruit
14 shipping stations in Placer County in the early 20th century. In 1984, Loomis residents voted to
15 incorporate the town to protect its unique character and avoid annexation by neighboring cities. Loomis
16 has always relied on community participation to guide its vision and development patterns, and this has
17 resulted in a quaint town center where higher-intensity uses are concentrated, with low- and moderate-
18 density residential uses in the remainder of town. While there are many benefits that result from citizen
19 participation in the planning process, in recent years there has been significant community opposition
20 to new residential development, particularly on a large scale. In 2019, a special election called by
21 residents resulted in overturning the approval for the Village at Loomis project that would have resulted
22 in 426 new residential units and new retail and commercial near downtown. Residents are passionate
23 about preserving the rural character of the town, influencing the type of residential development that
24 is likely to occur. Community sentiment regarding the rural character has successfully prevented
25 suburbanization of much of Loomis despite growth pressure from the Sacramento region as foothill
26 communities become "bedroom communities" to the City of Sacramento. The growth that has occurred
27 in the Town of Loomis has not happened at the same extent as neighboring cities like Rocklin and
28 Lincoln. Loomis' slow growth and small-town nature have resulted in primarily single-family housing,
29 high land costs due to limited availability, and limited supply of high-density affordable housing. These
30 patterns have fostered a close-knit community but hindered the development of housing types for a
31 range of incomes and needs.



Source: 2015-2019 ACS, by tract.

FIGURE 8: FAMILIAL STATUS



2

3 Source: 2015-2019 ACS, by tract.

Access to Opportunity

Educational Opportunities

As shown in Figure 9, there are three schools within town limits that serve Loomis' youth: Del Oro High School, H. Clarke Powers Elementary (K-8), and Loomis Grammar School (K-8). In addition to these, there are two additional schools, Loomis Basin Charter (K-8) and Franklin Elementary (K-8), that serve Loomis residents and are located just east of the town limit along Laird Road. In a statewide ranking of 2016 California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress test scores listed on School-Ratings.com, all five of these schools were ranked in the 78th percentile or above when compared to similar schools across the state, and Del Oro High School was ranked in the 92nd percentile. As shown in Figure 9, the schools located inside town limits are in the northern half of the town near King Road, while Loomis Basin Charter and Franklin Elementary are located just outside the limits and adjacent to the southern half of town. Disaggregated data from the TCAC/HCD 2020 Opportunity Areas map shown in Figure 6 scores all areas of Loomis as having access to schools in the top quarter of the state, with a positive educational outcome for students. Loomis schools are rated similarly to suburban communities in the Sacramento region, including the schools in Granite Bay, Folsom, and Lincoln; and they score higher than almost all other areas in the SACOG region, including schools in the City of Sacramento and most of El Dorado and Sutter counties. Home-to-school transit is provided by Mid-Placer Transportation and connects students across Loomis to its high-quality schools.

Housing for Special Needs Groups

To meet the needs of the senior population and individuals with disabilities, there is one licensed adult residential care facility and four residential care facility for the elderly located throughout the Town. However, the single licensed adult residential facility has capacity for just four residents, and the four assisted living facilities for the elderly have a combined capacity for 45 residents. Approximately 1,103 Loomis residents, or 16 percent of the population is over the age of 65. Of these residents, 33 percent (368 residents) have a disability that may make it challenging to live independently. With assisted living beds for only 45 of these 368 residents, this presents a barrier to seniors who want to stay in their community. Resident feedback and stakeholder input emphasized a need for additional senior housing and supportive services to meet the needs of both seniors and persons with disabilities who are unable to remain in Loomis due to cost or shortage of accessible or assisted housing. Additionally, nearly 18 percent of Loomis residents are seniors, but this population is overrepresented south of I-80, where 23 percent of the population is seniors. While the difference is not significant, it marks a slight concentration of a population who may be seeking smaller housing units as they age.

Similarly, and perhaps related to, a slightly higher concentration of seniors south of I-80, there is also a slightly higher percentage of the population in this area with a disability compared to the town as a whole. In Loomis, approximately 8.6 percent of residents have a disability, compared to 7 percent of residents north of I-80 and 9.9 percent of residents south of I-80.

The households that live south of I-80 typically have larger lots on average than north of I-80, and many have lived there for most of their life. The number of residents that have aged in place in this area of town may explain the larger share of senior residents. Additionally, the concentration of seniors may in

turn contribute to the increased percent of residents with a disability because seniors are more likely than other age groups to have some type of disability.

In contrast to a possible need for additional residential care units, there are several services available to special needs groups in Loomis. Placer County Transit (PCT) offers "Dial-A-Ride", a reservation based, curb-to-curb paratransit service, to residents of Loomis. Placer Independent Resource Services (PIRS) and Placer County Adult System of Care (ASOC) provide services for individuals with disabilities and advocate for improvements for them. Both organizations have offices nearby in North Auburn that can be accessed using PCT's route from Loomis to the Auburn Station and transferring to Auburn Transit routes, and ASOC provides in-home care to clients in need. During consultations, stakeholders also emphasized a need for smaller, affordable housing for seniors in Loomis to downsize to without risking displacement from the community. A current shortage of small, affordable housing units has made this transition difficult for seniors.

To address this housing needs of special needs groups, the Town has included Implementation Measures 6.1, 6.12, and 6.20 to incentivize the development of housing for special needs groups, construction of ADUs which are typically smaller and more affordable, and work with developers to encourage the construction of a variety of housing types. The Town will encourage development of residential care facilities south of I-80 to allow residents of this neighborhood to remain in their community. Increasing the supply of smaller housing units paired with ASOC's in-home care program will aid in the ability of seniors, and other special needs groups, to remain in Loomis in accessible housing.

As stated in the Housing Stock Characteristics section of this Housing Element, there are no state or federally subsidized housing units in Loomis. The lack of these units presents a barrier to housing for special needs groups, particularly the senior population and persons with disabilities. In order to address this missing housing type, the Town proposes **Programs 4, 8, 9, and 13** to do the following:

- Support production of affordable housing through regional land banking, financing pools, and the Placer County Housing Trust.
- Work with nonprofit organizations such as Mercy Housing to identify funding opportunities for affordable housing.
- Recommend adoption of an inclusionary housing ordinance to increase the supply of affordable units.
- Provide financial and regulatory incentives for development of subsidized rental housing.

Employment Opportunities

As shown in **Figure 10**, HUD identified all areas of Loomis as having close proximity to job opportunities in 2017. Despite a slight increase in commute times since 2019, up from an average of 26.7 minutes to 28.7 minutes, commute times for Loomis residents are similar to surrounding jurisdictions and the Placer County average of 27.9 minutes. In the SACOG region, there are many semi-rural and rural communities with limited access to a range of job opportunities. Overall, access to jobs for Loomis residents is comparable to the cities of Rocklin, Auburn, Grass Valley, Yuba City, and Placerville but lower than more

1 urban areas, such as the cities of Roseville and Sacramento, the Town of Truckee, and much of Sutter
2 County. However, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Origin-Destination Employment
3 Statistics (LODES) data reported by the U.S. Census reports that most job opportunities in Loomis are
4 located north of I-80. This aligns with land uses in Loomis, with a downtown commercial corridor on
5 Taylor Road between Sierra College Boulevard and King Road and three schools located in this area
6 and agricultural and rural residential uses on the outskirts of town and in all areas south of I-80. Despite
7 a lack of job opportunities south of the freeway, residents have persisted during the 2020 General Plan
8 Update process a desire to maintain the rural nature of the town outside of downtown and to
9 concentrate commercial uses, including most jobs, downtown. While this does result in jobs being
10 further from persons with disabilities that live south of I-80, LODES indicates that 40 percent of Loomis
11 residents still live less than 10 miles from their place of employment.

12 According to the 2014-2018 ACS, there are 637 Loomis residents with a disability. Of these, 244 are
13 seniors and 393 are under the age of 65. ACS reports that there is 100 percent labor force participation
14 rate for these 393 residents. Loomis is a small town where many residents commute to neighboring
15 jurisdictions with larger employment industries. Despite the shortage of jobs within town limits, and
16 concentration of those that do exist downtown, there do not appear to be any barriers to accessing
17 employment for persons with disabilities based on 100 percent labor force participation rate, commute
18 times compared to surrounding communities, and proximity to jobs nearby. The unemployment rate in
19 Loomis has also decreased significantly in the last decade, from 14.1 percent in January 2010 to 3.7
20 percent in January 2020. Given current unemployment rates and job commute times that are similar to
21 the region, Loomis residents, including persons with disabilities, appear to have similar access to job
22 opportunities throughout the town and compared to the region.

23 **Mobility**

24 Loomis residents are served by the Taylor Road shuttle, operated by Placer County Transit (PCT), that
25 provides connections from the Sierra College campus to the Auburn Station, allowing riders to then
26 access additional routes to the cities of Roseville, Sacramento, and Colfax. There is one stop located at
27 the Loomis Depot (Depot) for the Taylor Road shuttle. The Depot also has a stop for the PCT's Placer
28 Commuter Express bus that provides a continuous connection from Colfax to downtown Sacramento
29 during weekday commute hours. The location of the only transit stop downtown results in limited transit
30 options for all residents, particularly those residing south of I-80, including lower-income households
31 and persons with disabilities. This disproportionate access to the only transit route connecting Loomis
32 to the greater region is mitigated by PCT's Dial-A-Ride service that provides reservation-based, non-
33 emergency transit services for all Loomis residents, with discounts available for seniors and persons with
34 disabilities. Dial-A-Ride offers busses that are equipped with wheelchair lifts and other mobility
35 accommodations for passengers. The availability of this service aids in closing the gap between all
36 homes in Loomis and services or the Depot to connect to other transit routes, particularly for special
37 needs groups who may need assistance reaching services. Transit services offered by PCT are relatively
38 affordable, and offer additional discounts for seniors, persons with disabilities, ADA-certified individuals,
39 and youth. Dial-A-Ride fares range from \$2.50 per ride for the general public to \$1.25 for discount
40 groups, with an additional 15 percent discount for 20-ride passes. The Commuter Express is available
41 for \$4.75 cash, or \$4.50 with a Connect card, and the Taylor Road shuttle is available for \$1.25 for the

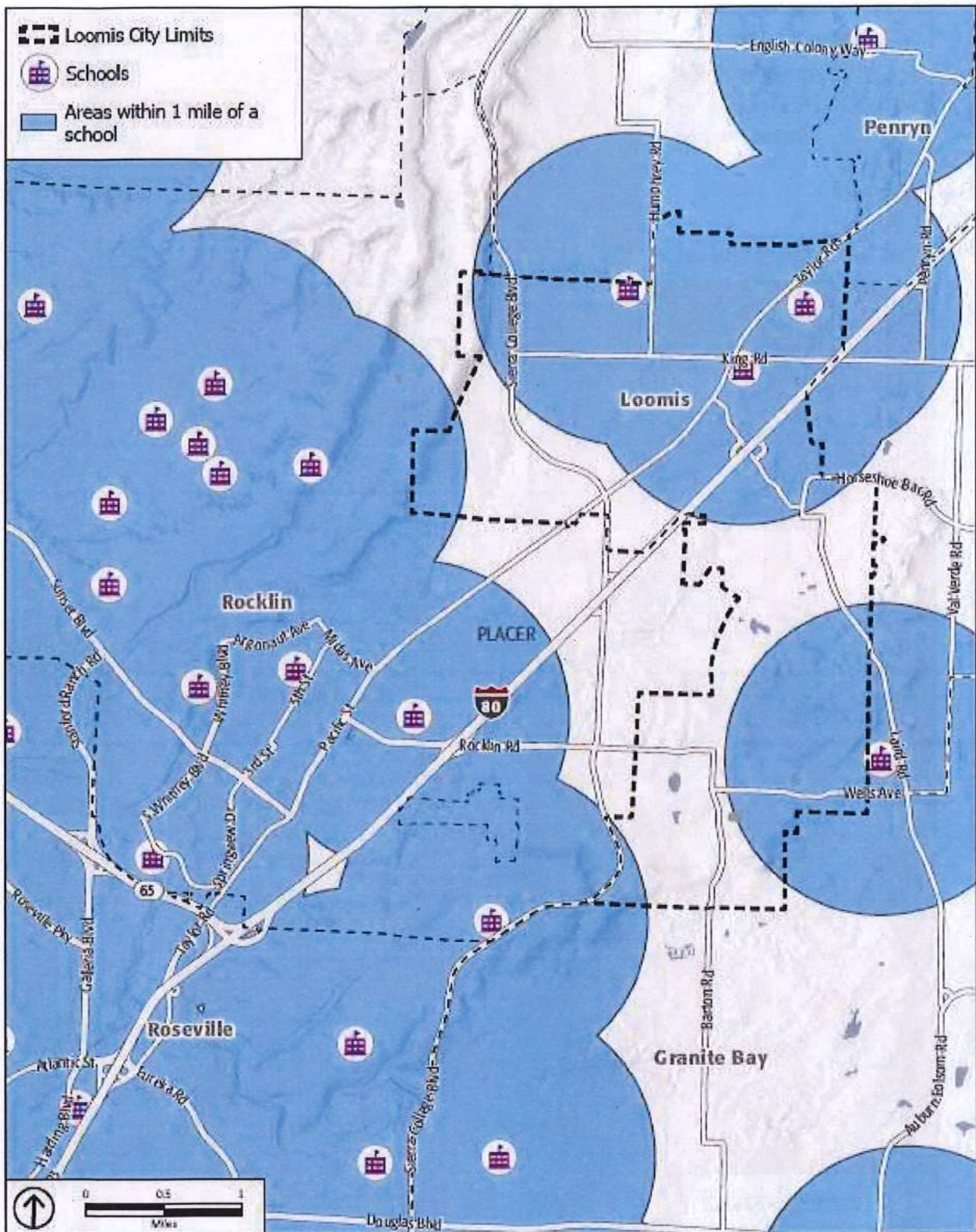
1 general public and \$0.60 for discount groups or no charge for children under 5. The discounts on
2 children reduce the cost burden of transportation on female-headed and single-parent households,
3 and the general discounts make utilizing these transit services more affordable for seniors and persons
4 with disabilities.

5 While these transportation services are comparable to those in other semi-rural Placer County
6 communities and provide more mobility than is available in areas of Yuba and Sutter counties, there is
7 still limited transportation within Loomis connecting residents to services. Given this, the Town will meet
8 annually with PCT to determine demand for expanded routes to increase mobility between
9 neighborhoods in the town and will assist in identifying funding for an expansion if deemed necessary
10 (Program 24).

11 **Environmental Health**

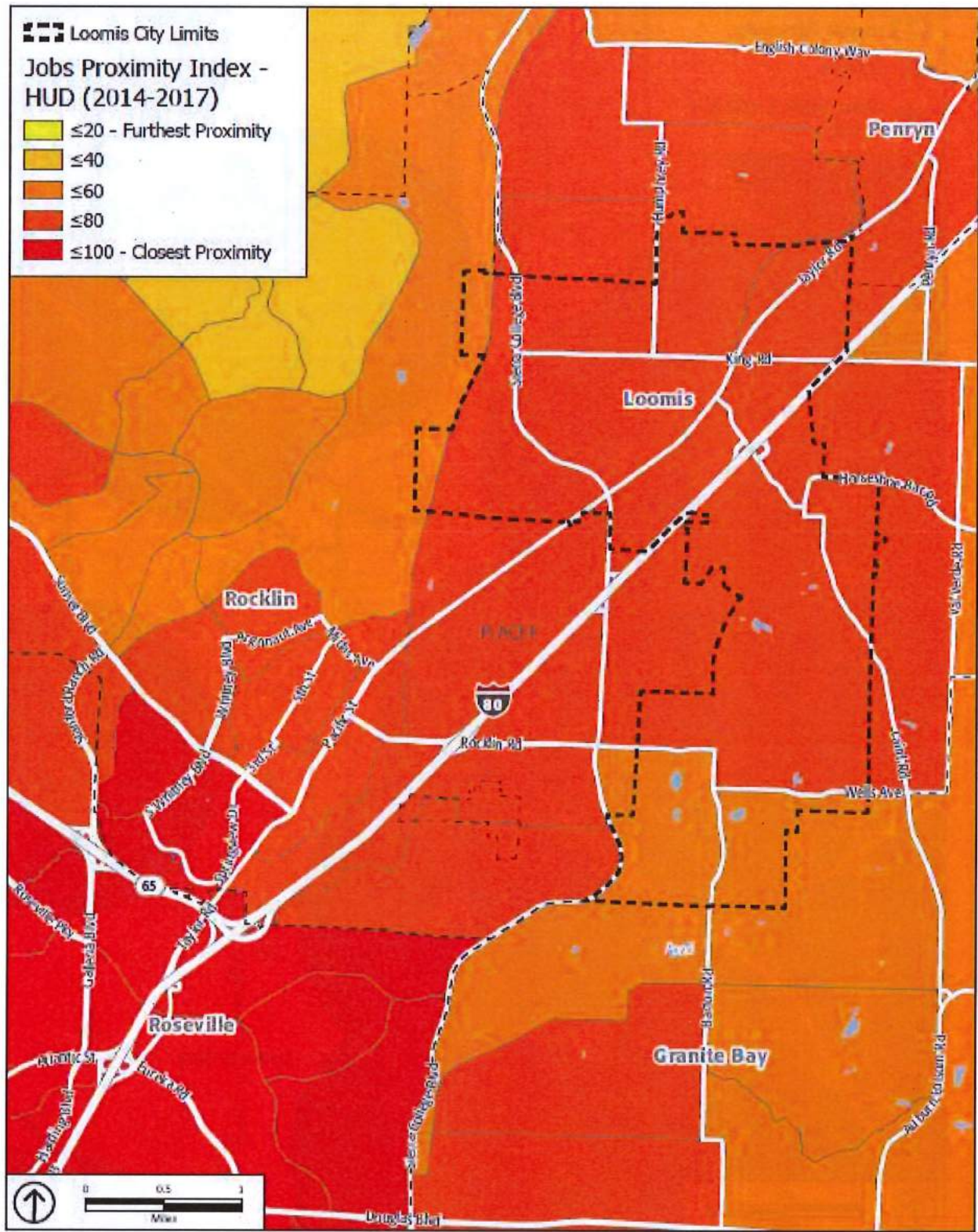
12 In February 2021, the California Office for Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (COEHHA) released
13 the fourth version of CalEnviroScreen, a tool that uses environmental, health, and socioeconomic
14 indicators to map and compare community's environmental scores. A community with a high score, is
15 one with higher levels of pollution and other negative environmental indicators. A community with a
16 score in the 75th percentile or above, is one with higher levels of pollution and other negative
17 environmental indicators and is considered a disadvantaged community. There are no disadvantaged
18 communities in the Town of Loomis; north of I-80 is in the 13th percentile and south of I-80 is in the 15th
19 percentile. Given this, all residents of Loomis have similar access to healthy environmental conditions
20 likely stemming from the prominence of open space in the semi-rural community and recreational and
21 park opportunities. Loomis has a better environmental score than most communities in Placer County,
22 particularly its neighbors including the cities of Lincoln, Rocklin, Roseville, and Auburn.

FIGURE 9: PROXIMITY TO SCHOOLS



Source: California School Campus Database, 2016

1 Figure 10: Proximity to Jobs



2 Source: HUD 2014-2017

Disproportionate Housing Need and Displacement Risk

Overcrowding and Overpayment

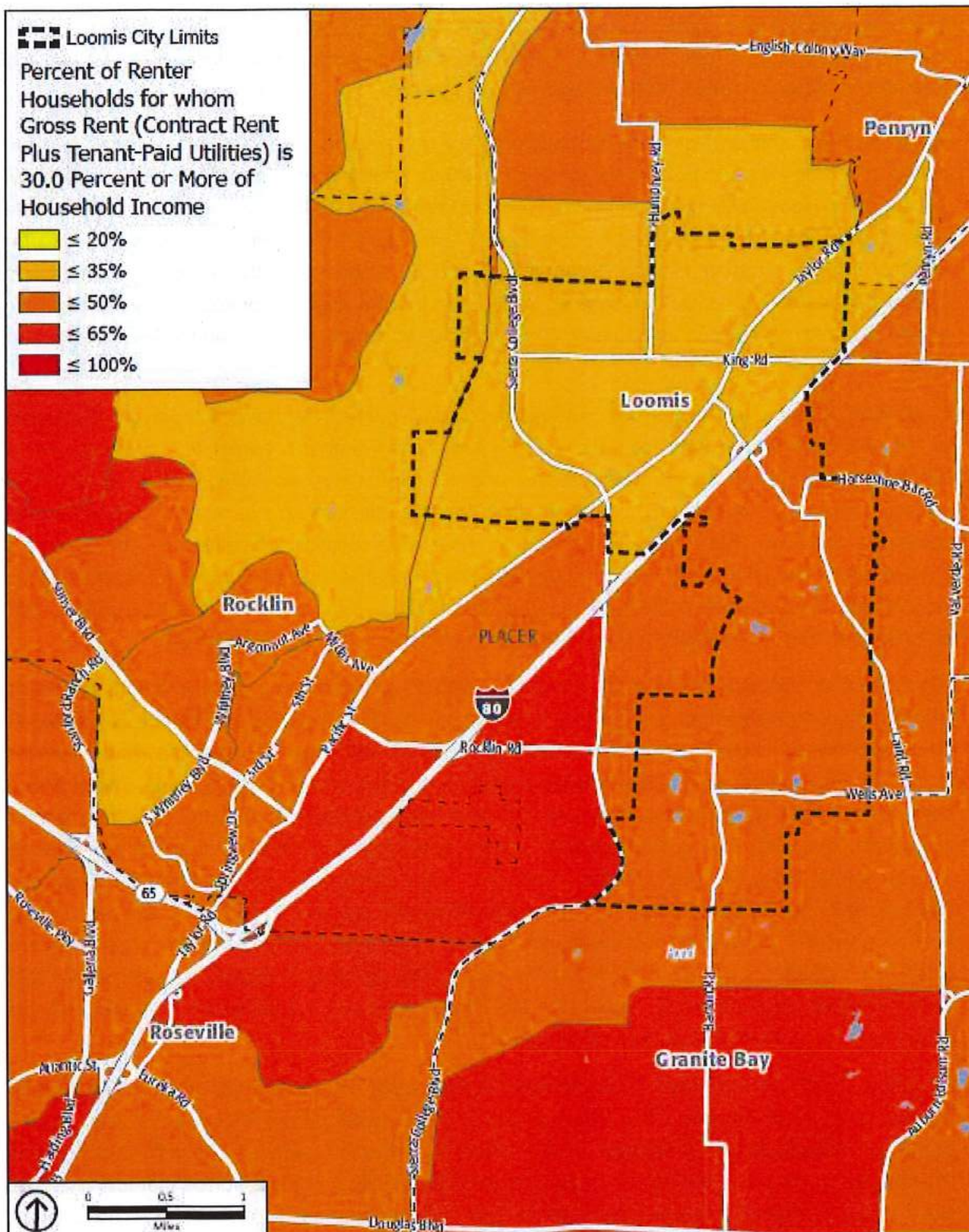
As stated in the Household Characteristics section in this Community Profile, overcrowding is not a significant issue in Loomis, with less than one percent of households living in an overcrowded situation. Overcrowding is more prevalent among owner-occupied households (0.7 percent) than it is for renter-occupied, with no reports of renter-occupied households meeting the definition of overcrowding. The California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHS) does not report any areas of the town where overcrowding is more common than others. The rate of overcrowding in Loomis, for both owners and renters, is significantly lower than that of Placer County as a whole and as well as cities and counties across the State. Therefore, it is safe to assume that there is not a disproportionate need for larger housing units among certain groups or in specific areas of town.

Unlike overcrowding, overpayment for housing is a significant issue in Loomis for both homeowners and renters. Approximately 27 percent of all households are overpaying, with 43.6 percent of those households considered lower income. The rates of overpayment are similar between renters and owners, indicating chronic unaffordability in Loomis, unlike many SACOG jurisdictions in which it is isolated to renters. However, despite the high overpayment rates among both owners and renters, this issue has decreased in recent years in Loomis. This is in contrast to much of Placer County where the percent of renters overpaying for housing has stayed relatively constant across the region while overpayment has decreased among owners. The trends of overpayment have decreased in Loomis more than in the region, but still reflect the notable lack of affordable housing identified by stakeholders during consultations. The difference in overpayment between the northern and southern portions of town is starker among homeowners. North of I-80, approximately 19.8 percent of homeowners are overpaying for housing, compared to 25.7 percent of homeowners south of I-80. In contrast, the rate is relatively similar among renters with 27.9 percent of renters north of I-80 overpaying and 26.5 percent south of I-80 (Figure 11). Since 2014, the rate of overpayment in all areas of the town has decreased slightly, suggesting that the issue has distributed across the town and may have resulted in some residents being displaced to more affordable neighborhoods outside of Loomis. The higher rate of cost-burdened homeowners south of I-80 may be attributable to the high cost of housing, with many homes in this area valued at over a million dollars, paired with a moderate median income of \$97,969. While this area of town may not have a concentration of low-income residents, the discrepancy between housing costs and income can result in a concentration of cost-burdened households. The Town is committed to increasing the availability of affordable housing within the town limits to reduce risk of displacement from Loomis for cost-burdened households. In order to actively protect residents from displacement, the Town has included Programs 10, 13, and 24, which include meeting with developers to identify opportunities for affordable rental housing, providing materials to property managers on the benefits of subsidized units to increase the locations of participating voucher properties, and developing a targeted program to connect lower-income residents with affordable homeownership and rental options within the town.

Housing Condition

1 In addition to the displacement risk associated with overpayment, residents living in substandard
2 housing in need of repairs face significant safety concerns. Approximately three-quarters of housing
3 units in Loomis were constructed prior to 1990, and typically, housing that is more than 30 years old is
4 more likely to need repairs or rehabilitation. However, given the median home value of \$527,450 and
5 median income of \$70,671 in Loomis, it is assumed that most homeowners have the means to complete
6 ongoing repairs to maintain the value of their homes. While this suggests that the overall condition of
7 housing in Loomis is good, stakeholders reported that many senior households and households with
8 one or more disabled members live in units that do not adequately meet their needs. Given this, it can
9 be assumed that at least some special needs residents are living in substandard conditions as a result
10 of accessibility issues. In order to address this, the Town will seek funding to provide housing
11 rehabilitation loans to lower-income residents to reduce displacement risk due to housing conditions
12 (**Program 18**) and will continue to implement its reasonable accommodation ordinance and encourage
13 universal design in new development to ensure all residents have accessible housing in their current
14 and future homes (**Program 20**).

1 Figure 11: Renters Overpaying for Housing



2 Source: 2015-2019 ACS, by tract

1 **Enforcement and Outreach Capacity**

2 The Town enforces fair housing policies and complies with fair housing laws and regulations through a
3 twofold process that includes reviewing Town policies and codes for compliance with state law and
4 referring fair housing complaints to the appropriate agencies.

5 While the Town amended individual sections of its zoning laws and policies in 2014, a comprehensive
6 review of zoning laws and policies for compliance with fair housing has not been completed recently.
7 As part of the Housing Element update, the Town has identified several amendments needed to ensure
8 zoning laws further fair housing and is committed to completing these amendments within one year of
9 adoption of the Housing Element (**Programs 5 and 6**). Additionally, the Town will complete a
10 comprehensive review, as well as ongoing reviews during the planning period, to ensure land use
11 policies, permitting practices, and building codes continue to comply with state and federal fair-housing
12 laws.

13 In addition to assessing fair housing issues related to development standards, fair housing issues can
14 include disproportionate loan rates by race, housing design that is a barrier to individuals with a
15 disability, discrimination against race, national origin, familial status, disability, religion, or sex when
16 renting or selling a housing unit, and more. In order to address issues not related to development
17 standards, the Town has, and will continue to, refer discrimination complaints to the California
18 Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) and Legal Services of Northern California (LSNC).
19 Additionally, the Town will make information on fair housing laws, available assistance, advice, and
20 enforcement activities available at Town Hall and on the Town's website (**Program 24**).

21 LSNC, the only civil legal aid office for the county, assists low-income and senior residents in Loomis
22 who face housing discrimination and other issues. In August 2020, the Auburn office of LSNC provided
23 information on fair housing issues in Placer County. LSNC staff expressed that the most common
24 complaint they receive across Placer County is regarding a lack of affordable housing. Paired with a
25 surge in suburban development, these factors result in segregated communities due to a lack of
26 accessibility for many low-income residents. Other complaints they receive regarding fair housing
27 include refusal to rent, discriminatory treatment, and termination of tenancies by landlords,
28 predominantly due to the residents' income class and income source (i.e., Section 8 Vouchers). While
29 income is often a driving factor in many fair housing cases, LSNC also reports that they receive a
30 significant number of disability discrimination cases, often alleging a refusal to grant reasonable
31 accommodation requests. LSNC confirmed that these issues are not isolated to Loomis and are
32 experienced by residents across their service area.

33 According to DFEH's 2019 Annual Report, they received eight housing complaints from residents of
34 Placer County, which represents less than 1 percent of the 934 total cases in the state that year. As part
35 of the Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP), DFEH dual-files fair housing cases with HUD's Region
36 IX Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO), and HUD FHEO reported that just one case
37 was filed by a resident of Loomis between January 1, 2013 and August 31, 2020. The case alleged
38 discrimination based on disability but was closed after HUD determined there was no cause.

None of these fair housing agencies (LSNC, DFEH, or FHEO) were able to provide specific location information for cases, either because they do not track the geographic origin of complaints or due to confidentiality concerns. Therefore, the Town was unable to conduct a spatial analysis of fair housing cases to identify any patterns or concentrations of fair housing issues in the town. **Program 24** has been included to work with fair housing enforcement organizations and agencies to track issues and identify patterns in the town.

Sites Inventory

The Town examined the 2020 Opportunity Areas map prepared by TCAC and HCD (**Figure 6**), which identifies areas whose characteristics have been shown by research to support positive economic, educational, and health outcomes for low-income families in general, and positive long-term outcomes for children in particular.

As seen in **Figure 6**, TCAC and HCD have designated all of Loomis as a high or highest resource area, therefore the Town has relied on more localized data, as reported by community members and stakeholders, as well as indicators of segregation, displacement risk, and access to opportunity, as overlays to its sites inventory. With this information, the Town was able to determine if the sites identified in the inventory to accommodate the lower-income RHNA would disproportionately concentrate the units and/or increase patterns of segregation. While the sites **currently, or proposed to be**, zoned the appropriate density to accommodate affordable housing are all located in the northern portion of town, this area also has the closest proximity to schools, jobs, shops, services, and other resources. The **existing and candidate** sites identified for lower-income units are located near downtown and are in a high opportunity areas. Therefore, the location of these sites ensures that the Town is not furthering disproportionate access to resources or opportunity. Additionally, developers have previously expressed interest in developing these sites with a variety of housing types, which would promote mixed-income communities and **combat** income-based segregation. **Development of affordable housing on these sites will provide housing options for lower-income persons and families within walking distance of the grocery store, services available in Town, and the Depot transit stop to provide equitable access to opportunities despite access to personal transportation. Therefore, development of these sites with lower-income housing units will combat patterns of segregation in Loomis by providing affordable housing in what is currently a higher-income, high-opportunity area of town, helping to reduce the displacement risk for lower-income residents and promote mobility between areas of town.**

This assessment of fair housing identifies areas of concentrated higher income in the Sunrise Park neighborhood and south of I-80. The Town proposes to encourage construction of ADUs in these areas, particularly south of I-80 where residents have larger properties (Program 11) and has identified sites for new moderate- and above moderate-income housing primarily in the Town core, near and adjacent to lower-income sites, as shown in Figures 12 through 15. This integration of lower- to above moderate-income sites is intended to affirmatively further fair housing by promoting a mixed-income community, facilitating mobility options through a variety of housing types in these areas of town, and encouraging housing near services, employment, educational, and recreational opportunities. The Town does not have any areas of high segregation and poverty; therefore, no sites will be concentrated in an area such

1 as this. Additionally, the Town has included **Program 24** to work with developers to integrate affordable
2 housing in areas identified for lower-income units with other uses and housing types.

3 **Contributing Factors**

4 Through discussions with community members, fair housing advocates, and the assessment of fair
5 housing issues, the Town identified several factors that contribute to fair housing issues in Loomis, as
6 shown in **Table 20**. Local feedback and knowledge from residents obtained through the community
7 survey, committee meetings, and other outreach efforts as well as information provided by local
8 stakeholders informed the assessment of fair housing issues presented here as well as identified several
9 contributing factors listed in **Table 20**.

TABLE 20: FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO FAIR HOUSING ISSUES

AFH Identified Fair Housing Issues	Contributing Factors	Meaningful Actions
Displacement of residents due to economic pressures.		Work with the County to encourage development of affordable housing (Program 4).
		Encourage the construction of ADUs (Program 12).
	Lack of subsidized housing units.	Recommend adoption of an inclusionary housing ordinance (Program 9).
	Unaffordable rents and home prices.	Waive application fees for eligible affordable projects (Program 9).
	Cost of rehabilitation or repair.	Incentivize development of subsidized rental housing (Program 13).
Displacement of residents due to availability of services.	Lack of partnerships with affordable housing developers.	Seek funding for rehabilitation loans (Program 17).
		Establish a code compliance program to ensure safe homes and avoid displacement (Program 18).
		Work with a nonprofit affordable housing developer to develop the Heritage Park subdivision (Program 24).
	Lack of senior housing.	Work with service providers to connect residents with services (Program 20).
	Lack of services for persons with disabilities.	Expand availability of services and housing for special needs groups (Program 24).
Limited mobility between neighborhoods within Loomis.	Segregation of commercial and residential uses.	Work with transit agencies to provide increased service between neighborhoods and commercial districts to improve residents' access to employment and services (Program 24).
	Limited transit and pedestrian connections between residential uses and services.	Partner with developers to encourage housing in commercial and multifamily zones (Program 10).
Limited variety of housing types.	Lack of public support for higher-density housing.	Educate the public on housing types and who affordable housing serves (Program 24).
	Dominance of low- and medium-density zones.	Encourage construction of ADUs (Program 12).

1 The Town has identified the lack of subsidized affordable housing, supportive housing, and services for
2 special needs groups as the primary contributing factors to fair housing issues in Loomis. The Town has
3 included actions to address these factors, as well as the other issues identified in this assessment,
4 throughout the Housing Element programs and policies. Mobility concerns are also addressed in the
5 programs and policies identified in the Circulation Element of the General Plan. In addition to the actions
6 included in all the programs, **Program 24** has been included to affirmatively further fair housing, per AB
7 686, and identifies meaningful actions that address significant disparities in housing needs and access
8 to opportunity for all groups protected by state and federal law. Regional coordination efforts outlined
9 in several programs will ensure that the Town furthers patterns of integration and development of
10 affordable housing in such a way that it will have a positive impact on residents of the town and region.

Housing Resources

Regional Housing Needs Plan

State law (California Government Code Section 65584) requires that each town, city, and county plan to accommodate its fair share of the region's housing construction needs. In urban areas, state law provides for councils of governments to prepare regional housing allocation plans that assign a share of a region's housing construction need to each member jurisdiction. In the six-county Sacramento region, which includes the counties of Sacramento, Placer, El Dorado, Yolo, Sutter, and Yuba, the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) is the entity authorized to determine future housing needs. SACOG adopted a regional housing allocation plan in March 2020, the Regional Housing Needs Plan (RHNP). The RHNP covers the June 30, 2021, to August 31, 2029 planning period.

SACOG's methodology is based on the regional population and housing forecasts developed for its "Blueprint" regional transportation model. The number of housing units assigned to each jurisdiction addresses the minimum number of new housing units needed to accommodate anticipated growth. Most, if not all, jurisdictions have existing unmet housing needs that should be considered during the preparation of a housing element, which may result in housing construction objectives that exceed the allocation. Loomis must, however, use the numbers allocated under the RHNP to identify measures (policies and ordinances) that are consistent with these new construction goals. While the Town must demonstrate how it will provide adequate sites for the allocated units, it is not obligated to build any of the units or finance their construction.

According to the RHNP, Loomis has a total housing need of 352 units. Approximately 53 percent of the allocation is for units affordable to lower-income households. **Table 21** shows the Town's 2021–2029 allocation.

TABLE 21: REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS ALLOCATION, 2021–2029

Income Level	Allocation	Percent of Total
Very Low-Income	117*	33%
Low-Income	71	20%
Moderate-Income	49	14%
Above Moderate-Income	115	33%
Total	352	100%

Sources: SACOG 2021–2029 Regional Housing Needs Plan, March 2020

*Assumes 50 percent of the very low-income need is allocated for extremely low-income households.

Availability of Land

For the 2021–2029 Housing Element update, the Town analyzed vacant sites that could be readily developed to meet Loomis’ regional housing need.

The identified sites present residential opportunities in a wide range of styles and densities. Site 8 has more than one parcel but is considered a single site for potential development. The identified parcels vary in size, location, and amenities, which allows for the development of housing that suits households at all income levels and with a variety of needs and lifestyle preferences.

Table 22 provides a comparison of the Town’s sites inventory capacity to the 2021–2029 regional housing need allocation (RHNA). The table shows that the sites identified have capacity for 551 more units than the Town’s RHNA. However, the Town has identified a shortfall of 35 units in the lower income category. Program 11 has been included to state that the Town will apply the High-Density Overlay to a minimum of 2.2 acres to accommodate the shortfall of 35 units.

TABLE 22: COMPARISON OF RHNA AND AVAILABLE SITES

RHNA Category	2021-2029 RHNA	Vacant Site Capacity (80%)	Projected ADUs	Surplus/ (Shortfall)
Very Low	117	140	13	(35)
Low	71			
Moderate	49	545	10	506
Above Moderate	115	194	1	80
Total	352	879	24	551

Source: Town of Loomis, March 2021.

Sites Appropriate for Lower-Income Housing

Housing Element law requires jurisdictions to provide an analysis showing that the zones identified for lower-income households are sufficient to encourage such development. The law provides two options for preparing the analysis: (1) describe market demand and trends, financial feasibility, and recent development experience; or (2) utilize default density standards deemed adequate to meet the appropriate zoning test. According to state law, the default density standard for the Town of Loomis is 20 dwelling units per acre.

The Town is relying on the Residential – High Density Overlay land use designation, that allows for 20 to 25 units per acre, to accommodate 175 units of its lower-income RHNA. The remaining 13 units of lower-income RHNA will be met with Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs). To provide a surplus for the lower-income RHNA, the Town will implement Program 11, which will amend the Central Commercial (CC) zoning district and the Town Center Commercial (TC) land use designation to allow mixed-use development up to 20 units per acre in any configuration and encourage lower-income housing in this high-resource area.

Village Referendum Properties

In 2014, the Town passed Ordinances 254, 255, and 256 in 2014 to amend the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance to include a land use designation (Residential – High Density Overlay) and overlay zone district (Residential High Density – Overlay) to allow 20 to 25 dwelling units per acre on 7 acres of the proposed Village at Loomis ("the project") project site. These overlays were applied to the parcels included in Site 8 of this Housing Element site inventory.

In early 2019, Town Council approved the project, which consisted of approximately 68.29 acres, made up of 13 parcels of mostly undeveloped land located between Horseshoe Bar Road and Doc Barnes Drive, northeast of a commercial center and the Town's library. However, in June 2019 a special election was held in which voters voted to overturn the approval of the project. While the project has not proceeded to development, the land use designation and zoning overlay approved in 2014 still apply to the parcels included in Site 8 (28.68 acres). The other parcels of the project were not included in this inventory due to lower density residential designations or non-residential designations and cannot be used to meet the Town's lower-income RHNA.

The Town included Site 8 from the proposed Village at Loomis project in the land inventory due to the prime location and available zoning and General Plan designation. While the site does not have to be subdivided, that is most likely how it would be developed. Once a project is approved, the site would have access to infrastructure including roads, water, sewer, and dry utilities. In 2014, the Town adopted Ordinance 254 that identified 7 acres of high-density residential land located immediately north of the Raley's shopping complex, west of land designated for public open space. Please refer to **Figures 12 and 14** for the location of the high-density land use designation that implements this overlay, denoted by RH. This site can be developed independently from the remainder of the parcel, or as part of a larger project. Upon development, access to the site will have to be constructed through the extension of either Doc Barnes Drive or Library Drive. Should an affordable housing project be constructed here, the Town has included **Program 11** to provide assistance in identifying funding to complete the extension of an access road to mitigate any constraints on development of affordable housing due to road extension requirements.

Affordable Housing Developers

In September 2020, Town staff received zoning input from a partner at St. Anton Communities, an experienced housing developer. According to the developer, a site needs to be zoned to allow 25 units per acre for it to be feasible to develop affordable housing. When looking for potential sites, St. Anton Communities identifies land that is zoned for 25 to 35 units per acre; projects at these densities across the Sacramento region have been successful and well-received by the surrounding communities. St. Anton Communities emphasized that they prefer to build projects that are consistent with the existing character of the area and have found that projects with three-story buildings allow for enough density to include affordable units while still aligning with the surrounding areas.

St. Anton Communities shared that densities less than 25 units per acre are more attractive for market rate development, and densities over 35 units per acre are not always feasible for affordable development as they often cost more. In Loomis, recent market-rate development has occurred in

zones that allow a maximum of 15 units per acre, in keeping with St. Anton Communities' experience. Therefore, the sites zoned to allow 25 units per acre in Loomis are appropriate to accommodate the lower-income RHNA.

Realistic Capacity

The inventory of vacant sites shows the maximum unit capacity, as well as realistic unit capacity, based on the zoning and land use designation. The Town assumed an 80 percent realistic capacity based on historical trends, local and regional project examples and the assumption that a certain portion of the land may not be suitable or desirable, for development.

The Town considered the following projects as well as considered regional projects examples that were both affordable and market rate to determine that an 80% realistic capacity was appropriate.

- Nejadian (Loomis) – 10-unit single family development on 9.4 acres: 80% realistic capacity
- Morgan Estates (Loomis) – 10-unit single family development on 10.2 acres: 91% realistic capacity
- Taylor Road (Loomis) – 46-unit mixed use development on 7.9 acres: 78% realistic capacity
- Sawmill Heights (Placer County) – 77-unit employee housing project on 3.5 acres: 94% realistic capacity
- Quartz Ridge Apartments (Placer County) – 64-unit affordable housing project on 4.9 acres: 104% realistic capacity
- Mercy Auburn Affordable Housing (Placer County) – 79-unit affordable housing project on 3 acres: 88% realistic capacity

When looking at mixed use opportunities, the Town also relied on project examples but took a conservative approach and assumed housing would be developed at 50 percent capacity due to development standards and maintaining the main street commercial character of downtown.

As Table 23 below indicates, there are 60 vacant parcels suitable for residential development, with the capacity to accommodate a realistic development level of 879 units based on realistic capacities. Please refer to Figures 12 through 15 for maps of the sites.

TABLE 23: VACANT SITES INVENTORY

Site #	APN	Zoning Designation	General Plan Designation	Address/Location	Acres	Allowable Density (du/acre)	Total Unit Capacity	Realistic Unit Capacity	Existing Use	Infrastructure Capacity	Income Category
General Commercial											
1	043-030-025-000	CG-General Commercial	GC	3425 Taylor Road	0.2	10	2	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
2	043-030-046-000	CG-General Commercial	GC	3475 Taylor Road	0.7	10	7	5	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
3	043-030-057-000	CG-General Commercial/ RM-5-Medium Density Residential	GC	Adjacent to 3461 Taylor Road	0.9	10	9	7	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
4	044-122-005-000	CG-General Commercial	GC	Intersection of Sierra College Boulevard and Taylor Road	3.9	10	39	31	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
5	044-141-037-000	CG-General Commercial	GC	3847 Taylor Road	0.6	10	6	4	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
Subtotal					6.3			48			
Office Commercial											
6	043-050-024-000	CO-Office Commercial	O/P	Adjacent to 3380 Cherokee Trail	6.5	10	65	52	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
7	043-080-008-000	CO-Office Commercial	O/P	Adjacent to 6440 King Road	6.5	10	65	52	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
Subtotal					13			10			
High Density Residential Overlay (RH-20)											
8	043-080-015-000, 043-080-044-000	RH-20-High Density Residential Overlay	RH Overlay	3627 Gates Lane	7	25	175	140	Vacant	Yes	Lower
Subtotal					7			140			
Medium Density Residential (RM-5)											
9	044-350-001-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.4	10	4	3	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
10	044-350-002-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
11	044-350-003-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
12	044-350-004-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
13	044-350-005-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
14	044-350-006-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
15	044-350-007-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
16	044-350-008-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
17	044-350-009-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
18	044-350-010-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
19	044-350-011-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
20	044-350-012-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
21	044-350-013-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
22	044-350-014-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
23	044-350-015-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
24	044-350-016-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
25	044-350-017-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
26	044-350-018-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1	1	Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate

Site #	APN	Zoning Designation	General Plan Designation	Address/Location	Acres	Allowable Density (du/acre)	Total Unit Capacity	Realistic Unit Capacity	Existing Use	Infrastructure Capacity	Income Category
27	044-350-019-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
28	044-350-020-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
29	044-350-021-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
30	044-350-022-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
31	044-350-023-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
32	044-350-024-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
33	044-350-025-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
34	044-350-026-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
35	044-350-027-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
36	044-350-028-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
37	044-350-029-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
38	044-350-030-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
39	044-350-031-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
40	044-350-032-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
41	044-350-033-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
42	044-350-034-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
43	044-350-035-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
44	044-350-036-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
45	044-350-037-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
46	044-350-038-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
47	044-350-039-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.1	10	1		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
48	044-350-040-000	RM-5-Medium Density Residential	RMH	Heritage Park	0.2	10	2		Vacant	Yes	Above Moderate
Subtotal					6			42			
Central Commercial											
49	043-100-025-000	CC-Central Commercial	TC	6045 Horseshoe Bar Road	2.7	20	54	43	Vacant	Yes	Lower
50	043-100-027-000	CC-Central Commercial	TC	6015 Horseshoe Bar Road	2.00	20	40	32	Vacant	Yes	Lower
Subtotal					4.7			75			
Tourist/Destination Commercial											
51	043-080-045-000	CT-Tourist/Destination Commercial	TD	West of Oak Tree Lane, adjacent to I-80	6.6	10	66	52	Vacant	Yes	Moderate
52	043-080-046-000	CT-Tourist/Destination Commercial	TD	West of Oak Tree Lane, adjacent to I-80	6	10	60	48	Vacant	Yes	Moderate
53	043-080-047-510	CT-Tourist/Destination Commercial	TD	West of Oak Tree Lane, adjacent to I-80	4.8	10	48	38	Vacant	Yes	Moderate
54	043-120-003-000	CT-Tourist/Destination Commercial	TD	Northeast of Horseshoe Bar Road, adjacent to I-80	0.3	10	3	2	Vacant	Yes	Moderate
55	043-120-004-000	CT-Tourist/Destination Commercial	TD	Northeast of Horseshoe Bar Road, adjacent to I-80	15.8	10	158	126	Vacant	Yes	Moderate

Site #	APN	Zoning Designation	General Plan Designation	Address/Location	Acres	Allowable Density (du/acre)	Total Unit Capacity	Realistic Unit Capacity	Existing Use	Infrastructure Capacity	Income Category
56	043-120-013-000	CT-Tourist/Destination Commercial	TD	Northeast of Horseshoe Bar Road, adjacent to I-80	1.5	10	15	12	Vacant	Yes	Moderate
57	043-120-014-000	CT-Tourist/Destination Commercial	TD	Southwest of Horseshoe Bar Road, adjacent to I-80	12.4	10	124	99	Vacant	Yes	Moderate
58	043-120-015-510	CT-Tourist/Destination Commercial	TD	Southwest of Horseshoe Bar Road, adjacent to I-80	0.4	10	4	3	Vacant	Yes	Moderate
59	043-120-037-000	CT-Tourist/Destination Commercial	TD	Northeast of Horseshoe Bar Road, adjacent to I-80	1.8	10	18	14	Vacant	Yes	Moderate
60**	043-130-001-000	CT-Tourist/Destination Commercial	TD	North of Brace Road	30.6	10	306	76	Vacant	Yes	Moderate
Subtotal					80.2			470			

Source: Town of Loomis, April 2021

*The Town does not have any sites listed in Table 22 that have been included in the past two housing elements.

**Site 60 includes large areas of ravine and riparian areas; therefore, the Town has estimated a realistic capacity of 25 percent rather than 80 percent for this site.

FIGURE 12 VACANT SITES MAP

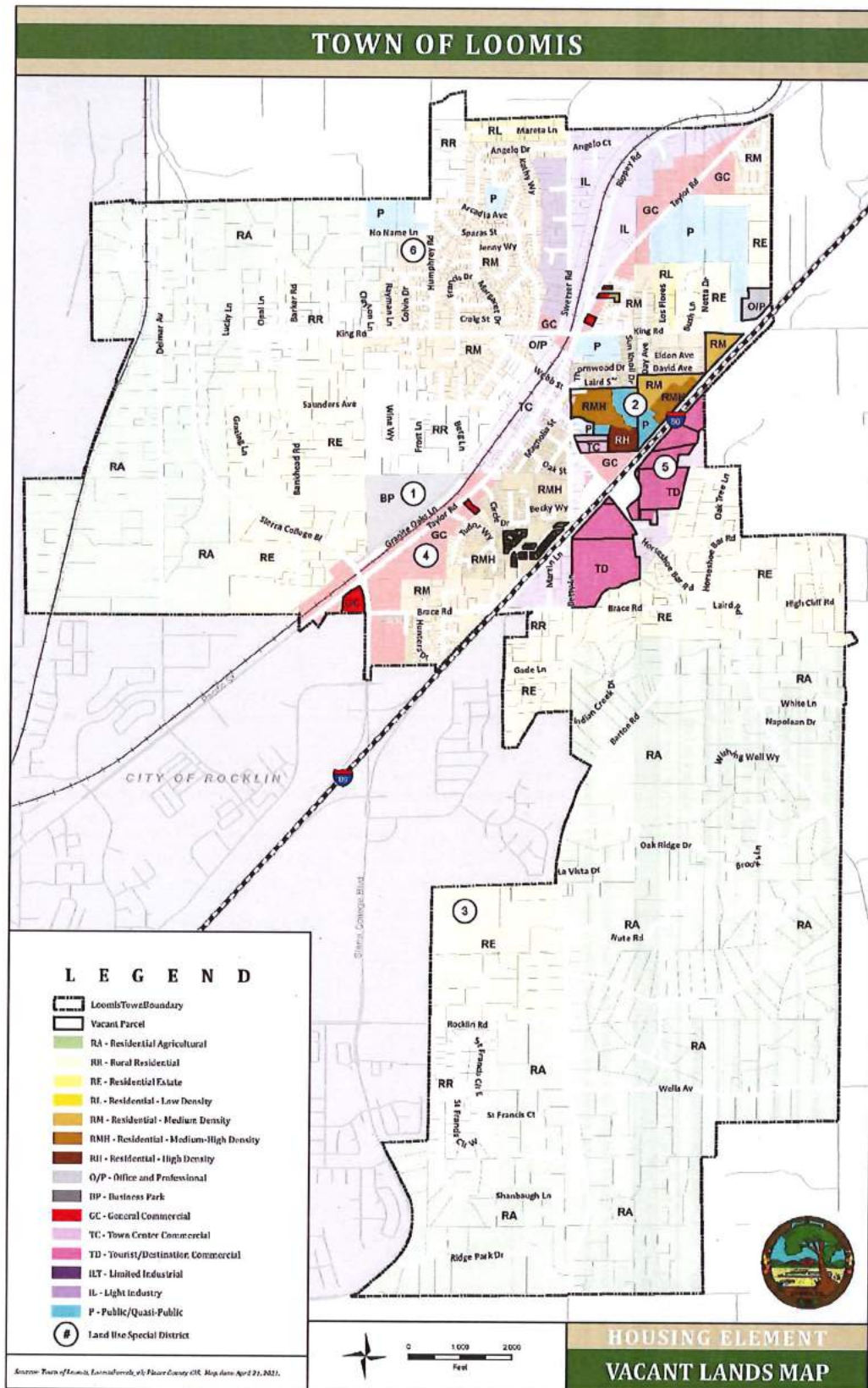


FIGURE 13 VACANT SITES MAP – MAP A

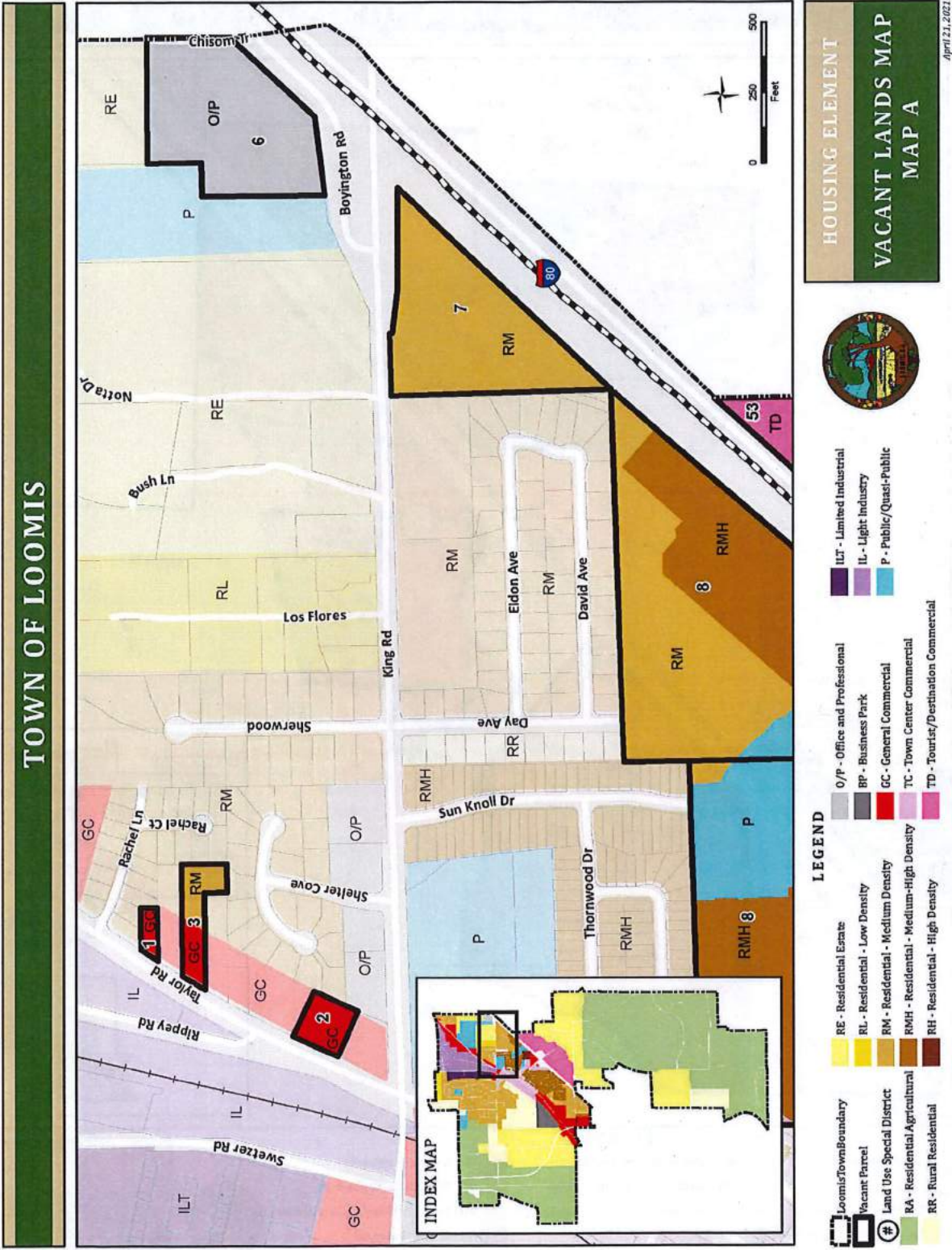


FIGURE 14 VACANT SITES MAP – MAP B

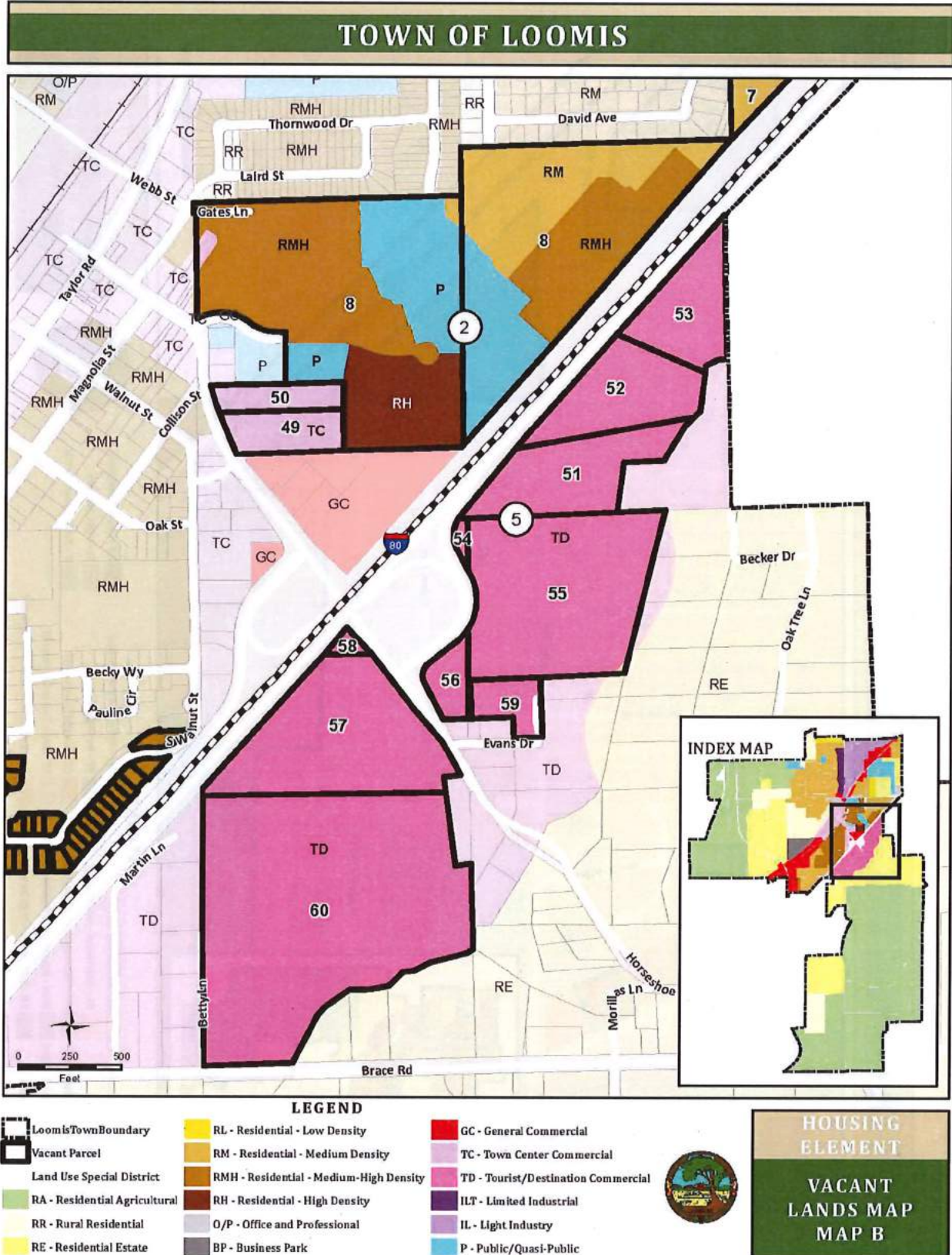
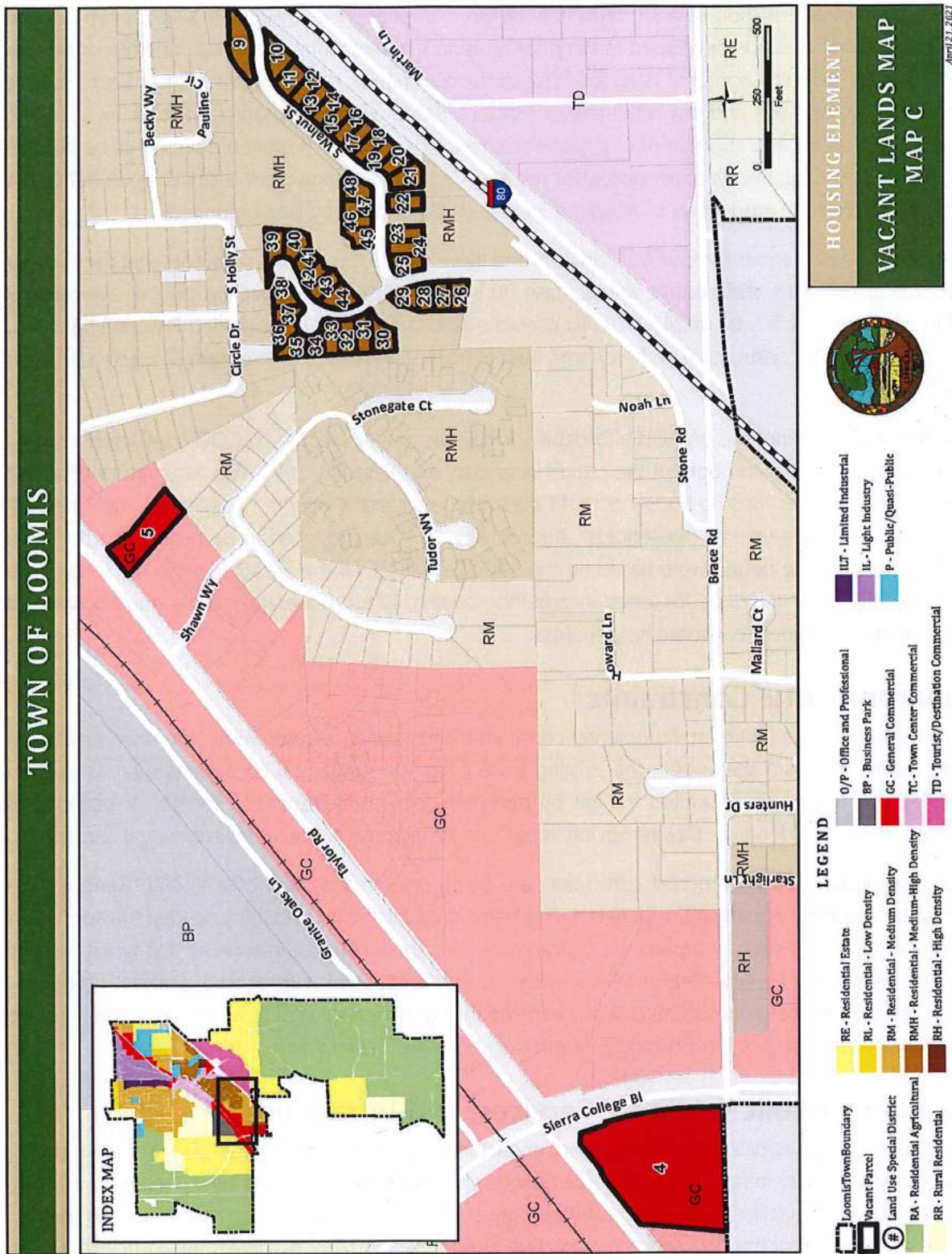


FIGURE 15 VACANT SITES MAP – MAP C



Accessory Dwelling Unit Potential

Government Code Section 65583.1 states that a town, city, or county may identify sites for ADUs based on the number of ADUs developed in the prior housing element planning period, whether or not the units are permitted by right, the need for ADUs in the community, the resources or incentives available for their development, and any other relevant factors. Based on recent changes in state law reducing the time to review and approve ADU applications, requiring ADUs that meet requirements be allowed by right, eliminating discretionary review for most ADUs, and removing other restrictions on ADUs, it is anticipated that the production of ADUs will increase in the 6th cycle planning period.

The Town issued permits for four ADUs in 2018 and three in 2019. This analysis assumes that the number of ADU applications and permits will increase during the 2021-2029 projection period, averaging 3 ADUs per year, for a total of 24 ADUs. To promote ADUs, the Town has included **Program 12**, which encourages ADU construction and monitors their affordability levels, and **Program 6**, which addresses new state law.

To determine assumptions on ADU affordability in the Sacramento region, SACOG conducted a survey of existing ADU rents throughout the region in January and February 2020. The assumption allocated 56 percent to lower-income households, 43 percent to moderate-income households, and 1 percent to above moderate-income households. Affordability of ADUs projected to be built within the town during the planning period were based on the SACOG analysis. Of the 24 ADUs projected to be built, it is estimated that 13 will be for lower-income households, 10 for moderate-income households, and one for above-moderate income households.

Environmental Constraints

The General Plan identifies environmental constraints and natural features within the town's planning area. While there are sites within the existing town limits with biological constraints such as riparian habitat, the Town has accounted for this by removing these undevelopable parcels, or portions of parcels, from consideration, thus removing impacts to development due to environmental constraints.

Maps of potential environmental constraints are being prepared as part of the 2020 General Plan update, concurrent with the 2021-2029 Housing Element update, and will identify needed transportation improvements, 100-year floodplain, biological resources, known cultural resources, soil types, species habitat, waterways, airport safety zones, and other characteristics which impact the location and density of development. These constraints, and the accompanying maps and reports, are a part of this Housing Element by reference, as the Housing Element is a part of the General Plan.

Available Public Facilities, Services, and Infrastructure

The Town charges appropriate development impact fees to ensure that water lines, sewer lines, roads, and other necessary infrastructure to serve new residential development can be extended in a timely manner. All public facilities, including water and sewer capacity, are available to accommodate Loomis' share of the regional housing need. In areas that are not served by public water infrastructure, Placer County provides information for property owners on well water. Refer to the Infrastructure Capacity section for more details.

Housing Constraints

The California Government Code, as it relates to the Housing Element, requires an analysis of both governmental and non-governmental constraints to the development of affordable housing. Loomis has identified various constraints to housing production to address as many barriers as possible. Removal of these constraints must be balanced with other health, safety, and welfare concerns.

Governmental Constraints

Governmental regulation, while purposefully ensuring the quality of development in the community, also increases the cost of development and thus the cost of housing. Governmental constraints include land use controls, fees, and other exactions required of developers, and time-consuming permit processing and complicated procedures. Since governmental controls are intended to ensure the health and safety of the general public, there is a fine balance between this goal and the easing of governmental controls to reduce development costs. Additionally, the cost of development and its associated infrastructure needs to be borne by the development and its future users rather than by the general fund and the public at large.

Land Use Controls

General Plan density standards, subdivision regulations, and zoning standards, by their nature, limit the amount of development on a given site and therefore directly affect the cost of development. The regulations also identify minimum development standards for improvements, such as roads, utilities, parking areas, and drainage facilities. These standards are important since they are intended to protect public health, safety, and welfare; reduce future cost to the taxpayers for services; and avoid problems such as drainage impacts on existing development, flood damage, and land stability.

Land Use Designations

Table 24 shows the residential General Plan land use designations for the Town of Loomis. The land use designations support a variety of housing types, ranging from very low-density rural development, which generally includes single-family homes on large lots, to high-density development, which includes multifamily development.

TABLE 24: GENERAL PLAN LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

	Land Use Designation	Allowable Density	General Uses
RA	Residential Agriculture	1 du/4.6 ac	Agricultural uses, including orchards, nurseries, cattle grazing, and very low-density residential uses
RE	Residential Estate	1 du/2.3 ac	Agricultural uses, including orchards, vineyards, cattle grazing, and very low-density residential uses
RR	Rural Residential	1 du/ac	Agricultural uses and low-density residential uses

Land Use Designation		Allowable Density	General Uses
			Keeping of large animals is limited to one acre or larger parcels
RL	Residential - Low Density	2 du/ac	Single-family homes and related compatible uses
RM	Residential - Medium Density	2-6 du/ac	Single-family residential uses
RMH	Residential - Medium High Density	6-10 du/ac	Smaller lot single-family residential uses and lower-density multifamily, including duplexes
RH	Residential - High Density	10-15 du/ac	Multifamily residential uses
GC	General Commercial	2-10 du/ac	Retail and service commercial uses; residential uses
TD	Tourist Destination Commercial	2-10 du/ac	Office/business park, retail commercial, lodging, residential uses in mixed use structures
TC	Town Center Commercial	15 du/acre	Retail commercial, offices uses, residential uses in mixed use structures
O/P	Office and Professional	2-10 du/acre	General business, professional, and medical offices; residential uses in mixed use projects

1 Source: Town of Loomis, reviewed 2020

2 Note: Changes pending Land Use Element update.

3 Zoning Districts

4 Zoning, unlike the General Plan, is regulatory. Under the Zoning Ordinance, development must
5 comply with specific, enforceable standards such as minimum lot requirements, minimum setbacks,
6 maximum building heights, and a list of allowable residential uses (Table 25).

7 **TABLE 25: RESIDENTIAL ZONING DISTRICTS**

Zone		Allowable Density	General Uses
RA	Residential Agricultural Zoning District	4.6 ac/du	Single-family dwelling, second unit, residential care facility, organizational house, residential accessory structure, mobile home, mobile home park
RE	Residential Estate Zoning District	2.3 ac/du	Single-family dwelling, second unit, residential care facility, residential accessory use, mobile home, mobile home park
RR	Rural Residential Zoning District	1 ac/du	Single-family dwelling, second unit, residential care facility, mobile home, mobile home park

	Zone	Allowable Density	General Uses
RS ¹	Single-Family Zoning District	1 du/half ac – 2-6 du/ac	Single-family dwelling, second unit, residential care facility, multi-family housing 2 units, mobile home, mobile home park, carriage house
RM ¹	Medium Density Residential Zoning District	6-10 du/ac	Single-family dwelling, second unit, multi-family housing, rooming or boarding house, residential care facility, mobile home, mobile home park, organizational house
RH	High Density Residential Zoning District	10-15 du/ac	Multifamily housing, rooming or boarding house, mobile home, mobile home park, organizational house, residential care facility
RH-20	High Density Residential Zoning District	20 du/ac	Overlay district for “The Village at Loomis” project site, allows very low- and low-income units on 7 acres of high density residential at 20-25 du/ac with a minimum density of 20 du/ac
CC	Central Commercial District	15 du/ac	Multifamily housing, multifamily housing as part of a mixed-use structure, live/work units, emergency shelter
CG	General Commercial District	2-10 du/acre	Multifamily housing, multifamily housing as part of a mixed-use structure, live/work units, emergency shelter
CO	Office Commercial District	2-10 du/acre	Multifamily housing as part of a mixed-use structure, residential care facility for elderly or 7 or more clients
CT	Tourist/Destination Commercial District	2-10 du/acre	Multifamily housing as part of a mixed-use structure, residential care facility for the elderly

1 Source: Town of Loomis Zoning Ordinance, reviewed 2020.

2 1 The RS and RM zoning districts have subdistricts, please refer to Table 22 below for development standards for each
3 subdistrict.

4 Development Standards

5 Zoning Standards

6 Table 26 presents the Town’s development standards, which are applied to all new residential
7 developments.

8 The Town offers various mechanisms to provide relief from development standards typically required
9 of all residential projects, including allowing mixed-use residential buildings in commercial districts
10 without a conditional use permit, exceptions to height limits (subject to a design review), density bonus
11 for affordable housing projects, and planned development districts that allow flexibility of development

standards to accommodate unique topographical conditions that would otherwise increase development costs.

TABLE 26: TOWN OF LOOMIS DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS¹

District	Net Lot Area	Lot Depth (Ft)	Lot Width (Ft)	Lot Coverage (Max %)	Setbacks (Ft.)				Max Height (Ft)
					Front	Side	Total for Two Sides	Rear	
RA	4.6 ac	100	160	20 ²	50 ³	25	—	25	35 and 2 stories
RE	2.3 ac	100	160	20 ²	50 ³	25	—	25	35 and 2 stories
RR	40,000 sf	100	135	20	50 ³	20	—	20	35 and 2 stories
RS-20	20,000 sf	100	100	25	20	—	20	20	35 and 2 stories
RS-10	10,000 sf	100	60	30 ⁴	20	—	20	20	30 and 2 stories
RS-10A	10,000 sf	100	60	30	20	—	20	20	30 and 2 stories
RS-7	7,000 sf	100	60	35	20	—	20	20	30 and 2 stories
RS-5	5,000 sf	80	55	35	20	—	20	20	30 and 2 stories
RM-5	5,000 sf	80	55	40 ⁴	15 min	—	20	20	30 and 2 stories
RM-3.5	3,500 sf	70	50	50	15 min	—	20	20	30 and 2 stories
RH ⁵	10,000 sf	100	60	40 ⁴	15 min	—	20	6	30 and 2 stories

Source: Town of Loomis Zoning Code, reviewed 2020.

Notes:

1. Refer to the Town of Loomis Zoning Code for specific footnotes pertaining to this table.
2. The Zoning Code provides an exception that may allow up to 25 percent coverage on a nonconforming parcel that the review authority determines is significantly smaller than the minimum area required by the zone.
3. The Zoning Code allows for a front setback of 75 feet from the property line if a public or private street or street easement is within the setback area.
4. The General Plan allows lot coverage up to 40 percent in the RS-10 zone, up to 50 percent in the RM-5 zone, and up to 60 percent in the RH zone. As part of the 2020 General Plan Update, the Town will ensure consistency between General Plan land use designations and the Zoning Code (*Program 1*).
5. The Town has included *Program 6* to increase the RH height limit to allow for 3 stories, to ensure there are no constraints to the development of multifamily units.

Typical Densities for Development

The Town of Loomis is a small, semi-rural community town bisected by I-80 and with few physical constraints to development. There were no significant subdivisions in the previous Housing Element cycle, likely as a result of the cost of land in Loomis paired with the large-lot character of much of the Town. Typical single-family residential lots in the RS zone vary in size from approximately 3,500 to 20,000 square feet and support 1 to 2 single-family homes each. Single-family residential lots in the RR, RE, and RA zones can range from 1 acre to 4.6 acres or more in size (approximately 200,376 square feet). Typical single-family densities are 1 to 2 homes per acre. Multifamily densities are 24 units per acre, based on the density of the only multi-family complex in the Town, which was constructed prior to Town incorporation. In the previous planning period, no sites identified to accommodate the lower-income RHNA in the inventory were developed below the minimum allowable density of the zone in which the site is located.

Parking

Table 27 presents the parking standards for single- and multifamily units. These standards include guest parking requirements. The local ordinance allows the Director to reduce or waive the number of parking spaces required when the applicant can provide quantitative proof fewer spaces are needed. The ordinance also allows waiver of parking requirements in Downtown for off-hour uses. Allowing for relaxed parking standards ensures parking requirements are not a constraint to the development of affordable housing.

TABLE 27
PARKING STANDARDS¹

Housing Type	Parking Space Requirement
Single-Family	2 covered spaces, plus 1 additional space for each bedroom over 3
Multifamily ²	2 covered spaces per unit, plus 1 for each bedroom over 3, plus 1 guest parking space for each 3 units
Multifamily (mixed-use)	1 per studio or 1 bedroom unit, 2 per each 2- or 3-bedroom unit, 1 guest parking space per each 4 units
Organizational Home	1 space per each bedroom
Mobile Home (Individual)	1 covered space per unit
Mobile Home Park	1 covered space per each unit, plus 0.5 guest parking space, plus 0.25 space for each vehicle storage unit
Rooming and Boarding Houses	1 space per each bedroom

Housing Type	Parking Space Requirement
Second Unit	1 space for each studio or 1 bedroom unit, 2 for 2- or 3-bedroom units, plus off-street parking space for main dwelling
Senior Housing Project	1 space for each 2 units, with half the spaces covered, plus 1 guest parking for each 10 units

1 Source: Town of Loomis Zoning Code, reviewed 2020

2 Notes:

3 1. Refer to the Town of Loomis Zoning Code for specific details.

4 2. The Town has included **Program 6** to remove constraints on multifamily development by reducing parking
5 requirements for multifamily uses.

6 Density Bonus

7 Under current state law (Government Code Section 65915), cities and counties must provide a density
8 increase up to 80 percent over the otherwise maximum allowable residential density under the
9 Municipal Code and the Land Use Element of the General Plan (or bonuses of equivalent financial value)
10 when builders agree to construct housing developments with 100 percent of units affordable to low- or
11 very low-income households. The Town of Loomis allows a density bonus of 25 percent for a housing
12 development of five or more units, which complies with the eligibility requirements. A 10-percent density
13 bonus is allowed for condominium projects that meet the eligibility requirements outlined in the local
14 ordinance. The Town has included **Program 6** to comply with current density bonus law, as defined in
15 Government Code Section 65915.

16 Provisions for a Variety of Housing

17 Housing element law specifies that jurisdictions must identify adequate sites to be made available
18 through appropriate zoning and development standards to encourage the development of various
19 types of housing for all economic segments of the population. This includes single-family housing,
20 multifamily housing, manufactured housing, mobile homes, emergency shelters, and transitional
21 housing. **Table 28** summarizes the permitted housing types.

22 **TABLE 28: HOUSING TYPES PERMITTED BY ZONING DISTRICT**

Housing Types Permitted	RA	RE	RR	RS	RM	RH-20
Single-Family Dwelling	P	P	P	P	P	NP
Multifamily (2 Units)	NP	NP	NP	UP	P	P
Multifamily (3-5 Units)	NP	NP	NP	NP	P	P
Multifamily (6-9 Units)	NP	NP	NP	NP	MUP	P
Multifamily (10+ Units)	NP	NP	NP	NP	UP	MUP ¹
Mobile Home	P	P	P	P	P	P

Housing Types Permitted	RA	RE	RR	RS	RM	RH-20
Mobile Home Park	UP	UP	UP	UP	UP	UP
Accessory Dwelling Units	P	P	P	P	P	NP
Emergency Shelter	<i>Permitted by right in C-G and C-C zoning districts, allowed in P-I with UP</i>					
Transitional Housing ²	P	P	P	P	P	P
Supportive Housing ²	P	P	P	P	P	P
Single-Room Occupancy Units ³	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Care Facilities (6 or fewer persons)	P	P	P	P	P	P
Care Facilities (7 or more persons) ⁴	NP	NP	UP	UP	UP	UP
Employee Housing ⁵	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP

1 Source: Town of L Municipal Code.

2 Refer to the Town of Loomis Zoning Code for specific details.

3 Notes: P= Permitted Use; UP= Use Permit; MUP= Minor Use Permit; S=Permit by Specific Use Regulations; NP=Not Permitted

4 1. The RH-20 Overlay was adopted in 2014 through Ordinance 255 and 256 to allow a minimum of 20 units per acre by right (see Chapter 13.24.020 of the Town Zoning Ordinance).

2. The Town treats transitional and supportive housing consistent with residential dwellings of the same type (e.g., single-family, multi-family).

3. To comply with State law, the Town has included **Program 5** to permit SROs in residential districts (Government Code Section 65583).

4. To remove constraints on development of housing to serve special needs group and comply with the definition of family (**Program 5**), the Town has also included **Program 5** to allow care facilities as a single-family use in all zones that permit uses of a similar type.

5. To comply with State law, the Town has included **Program 5** to permit employee housing compliant with the State Employee Housing Act (Health and Safety Code Sections 17021.5 and 17021.6).

16 Emergency Shelters

17 The California Health and Safety Code (Section 50801) defines an emergency shelter as "housing with
18 minimal supportive services for homeless persons that is limited to occupancy of six months or less by
19 a homeless person. No individual or households may be denied emergency shelter because of an
20 inability to pay."

21 California legislation (SB 2 [Cedillo, 2007]) requires jurisdictions to allow emergency shelters and
22 supportive and transitional housing without a conditional use permit. Within identified zones, only
23 objective development and management standards may be applied, given that they are designed to
24 encourage and facilitate the development of or conversion to an emergency shelter.

1 In 2014, the Town amended its Zoning Ordinance to establish standards for development of new
2 emergency shelters. Emergency shelters are a permitted use within the General Commercial (C-G) and
3 Central Commercial (C-C) zoning districts within a current structure and requires a use permit approval
4 for all new construction projects in both zones. The ordinance also allows emergency shelters in the
5 Public Institutional (P-I) zoning district with approval of a use permit. The Town will review parking
6 standards for emergency shelters and will amend the Zoning Ordinance necessary to ensure that
7 standards are sufficient to accommodate all staff, provided they do not require more parking for
8 emergency shelters than other residential or commercial uses within the CG and CC zones. Additionally,
9 the Town will remove the use permit requirement for new construction (**Program 6**).

10 To address the need for an emergency shelter, the Town identified two suitable sites, ranging in size
11 from 2-3 acres. These sites are located within one mile of a grocery store, convenience stores, and the
12 Depot transit stop downtown. Each site can accommodate at least one year-round emergency shelter
13 in the CC zone. Both sites have readily available utilities and other infrastructure to support construction
14 of a new emergency shelter.

15 **Transitional and Supportive Housing Types**

16 Supportive housing is defined by Section 50675.14 of the Health and Safety Code as housing with linked
17 on- or off-site services with no limit on the length of stay and which is occupied by a target population
18 as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 53260 (i.e., low-income person with mental disabilities,
19 AIDS, substance abuse, or chronic health conditions, or persons whose disabilities originated before the
20 age of 18). Services linked to supportive housing usually focuses on retaining housing, living and working
21 in the community, and/or health improvement.

22 Transitional housing is defined in Section 50675.2 of the Health and Safety Code as rental housing for
23 stays of at least six months but where the units are recirculated to another program recipient after a set
24 period. It may be designated for a homeless individual or family transitioning to permanent housing.
25 This housing can take many structural forms such as group housing and multi-family units and may
26 include supportive services to allow individuals to gain necessary life skills in support of independent
27 living.

28 Pursuant to Government Code Section 65583, transitional and supportive housing types are required
29 to be treated as residential uses and subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential
30 uses of the same type in the same zone. The Town's Zoning Ordinance allows supportive and
31 transitional housing where other residential dwellings of the same type are allowed, such as single-
32 family and multifamily uses. To further address state law, the Town has included **Program 6** to allow
33 supportive housing without discretionary review in all zones that allow multifamily housing or mixed-
34 use development, including nonresidential zones, per Government Code Sections 65583 and 65650.

35 **Extremely Low-Income Housing**

36 Extremely low-income households typically comprise persons with special housing needs, including, but
37 not limited to, persons experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness, persons with substance
38 abuse problems, and farmworkers. AB 2634 (Lieber 2006) requires the quantification and analysis of

existing and projected housing needs of extremely low-income households. Housing Elements must also identify zoning to encourage and facilitate supportive housing and single-room occupancy units.

To encourage and facilitate the development of housing affordable to extremely low-income households and in accordance with Government Code Section 65583, the Town will define single-room occupancy units and identify zones where they are permitted (**Program 5**).

Constraints on Persons with Disabilities

The Town of Loomis incorporates the Federal Fair Housing Act and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act of 1964 as a part of its building requirements. These two statutes address the fair housing practices adhered to by the Town, which include practices against housing discrimination toward persons with disabilities. In compliance with Government Code Section 65583, the Town permits supportive housing for disabled residents in any residential zone that permits residential uses of a similar type in the same zone. To ensure there are no constraints to persons with disabilities, **Program 20** has been incorporated into the Housing Element to mitigate any possible constraints.

- **Reasonable accommodations** – The Town’s Zoning Ordinance includes administrative procedures for reviewing and approving requests for modifications to land use and zoning requirements or procedures regulating the siting, funding, development, and use of housing for people with disabilities to ensure reasonable accommodations (Chapter 13.39). A reasonable accommodation limited term permit may be approved by the director only after the director first finds:

- o The housing, the subject of the request for reasonable accommodation, is to be used by an individual under the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.
- o The request for accommodation is necessary to make specific housing available to an individual protected under the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.
- o The requested accommodation would not impose an undue financial or administrative burden to the town of Loomis.
- o The requested accommodation would not require a fundamental alteration in the nature of the housing program of the town of Loomis.
- o The establishment, maintenance or operation of the temporary activity would not be detrimental to the public health, safety, or welfare of persons residing or working in the neighborhood of the proposed activity.

Program 20 has been included for the Town to review the current reasonable accommodation procedure and ensure the required findings are not potential barriers to housing for persons with disabilities.

- **Separation requirements** – The Town’s Zoning Ordinance does not impose any separation requirements between supportive housing or residential care facilities.

- **Site planning requirements** – Currently, the Town’s Zoning Ordinance requires special regulations for residential care facilities for the elderly and limits the maximum number of persons who may reside in the facility by lot size, including employees. The Town has included **Program 5** to amend the language of Chapter 13.42.240 to remove site planning requirements for residential care facilities for the elderly for six or fewer persons to ensure the standards are no different than for other residential uses in the same zone and to permit residential care facilities with seven or more persons without a use permit in all residential zones.
- **Definition of “family”** – To ensure the Town does not have any practices that could discriminate against persons with disabilities and impede the availability of such housing for these individuals, the Town has included **Program 5** to include a definition of family that does not limit family by size or blood relation.

Residential Care Facilities

Health and Safety Code Sections 1267.8, 1566.3, and 1568.08 require local governments to treat licensed group homes and residential care facilities with six or fewer residents no differently than other by-right single-family housing uses. “Six or fewer persons” does not include the operator, the operator’s family, or persons employed as staff. Local agencies must allow these licensed residential care facilities in any area zoned for residential use and may not require licensed residential care facilities for six or fewer persons to obtain conditional use permits or variances that are not required of other family dwellings.

The Town’s Zoning Ordinance considers congregate care housing as residential care facilities for the elderly. Residential care facilities for the elderly with six or fewer persons are permitted in all residential zones and facilities with seven or more are permitted with approval of a use permit in all residential zones. Similarly, residential care facilities (non-congregate care) with six or fewer persons are permitted in all residential zones and residential care facilities (non-congregate care) with seven or more persons require a use permit in the RR, RS, RM, and RH zone.

The Town’s Zoning Ordinance requires special regulations for residential care facilities for the elderly, including lot size. To comply with current State law, the Town has included **Program 5** to remove the site planning requirements for residential care facilities for the elderly for six or fewer persons and to permit residential care facilities with seven or more persons without a use permit in all residential zones.

Building Code and Energy Conservation Requirements

The Town implements Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, in which California has adopted the California Building Code and other model codes (e.g., electrical, plumbing, mechanical, etc.). The Town has not adopted local amendments to the various model codes, and therefore has no additional inspection requirements that would otherwise increase the cost of housing. While minimum building standards are essential to ensure safe housing, additional standards controlling design or excessive safety standards may increase the cost of housing unnecessarily.

Code Enforcement

The Building Department is responsible for enforcing both state and Town regulations governing maintenance of all buildings and property. The purpose of code enforcement of housing in need of rehabilitation is to ensure the safety of the Town's residents; without basic living standards being met, life and safety are threatened. The Town does have a code enforcement division to address health and safety concerns in the community. The code enforcement division will respond to complaints and investigate violations to ensure compliance with the Town's Municipal Code. Complaints can be submitted by a neighbor or other resident who is affected by the violation. Violations can be reported by calling the code enforcement division or by submitting a complaint form, which is available on the Town's website. The code enforcement division also helps educate property owners who are the subject of a violation how to reach compliance.

On- and Off-Site Improvements

The Town requires typical off-site improvements for residential development to ensure public health and safety. Typical off-site improvements vary depending on the location of the project. Typical frontage improvements for residential subdivisions include, but are not limited to, sidewalk, curb, gutter, 18 feet of pavement width, and drainage systems. A primary residential street servicing more than 100 lots, but no more than 500 lots, requires a right-of-way of 50 feet and back-to-back curb width of 42 feet. Minor residential streets require a right-of-way of 50 feet and back-to-back curb width of 38 feet. The minimum sidewalk width for a primary or minor residential street is 4 feet. Requests for exceptions from improvement design requirements are allowed with approval by the Town's Engineer. The Town's off-site standards are not any more restrictive than those of surrounding jurisdictions and the Town does not believe the off-site standards act as an impediment to the production of housing for lower-income households.

Water service is provided by Placer County Water Agency, which establishes off-site improvement standards. Connection to South Placer Municipal Utility District sewer service is required for all single- and multifamily projects if they are within 400 feet of existing sewer lines.

Development Fees

The financing of public facilities and services for new development in Loomis, as in most California jurisdictions, is funded in part by exactions and fees levied against development projects in proportion to the anticipated fiscal impact on the community. In all instances, the fees are determined based on a proportional share of the cost necessary to fund capital improvements. In this sense, they are fixed overhead costs that cannot be reduced by policy. Although these fees are necessary to meet Town standards, they can have substantial impact on the cost of housing, particularly affordable housing.

Table 29 presents the typical residential development fees for a single-family and a multifamily project.

Table 30 describes minimum Town fees for typical planning permits. The planning fees per dwelling unit (DU) are comparable or less than those charged by other jurisdictions in Placer County and are not considered a barrier to residential development because of their relatively low value.

The Town's development standards and fees are available on the Town's website.

1

TABLE 29: TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT FEES

Fee Description	Single-Family Fee Per DU	Multifamily Fee Per DU
Drainage	\$944.00	\$605.00
Road Circulation/Major Roads	\$3,813.00	\$2,650.00
Horseshoe Bar/Interchange Fee	\$3,096.00	\$2,151.00
Sierra College Circulation Fee	\$1,364.00	\$948.00
Community Facility Fee	\$2,637.00	\$5,587.00
Dry Creek Watershed Drainage Improvement Fee	\$311.00	\$119.00
Quimby In-Lieu Fee		
	\$6,781.00	\$5,587.00
Passive Park/Open Space		
Park Facility Improvements		
Placer County Capital Facility Impact	\$2,210.37	\$1,553.97
TOTAL	\$21,156.37	\$19,200.97

2 Source: Town of Loomis, October 2020 Development Fees Schedule

3 Note: Specific development impact fees apply for low-income density bonus development of five or more dwellings and
4 specific/master plans.

5

TABLE 30: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT FEES

Fee Category	Fee Amount
MINISTERIAL FEES	
Zoning Clearance	\$50.00
Certificate of Compliance	\$1,700.00
Business License	\$93.00
Burn Down Letter Research	\$44.00
Flood Zone Letter Research	\$170.00
PLANNING APPLICATIONS	
Annexations	\$1,097.00
Appeals	\$0.00
Conditional Use Permit (Major)	\$3,800.00
Conditional Use Permit (Minor)	\$1,383.00
Design Review (Major)	\$1,507.00
Design Review (Minor)	\$1,009.00
Extensions of Time	\$390.00
General Plan Amendment (Text or Map)	\$2,731.00
General Plan Amendment (GPA/Rezone Combined)	\$3,702.00
Modifications	\$883.00

Fee Category	Fee Amount
Variance	\$1,507.00
Variance (Minor)	\$735.00
Zoning Amendment	\$1,623.00
TOWN MAPS	
Lot Line Adjustment	\$2,002.00
Minor Land Division	\$2,495.00
Subdivision	\$9,639.00
Subdivision Final Map	\$2,873.00 plus \$27.00 per lot
ENVIRONMENTAL	
Information Assessment	\$1,031.00
CEQA EIR	actual cost
CEQA ND or MND	actual cost
CEQA Exemption	\$291.00
NEPA EIS	actual cost
OTHER SERVICES	
Zoning Ordinance Interpretation	\$493.00
Tree Removal Permit	\$55.00
Model Homes	\$888.00

1 Source: Town of Loomis 2009.

2 Fees for processing applications, while important in offsetting the costs of Town time in planning and
3 regulating development, can be limited to minimize the effect of the cost per unit of housing developed.
4 The fees established by the Town are significantly less than those charged in surrounding jurisdictions;
5 therefore, development fees are not considered a constraint on development in Loomis. The Town's
6 zoning and subdivision permit fees are generally the lowest in the county.

7 The Town collects development fees for drainage, traffic, parks, community facility, Dry Creek
8 watershed, and Placer County capital improvements. These fees are important because new
9 development has been severely restricted in the past due to inadequate public facilities. If new
10 development occurs without improving the situation, the long-term costs for maintenance and
11 upgrades would be much greater. If the Town did not plan for future growth and expand the water and
12 wastewater systems, very little growth would occur since the Town would not be able to provide service
13 due to the lack of adequate capacity and pressure. The traffic fees are also based on the improvements
14 needed in the transportation system to accommodate future development. The Town has taken the
15 approach to have new development pay its fair share of the cost of the public infrastructure needed to
16 accommodate it so that the costs are not borne by the existing residents through general fund subsidies.
17 However, it is not the Town's intent to add any constraints to the development of affordable housing.
18 Therefore, the Town has included **Programs 7 and 16** to grant planning fee waivers or other incentives,
19 such as density bonuses, for eligible projects.

20

1 Permit Processing and Procedures

2 Procedures for processing permits vary based on the permits involved, but it is estimated that from
3 application approval to issuance of a building permit is approximately 2 to 6 weeks.

4 Generally, the following procedures are common to the permitting process:

- 5 a) Formal or informal pre-application meeting with the Director or Staff
- 6 b) Filing of application and fees
- 7 c) Initial application review - completeness check
- 8 d) Environmental review
- 9 e) Staff report and recommendation
- 10 f) Permit approval or disapproval

11 Prior to the submittal of a project application and fees, the applicant typically has informal discussions
12 with staff and a pre-application meeting with formal conceptual review. The preliminary staff review is
13 conducted to review the application for completeness once all required documents and fees are
14 submitted to the Town. The project is given a preliminary environmental determination and sent to all
15 responsible agencies for further review. Environmental review is also conducted, with a negative
16 declaration requiring 20 to 30 days and an EIR requiring a minimum of six months. The staff make final
17 recommendations in a Staff Report to the Planning Commission, which is then reviewed by the
18 Commission, including a site visit, prior to the public hearing. The Planning Commission can approve,
19 conditionally approve, or deny the project. The project can be appealed within 10 calendar days to the
20 Town Council. A design review or other approvals are then conducted, as required. Building plans are
21 reviewed and approved by the planning, engineering, and building staff and a permit is issued.

22 Development review procedures exist to ensure that proposals for new residential development comply
23 with local regulations and are compatible with adjacent land uses. As shown in **Table 31**, processing
24 times for Loomis are relatively quick: single-family projects require five weeks, while multifamily projects
25 typically require four months. Planned development projects can accommodate various types of large-
26 scale, complex developments and are typically processed within 5 to 6.5 months. Review times differ
27 on a case-by-case basis depending on the type and complexity of the project.

28 Consistent with SB 330, housing developments for which a preliminary application is submitted that
29 complies with applicable general plan and zoning standards are subject only to the development
30 standards and fees that were applicable at the time of submittal. The Town has a checklist of all general
31 plan and zoning standards that a project must meet and makes this available to developers as part of
32 the Town's SB 330 process. Approval of a pre-application applies to all projects unless the project
33 square footage or unit count changes by more than 20 percent after the preliminary application is
34 submitted. The developer must submit a full application for the development project within 180 days of
35 submitting the preliminary application.

The costs associated with development project review will vary between projects. Loomis utilizes an efficient and comprehensive approach toward development review and permitting that allows for quick response to developer applications. The Town utilizes many practices to expedite application processing, reduce costs, and clarify the process to developers and homeowners. Increased development costs resulting from delays in the Town's development review, public hearing, and permitting process are not considered a constraint on housing development. While the Town's development review process is not seen as a constraint to the development of housing, **Program 3** has been included to establish a written policy or procedure and other guidance as appropriate to specify the SB 35 streamlining approval process and standards for eligible projects.

The typical amount of time between entitlement and pulling a building permit is generally 30 to 60 days from the time the plans are submitted until the permit is issued, which includes the time the applicant responds to comments. This can vary depending on the responsiveness of an applicant in meeting the entitlement conditions of approval. Once a building permit is applied for, plan review typically occurs in two weeks; each subsequent review is completed in one week. A typical project takes 2 to 3 review cycles, though delays on the applicant's side extends the timeframe between entitlement and building permit.

TABLE 31: TYPICAL PROCESSING TIMELINE BY PROJECT TYPE

Type of Approval or Permit	Typical Processing Time		
	Single-Family Process	Multifamily Process	Planned Development Process
Step 1: Initial Site Plan Review	4 weeks	4 weeks	8-12 weeks
Step 2: Architectural Design and Final Site Plan	NA	8-10 weeks	8-10 weeks
Step 3A: Building Permit - Single	1 week	1 week	1 week
Step 3B: Building Permit - Complex	2-3 weeks	2-3 weeks	2-3 weeks
Step 4: Approved Final Grading Plan	1 week	1 week	1-2 weeks
Estimated Total Processing Time	5 Weeks	4 Months	5-6.5 Months

Source: Town of Loomis 2020

Table 32 lists the review authority for various applications in the Town of Loomis. Use Permits are reviewed by the Planning Commission, which notices and holds a public hearing to decide on approval. The Planning Director reviews Minor Use Permits (MUP). The Director may refer MUP applications to the Planning Commission and appeal to the Town Council as an option. MUP applications are noticed and a hearing is held if it is requested after the noticing. The decision and findings are recorded for Use Permits and Minor Use Permits. Conditions of approval may be imposed for either type of permit. Additionally, design review approval by the Planning Director is often required for subdivision applications. (See **Table 32** for the types of permits required for residential construction.)

TABLE 32: REVIEW AUTHORITY

Type of Decision	Role of Review Authority (1)		
	Director	Planning Commission	Town Council
Zoning Clearance	Decision (2)	Appeal	Appeal
Master Development Plan	Recommend	Recommend	Decision
Master Sign Plan	Decision (2)	Appeal	Appeal
Minor Use Plan (MUP)	Decision (2)	Appeal	Appeal
Use Permit (UP)	Recommend	Decision	Appeal
Minor Variance	Decision (2)	Appeal	Appeal
Variance	Recommend	Decision	Appeal
Design Review – Permitted use or MUP	Decision	Appeal	Appeal
Design Review – UP use	Recommend	Decision	Appeal
Limited Term Permit	Decision	Appeal	Appeal
Sign Permit	Decision (2)	Appeal	Appeal

Source: Town of Loomis, 2020

Notes:

1. "Recommend" means that the review authority makes a recommendation to a higher decision-making body; "Decision" means that the review authority makes the final decision on the matter; "Appeal" means that the review authority may consider and decide upon appeals to the decision of an earlier decision-making body, in compliance with Chapter 13.74 (Appeals).
2. The Director may defer action and refer the request to the Commission, so that the Commission may instead make the decision.

Design Review Process

Design review is required for all multifamily projects proposed in Loomis. In addition, new two-story residential units (excluding second units but not carriage homes) and second-story additions on lots less than 40,000 square feet require individual design review. Design review is also required for nonresidential development and exterior additions or façade changes to buildings, except for exterior remodels of existing single-family residences.

According to the Town of Loomis Zoning Ordinance, design review is intended to ensure that the design of proposed development and new land uses assists in maintaining and enhancing the small-town, historic, and rural character of the community. Therefore, the purposes of these procedures and requirements are to:

1. Recognize the interdependence of land values and aesthetics and encourage the orderly and harmonious appearance of development within the community;

2. Ensure that new uses and structures enhance their sites and are compatible with the highest standards of improvement in the surrounding neighborhoods;
3. Retain and strengthen the visual quality and attractive character of the community;
4. Assist project developers in understanding the Town's concerns for the aesthetics of development, and
5. Ensure that development complies with all applicable Town standards and guidelines, and does not adversely affect community health, safety, aesthetics, or natural resources.

Projects undergoing design review are evaluated for architectural design, building massing, and appropriate scale to the surroundings and community. The project should include an attractive and desirable site layout and design, including, but not limited to, building arrangement, exterior appearance and setbacks, drainage, fences and walls, grading, landscaping, lighting, signs, etc. The project must provide safe and efficient public access, circulation, parking, appropriate open space, and landscaping, including the use of water-efficient landscaping, be consistent with the General Plan, and in compliance with any applicable design guidelines and/or adopted design review policies.

Although the Town does not have adopted residential design guidelines specifically for the multifamily development, the Town's Zoning Ordinance does include site and building design criteria, such as materials for fencing, landscaping, building height, outdoor lighting, solid waste storage, and parking requirements for all new construction. In 1992, the Town adopted the Loomis Town Center Master Plan for the main street area of the town along Taylor Road. The master plan includes design standards for building orientation and façade design, landscaping, building density and height, parking, and setbacks specific to the main street area on Taylor Road.

Design reviews are conducted by the Planning Commission and requests for design reviews can be combined with other discretionary project approvals, such as a use permit. This allows applicants to appear before the Planning Commission just once, by taking their use permit application and design review to a single meeting. The Planning Commission must make findings regarding compliance with the review criteria on which the decision is based. If approved by the Commission, conditions may be imposed for full approval.

Local, state, and federal regulations and requirements add to the cost of residential development through the subdivision process. These constraints can include mitigation of California Department of Fish and Wildlife concerns, California Fire Safe Regulations, regional water quality requirements, flood insurance restrictions, and CEQA review.

To ensure design review standards are objective, the Town has included program 3 to review design review standards and revise, as necessary.

Use Permits

A use permit or minor use permit provides a process for reviewing uses and activities that may be appropriate in the applicable zoning district, but whose effects on site and surroundings cannot be determined before being proposed for a specific site. Use permits shall be approved or disapproved by the commission; minor use permits shall be approved or disapproved by the director, provided that

the director may choose to refer any minor use permit application to the commission for hearing and decision. A minor use permit review and approval process typically takes 4 weeks; a use permit review and approval typically takes 4 to 8 weeks.

The review authority may approve or disapprove an application for use permit or minor use permit approval. The review authority may approve a use permit or minor use permit only after first finding all the following:

1. The proposed use is allowed within the applicable zoning district and complies with all other applicable provisions of this title and the municipal code;
2. The proposed use is consistent with the general plan and any applicable specific plan;
3. The design, location, size, and operating characteristics of the proposed activity are compatible with the existing and future land uses in the vicinity;
4. The site is physically suitable for the type, density and intensity of use being proposed, including access, utilities, and the absence of physical constraints; and
5. Granting the permit would not be detrimental to the public interest, health, safety, convenience, or welfare, or materially injurious to persons, property, or improvements in the vicinity and zoning district in which the property is located.

Review of Local Ordinances

The Town does not have any locally adopted ordinances that hinder the development of housing.

Available Dry Utilities

Dry utilities, including electricity and telephone service, are available to all areas within the Town. The extension of power and gas to service new residential development has not been identified as a constraint. Service providers are as follows:

- Electricity: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E)
- Telephone: AT&T
- Fiber Cable: AT&T, Wave Cable, DISH, DirectTV, HughesNet, Cal.net, Pivotal Global Capacity, Winters Broadband, and South Valley Internet.

Non-Governmental Constraints

Construction Costs

Construction costs vary widely depending on the type, size, and amenities of the development. According to Placer County Building Division, the construction costs for a typical single-family dwelling is approximately \$118 to \$163 per square foot.

According to an Internet source of construction cost data (www.building-cost.net) provided by the Craftsman Book Company, a wood-framed single-story four-cornered home in the Town of Loomis is estimated to cost approximately \$269,627, excluding the cost of buying land. This cost estimate is based on a 2,000-square-foot house of good quality construction, including a two-car garage and forced air heating. Table 33 summarizes the projected construction costs.

TABLE 33: CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Item Name	Materials	Labor	Equipment	Total
Direct Job Costs (e.g., foundation, plumbing, materials)	\$112,075	\$102,700	\$5,096	\$219,871
Indirect Job Costs (e.g., insurance, plans and specifications)	\$17,281	\$1,693	--	\$18,974
Contractor Markup	\$30,782	--	--	\$30,782
Total Cost	\$160,138	\$104,393	\$5,096	\$269,627

Source: *Building-Cost.net*, accessed September 2020

Land Costs

As of January 2021, there are six undeveloped lots listed for sale or under contract in Loomis. The land costs ranged from \$62,591 to \$242,268 per acre, depending on the location. The cost of land in Loomis presents a potential constraint on development due to the lack of available vacant land resulting in high price per acre.

Availability of Financing

The cost of borrowing money to finance the construction of housing or to purchase a house affects the amount of affordably priced housing in Loomis. Fluctuating interest rates can eliminate many potential homebuyers from the housing market or render a housing project infeasible that could have been successfully developed or marketed at lower-interest rates. Over the past few years, the interest rate has been very low, dipping to as low as 2.9 percent as of this year, but it is now slowly increasing. Housing prices in the Town remain too high for persons of lower incomes, even with the lower-interest rates. The constraint on homeownership in Loomis is not the availability of financing, but the high cost of housing, much of which is unaffordable to lower-income households.

The cost of borrowing money to finance the construction of housing or to purchase a house affects the amount of affordably priced housing in Loomis. Fluctuating interest rates can eliminate many potential

homebuyers from the housing market or render a housing project that could have been developed at lower interest rates infeasible. Typically, when interest rates decline, sales increase, and vice versa. **Table 34** illustrates interest rates as of January 2021. The table presents both the interest rate and the annual percentage rate (APR) for different types of home loans.

TABLE 34: INTEREST RATES

Loan	Interest	APR
30-Year Fixed	2.9%	2.9%
20-Year Fixed	2.9%	3.0%
10-Year Fixed	2.3%	2.4%
7-Year ARM	3.3%	3.1%

Source: www.nerdwallet.com, January 2021.

Infrastructure Capacity

The proximity, availability, and capacity of infrastructure help to determine the suitability of residential land. Below is an evaluation of water and sewer capacity available to accommodate the housing needs during the planning period.

Water

Water service in Loomis is predominantly provided by the Placer County Water Agency (PCWA). Water supplies include 120,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) from the Middle Fork of the American River, 125,400 AFY from PG&E, 35,000 AFY from the Central Valley Project, 5,000 AFY from Canyon Creek, and 340,000 AFY from Middle Fork Project Reservoirs Storage Capacity. PCWA estimates normal-year demand to be 158,800 AFY, compared to a current delivery capacity of 236,900 AFY. This includes water deliveries to a service population of over 248,000 and 7,000 acres of agricultural land. Water is provided on a first-come first-served basis by the PCWA. The Town prefers a policy assuring sufficient water to meet its projected General Plan needs. However, projected use is not anticipated to surpass supply during the planning period. PCWA anticipates serving subscribers' needs through 2030 and water services are available to serve the high-density parcels with additional infrastructure. No major deficiencies have been identified in the PCWA system or for the infill or higher-density housing sites.

However, some areas of Loomis are not served by the PCWA system and rely on groundwater from private wells. The largest area not served by PCWA includes properties along Barton Road, an area with low-density development potential. Groundwater distribution and well yield vary greatly in the planning area. In addition, water quality is variable depending on the source. In 1974, an estimate of available groundwater was between 40 and 200 million gallons per day (mgd).

The Town has sufficient existing water, sewer, and dry utilities to accommodate the Town's RHNA. Site 8 currently identified to meet a portion of the lower income RHNA has access to infrastructure. Site 8 is located within close proximity to water lines, specifically within 600 feet of a water line and 300 feet of a sewer line. Additionally, the line ties in directly behind the Raley's site. The Town will also ensure

1 that additional sites identified as part of the rezone process to meet the lower income RHNA will have
2 available and accessible infrastructure.

3 **Wastewater**

4 Over half of the Town of Loomis is connected to wastewater collection infrastructure. The South Placer
5 Municipal Utility District (SPMUD) provides this service. There are three larger-sized sewer lines that
6 serve the Town of Loomis, including a 15-inch line near Taylor Road (Lower Loomis Trunk), a
7 combination 15-inch and 18-inch line south of Horseshoe Bar Road and along Brace Road and Dias
8 Lane (Loomis Diversion Line), and a 10-inch line that serves the southern portion of the Town near
9 Barton Road and Monte Claire Lane. Wastewater is transported for treatment to the Roseville Regional
10 Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), which is a consolidation of the Dry Creek Treatment Facility and
11 the Pleasant Grove Treatment Facility. As of 2019, flows to both WWTPs were below design flows. Both
12 WWTPs are permitted discharges under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).
13 Specifically, the Dry Creek WWTP is permitted to discharge an average dry weather flow not to exceed
14 18 mgd, while the Pleasant Grove WWTP is permitted to discharge an average dry weather flow not to
15 exceed 12 mgd. According to SPMUD, for fiscal year 2019-2020, the Dry Creek WWTP had an average
16 dry-weather inflow of 8.6 mgd, with SPMUD's portion being 1.9 mgd, and the Pleasant Grove WWTP
17 had an average dry-weather inflow of 7.6 mgd, with SPMUD's portion being 2.2 mgd. Therefore, there
18 is currently adequate capacity at the WWTPs to serve the area, based on the existing intensity of
19 development in the region.

20 **Priority for Water and Sewer**

21 Per Chapter 727, Statutes of 2004 (SB 1087), upon completion of an amended or adopted Housing
22 Element, a local government is responsible for immediately distributing a copy of the element to area
23 water and sewer providers. In addition, water and sewer providers must grant priority for service
24 allocations to proposed developments that include housing units affordable to lower-income
25 households. Chapter 727 was enacted to improve the effectiveness of the law in facilitating housing
26 development for lower-income families and workers.

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

30 **Environmental and Physical Constraints**

31 The following potential physical and environmental constraints may affect development regulated by
32 the Town of Loomis by limiting the development potential and/or adding mitigation costs to a project.

33 **Environmental Constraints**

- 34 • Four sensitive biological communities are known to occur in Loomis: Oak Woodland, Native
35 Perennial Grasslands, Riparian and Stream, and Wetlands. In addition, activities such as oak and
36 heritage tree removal are regulated by the Town and could add additional barriers to
37 development.

- Vernal pools occur on the impermeable Mehrten breccia that exists on the ridge tops within the Town of Loomis. If a pool were discovered at the site of a potential project, it would constrain development in its vicinity. The Town's Zoning Ordinance includes wetland protection and restoration regulations to minimize impacts to wetlands.
- There are 36 special-status species that have the potential to occur in Loomis, including the valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*). The occurrence of any of these species on a site could pose constraints to a housing project.
- The Town's Tree Conservation Ordinance is designed to encourage resource sensitive mitigation and facilitate the preservation and maintenance of protected trees (heritage and oak), without limiting development potential. Mitigation requirements may become cumbersome for residential projects, as tree replacement is required depending on the types of trees being removed (e.g., three replacement trees for every 10- to 24.9-inch blue oaks removed). However, tree replacement for the retention of the Town's tree canopy is much less costly to developers than paying the in-lieu mitigation fee.

Physical Constraints

- Parcels with steep slopes may have constraints associated with landslide hazards and some sites may have soil types with high erosion potential.
- Flood hazards pose potential constraints to some areas in Loomis. In particular, sites adjacent to Secret Ravine, Antelope Creek, Sucker Ravine, and their tributaries have a higher potential for constraints.
- Rock outcroppings on potential development sites can pose a constraint. These outcroppings either need to be avoided or in some limited cases removed, which can be an additional expense.
- Stationary noise sources near potential sites for development may pose constraints. For example, the railroad tracks that run through Town exceed acceptable noise levels.
- Housing may be limited within 500 feet of the I-80 freeway under CEQA, due to the health hazards of siting sensitive uses near urban roads with over 100,000 vehicles per day.

Opportunities for Energy Conservation

Planning to maximize energy efficiency and incorporating energy conservation and green building features, can contribute to reduced housing costs. Energy-efficient design promotes sustainable community characteristics and may reduce automobile dependence. Additionally, maximizing energy efficiency renders a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions contributing to global climate change. In response to recent legislation on global climate change (SB 375), local governments are now required to implement measures that cut greenhouse gas emissions attributable to land use decisions (see discussion on Global Climate Change below). The Housing Element programs can support energy

1 efficiency that benefits both the market and the changing climate by establishing a more compact urban
2 core to reduce automobile trips and implementing passive solar construction techniques.

3 The Town supports energy conservation in new and existing housing through application of State
4 residential building standards that establish energy performance criteria for new residential buildings
5 (Title 24 of the California Administrative Code) and through appropriate land use policies and
6 development standards that reduce energy consumption.

7 Additionally, the Town's Planning Commission encourages energy-efficient measures with projects and
8 requires plumbing for solar technology in subdivision homes.

9 PG&E provides a variety of energy-conservation services for residents and participates in energy
10 assistance programs for lower-income households. These programs include Energy Watch Partnerships
11 and the Charitable Contributions Program. The Energy Watch Partnerships help residents lower energy
12 bills and promotes clean energy production. The Charitable Contributions Program gives millions of
13 dollars each year to non-profit organizations to support environmental and energy sustainability.
14 Projects that are funded include residential and community solar energy distribution projects, public
15 education projects, and energy efficiency programs. The goal is to ensure 75 percent of the dollars
16 assist under-served communities, which includes low-income households, people with disabilities, and
17 seniors.

18 **Energy Consumption**

19 Residential water heating and space heating/cooling are major sources of energy consumption. By
20 encouraging solar energy technology for residential heating/cooling in both retrofits and new
21 construction, the Town can play a major role in energy conservation. The best method to encourage
22 use of these solar systems for heating and cooling is to not restrict use in zoning and building
23 ordinances and to require subdivision layouts that facilitate solar use.

24 Residential water heating can be made more energy efficient through application of solar water heating
25 technologies. Solar water heating uses the sun to heat water, which is then stored for later use. A
26 conventional water heater is needed only as a back-up. By cutting the amount of natural gas needed
27 to heat water 50–75 percent per building, solar water heating systems can lower energy bills and reduce
28 global warming pollution. Loomis has the opportunity to implement solar technologies with help of
29 recent legislation. The Solar Water Heating and Efficiency Act of 2007 (AB 1470), approved in October
30 2007, created a \$250 million 10-year program to provide consumer rebates for solar water heating
31 systems.

32 **Global Climate Change**

33 The Town addresses global climate change throughout their General Plan to combat production of
34 emissions. Climate change is addressed primarily in the Conservation of Resources Element of the
35 General Plan.

36 Through conservation measures established in the General Plan, the Town seeks to minimize the
37 percentage of household income that must be dedicated to energy costs and to minimize production
38 of greenhouse gases that contribute to global climate change. Programs have been included to

1 incorporate newly adopted state energy-efficiency standards and to encourage alternative energy-
2 efficient technologies.

3 **Continuing Efforts to Address Non-Governmental Constraints**

4 In an effort to continue to mitigate non-governmental constraints, the Town contracted with Cascadia
5 Partners to provide outreach in anticipation of the Housing Element update process. Outreach was
6 scheduled so that it would be a contribution to the update of the Housing Element, including showing
7 preferences by the participants about how Loomis would meet its Regional Housing Needs Allocation.
8 The process began in February 2021 with interviews and ongoing input was gathered through
9 completing surveys. The overall theme of the outreach was to educate residents on infill housing, higher
10 density projects and project affordability. The Town plans to continue this effort beyond the Housing
11 Element update process.

1 Review of Previous Housing Element

- 2 The following table describes the results and evaluates the effectiveness of 2013–2021 Housing Element programs.
- 3 The Town continuously promotes housing for special needs groups in a variety of ways by continuing to permit residential care facilities by right in
- 4 specific zones, allowing for the development of ADUs consistent with state law, provides handouts and other materials that include information on
- 5 fee waivers for affordable development including housing for special needs groups as well as provides incentives for the development of special needs
- 6 housing such as a reduction in site coverage, setbacks, reduced parcel size, and/or parking requirements.

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
PROGRAM 1. As part of any overall General Plan update, the Town will review land use patterns, existing densities, the location of job centers and the availability of services to identify areas where public services can support higher density residential development. The Town will also track opportunity sites for higher density residential development.	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Ongoing</p> <p>Desired Result: Implementation of the mixed-use concept of the General Plan and increased range of housing opportunities for residents.</p>	<p>The Town reviews land use patterns, existing densities, location of job centers, and availability of services on a project-by-project basis and when a vacant parcel changes owner. In the case where a vacant parcel is purchased by a new owner, the Town works with the new owner to review opportunities for development, including higher-density residential. The Town tracks sites identified for higher-density residential and works with owners to reduce barriers to development. In 2020, the development process began for the Taylor Road Mixed-Use project with work beginning on site improvements necessary to include 35 residential units on a mixed-use site.</p>

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
<p>PROGRAM 2. Within the Town Center, the Town will continue to pursue strategies for providing adequate water, sewer services, and drainage facilities for the areas designated for residential development. This includes working with the appropriate agencies and pursuing funding for infrastructure, such as the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program (HCD).</p>	<p>Responsible Entity: Town Engineer Timeframe: Ongoing Desired Result: Full implementation of the mixed-use concept of the General Plan through supportive public/private financing programs to eliminate barriers to high-density residential development</p>	<p>Water, sewer, and drainage facilities have been upgraded in the Town by the associated agencies, including SPMUD and PCWA. The Town has worked with these agencies to ensure the upgrades provide sufficient capacity to accommodate new residential development.</p> <p>Modify to address State Law.</p>
<p>PROGRAM 3. The Town will continue to implement the expedited permit assistance program for residential projects including pre-application meetings, flexibility in lot size as allowed under the Zoning Ordinance and streamlining the approval process of affordable residential units.</p>	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director Timeframe: Ongoing Desired Result: Expedited development review procedures and other incentives to qualified sponsors of affordable housing projects to encourage the production, preservation, and rehabilitation of housing</p>	<p>The Town provides interested applicants with a form that outlines all requirements to be eligible for expedited permit processing and provides assistance completing the form on a project-by-project basis. The Town also allows flexibility with density if a residential development requests to build at below the minimum density but meets all other zoning requirements. No projects have requested developing at densities below the minimum.</p> <p>Continue.</p>
<p>PROGRAM 4. The Town will continue to work with the County to assist with the production of affordable housing, through regional land banking, financing pools, and other mechanisms, such as housing trust funds. For example, HCD sponsors</p>	<p>Responsible Entity: Town Manager and Planning Director Timeframe: Ongoing Desired Result: Provide incentives to qualified sponsors of affordable</p>	<p>Most projects pursued in the Town are privately funded and no developers requested assistance identifying or applying for additional funding during the previous planning period. Additionally, there has been no developer interest in</p> <p>Continue.</p>

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
<p>the Local Housing Trust Fund Program (LHTF) to help finance housing trust funds dedicated to the creation and preservation of affordable housing. In order to encourage extremely low-income housing, the Town will prioritize funding for projects that include extremely low-income units. The Town shall promote the benefits of this program to the development community by creating a handout to be distributed with land development applications.</p>	<p>housing projects to encourage the production or rehabilitation of housing. Leverage local resources to achieve greater results than might occur by individual smaller jurisdictions working independently. Objective: 5 units</p>	<p>developing housing affordable to extremely low-income households in Loomis. In 2020, the Town began construction of a handout with information on affordable housing production and other materials to be posted on the Town's website in early 2021. The purpose of this information is to improve accessibility of development standards and incentives for interested parties.</p>
<p>PROGRAM 5. The Town will continue to implement the following incentive programs for the construction of affordable housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Allow second residential units "by right" in all residential zones (except RH). b. Allow mobile homes and manufactured housing in all residential zoning districts. c. Allow "hardship mobile homes" in residential zones. d. Allow density bonuses for the construction of units for low and very low-income residents and for senior housing projects. 	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director Timeframe: Review and report to Town Council as part of the annual reporting process (GC 65400) Desired Result: Continued use of these programs to encourage the development of affordable housing</p>	<p>The Town allows second residential units in the RA, RE, RR, RS, and RM zoning districts and mobile and manufactured homes in all residential zoning districts (Chapter 13.24.040). Between 2016 and 2020, the Town permitted eight second residential units. No new mobile or manufactured homes were proposed. The Town provides density bonuses for residential development in which at least 20 percent of the total units are for lower-income households, 10 percent of the total units are for very low-income households, 50 percent of the total units are for seniors, or if 20 percent of total units in a condominium project are for moderate-</p>

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
<p>e. Consider "cluster developments" in order to reduce site improvement costs, allow more efficient use of developable lands, and conserve open space.</p> <p>The Town will review these programs to determine effectiveness, and revise, as necessary, to encourage construction of affordable housing.</p>	<p>income households (Chapter 13.32.020). The Town allows clustered residential development in the RA, RE, and RR zoning districts with a use permit (Chapter 13.24.080). No density bonuses were requested, or clustered residential development proposed in the previous planning period.</p>	
<p>PROGRAM 6. The Town will seek to leverage financial resources and work with qualified sponsors to support affordable housing through applying for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds, BEGIN Program (down payment assistance for first-time homebuyers), Self Help Housing (CalHome Program), HOME funding, collecting the Low-Income Density Bonus Fee, and pursuing other financing resources, as appropriate. A particular emphasis will be placed on pursuing development programs and funds that meet extremely low, very low, and low-income needs. This will be accomplished by working with appropriate non-profit organizations, such as Mercy Housing, to identify funding opportunities. The Town shall promote the benefits of this program to the development</p>	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director and Finance Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Apply for funding on an annual basis. Organizations will be contacted on annually regarding available funding. Town Council will update at least annually as part of the annual reporting process (GC 65400)</p> <p>Desired Result: Assist with financial incentives to qualified sponsors of affordable housing projects to encourage the production of affordable housing. The Town will coordinate efforts to match potential developers and sites with funding resources for affordable housing</p>	Continue.

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
community by creating a handout to be distributed with land development applications.		
PROGRAM 7. The Town will identify financial institutions operating in the Town that fall under the requirements of the Community Reinvestment Act and request that these institutions develop specific programs for providing financing for low- and moderate-income housing.	<p>Responsible Entity: Town Manager and Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Within 2 years of Housing Element adoption</p> <p>Desired Result: Provide incentives to qualified sponsors of affordable housing projects to encourage the production or rehabilitation of housing. Leverage local resources to achieve greater results than might occur by individual smaller jurisdictions working independently.</p>	Continue.
PROGRAM 8. The Town will research an inclusionary housing ordinance. This ordinance will identify acceptable methods to provide affordable housing such as: a) construction of housing on- site, b) construction of housing off-site, c) dedication of land for housing, and d) payment of an in-lieu fee. Development of this ordinance requires an analysis of the following variables:	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Determination of the appropriateness of an inclusionary ordinance within three years after adoption of the Housing Element</p> <p>Desired Result: An inclusionary housing ordinance</p> <p>Objective: 15 units</p>	Continue.

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting the application of the ordinance to developments exceeding a certain size. • Percentage of housing units required to be set aside as affordable. • Design and building requirements. • Timing of affordable unit construction. • Determination of a fee in lieu of developing affordable units. • Developer incentives, such as fee deferrals and waivers. • Administration of affordability control. <p>If an inclusionary housing ordinance is adopted, an evaluation of its effects on the cost and supply of housing will be conducted. If constraints are identified, the inclusionary housing ordinance will be written to minimize the constraints and increase the chances of housing development at multiple income levels.</p>	<p>PROGRAM 9. The Town will partner with the development community to facilitate residential development in the commercial and multi-family zones to diversify the housing stock. Specifically, the Town will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact potential affordable housing developers such as the Affordable <p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director Timeframe: Within 2 years of housing element adoption Desired Result: Endorse a more proactive approach to providing affordable housing and provide</p>	<p>The Town works with property owners and developers to provide information to facilitate residential development in non-residential zones. Regulatory concessions and incentives to encourage construction of affordable housing are determined on a project-by-project basis, but may include</p> <p>Modify.</p>

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
<p>Housing Development Corporation (AHDC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify specific sites for multi-family development at 20 units per acre (see also Program 10). Identify funding opportunities and assist in preparing applications for funds (see also Programs 6 and 7). Work with housing sponsors to help with scores for readiness and neighborhood revitalization. Provide regulatory concessions and incentives, as necessary, to encourage and facilitate the construction of affordable housing (see also Program 5). 	<p>more areas of higher residential densities</p> <p>Objective: 10 units</p>	<p>tradeoffs for roadway improvements, density bonuses, and parking reductions. Additionally, the Town adopted Ordinances 255 and 256 in 2014 to create the RH-20 Overlay to allow at least 20 units per acre on approximately 7 acres of land. This was approved but all other approval on the Village at Loomis multifamily project was overturned by a special election in 2019; no other multifamily projects were proposed during the planning period.</p>
<p>PROGRAM 10. In order to meet State law requirements (Government Code Sections 65583(c)(1) (A) and 65583(c)(1) (B)) to address the RHNA, the Town shall amend the General Plan and the Zoning Ordinance to provide adequate sites for a minimum of 129 very low and low-income units (see Table 21) at a minimum of 20 dwelling units per acre "by right" (without conditional use permit or other discretionary action) at the "Village at Loomis" properties or another suitable site(s). At least half (50%) of these sites</p>	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: To be completed by October 31, 2014</p> <p>Desired Result: Encourage higher density residential development and meet State law requirements for the very low income and low income RHNA</p> <p>Objective: 129 units</p>	<p>In 2014, the Town adopted Ordinances 255 and 256 to amend the Zoning Code to include the RH-20 Overlay on approximately 7 acres of land, allowing 20-25 units per acre to accommodate 129 very low- and low-income units.</p> <p>The 2020 General Plan Update will include a land use designation that addresses this density.</p>

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
<p>shall be zoned for residential uses only.</p> <p>The Town of Loomis recognizes that parcels greater than one acre in size are best suited for facilitation the development of affordable housing. The Town will work with the property owner to subdivide property into appropriately sized sites. The Town will evaluate existing development standards and create new standards, as necessary, to help achieve higher densities on these sites.</p>	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Two years after adoption of the Housing Element</p> <p>Desired Result: Rehabilitation and preservation of the existing affordable housing stock</p> <p>Objective: 5 units</p>	<p>As part of the 2020 General Plan Update, the Town is investigating methods of rehabilitation and preservation of existing units. The results of this will be used to determine the need for a rehabilitation program.</p>
<p>PROGRAM 11. Under limited circumstances, State law allows local governments to count existing units toward meeting their regional housing need. Under the alternative sites analysis, a local government may take credit for existing units that will be: (1) substantially rehabilitated, (2) converted from non-affordable to affordable (multifamily rental housing of 4 or more units), or (3) preserved at affordable housing costs to low or very low-income households. As new projects, code enforcement actions, and other opportunities arise, the Town will investigate ways to meet their housing needs through rehabilitation and preservation of existing units.</p>		Continue.

Program	Implementation Status		Continue-Modify-Delete
PROGRAM 12. The Town will amend Section 13.32.070 (Density Bonus Agreement) of the Zoning Ordinance to comply with changes in the State Density Bonus law (Government Code Section 65915).	Responsible Entity: Planning Director Timeframe: Within one year after the adoption of the Housing Element Desired Result: Provide additional housing opportunities and to ensure that the Zoning Ordinance is in compliance with State law Objective: 10 units	The Town provides density bonuses for residential development in which at least 20 percent of the total units are for lower-income households, 10 percent of the total units are for very low-income households, 50 percent of the total units are for seniors, or if 20 percent of total units in a condominium project are for moderate-income households (Chapter 13.32.020). As part of the 2020 General Plan Update, the Town has reviewed the existing density bonus and will amend as necessary to meet new State law requirements.	Continue.
PROGRAM 13. The Town will provide incentives for smaller, more affordable secondary dwelling units. Such incentives can include reduced fees, permit streamlining, smaller lot size requirements for second units, and standardized building plans.	Responsible Entity: Planning Director Timeframe: Within one year after the adoption of the Housing Element Desired Result: Provide incentives to homeowners and encourage smaller, more affordable secondary dwelling units. Objective: 15 units	The Town reduces impact fees by 50 percent to incentivize construction of accessory dwelling units.	Continue, combine with Programs 17 and 23.
PROGRAM 14. The Town shall consider an affordable housing linkage fee on nonresidential development to support the development of affordable housing.	Responsible Entity: Planning Director	Due to limited staffing, the Town has not considered an affordable housing linkage fee (and alternatives) on nonresidential development to support the development	Continue, combine with Program 8.

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
This ordinance will consider alternatives to paying the fee such as construction of housing on-site, construction of housing off-site, and/or dedication of land for housing.	<p>Timeframe: Within two years after the adoption of the Housing Element.</p> <p>Desired Result: Promote affordable housing.</p> <p>Objective: 5 units</p>	of affordable housing but is still interested in doing so.
PROGRAM 15. The Town will examine alternatives to establish a local housing trust fund from a combination of public and private resources.	<p>Responsible Entity: Town Manager and Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Within 2 years of adoption</p> <p>Desired Result: Local financing resources to facilitate the development of housing for low- and moderate-income families and workers</p>	<p>Due to limited staffing, the Town has not examined alternatives to establish a local housing trust fund from a combination of public and private resources but is still interested in establishing a local housing trust fund.</p> <p>Continue.</p>
PROGRAM 16. The Town shall amend the Development Code to include the definition of "Extremely Low-Income" as defined by Section 50093 of the California Health and Safety Code.	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Within 2 years of Housing Element adoption</p> <p>Desired Result: Zoning Ordinance amendment</p> <p>Objective: n/a</p>	<p>The Town amended Chapter 13.80.020 of the Town's Zoning Ordinance to include the definition of "extremely low-income," as defined by Section 50106 of the California Health and Safety Code.</p> <p>Delete. The Town completed this program.</p>
PROGRAM 17. In order to encourage housing for extremely low, very low-, and low-income households, the Town shall	Responsible Entity: Planning Director	<p>The Town allows single-room occupancy units in compliance with State law and will update Zoning Ordinance to reflect</p> <p>Modify. Combine with Programs 13 and 23.</p>

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
<p>allow single-room occupancy units (SROs) in the RH (High Density Residential), RM-3.5 (Medium Density Residential), RM-5 (Medium Density Residential), and CG (General Commercial) zoning districts with a conditional use permit. Standards and procedures shall be developed to encourage and facilitate development of SROs. Parking needs will be analyzed during development of the standards and procedures.</p>	<p>Timeframe: Within two years of Housing Element adoption Desired Result: Encourage SROs as an option for development of lower income housing units Objective: 5 extremely low-income units</p>	<p>current Town practices as part of the 2021–2029 Housing Element.</p>
<p>PROGRAM 18. The Town shall adopt a resolution waiving 100 percent of the application processing fees for developments in which 5 percent of units are affordable to extremely low-income households. To be eligible for fee waiver, the units shall be affordable by affordability covenant. The waiving or reduction of service mitigation fees may also be considered when an alternative funding source is identified to pay these fees. The Town may use the Local Housing Trust Fund Program (LHTF) to subsidize the service and mitigation fees for housing affordable to extremely low-income households. The Town shall promote the benefits of this program to the</p>	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director Timeframe: Within two years of Housing Element adoption; promotional material will be prepared and utilized within six months after adoption of the Housing Element Desired Result: Increase incentives for construction of Extremely Low-Income Housing</p>	<p>In 2020, the Town began creation of a handout and other materials that include information on fee waivers for affordable development. These materials are expected to be completed and made available on the Town's website in early 2021. Due to limited staffing, the Town has not yet created a Local Housing Trust Fund Program but is still interested in establishing one.</p>

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
development community by creating a handout to be distributed with land development applications.		
PROGRAM 19. The Town will coordinate with service providers, Placer County Water Agency and South Placer Municipal Utility District, in order to ensure availability and adequate capacity to accommodate the housing needs during the planning period. Priority shall be granted to proposed developments that include housing affordable to lower-income households. In addition, the Town will provide a copy of the Housing Element and any future amendments to water and sewer providers immediately after adoption.	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Ongoing</p> <p>Desired Result: Ensure availability of utilities for housing needs.</p> <p>The Town works with applicants and service providers to ensure availability of infrastructure, or requirements for upgrades or expansion, as part of a pre-application process prior to formal submittal. The Town prioritizes affordable housing development projects during this process; however, none were proposed during the prior planning period. The Town provided a copy of the previous Housing Element to PCWA and SPMUD in 2014 immediately after adoption.</p>	Continue.
PROGRAM 20. The Town will consider adopting reasonable design guidelines that are responsive to changing markets and desired amenities and allow for a range of well-designed housing choices compatible with smart growth principles. Promotion and facilitation of affordable multifamily housing will be a primary focus of the guidelines. Standards should be predictable and have no adverse impact	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Determination of the appropriateness of reasonable design guidelines within three years after adoption of the Housing Element</p> <p>Desired Result: Ensure that developers have clear guidelines for designs that preserve</p>	Continue.
	<p>Chapter 13.62.040 of the Town's Zoning Code provides design review guidelines to ensure that the design of proposed development and new land uses assists in maintaining and enhancing the small-town, historic, and rural character of the community.</p>	

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
on the cost or supply of housing. These guidelines will expand on the standards set forth in Zoning Ordinance Section 13.42.250 addressing multifamily residential housing.	community values without suppressing creativity.	
PROGRAM 21. The Town will seek appropriate funding through the CalHome Program and the Community Development Block Grant Program to provide housing rehabilitation loans and weatherization services for extremely low, very low, and low-income households.	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Ongoing</p> <p>Desired Result: Provide appropriate financial incentives to promote conservation of existing housing units.</p> <p>Objective: 10 units</p>	<p>Due to limited staffing, the Town did not apply for funding through the CalHome Program and CDBG program to provide housing rehabilitation loans and weatherization services for extremely low-, very low-, and low-income households. The Town is still interested in this and will identify proactive steps for the program moving forward.</p> <p>Continue.</p>
PROGRAM 22. The Town will establish a code compliance mechanism that effectively utilizes funding resources, efficiently ensures safe homes, and avoids displacement. The Town can utilize the Franchise Tax Board's Substandard Housing Program, which allocated funds to local jurisdictions to strengthen code compliance operations.	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Within three years of Housing Element adoption</p> <p>Desired Result: Reduce substandard and unsuitable residential development. Will help to determine specific areas where rehabilitation may be warranted.</p> <p>Objective: 5 units</p>	<p>Due to limited staffing, the Town has not established a code compliance mechanism that utilizes funding resources, efficiently ensures safe homes, and avoids displacement but rather address code enforcement issues on a reactive basis.</p> <p>Modify, continue.</p>
PROGRAM 23. The Town will continue to implement incentive programs for senior	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p>	<p>The Town provides density bonuses for residential development in which at least 50 percent of the total units are for seniors</p> <p>Modify to include all special needs groups,</p>

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
housing, including the density bonus ordinance.	<p>Timeframe: On-going</p> <p>Desired Result: Promote development of senior housing in order to respond to the growing senior population in the area.</p>	<p>(Chapter 13.32.020). In order to ensure affordability of the project, senior projects, and other residential projects for lower-income households, are eligible for one of the following depending on the findings of the Town Council: a reduction in site development standards (e.g., site coverage, setbacks, reduced parcel size, and/or parking requirements) or architectural design requirements that exceed the minimum building standards approved by the California Building Standards Commission, approval of mixed-use zoning not otherwise allowed if nonresidential land uses will reduce the cost of the housing development, or other regulatory incentives or concessions proposed by the developer or the Town that will result in identifiable cost reductions (Chapter 13.32.030).</p>
PROGRAM 24. The Town will continue to allow small group housing projects (six or fewer residents) in all residential zones subject to the same rules that apply to single-family dwellings.	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: On-going</p> <p>Desired Result: Ensure a fair process and reasonable protections for sponsors of group</p>	<p>In 2005, the Town adopted Ordinance 202 to amend Chapter 13.24.040 of the Town's Zoning Code to allow small group homes, or residential care facilities, with six or fewer residents in all residential zones subject to the same rules that apply to single-family dwellings.</p> <p>Delete. The Town completed this program.</p>

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
<p>housing which meets specialized housing needs.</p> <p>PROGRAM 25. Universal design is based on the idea that throughout life, all people experience changes in their abilities. The goal of universal design is to design environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. Universal design features include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrances to homes without steps. • Hallways and doors that comfortably accommodate strollers and wheelchairs. • Lever door handles and doors of the appropriate weight. • Electrical outlets that can be accessed without having to move furniture. • Rocker action light switches to aide people with a loss of finger dexterity. • Showers that can accommodate a wheelchair, and that have adjustable showerheads to accommodate people of different heights. • Kitchens with varying counter heights. <p>The Town will have brochures on universal design available at the Planning Department front counter. The Town will</p>	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Information material available within one year of Housing Element adoption</p> <p>Desired Result: A greater number of homes that accommodate people of different abilities.</p>	<p>The Town is in the process of creating brochures on universal design that will be available at the Planning Department front counter and information will be added to the website by summer 2021.</p> <p>The Town continues to work with homebuilders to ensure ADA compliance.</p> <p>Modify. Combine with Program 36.</p>

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
work with homebuilders to encourage the incorporation of universal design features in new construction and remodels in a way that does not increase housing costs.		
PROGRAM 26. The Town will continue to coordinate with Placer County and/or neighboring cities and continue to contribute funding when feasible toward emergency shelter programs for the area, including consideration of funding for programs developed through inter-jurisdictional cooperation.	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Ongoing</p> <p>Desired Result: Supportive inter-jurisdictional programs to alleviate or prevent homelessness. Leverage limited local resources to achieve greater results than might occur by individual smaller jurisdictions working independently.</p>	Due to limited staffing, the Town has not coordinated with Placer County or neighboring cities and continues to contribute funding when feasible toward emergency shelter programs for the area but plans to be active in doing this during the 6th cycle planning period.
PROGRAM 27. SB 2 considerably strengthened the requirements on zoning for emergency shelters and transitional housing. Regardless of the need, all jurisdictions must have a zone in place to permit at least one year-round emergency shelter without a CUP or any discretionary permit requirements. The Town shall amend the Zoning Ordinance to permit emergency shelters without a conditional use permit (CUP) or other discretionary permits in the CC and CG zoning districts.	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Within one year of adoption of the Housing Element</p> <p>Desired Result: Compliance with State law and increased housing choices for the homeless</p>	<p>In 2014, the Town adopted Ordinance 255 to amend Chapter 13.26.040 of the Town's Zoning Code to permit emergency shelters by right, without a CUP or other discretionary permits, in the CC and CG zoning districts. Despite removing barriers to development, there has not been any interest by local service providers to develop an emergency shelter in Loomis.</p>

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
<p>Altogether, these zones have 27 vacant parcels, approximately 53.1 acres.</p> <p>The Zoning Ordinance can include locational and operational criteria for emergency shelters such as:</p> <p>Proximity of public transit, supportive services, and commercial services;</p> <p>Hours of operation;</p> <p>External lighting and noise;</p> <p>Provision of security measures for the proper operation and management of a proposed facility;</p> <p>Measures to avoid queues of individuals outside proposed facility; and</p> <p>Compliance with county and State health and safety requirements for food, medical, and other supportive services provided onsite.</p> <p>Such criteria should act to facilitate emergency shelters through clear and unambiguous guidelines for the application review process and the basis for approval.</p> <p>The Town will work with local service providers to ensure that the development standards and permitting process will not</p>		

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
impede the approval and development of emergency shelters.		
<p>PROGRAM 28. The Town shall amend the Zoning Ordinance to define transitional housing and supportive housing as a residential use, subject to the same standards that apply to other residential uses types in the same zoning district. The Town will work with local service providers to ensure that the development standards and permitting process will not impede the approval and development of transitional housing.</p>	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Within one year of adoption of the Housing Element</p> <p>Desired Result: Compliance with State law and increased housing choices for the homeless</p>	<p>In 2014, the Town adopted Ordinance 255 to amend Chapter 13.26.040 of the Town's Zoning Code to allow transitional and supportive housing in all zones where residential uses are permitted and subject them only to those restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone.</p>
<p>PROGRAM 29. The Town will continue to implement provisions of the Subdivision Map Act that require subdivisions to be oriented for solar access, to the extent practical, and encourage the use of trees for shading and cooling.</p>	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Ongoing</p> <p>Desired Result: Energy efficient residential developments and reduction of consumption of non-renewable energy resources.</p>	<p>The first subdivision application was submitted to the Town in 2020. The Town is currently in the process of working with the applicant to make sure that all necessary materials and information are included. The Town has informed the applicant of requirements of the Subdivision Map Act to orient housing for solar access and include other measures to promote shading and cooling.</p>
<p>PROGRAM 30. The Town will encourage developers to be innovative in designing energy efficient homes and improve the energy efficiency of new construction.</p>	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Ongoing</p>	<p>The Town enforces the 2019 California Building Code through which it requires developers to use energy-efficient designs for new housing and remodels or repairs.</p>

Program	Implementation Status		Continue-Modify-Delete
Desired Result: Energy efficient residential developments and reduction of consumption of non-renewable energy resources.			
PROGRAM 31. The Town will continue to provide information on their website on weatherization programs funded by the State, PG&E, and others.	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Ongoing</p> <p>Desired Result: Better information and access to weatherization programs for the residents of Loomis. Collect information from PG&E and other sponsors and display in public places such as Town Hall and the Library.</p>	In 2020, the Town began an update of its website to include information on weatherization programs, affordable housing, and development incentives, among other topics. The materials are expected to be available in early 2021.	Modify. Combine with Programs 29, 30 and 32.
PROGRAM 32. The Town will promote the installation and use of photovoltaic systems by promoting stub outs on all housing.	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director and Building Official</p> <p>Timeframe: Within a year after the adoption of the Housing Element.</p> <p>Desired Result: Assist in the reduction of the ecological footprint. Reduce impact on local power grid.</p>	In 2020, the Town began an update of its website to include information on weatherization programs, promote use of photovoltaic systems, and development incentives, among other topics. The materials are expected to be available in early 2021. Additionally, the Town promotes these systems through the building permit process.	Modify. Combine with Programs 29, 30 and 31.
PROGRAM 33. The Town will encourage water-efficient landscaping, xeriscaping, and/or energy efficient irrigation systems in residential developments. Additionally,	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p>	In 2003, the Town adopted Ordinance 205 to amend Chapter 13.34.050 of the Zoning Code to include landscape standards to minimize water and energy demand,	Continue. Modify to include new programs.

Program		Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
the Town will have material available to residents regarding the PCWA's Water-Wise House Call Program.	<p>Timeframe: Within one year after the adoption of the Housing Element</p> <p>Desired Result: Reduce water consumption and impact existing infrastructure. Reduce cost for landscape maintenance.</p>	<p>create desirable microclimates, and achieve aesthetic objectives. The landscape standards require plant selection and grouping to reduce water demand and increase drought tolerance and water- and energy-efficient irrigation systems. Materials with information about PCWA's Water-Wise House Call Program are available to all residents at the front counter of Town Hall and will be made available online in early 2021 when the Town's website update is complete.</p>	
<p>PROGRAM 34. The Town will continue to post Equal Opportunity Bulletins and other Fair Housing materials and posters in a variety of locations throughout the community, such as the Town Hall, Library, Post Office, and Chamber of Commerce. In addition, the Town will provide this information to all appropriate organizations and agencies working to provide low-income housing in the community, as well as post the information on the Town website.</p>	<p>Responsible Entity: Town Manager</p> <p>Timeframe: Ongoing</p> <p>Desired Result: Better information regarding equal opportunity protections for all residents of the Town of Loomis.</p>	<p>In 2020, the Town began an update of its website to include information on fair housing and equal opportunity, affordable housing, and development incentives, among other topics. The materials are expected to be available in early 2021.</p>	<p>Modify to address State Law. Combine with Program 35.</p>
PROGRAM 35. The Town will refer people experiencing discrimination in housing to Department of Fair Employment and	<p>Responsible Entity: Town Manager</p> <p>Timeframe: On-going</p>	<p>The Town did not receive any discrimination complaints during the previous planning period. If a resident</p>	<p>Modify to address State Law. Combine with Program 34.</p>

Program	Implementation Status	Continue-Modify-Delete
Housing or Legal Services of Northern California for help.	Desired Result: Provide access to assistance programs for those seeking remedies to discrimination.	brings forward a fair housing complaint, the Town will refer them to the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing, HUD Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, and Legal Services of Northern California. Information on where to direct fair housing issues will be included in the Town's website update expected to be completed in early 2021.
PROGRAM 36. Pursuant to the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 and the requirements of Chapter 671, Statutes of 2001 (Senate Bill 520), the Town will continue to implement its reasonable accommodation ordinance to provide people with disabilities reasonable accommodation in rules, policies, practices and procedures that may be necessary to ensure equal access to housing. The Town will promote its reasonable accommodations procedures on its web site and with handouts at Town Hall.	<p>Responsible Entity: Planning Director</p> <p>Timeframe: Ongoing</p> <p>Desired Result: A process for making requests for reasonable accommodation to land use and zoning decisions and procedures regulating the siting, funding, development and use of housing for people with disabilities</p>	<p>In 2005, the Town adopted Ordinance 216 establishing Chapter 13.39, Reasonable Accommodation. The purpose of this ordinance was to provide people with disabilities reasonable accommodation in rules, policies, practices, and procedures that may be necessary to ensure equal access to housing and provide a process for making requests for reasonable accommodation with respect to land use and zoning decisions and procedures regulating the siting, funding, development, and use of housing. Additional information on this process will be made available online through the Town's website update, expected to be completed in early 2021.</p> <p>The Town will review the ordinance to ensure compliance with State Law.</p>

Goals, Policies, and Programs

State law requires that the Housing Element contain a statement of the community's goals, quantified objectives, and policies relative to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing (Government Code Section 65583(b)). This section describes the proposed goals, policies, implementation programs, and objectives of the Housing Element for the Town of Loomis.

Goals refer to general statements of purpose and indicate the direction the Town will take with respect to the housing problems identified. Policies are statements of the Town's position regarding the various housing issues identified and provide a link between the goals and the quantified objectives. Programs are steps to be taken to implement the policies. Some of the programs contain quantified objectives, which refer to the number of units that are expected to be constructed, conserved, or rehabilitated through a specific program during the timeframe of the Housing Element (2021–2029). The quantified objectives represent measurable outcomes, which can be used to evaluate the success of the Housing Element in the future.

A. Affordable Housing

Goal A: To provide a continuing supply of affordable housing to meet the needs of existing and future residents of the Town of Loomis in all income categories.

Policies

A-1. The Town shall adopt these policies and programs with the intent of achieving its fair share of the regional housing allocation, including the number of units for each income classification.

A-2. The Town shall maintain an adequate supply of appropriately zoned land with access to public services to accommodate projected housing needs.

A-3. The Town shall ensure that its adopted policies, regulations, and procedures satisfy important Town objectives, but do not unnecessarily add to the cost of housing.

A-4. The Town shall give development projects that include a lower-income residential component the highest priority for permit processing.

A-5. The Town shall promote the policies of the General Plan and encourage mixed-use projects where housing is provided in conjunction with compatible non-residential uses.

A-6. The Town will make significant efforts to support Placer County's efforts to create a fair, reasonable, and balanced nonprofit housing development corporation whose primary focus will be to serve the Placer County area (incorporated and unincorporated).

- 1 A-7. The Town shall apply for appropriate state or federal funds to assist with the construction
2 of housing for low-income households, as appropriate.
- 3 A-8. The Town shall consider an inclusionary housing ordinance as a means of integrating
4 affordable units within new residential development.
- 5 A-9. The Town shall ensure that housing for low-income households that is part of a market-
6 rate project shall not be concentrated into a single building or portion of the site but
7 shall be dispersed throughout the project, to the extent practical given the size of the
8 project and other site constraints.
- 9 A-10. The Town shall encourage low-income housing units in density bonus projects to be
10 available at the same time as the market-rate units.
- 11 A-11. The Town will encourage the development of multifamily dwellings in locations where
12 adequate facilities are available, such as the Town Center, and where such development
13 would be consistent with neighborhood character.
- 14 A-12. The Town will allow dwellings to be rehabilitated that do not meet current lot size,
15 setback, yard requirement, and other current zoning standards, so long as the
16 non-conformity is not increased and there is no threat to public health or safety.
- 17 A-13. The Town will continue to encourage the appropriate development of accessory
18 dwelling units (ADUs) to expand the housing supply and unit mix.
- 19 A-14. The Town will explore and encourage innovative housing alternatives, such as well-
20 designed manufactured units or "sweat equity" units for which a homebuyer
21 contributes to the cost through helping to build the home, to diversify the housing
22 stock and affordability levels.
- 23 A-15. The Town will pursue adequate water sources and conservation programs to
24 accommodate residential demand.
- 25 A-16. The Town shall continue to use affordable housing incentives, including density
26 bonuses, reduced development standards, approval of mixed-use zoning, and other
27 regulatory incentives.

Programs

1. As part of any overall General Plan update, the Town will review land use patterns and existing densities to ensure consistency and determine the location of job centers and the availability of services to identify areas where public services can support higher-density residential development. The Town will also track opportunity sites for higher-density residential development in areas of high opportunity and access to resources.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Complete the review as part of the 2020 General Plan update by summer 2022.

Funding: General Fund

2. Conduct a comprehensive review of the Town's Zoning Ordinance to ensure compliance with state and federal fair housing laws and analyze the effectiveness of the goals, policies, programs, and codes in furthering the development of housing for all Loomis residents.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Complete a comprehensive review of the Zoning Ordinance and necessary amendments by June 2022. Review annually thereafter.

Funding: General Fund

3. The Town will continue to implement the expedited permit assistance program for residential projects, which includes pre-application meetings, granting flexibility in lot size as allowed under the Zoning Ordinance, and streamlining the approval process of affordable residential units. The Town will also establish a written policy or procedure, and other guidance as appropriate, to specify the Senate Bill (SB) 35 streamlining approval process and standards for eligible projects, as set forth under Government Code Section 65913.4.

Additionally, the Town will review and revise as necessary the design review standards to ensure they are objective and to do not constrain the development of housing.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Develop an SB 35 streamlining approval process by January 2022 and implement as applications are received. Provide pre-applications by request. Review and revise as needed the design review standards by January 2022.

Funding: Permit fees, General Fund, SB 2 Funding

Quantified Objective: 15 units

1 4. The Town will continue to work with the County to assist with the production of affordable
2 housing through regional land banking, financing pools, and other mechanisms. The Town will
3 consider establishing a local housing trust fund similar to the Placer County Housing Trust either
4 in coordination with the County, through a Town-led program, or through a combination of
5 public and private resources. The Placer County Housing Trust is supported by developer fees
6 that are used to help fund a variety of affordable housing projects and existing housing
7 programs. The Town shall promote the benefits of this program to the development community
8 by creating a handout to be distributed with land development applications and encouraging
9 the use of this program for developments in areas with access to resources and opportunity.

10 Responsible Entity: Town Manager and Planning Director

11 Timeframe: Examine alternatives by December 2022 and create program by May
12 2023.

13 Funding: General Fund, development fees, permit fees

14 Quantified Objectives: 20 units affordable to lower-income households

15 5. The Town will remove barriers to housing for special needs groups by amending the Zoning
16 Ordinance to address the following:

17 a. **Employee Housing:** Treat employee/farmworker housing that serves six or fewer
18 persons as a single-family structure and permit it in the same manner as other single-
19 family structures of the same type within the same zone across all zones that allow
20 single-family residential uses. Treat employee/farmworker housing consisting of no
21 more than 12 units or 36 beds as an agricultural use and permit it in the same manner
22 as other agricultural uses in the same zone, in compliance with the California Employee
23 Housing Act (Health and Safety Code Sections 17021.5 and 17021.6).

24 b. **Single-Room Occupancy Units:** To encourage housing mobility, allow single-room
25 occupancy (SRO) units in the RH (High-Density Residential), RM-3.5 (Medium-Density
26 Residential), RM-5 (Medium-Density Residential), and CG (General Commercial) zoning
27 districts with a conditional use permit, in compliance with Government Code Section
28 65583(c)(1).

29 c. **Definition of Family:** Add a definition of family that states "one or more persons living
30 together in a dwelling unit."

31 d. **Residential Care Facilities:** Remove site planning requirements for residential care
32 facilities for six or fewer persons, in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section
33 1568.0831 and to facilitate construction of residential care facilities in areas of
34 concentrated special needs groups to reduce displacement risk. Allow residential care
35 facilities, regardless of size, in all zones that permit residential uses of the same type, in
36 accordance with the Town's definition of family.

37 e. **Low-Barrier Navigation Centers.** Allow low-barrier navigation centers for the homeless
38 by right in zones that allow for mixed-use and nonresidential zones permitting

multifamily uses, per Government Code Section 65662.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Amend the Zoning Ordinance within one year of Housing Element adoption.

Funding: General Fund

Quantified Objectives: 20 units; of these, encourage 5 lower-income units in areas of concentrated overpayment and 10 units for special needs groups in areas high resource areas to improve access to opportunity

6. The Town will amend the Zoning Ordinance to address the following development standards:
- a. **ADUs:** Create an ADU ordinance that complies with State Law and provides the Town with more local control.
 - b. **RH Height Limit:** Increase the RH height limit to allow for three stories, to ensure there are no constraints on development of multifamily units.
 - c. **Multifamily Parking Standards:** Reduce parking requirements for multifamily housing by removing additional parking space requirements for each bedroom over three and reducing guest parking spaces to one for every five units.
 - d. **Emergency Shelters:** Allow sufficient parking to accommodate all staff working in the emergency shelter, provided that the standards do not require more parking for emergency shelters than other residential or commercial uses within the same zone, in compliance with Government Code Section 65583(a)(4)(A)(ii). Remove the use permit requirement for new construction of emergency shelters in the CC and CG zones.
 - e. **Density Bonus:** Comply with changes in California's density bonus law (Government Code Section 65915, as revised) and promote the density bonus through informational brochures that will be displayed at the Town's Planning Department.
 - f. **Supportive Housing:** Allow supportive housing as a permitted use without discretionary review in zones where multifamily and mixed-use developments are permitted, including nonresidential zones permitting multifamily uses (Government Code Section 65583(c)(3)).

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Amend the Zoning Ordinance and create an ADU ordinance within one year of Housing Element adoption.

Funding: General Fund

7. Quantified Objective: 15 units; 5 lower-income units in areas with a higher median income to

promote housing mobility and 5 special needs units in areas of concentrated special needs groups and/or near services. The Town will implement the following incentive programs to encourage the construction of housing that is affordable to extremely low-, very low-, and low-income persons:

- a. Allow density bonuses for the construction of affordable units and senior housing, in compliance with Government Code Section 65915, as revised.
- b. Provide financial assistance (when feasible), or in-kind technical assistance.
- c. Provide expedited application and permit processing.
- d. Assist in identifying and applying for funding and grant opportunities.
- e. Consider "cluster developments" to reduce site improvement costs, allow more efficient use of developable lands, and conserve open space.
- f. Offer additional incentives beyond the density bonus, such as parking reductions, as feasible.
- g. Develop and offer additional density bonus incentives beyond those provided under Government Code Section 65915 in the multifamily zones within the Town's Downtown.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Annually meet with developers to identify barriers to and opportunities for affordable development. Provide developers with a list of eligibility requirements for expedited application and permit processing and density bonuses.

Funding: General Fund

Quantified Objective: 35 affordable units; of these 5 in areas with lower median income to reduce displacement risk, 5 in areas of higher median income to promote mobility and mixed-income neighborhoods, and 5 in areas of concentrated special needs groups

8. The Town will seek to leverage financial resources and work with qualified sponsors to support affordable housing through applying for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, Self Help Housing (CalHome Program), HOME funding, collecting the Low-Income Density Bonus Fee, and pursuing other financing resources, as appropriate. A particular emphasis will be placed on pursuing development programs and funds that meet extremely low-, very low- and low-income needs. This will be accomplished by working with appropriate nonprofit organizations, such as Mercy Housing, to identify funding opportunities. The Town shall promote the benefits of this program to the development community by creating a handout to be distributed with land development applications.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director and Finance Director

Timeframe: Apply for funding on an annual basis. Organizations will be contacted annually regarding available funding. Town Council will update at least

once a year as part of the annual reporting process (Government Code Section 65400).

Funding: General Fund, HOME funds, CDBG funds, Technical Assistance Grants

Quantified Objective: 10 affordable units

9. The Town will recommend adoption of an inclusionary housing ordinance to Town Council. This ordinance will identify acceptable methods to provide affordable housing such as: (a) construction of housing on-site, (b) construction of housing off-site, (c) dedication of land for housing, and (d) payment of an in-lieu or affordable housing linkage fee. Development of this ordinance requires an analysis of the following variables:

- a. Limiting the application of the ordinance to developments exceeding a certain size.
- b. Percentage of housing units required to be set aside as affordable.
- c. Feasibility of waiving 100 percent of application processing fees for developments in which 5 percent of units are affordable to extremely low-income households.
- d. Design and building requirements.
- e. Timing of affordable unit construction.
- f. Determination of a fee in lieu of developing affordable units.
- g. Developer incentives, such as fee deferrals and waivers.
- h. Administration of affordability control.

Following adoption of an inclusionary housing ordinance, an evaluation of its effects on the cost and supply of housing will be conducted. If constraints are identified, the inclusionary housing ordinance will be written to minimize the constraints and increase the chances of housing development at multiple income levels.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Analyze variables to be incorporated in the inclusionary ordinance by December 2023 and recommend adoption to Town Council by March 2024.

Funding: General Fund

Quantified Objective: 15 lower-income units, encourage 5 in areas of concentrated overpayment

10. The Town will partner with the development community to facilitate residential development in the commercial and multifamily zones to diversify the housing stock, increase mobility and access to resources, and provide more areas of higher-density residential uses. Specifically, the Town will:

- a. Contact potential affordable housing developers, such as the Affordable Housing

Development Corporation (AHDC).

- b. Work with housing sponsors to help with scores for readiness and neighborhood revitalization.
- c. Provide regulatory concessions and incentives, as necessary, to encourage and facilitate the construction of affordable housing (see also **Program 7**).

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Reach out to developers annually, and provide support and concessions as needed.

Funding: General Fund, HOME funds, CDBG funds

Quantified Objective: 5 units, all of which should be encouraged in areas with a lower median income near services in commercial and multifamily zones

11. To ensure the Town has sufficient capacity to meet the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA), the Town will complete the following:

- Review and revise to ensure that the 7 acres on the Villages at Loomis site (Site 8 in Table 23) establishes the location of the High-Density Overlay on the larger 28.68-acre site. Provide technical assistance to developers with identifying funding to complete necessary access road extension to accommodate affordable housing on the High-Density Overlay site on the Village property (Site 8).
- Identify and rezone at least 2.2 acres to accommodate a minimum of 35 units on site(s) listed in Table 23 or on other appropriate sites in the Town. Sites will be rezoned consistent with Government Code Section 65583, subdivision (c)(1) and 65583.2 subdivisions (h) and (i). The rezone will accommodate 100 percent of the shortfall during the planning period and will include the following components. These sites have been analyzed as part of the Assessment of Fair Housing and found not to exacerbate fair housing issues.
 - Permit owner-occupied and rental multifamily uses by right and do not require a conditional use permit or other discretionary review or approval for developments in which 20 percent or more of the units are affordable to lower income households
 - Permit the development of at least 16 units per site and a minimum of 20 dwelling units per acre for suburban and metropolitan jurisdictions
 - Ensure at least 50 percent of the shortfall of low- and very low-income regional housing need can be accommodated on sites designated for exclusively residential uses
 - Ensure sites will be available for development during the planning period where water and sewer can be provided
 - Encourage integration of low-income units throughout the sites identified

- Amend the General Plan Land Use Element to increase the allowable density in the Town's Town Center Commercial (TC) land use designation from 15 units per acre to 20 units per acre and will amend the Zoning Code to increase the allowable density in the Central Commercial (CC) zoning district from 15 units per acre to 20 units per acre.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Identify the location of the High-Density Overlay 7 acre site (Site 8 from Table 23) within one year from the beginning of the planning period, identify and rezone additional sites within the first 3 years of the planning period to accommodate the 35 units shortfall, and amend the General Plan TC land use designation by 2022, and the Zoning Ordinance by 2023.

Funding: General Fund

Quantified Objective: 35 lower-income units

- To reduce displacement risk for low-income households by increasing the supply of affordable units, the Town will encourage the construction of ADUs through the following actions:

- Develop and/or coordinate with Placer County to provide standardized building plans for ADUs to reduce permit costs.
- Provide guidance and educational materials for building ADUs on the Town's website, including permitting procedures and construction resources. Additionally, the Town shall present homeowner associations with information about the community and neighborhood benefits of ADUs, inform them that covenants, conditions, and restrictions (CC&Rs) prohibiting ADUs are contrary to state law, and ask homeowner associations to encourage such uses.
- Distribute materials on the benefits of a second unit in areas of high opportunity to increase mobility for low-income households.
- Develop and implement a monitoring program that will track ADU approvals and affordability. The Town will use this monitoring program to track progress in ADU development and adjust or expand the focus of its education and outreach efforts through the 2021-2029 planning period. The Town will evaluate ADU production and affordability two years into the planning period (2023), and if it is determined these units are not meeting the lower-income housing need, the Town shall ensure other housing sites are available to accommodate the unmet portion of the lower-income RHNA. If additional sites must be rezoned, they will be consistent with Government Code Sections 65583(f) and 65583.2(h).

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Make ADU materials and standardized plans available by June 2022, evaluate effectiveness of ADU approvals and affordability by 2023, and rezone, if necessary, by 2024.

Funding: General Fund

Quantified Objective: A minimum of 24 ADUs, 12 of which in areas of concentrated overpayment and special needs groups to reduce displacement risk and 6 in highest resource areas to facilitate housing mobility

13. The Town will continue to implement incentive programs to promote the development of subsidized rental housing that is affordable to extremely low-, very low-, and low-income persons and that meets the needs of all special needs groups, including seniors, female-headed households, persons with physical and/or developmental disabilities, farmworkers, extremely low-income households, and the homeless. The Town will publicize financial and regulatory incentive opportunities to developers and other parties interested in the construction of subsidized rental housing for special needs groups through informational flyers available at Town Hall and by posting information on the Town website.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Make information on incentives available on the Town website and through flyers at Town Hall by December 2021 and provide materials on incentive eligibility and benefits to developers at annual meeting to discuss affordable housing opportunities.

Funding: General Fund

Quantified Objective: 6 subsidized lower-income units, 4 of which in areas with a higher percentage of special needs groups and/or concentrated overpayment to reduce displacement risk

14. The Town will coordinate with the Placer County Water Agency (PCWA), and the South Placer Municipal Utility District, to ensure availability and adequate capacity of water, sewer services, and drainage facilities to accommodate the housing needs during the planning period. Priority shall be granted to proposed developments that include housing affordable to lower-income households. The Town will also work with service providers to pursue funding for infrastructure, such as the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program (HCD). In addition, the Town will provide a copy of the Housing Element and any future amendments to water and sewer providers immediately after adoption.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director and Town Engineer

Timeframe: Provide the Housing Element to service providers upon adoption.

Funding: General Fund

15. In addition to implementing the State Density Bonus (**Program 6**), the Town will amend the Zoning Ordinance to allow a density of 20 dwelling units per acre for affordable housing projects targeted for special needs groups, as identified in the Housing Element, in zones that allow for multifamily development.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Amend the Zoning Ordinance within one year of Housing Element adoption.

Funding: General Fund

B. Quality of Design

GOAL B: To promote quality residential development in the Town.

Policy

B-1 The Town will continue to encourage residential development that is of high architectural and physical quality and compatible with neighboring land uses.

Program

16. The Town will adopt design guidelines that are responsive to changing markets and desired amenities and that allow for a range of well-designed housing choices compatible with smart growth principles. Promotion and facilitation of affordable multifamily housing will be a primary focus of the guidelines. Standards should be objective and predictable such that they require no subjective judgement and are uniformly verifiable and should have no adverse impact on the cost or supply of housing. These guidelines will expand on the standards set forth in Zoning Ordinance Section 13.42.250 addressing multifamily residential housing.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Determination of the appropriateness of reasonable design guidelines within three years after adoption of the Housing Element.

Funding: General Fund

C. Conservation and Rehabilitation

GOAL C: To conserve the Town's current stock of affordable housing.

Policies

C-1 The Town shall continue to apply for CDBG funding for the purpose of rehabilitating low-cost, owner-occupied, and rental housing.

- 1 C-2. The Town shall encourage private financing to rehabilitate housing.
- 2 C-3. The Town shall discourage the conversion of mobile home parks to other types
3 of housing, except where the conversion results in replacement with comparably
4 affordable housing or the living conditions within the mobile home park are such
5 that an alternative land use will better serve the community or the residents of
6 the mobile home park.
- 7 C-4. The Town shall require the abatement of unsafe structures, while giving property
8 owners ample time to correct deficiencies. Residents displaced by such
9 abatement should be provided relocation assistance.
- 10 C-5. The demolition of existing housing units occupied by low- and moderate-income
11 persons should be allowed only when a structure is found to be substandard and
12 unsuitable for rehabilitation and tenants are given reasonable notice and
13 relocation assistance.
- 14 C-6. The Town will support efforts to convert mobile home parks where residents
15 currently lease their spaces into parks where residents own their spaces.
- 16 C-7. The Town will allow affordable dwellings that do not meet current lot size,
17 setback, or other zoning standards to be rehabilitated, as long as the non-
18 conformity is not increased and there is no threat to public health and/or safety.

19 Programs

- 20 17. The Town will seek appropriate funding through the CalHome Program and the CDBG Program
21 to provide housing rehabilitation loans and weatherization services for all residents, with an
22 targeted emphasis on promoting the availability of this funding in an areas of concentrated
23 poverty or overpayment.

24 Responsible Entity: Planning Director

25 Timeframe: Seek funding for housing rehabilitation on an ongoing basis.

26 Funding: CalHome, CDBG funds

27 Quantified Objective: 5 units, 3 of which in areas of concentrated poverty or overpayment
28

18. The Town will establish a code compliance mechanism that effectively uses funding resources, efficiently ensures safe homes, and avoids displacement. The Town can use the Franchise Tax Board's Substandard Housing Program, which allocates funds¹ to local jurisdictions to strengthen code compliance operations.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Establish code compliance mechanism within three years of Housing Element adoption.

Funding: Franchise Tax Board Substandard Housing Program funds

Quantified Objective: 5 units, target rehabilitation of 3 units through the code compliance mechanism in areas of concentrated substandard housing condition

D. Special Housing Needs

GOAL D: To meet the housing needs of special groups of Town residents, including a growing senior population, large families, single mothers, farmworkers, and the disabled, including developmentally disabled.

Policies

D-1. The Town shall encourage the development of housing for seniors, including congregate care facilities.

D-2. Town policies, programs, and ordinances shall provide opportunities for handicapped persons to reside in all neighborhoods.

D-3. The Town will reduce the parking requirements for special needs housing if a proponent can demonstrate a reduced parking need and it does not affect public health and safety.

D-4. The Town shall encourage housing development that meets the special needs of disabled persons, including developmentally disabled individuals, and ensure that all new multifamily developments comply with the handicapped provisions of the California Building Code and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

¹ Property owners in violation of Health and Safety Code standards are not allowed to make certain deductions on their personal tax returns pursuant to California Revenue & Taxation Code (CR&TC) Sections 17274 and 24436.5. That additional revenue collected by the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) is transferred to the Local Code Enforcement Rehabilitation fund. These funds are allocated and disbursed to the cities and counties that generated the notification of substandard housing to the FTB.

Programs

19. The Town will work with the Alta California Regional Center to implement an outreach program that informs families within the Town about housing and services available for persons with developmental disabilities. The program could include developing an informational brochure, posting information about services on the Town's website, and/or providing housing-related training for individuals/families through workshops.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Develop an outreach program and meet with Alta California Regional Center to coordinate implementation within one year of Housing Element adoption.

Funding: General Fund

20. Universal design is based on the idea that throughout life, all people experience changes in their abilities. The goal of universal design is to design environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. Pursuant to Government Code Section 65583(c)(3), the Town will encourage universal design in all development and will continue to implement its reasonable accommodation ordinance to provide people with disabilities reasonable accommodation in rules, policies, practices and procedures that may be necessary to ensure equal access to housing.

The Town will promote universal design and reasonable accommodation procedures on its website and through brochures available at Town Hall.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Make materials available on the Town website and at Town Hall by September 2021, process reasonable accommodation requests as received, and work with developers to incorporate universal design in new residential development as projects are proposed.

Funding: General Fund

Quantified Objective: 5 units; of these, promote universal design of 2 units in areas with a higher concentration of special needs groups and 1 in an area of high opportunity to promote housing mobility

E. Homelessness

GOAL E: To prevent and reduce homelessness in the Town through a variety of programs, including increased affordable housing opportunities and access to emergency shelter for all persons in need.

Policy

- E-1. The Town shall continue to coordinate with Placer County and/or neighboring cities in developing emergency shelter programs that provide adequate shelter and services for the South Placer County area.**

Program

21. The Town will work with Placer County and/or neighboring cities, as well as participate in and support the efforts of the Placer Collaborative Network and Placer Consortium on Homelessness, to address homeless needs in the county. The Town will work with Placer County to identify funding resources to contribute to the cost of maintaining emergency shelter programs, including consideration of funding programs developed through inter-jurisdictional cooperation.

Additionally, the Town will continue to permit emergency shelters without a use permit or other discretionary permits in the CC and CG zoning districts. The Town will work with local service providers to ensure that the development standards and permitting process will not impede the approval and development of emergency shelters.

Responsible Entity: Planning Director

Timeframe: Annually coordinate with the Placer County Department of Health and Human Services, Placer Collaborative Network, and Consortium on Homelessness throughout the planning period.

Funding: General Fund, State Emergency Shelter Program, HUD

F. Energy Conservation

GOAL F: To increase the efficiency of energy use in new and existing homes, with a concurrent reduction in housing costs to Town residents.

1 **Policies**

2 **F-1. All new dwelling units shall be required to meet current state requirements for**
3 **energy efficiency. The retrofiting of existing units shall be encouraged.**

4 **F-2. New land use patterns should encourage energy efficiency, to the extent**
5 **feasible.**

6 **Programs**

7 22. The Town will continue to promote energy efficiency in existing housing and new development
8 by:

- 9 a. Implementing the provisions of the Subdivision Map Act that require subdivisions to be
10 oriented for solar access, to the extent practical, and encourage the use of trees for
11 shading and cooling.
12 b. Encouraging developers to be innovative in designing energy efficient homes and
13 improving the energy efficiency of new construction.
14 c. Providing information on their website on weatherization programs funded by the State
15 of California, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), and others.
16 d. Promoting the installation and use of photovoltaic systems by promoting stub outs on
17 all housing.

18 Responsible Entity: Planning Director

19 Timeframe: Make information available on the Town website and in public places,
20 such as the library and Town Hall, by December 2021, and implement
21 provisions of the Subdivision Map Act as development applications are
22 received.

23 Funding: General Fund

24 23. The Town will continue to strive for water efficiency in residential development through the
25 following actions:

- 26 a. Encourage xeriscaping and water-efficient landscaping and irrigation systems.
27 b. Make materials on PCWA's Water-Wise House Call Program available to all residents
28 on the Town website.

29 Responsible Entity: Planning Director

30 Timeframe: Provide information on the Town website by September 2021 and
31 encourage water-efficient practices as projects are processed through
32 the Planning Department on an ongoing basis.

33 Funding: General Fund, application and permit fees

G. Equal Opportunity

GOAL G: To assure equal access to sound, affordable housing for all persons regardless of race, creed, age, or gender.

Policies

G-1. The Town declares that all persons regardless of race, creed, age, or gender shall have equal access to sound and affordable housing.

G-2. The Town will promote the enforcement of the policies of the State Fair Employment and Housing Commission.

Program

24. To comply with AB 686, the Town will develop a plan to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH). The AFFH Plan shall take actions to address significant disparities in housing access and needs for all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, gender, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, source of income, or disability, and other characteristics protected by the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Part 2.8, commencing with Section 12900, of Division 3 of Title 2), Government Code Section 65008, and any other state and federal fair housing and planning law.

Specific actions include:

- Implement **Programs 17, 18, 19 and 20** to affirmatively further fair housing, including targeting community revitalization through place-based programs, enhancing mobility between neighborhoods, and developing strategies to reduce displacement risk in areas with a higher concentration of lower-income households and overpayment (e.g., **Programs 4, 12, and 13**) and facilitating affordable housing in high opportunity areas (e.g., **Programs 9, 10, and 16**).
- Post Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity bulletins and other fair housing materials and posters twice per year in a variety of locations throughout the community, such as the Town Hall, library, post office, and Chamber of Commerce, as well as post on the Town's website.
- Provide fair housing materials to all appropriate organizations and agencies working to provide low-income housing in the community.
- Annually provide materials to property managers on the benefits of subsidized housing units. Encourage 3 landlords/property owners to register their units as a participating voucher property.
- By December 2021, provide information on the Town's website about affordable homeownership and rental options in the Town and update as new opportunities become available. By request, help lower-income households locate affordable housing opportunities.

- 1 • Refer people experiencing discrimination in housing to the Department of Fair
2 Employment and Housing or Legal Services of Northern California for help.
- 3 • Work with a nonprofit affordable housing developer, such as Mercy Housing, to develop
4 the Heritage Park subdivision.
- 5 • Meet annually with transit agencies to assess the need for increased service between
6 neighborhoods to improve residents' access to employment and identify
7 mechanisms to fund expansion. Encourage the addition of a transit stop south of I-
8 80 to meet the needs of special needs groups in this area.
- 9 • Meet with service providers for special needs groups by May 2022, and annually
10 thereafter, to identify funding and other mechanisms to expand availability of
11 services and housing for special needs groups.
- 12 • By December 2021, complete the current community outreach efforts to educate
13 the public on the variety of housing types that can be affordable and gather their
14 input on preferences.
- 15 • Meet with developers by December 2021 to identify mechanisms to remove barriers to
16 develop housing for special needs groups and identify opportunity areas.
- 17 • Encourage and facilitate integration of housing affordable to lower-income units in the
18 development of the sites identified to meet the lower-income RHNA.

19 Responsible Entity: Town Manager and Planning Director

20 Timeframe: Refer to each strategy in the AFFH program for specific timeframes.

21 Funding: General Fund

22

Quantified Housing Objectives

Table 35 summarizes the housing objectives and shows if the units will be provided by new construction, rehabilitation, or conservation. New construction refers to the number of new units that could potentially be constructed by each measure. Rehabilitation refers to the number of existing units expected to be rehabilitated. Conservation refers to the preservation of affordable housing stock. Because a jurisdiction may not have the resources to provide the state-mandated housing allocation, the quantified objectives do not need to match the state allocation by income category.

TABLE 35: QUANTIFIED OBJECTIVES

Program	Extremely Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate
RHNA	58	59	71	49	115
New Construction					
Program 3	5	5	5		
Program 4	6	7	7		
Program 5	5	10	5		
Program 6	3	5	7		
Program 7		15	15	5	
Program 8			5	5	
Program 9		5	10		
Program 10		15	15		
Program 11			5		
Program 12			13	10	1
Program 13		3	3		
Rehabilitation					
Program 17			5		
Conservation					
Program 18	2		3		
Program 20		5			
Total	21	70	85	20	1*

Town of Loomis, March 2021

*It is assumed that the market will address the need for above moderate-income households.



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