



CITY OF CALISTOGA

HOUSING ELEMENT

2023 - 2031 planning period

6th cycle

Adopted

The purpose of the Housing Element is to work towards accommodating the city's housing needs while maintaining Calistoga's rural small-town character and appearance, its sense of community, and its natural and historic setting.

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HOUSING ELEMENT

The purpose of the Housing Element is to accommodate the city's housing needs while maintaining Calistoga's rural small-town character and appearance, its sense of community, and its natural and historic setting.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The State Legislature has established the attainment of a decent home and satisfying living environment for every California resident as a goal of the highest priority. However, this goal is not just a matter of statewide concern. Each city and county has an obligation to contribute its part by including a Housing Element as one of the eight mandatory elements of the General Plan. It is a primary goal of the City to provide safe and affordable housing¹ for all Calistoga residents and to ensure that adequate housing is planned as the population expands in the future consistent with available resources.

The purpose of Calistoga's Housing Element is to provide a long-term, comprehensive plan to address the housing needs for all economic segments of the community. The Housing Element addresses existing and projected housing demand and establishes goals, quantifiable objectives, policies, and actions to assist the city in implementing the plan, while also striving to protect its rural small-town character and appearance, sense of community, and natural and historic setting.

This 2023 Housing Element Update also creates a plan for meeting the city's share of region-wide housing need for the planning period from January 31, 2023 to January 31, 2031 as required by state law. It is organized into the following sections:

Introduction. The Introduction summarizes State requirements relating to the Housing Element.

Review of the 5th Cycle Housing Element. This section evaluates the progress made on the 2015-2023 Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) and actions from the last housing element.

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing. This section includes an assessment of fair housing issues and describes the community engagement process used to ensure public involvement in the development of the 2023-2031 Housing Element.

Demographic and Housing Stock Overview and Housing Needs. This section includes demographic and housing data that characterize the community's housing profile as well as its existing and projected housing needs. This section also includes an inventory of at-risk affordable housing units in the City.

Housing Sites and Resources. This section provides an updated inventory of approved housing projects and sites for the development of housing and identifies housing opportunities and resources.

Constraints to the Development of Housing. This section provides an overview and analysis of potential constraints to the development of housing.

¹ For the purposes of this Housing Element, "affordable housing" means housing affordable to extremely low-, very low-, low-, or moderate-income households, as defined in Health and Safety Code §50052.5.

Energy Conservation. This section of the Housing Element describes opportunities for energy conservation in residential development.

Housing Policies and Actions. This section includes the housing goals, policies, and implementing actions that will guide housing development and services to meet the City’s regional housing allocation.

Housing Policies and Actions

The policy portion of the Element contains goals, objectives, policies, and actions, including “quantified objectives” (Table 8-3) that translate the actions into expected numbers of housing units to be produced. The City’s progress in implementing the actions contained in the 2015-2023 Housing Element along with recommendations to maintain, modify or delete its objectives, policies, and actions considering its success and changed circumstances is contained in Chapter 2.

The most current housing data and population information was provided by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission/Association of Bay Area Governments (MTC/ABAG) which includes 2019 census data. Other information sources include a housing stock conditions survey that was conducted during 2021 by City staff and interviews with regional housing providers and City staff.

Legal Requirements

The California Government Code requires every city and county in California to include a Housing Element in its General Plan. Unlike the rest of the general plan, which typically encompasses a 20-year time period, Housing Elements are prepared approximately every eight years, following timetables set forth by state law. According to state law, Calistoga and all other San Francisco Bay Area jurisdictions are mandated to complete and adopt a Housing Element covering the period from January 31, 2023 to January 31, 2031.

The Housing Element must be integrated and consistent with all other elements of the General Plan. All possible steps in the preparation and review of the 2023 Housing Element Update have been taken to ensure that there are no conflicts in data, goals, objectives, policies, and actions.

State requirements for the information to be included in a housing element are identified throughout this document in each appropriate section.

Consistency with the General Plan

The Housing Element is one of the 11 elements that compose the City’s General Plan, and it will be updated every eight years in compliance with State Law. This Housing Element update does not coincide with any other General Plan element updates.

CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF THE 5TH CYCLE HOUSING ELEMENT

Evaluation of Previous Housing Element

California Government Code Section 65588 requires that a Housing Element evaluate the appropriateness, effectiveness, and progress relative to achieving its stated goals and objectives. This complete and thorough review process provides material that informs best practices for achieving successful implementation over the next planning period. Additionally, by comparing the City's Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) performance between 2015 and 2023 against the current RHNA target, the City can identify the strengths and weaknesses of current strategies. Accomplishments under the 5th Cycle Housing Element are evaluated in this chapter to determine the effectiveness of the previous housing element, the City's progress in implementing the 5th Cycle Housing Element, and the appropriateness of the housing goals, objectives, and policies.

The City of Calistoga's 5th Cycle Housing Element was adopted on January 6, 2015 after a public outreach and engagement process that included a general community meeting and public hearings with the Planning Commission and City Council. Through this process, the resulting 5th Cycle Housing Element focused on achieving an adequate supply of safe, decent housing for all residents of Calistoga through maintaining and preserving the existing housing stock, preserving the character of Calistoga's residential neighborhoods, meeting the City's regional housing needs allocations, and providing additional affordable housing. Specifically, the 5th Cycle Housing Element identified the following goals:

- Goal H-1 Maximize opportunities for the development of housing to accommodate anticipated growth and facilitate mobility within the ownership and rental housing markets.*
- Goal H-2 Promote housing that meets the needs of extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households, particularly those who work in Calistoga.*
- Goal H-3 Maintain the City's housing stock and protect the affordability of affordable units.*
- Goal H-4 Address the housing needs of special-needs population groups, including seniors, farmworkers, the disabled, large families, and female-headed households.*
- Goal H-5 Maintain and enhance the physical condition and aesthetic qualities of existing residential neighborhoods.*
- Goal H-6 Remove governmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement and development of housing, where feasible.*
- Goal H-7 Prevent housing discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, age, ancestry, marital status, children or disability*
- Goal H-8 Reduce energy use and greenhouse gas production in existing and new residential development.*

*RHNA Progress***TABLE 2-1 2015-2023 REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS ALLOCATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Income Level	RHNA Allocation	Total Through 2021	Percent Complete
Extremely Low	3	3	100%
Very Low	6	20	333%
Low	2	12	600%
Moderate	4	8	200%
Above Moderate	15	40	266%
Total	27	83	307%

As indicated in Table 2-1, the City met all of its RHNA housing targets. This success is attributed to a combination of the City's strong financing programs, successful core operational practices, meaningful zoning code changes, and a relatively low RHNA. A summary of these programs is provided below and includes a reference to specific action items that were included in the 5th Cycle Housing Element. Additional information and analysis on each policy and program is provided in Table 2-3. Specific projects that highlight Calistoga's efforts in achieving their housing goals are also included below. The section concludes with a discussion on action items that were not addressed during the planning period.

The 5th Cycle Housing Element also included policies and actions to achieve each of the identified goals. Table 2-3 analyzes each implementation action provided in the 5th Cycle Housing Element, describing the results of the action and recommending whether each policy or implementation action should remain, be modified, or be removed in this update to the Housing Element.

Quantified Objectives Progress

The City has fully met its Quantified Objectives for the current planning period in the moderate-income category and has partially met its objectives for the other income categories as shown in Table 2-2. Existing units shown are a combination of renter and owner-occupied household income level by tenure provided by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

TABLE 2-2 PROGRESS ON HOUSING PRODUCTION, 5TH CYCLE: 2015-2022

Target Income Group	No. of Units in 5 th Cycle RHNA	Units Built in 5 th Cycle	Existing Units Citywide (2017)
Extremely Low (≤30% of AMI ¹)	6	3	325
Very Low (31 - 50% of AMI)	28	20	445

Low (51 - 80% of AMI)	13	12	315
Moderate (81 - 120% of AMI)	4	8	200
Above Moderate (≥120% of AMI)	29	40	895
Total	80	83	2,180

Of the 325 existing households with an extremely low income, 105 are owner-occupied (8 percent of all owner-occupied units) and 220 are renter occupied (24 percent of all renter-occupied units). This disproportionate number of existing renter-occupied extremely low-income households could be due to increased demand in home ownership in Calistoga.

Progress on Quantified Objectives for housing rehabilitation, special needs and conservation are summarized in Table 2-3. The rehabilitated housing objectives are the number of units that were rehabilitated during the planning period. The special housing needs objectives are the number of units that were provided for special needs groups (Calistoga Family Apartments). The conserved affordable housing objectives are the number of units whose affordability was preserved during the planning period through deed restrictions.

TABLE 2-3 PROGRESS ON QUANTIFIED OBJECTIVES, 5TH CYCLE: 2015-2022

Income Category	Extremely Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
Rehabilitation	0	10	10	0	0	20
Special Needs	22	10	42	0	0	74
Conserved	0	73	100	0	0	173

Financing Programs

The City has a robust financing program that provides a range of housing development opportunities and residential services, especially for households who rely on affordable housing. The City's Affordable Housing Fund serves as the primary source of funding for affordable housing programs, which is at times supplemented by General Fund allocations, CDBG and HOME grants, and private funding. The Affordable Housing Fund is primarily financed by the assessment of the City's Affordable Housing Development Impact Fee and the Commercial Linkage Fee, which is applied to new commercial development projects or projects that convert or demolish existing affordable housing units (A2.3-1 and A3.1-1). However, the City's other development impact fees can also provide funding for housing related programs and capital improvement projects, indirectly. This includes city-wide ADA improvements and the maintenance and revitalization efforts to retain the City's existing housing stock in its older residential neighborhoods (A4.4-1, A4.4-2, A4.4-3, and A5.2-1).

Between 2015 to 2023 the City used approximately \$1.5 million of the local funding to purchase three properties for future use as affordable housing development sites (A2.1-4, A4.2-1, and A4.2-2). In 2020, the City also approved a \$2 million loan and fee deferral package for the 78-unit Lincoln Avenue Apartments project that would subsidize a portion of the affordable housing project's water and wastewater fees (A1.3-5).

During the planning period, the City also provided funding for a variety of housing service partners. This includes Community Action Napa Valley for operation of homeless shelters, the Hope Center, Calistoga Family

Center and UpValley Family Center to help maintain housing referral services, City of Napa Housing Authority, Napa Valley Fair Housing, Rebuilding Calistoga (A2.1-5, A4.1-4, A4.2-3, A5.1-2 and A7.1-2). Beyond homeless and emergency housing support services, the City has also directed funding to programs that encourage its homeowners to maintain their properties in a safe condition (A5.1-3 and A5.1-2).

Core Operations

As part of its standard operating procedures the City provides information on available housing programs on a daily basis. General housing information is available both at City Hall and on the City's Housing Resources website (A4.1-6, A4.3-2, and A5.1-1). However, the City also provides specialized information relative to emergency housing services, weatherization, energy-efficiency programs, such as HERO and CalFirst, and the City's Mill Act program (A4.1-5, A5.2-3, A6.1-1, and A8.1-1). Information regarding fair housing practices, is provided in both English and Spanish at City Hall, the UpValley Family Center, and on the City's Housing Resource webpage (A7.1-1).

During review of development proposals or enforcement cases the city also regularly applies local and state standards, such as the City's Universal Design Policy, the City's Residential Design Standards, ADA, state standards for water-efficient landscape design, the State Green Building Code, and the State Historic Building Code (A4.4-1, A4.4-2, A5.2-2, A5.3-1, and A8.1-2). The City also maintains an annual inspection program for mobile home parks and multi-family housing developments (A5.1-5). Every year, the City provides public information on existing affordable housing and new development projects. The City also annually reports and monitors all affordable housing projects to verify rents and household incomes (A3.2-1).

Zoning Code Changes

Between 2015 and 2021, the City adopted zoning code changes that contributed to housing production by providing exceptions for residential floor area from maximum floor area ratio (FAR) limits and supporting the development of second residential units (Accessory Dwelling Units or ADUs) (see A1.1-2 and A1.2-2). Additionally, the City passed zoning code changes that expanded the area permitting the development of supportive and transitional housing projects, as well as incentivizing the inclusion of affordable housing targeted for very low, low-, and moderate-income households in market rate developments through a density bonus program (A2.1-1, A2.3-2, A4.1-8, A6.1-2, and A6.1-7).

Project Highlights

The success of Calistoga's 5th Cycle Housing Element through funding availability, strong core operational practices, and zoning code changes have facilitated the following new affordable housing development projects:

- Calistoga Center: Approval of 104 units of farmworker housing, supplemented by annual supportive funding for this site and two others to the Napa County Housing Authority. (A4.1-3)
- Calistoga Senior Apartments: Approval of a 58 percent density bonus for a 30-unit senior apartment project that serves very low- and low-income seniors in which three units were designated as fully accessible and the remaining units were designed as adaptable to the disabled. (A1.2-1, A4.1-9, and A6.1-2)
- Lincoln Avenue Apartments: In 2020 the City approved a \$2 million loan and fee deferral package for the 78-unit Lincoln Avenue Apartments project that would subsidize a portion of the affordable

housing project's water and wastewater fees. Additionally, the project received a 25 percent density bonus in 2018. (A1.2-1, A1.3-5, and A6.1-2)

Action Items Not Completed

Although Calistoga achieved its RHNA objectives in all income categories the 5th Cycle Housing Element includes a number of action items that were not completed during the planning period for various reasons. These items are as follows:

- Alternative housing arrangements for re-zonings to Planned Unit Development (PUD) districts. No property owners chose to pursue this program as a development project. (A1.2-4)
- Adopt a mobile home park conversion ordinance. (A3.1-2)
- In 2018 the City hired a full-time Code Enforcement Officer who has issued citations for unsafe living conditions. However, currently this position is not filled. (A5.1-4)
- Encourage larger residential subdivisions (10 or more units) to provide a range of lot sizes and designs. The City did not receive any larger subdivisions during the planning period. (A5.3-2)
- Allow joint utilization of parking spaces in certain conditions. The City did not receive a request for an alternative parking space configuration. (A6.1-3)

Housing and Services for Special Needs Populations

Calistoga provides services and facilitates housing for special needs populations such as farmworkers, seniors, people with disabilities, unhoused individuals and families, and families with female heads of household. To finance these programs, the City maintains its Affordable Housing Fund as a source of funding for housing for special-needs population groups (A4.2-1). While many programs provide services to a breadth of special needs populations, the following are specific actions that contributed to targeted efforts:

- Farmworkers: In 2015, the City used CDBG funds to support programs for fair housing resources, residential rehabilitation, and farmworker housing. This effort resulted in the approval and construction of a 104-unit farmworker housing project. The City continues to provide annual funding to the Napa County Housing Authority to support the three farmworker housing centers, including the Calistoga Center (A2.1-5, A4.1-3, and A4.2-3)
- Seniors: During the planning period, the City approved a density bonus for the Calistoga Senior Apartments project. Three of the units in the project were designated as fully accessible units the remaining units are constructed to accommodate fully accessible renovations as needed (A1.2-1, A4.1-9, and A6.1-2)
- People with Disabilities: The City uses CDBG and HOME residential rehabilitation grant funds to retrofit existing housing that provides disabled accessibility (A4.4-3). As part of its Capital Improvement Program, the City has also continued ADA ramp replacement projects city-wide which serves to increase its accessibility (A5.2-1). The City advises members of the public on reasonable accommodation provisions as appropriate (A.4.4-4)
- Unhoused Individuals and Families: The City provides annual funding to Napa Valley Community Action and the Calistoga Family Center to provide homeless services and the operation of homeless shelters (A4.1-4)

- Families with Female Heads of Household: In 2015, the City adopted an ordinance to allow supportive and transitional housing as a permitted use in the Rural Residential and Rural Residential-Hillside Zoning Districts. While the provision of supportive and transitional housing supports many types of individuals, it is especially an important type of housing for female heads of households that may require emergency housing services (A4.1-8 and A6.1-7). Funding to the Calistoga Family Center and the UpValley Family Center also provide housing referral services (A4.1-4)

Appropriateness of Housing Element

The overarching goals and policies of the 5th Cycle Housing Element continue to be appropriate and will be generally kept in the Housing Plan, with modifications to streamline or clarify objectives where appropriate. As indicated in Table 2-3, many housing programs continue to be appropriate and the intent of these programs will be kept in the Housing Element and revised to address identified specific housing needs, constraints, or other concerns identified as part of this update.

The policies and programs of the 5th Cycle Housing Element that were developed to modify the City's former Zoning Code have been implemented and will be removed from the Housing Element as they are no longer necessary.

This update to the Housing Element will revise existing programs and include new programs, where appropriate, to ensure that the City's priorities are addressed, that requirements of the State law are addressed, and that constraints to housing are removed, to the extent feasible. See Chapter 8 for the goals, policies, and actions of the 2023-2031 Housing Element.

TABLE 2-3 CITY OF CALISTOGA 5TH CYCLE HOUSING ELEMENT EVALUATION

Housing Element Objective, Policy or Action Name/Number	Program Description and Objective	Actionable Timeframe / Notes	Recommendation to Retain, Modify or Remove the program
Goal H-1: Maximize opportunities for the development of housing to accommodate anticipated growth and facilitate mobility within the ownership and rental housing markets.			
Objective H-1.1	Ensure that an adequate amount of land is available for residential development for all economic segments of the community and to meet the City’s regional share of housing.		Retain
Policy 1.1-1	Maintain a supply of residentially-designated land at appropriate densities that is adequate to accommodate Calistoga’s share of the regional housing need and accommodate projected housing needs.		Retain
Policy 1.1-2	Encourage the development of housing in combination with commercial uses.		Retain
Policy 1.1-3	Encourage the development of housing where public services are available.		Retain
Action A1.1-1	Amend Zoning Code to provide that the City shall not change the general plan or zoning designations with respect to land where housing is an allowed use to a less intensive use, in order to maintain supply of residentially designated land at higher densities,	Within two years of Housing Element certification.	Modify

	unless there are corresponding changes to create no net loss in residential capacity.		
Action 1.1-2	Amend the commercial zoning districts of the Zoning Code to exclude residential floor area from the calculation of the maximum floor area allowed for a mixed-use project, as provided by the General Plan’s commercial land use designations.	Amendments were completed in 2015.	Remove
Action1.1-3	When awarding Growth Management System allocations, give preference to the construction of residential units on vacant, underdeveloped or redeveloped land with necessary public infrastructure already in place.	Housing Units Caps (non-voter initiated) no longer allowed by SB 330.	Remove
Action1.1-4	When awarding Growth Management System allocations, give preference to residential units that are proposed as part of a mixed-use development project.	No preferential treatment was required because sufficient allocations were available for all residential developments. Housing Units Caps (non-voter initiated) no longer allowed by SB330.	Remove
Action1.1-5	Ensure that any amendments to the Housing Element or other General Plan elements maintain internal consistency with the General Plan as a whole.	Timeframe: Ongoing. All amendments were reviewed in 2015 to ensure consistency with the General Plan as a whole. There have been no amendments since that time.	Retain
Objective H-1.2	Make effective use of residential development sites.		Retain

Policy P1.2-1	Make the best use of available housing site when they are developed.		Retain
Policy P1.2-2	Promote the development of second dwelling units on lots with single-family residences.		Modify Change to “accessory dwelling unit” instead of “second dwelling unit”
Policy P1.2-3	Accommodate alternative kinds of housing (e.g., share housing, clustered housing, co-housing, cottage-style housing, and non-profit housing co-operatives) in areas designated for medium- and high-density residential development and commercial uses.	Different housing typologies has been identified as desirable by the community.	Retain
Action A1.2-1	Encourage new residential development to be built with no less than 50 percent of the maximum number of dwelling units prescribed by the General Plan for specific properties, subject to conformance with the City’s residential design guidelines and the General Plan’s residential design policies.	Timeframe: Ongoing Completed as required. During the planning period, the City has approved a 58 percent density bonus for the Calistoga Senior apartments project (2016), a 28 percent density bonus for the Calistoga Vista project (2017) and a 35 percent density bonus for the Lincoln Avenue Apartments project (2018). No other major residential projects were reviewed during this time.	Retain

Action A1.2-2	Consider amendments to the Zoning Code’s regulations for second residential units, such as deleting the requirement that the owner of a property with both a primary and second dwelling unit occupy one of them, and the reduction of development impact fees.	Timeframe: Within one year of Housing Element certification. Completed in 2015 with further modifications adopted in 2017, 2018, and 2020.	Remove
Action A1.2-3	Exempt second dwelling units from the Growth Management System allocation requirement.	Timeframe: Ongoing; provided by CMC Section 19.02.050(A) ADUs are exempt from this per State legislation. The Growth Management System is also no longer allowed by SB 330.	Remove
A1.2-4	Allow alternative housing arrangements through the approval of property rezoning to a Planned Development District.	Timeframe: Ongoing	Modify to allow alternative housing arrangements through by-right housing instead of limiting to Planned Development District
Objective H-1.3	Provide public services and facilities needed for the development of housing.		Retain

<p>Policy P1.3-1</p>	<p>Ensure that new development does not outpace Calistoga’s ability to provide services to meet the existing and future needs of its residents.</p>		<p>Modify to focus on services, not limiting housing development</p>
<p>Actions A1.3-1</p>	<p>Update the Capital Improvement Program to ensure that sewer, water, and street improvements facilitate residential development.</p>	<p>Timeframe: Annually Included updated Capital Improvement Program in annual budget, including sewer, water, and street improvements.</p>	<p>Retain</p>
<p>Actions A1.3-2</p>	<p>Provide periodic reports to the City Council on the available water supply and wastewater treatment capacity and awarded and available Growth Management System allocations.</p>	<p>Timeframe: Ongoing Housing Units Caps (non-voter initiated) no longer allowed by SB 330.</p>	<p>Modify to focus on available services</p>
<p>Action A1.3-3</p>	<p>Assess impact fees on development projects to support adequate sewer, water and transportation services, and parks and cultural facilities.</p>	<p>Timeframe: Ongoing Development impact fees are routinely assessed on projects, as applicable.</p>	<p>Retain</p>
<p>Action A1.3-4</p>	<p>Periodically review and update development-related impact fees to ensure that fees are commensurate with the cost to the city for providing required infrastructure.</p>	<p>Timeframe: Ongoing Development impact fees were comprehensively updated in 2014. In 2017 the City adopted reduced water and wastewater development impact fees for multi-housing projects by 30-60 percent per unit, and for accessory dwelling units by \$10,000 per unit.</p>	<p>Modify to include considerations for fee reductions for 100% affordable housing projects</p>

Action 1.3-5	Consider using the Affordable Housing Fund to subsidize all or part of the water and wastewater connection fees for affordable housing projects.	<p>Timeframe: Ongoing</p> <p>In 2020, the City approved a \$2 million loan and fee deferral package for the 78-unit Lincoln Avenue Apartments project. No other project opportunities were available prior to that time. This action has been a key component in meeting the City’s affordable housing goals.</p>	Retain
Goal H-2: Promote housing that meets the needs of extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households, particularly those who work in Calistoga.			
Objective H-2.1	Encourage the development of affordable housing.		Retain
Policy P2.1-1	Provide incentives for the development of affordable housing.		Retain
Action A2.1-1	Adopt an ordinance providing for the approval of density bonuses and other incentives for projects that reserve units for extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households, consistent with State law.	<p>Timeframe: Within one year of Housing Element certification.</p> <p>Completed in 2015.</p>	Modify to reference state law compliance
Action A2.1-2	When awarding Growth Management System allocations, give preference to the construction of dedicated housing that is affordable to extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households.	Housing Units Caps (non-voter initiated) no longer allowed by SB330	Remove
Action A2.1-3	Maintain the City’s Affordable Housing Fund as a source of funding for affordable housing to extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households.	<p>Timeframe: Ongoing</p> <p>In 2015 \$650,000 from the Affordable Housing Fund was used to purchase the 611 Washington site for</p>	Retain

		<p>construction of low-income apartments. In 2017, the City purchased a potential affordable housing site using \$472,000 from the Affordable Housing fund. In 2018, the City purchased a potential affordable housing site using \$500,000 from the Affordable Housing fund. The City regularly assesses the affordable housing development impact fee on applicable new commercial development projects.</p>	
<p>Action A2.1-4</p>	<p>Allocate, as economic resources permit, a portion of any tax revenue resulting from new development, including transient occupancy tax (TOT), to support housing opportunities for extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households, including for use in land banking, development of affordable housing, or other uses that will lead to more affordable housing.</p>	<p>Timeframe: Ongoing. Within two years of Housing Element certification, pursue the purchase of property for the construction of affordable and/or special-needs housing.</p> <p>In 2015 a loan from the General Fund to the Affordable Housing Fund was used for the purchase of 611 Washington for the construction of low-income apartments. No other opportunities have become available during the planning period.</p>	<p>Retain</p>
<p>Action A2.1-5</p>	<p>Use loan repayments from the 1980s CDBG residential rehabilitation program to fund programs and projects</p>	<p>Timeframe: Ongoing. Funds from this account are used annually to support</p>	<p>Retain</p>

	that benefit extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households.	contract services with the City of Napa Housing Authority (grant applications and program administration), Napa Valley Community Action (homeless services), Napa Valley Fair Housing and Rebuilding Calistoga. In 2015, funds were used to support programs for fair housing resources, residential rehabilitation and farmworker housing.	
Objective H-2.2	Pursue state and federal funding assistance appropriate to Calistoga’s needs for affordable housing.		Retain
Policy P2.2-1	Use state and federal funding assistance, to the extent these subsidies are available and appropriate to Calistoga, to assist people in need of affordable housing and developers interested in constructing affordable housing.		Retain
Action A2.2-1	Use local funding to leverage funding available from federal, state, county and private funding sources for affordable housing and housing for special needs groups.	Timeframe: Ongoing. Meet with the Housing Authority of the City of Napa at least annually to review upcoming funding application notices, identify feasible programs and determine how the Affordable Housing Fund and Community Development Fund can be leveraged to maximize the likelihood of success in obtaining	Retain

		<p>funding awards. Assist the HACN in applying for suitable funding.</p> <p>The 2015 purchase of 611 Washington for affordable housing will help leverage funding for its construction. In 2020 the City provided a \$2 million loan and fee deferral package for the 78 unit Lincoln Avenue apartments project. No other project opportunities were available during the planning period.</p>	
Action 2.2-2	<p>Assist developers in seeking funding for affordable housing from at least three sources: (1) local banks seeking to meet their obligations under the Community Reinvestment Act, (2) investors seeking Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, and (3) federal and state funds, including those available under the HOME program.</p>	<p>Timeframe: Ongoing.</p> <p>In 2015 the City assisted the developer of the affordable housing project at 611 Washington Street with their application for AHSC funding. In 2020, the City assisted the developer of the 78 unit Lincoln Avenue Apartments project with a \$2 million loan and fee deferral package. No other project opportunities were available during the planning period.</p>	Retain
Objective H-2.3	<p>Address the impacts of nonresidential development and market-rate residential development on the demand for, and the development of, affordable housing.</p>		Retain
Policy P2.3-1	<p>Offset the impact of new nonresidential development and market-rate residential development on the need</p>		Retain

	for, and the provision of, housing affordable to extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households.		
Action 2.3-1	Revise the Zoning Code’s inclusionary housing requirements to reflect recent court decisions regarding their applicability to rental housing and the feasibility of providing affordable housing within market-rate residential projects.	Timeframe: Within one year of Housing Element certification The City adopted an ordinance in 2015.	Remove
Action 2.3-2	Assess affordable housing linkage fees on nonresidential development that are deposited in the Affordable Housing Fund to be used, in part, to increase the supply of affordable housing. Periodically review and revise the fees as necessary.	Timeframe: Ongoing; provided by CMC Section 17.08.020(B) The City updated linkage fees during the comprehensive development impact fee update in 2014. Since that time linkage fees have been assessed on non-residential development projects.	Retain
Goal H-3: Maintain the City’s housing stock and protect the affordability of affordable units.			
Objective H-3.1	Minimize the loss of existing housing.		Retain
Policy P3.1-1	Discourage the loss of housing by new development, expansion of development and conversion to non-residential uses.		Retain
Policy P3.1-2	Regulate the conversion of mobile home parks to other uses.		Retain
Policy P3.1-3	Prohibit vacation rentals to maximize housing available to long-term occupants.		Retain

<p>Action A3.1-1</p>	<p>Where the loss of affordable housing occurs through demolition or conversion, these units shall be replaced on-site or elsewhere. The City Council may allow the payment of an in-lieu fee to the Affordable Housing Fund for lost units in addition to any affordable housing linkage fee in cases where the proposed uses clearly provide other benefits to the City.</p>	<p>Timeframe: Ongoing</p> <p>The City required payment of in-lieu fees for a dwelling that was converted to another non-residential use (the Craftsman Inn expansion project in 2016) and the conversion of a dwelling unit to an office at 509-B Washington (2017). Additionally, a demolished unit at 1001 Cedar was replaced with another housing unit (2017). No other affordable housing was demolished or converted to another use during the planning period.</p>	<p>Retain</p>
<p>Action A3.1-2</p>	<p>Consider adopting a mobile home park conversion ordinance to require the assessment of impacts, public hearings and relocation assistance before a mobile home park can be converted to another use.</p>	<p>Not completed.</p> <p>The state already regulates the conversion of mobile home parks into other uses.</p>	<p>Remove</p>
<p>Action A3.1-3</p>	<p>Continue to actively enforce the Zoning Code’s prohibition of vacation rentals (i.e., the renting of homes for fewer than 30 days).</p>	<p>Timeframe: Ongoing.</p> <p>Staff monitored vacation rental websites and advised property owners of prohibition where possible.</p>	<p>Retain</p>
<p>Objective H-3.2</p>	<p>Minimize the conversion of affordable units to market-rate units.</p>		<p>Retain</p>

Policy P3.2-1	Monitor affordable housing projects to ensure their continued occupancy by appropriate individuals and households.		Retain
Policy P3.2-2	Control rent increases on mobile home park spaces.		Retain
Action A3.2-1	Monitor deed-restricted affordable housing projects to ensure compliance with affordability requirements and restrictions.	Timeframe: Ongoing. Monitoring reports verifying rents and household incomes completed by Housing Authority of the City of Napa annually. Projects were monitored by the Housing Authority of the City of Napa.	Retain
Action 3.2-2	Continue to administer the Mobile Home Rental Stabilization Ordinance and defend it against legal challenges. Monitor the effectiveness of the Ordinance and revise if necessary to maximize its effectiveness.	Timeframe: Ongoing. No rent increases were requested beyond those allowed by the Ordinance.	Retain
Goal H-4: Address the housing needs of special-needs population groups, including seniors, farmworkers, the disabled, large families, and female-headed households.			
Objective H-4.1	Promote housing for special-needs population groups.		Retain
Policy P4.1-1	Provide incentives to projects providing housing for special-needs population groups.		Retain

Policy P4.1-2	Provide information on local services that assist special-needs population groups.		Modify to include housing resources
Policy P4.1-3	Collaborate with Napa County and non-profit organizations to promote housing for special-needs population groups.		Retain
Policy P4.1-4	Improve disabled accessibility to existing residences and promote universal design in new residences.		Retain
Policy P4.1-5	Encourage larger residential development projects to provide a range of unit sizes.		Retain
Policy P4.1-6	Provide information on housing resources to special-needs population groups.		Remove Combined with Policy P4.1-2
Action A4.1-1	When awarding Growth Management System allocations, give preference to the construction of housing that will assist one or more special-needs groups.	Housing Units Caps (non-voter initiated) no longer allowed by SB 330.	Remove
Action A4.1-2	Approve residential density bonuses and incentives consistent with the provisions of State law for senior housing projects.	Timeframe: Ongoing The City approved the Calistoga Senior Apartments, which provided 30 affordable senior housing units. The development completed construction in 2018.	Retain
Action A4.1-3	Collaborate with Napa County, the agricultural industry, and non-profit organizations to assess the need, plan for, fund and develop farmworker housing	Timeframe: Ongoing. The City approved 56 units of farmworker housing units in 2013, 48 of which are under construction and will be	Retain

	to meet the needs of permanent and seasonal laborers.	<p>completed in 2015. Continue to provide annual funding to the Napa County Housing Authority to support the three farmworker housing centers, including the Calistoga Center.</p> <p>In 2015 the City contributed \$10,000 to the Napa County Housing Authority for the operation of three housing centers for migrant farmworkers.</p>	
Action A4.1-4	Collaborate with Napa County and non-profit organizations to assess the needs of the homeless by participating in efforts to survey this population and providing funding or other support to ensure the provision of shelters on a regional basis.	<p>Timeframe: Ongoing. The City provides annual funding to Community Action Napa Valley to support homeless services.</p> <p>From 2015 to 2017, the City provided funding to Community Action Napa Valley for operation of homeless shelters and Hope Center, and to Calistoga Family Center to help maintain housing referral services.</p> <p>From 2018 and onwards, the City provided funding to UpValley Family Center to help maintain housing referral services.</p>	Retain
Action A4.1-5	Provide information about the 211-phone system, which provides assistance to persons in need of emergency shelter.	Timeframe: Ongoing. The City provides this information at City offices and on its website.	Retain

		The city regularly provides up-to-date flyers at City Hall and on the Housing Resources page on the City’s website.	
Action A4.1-6	Maintain an up-to-date Housing Resources page on the City’s web site that provides information on the City’s housing programs and links to the web sites of local housing organizations and housing agencies.	Timeframe: Ongoing The City maintains a Housing Resources page as part of the broader City website.	Retain
Action A4.1-7	As part of the project review process, provide incentives to market-rate rental housing projects of 10 or more units that provide three- and four- bedroom units, which may include waivers from or modifications to development standards as determined to be appropriate through the development review process.	Timeframe: Ongoing In 2017 the City approved a density bonus for the Calistoga Vista project which includes 3-bedroom units. In 2018 and 2020 the City approved a density bonus for the Lincoln Avenue Apartments project which includes 3-bedroom units. In 2020 the City also approved a density bonus for the Silverado Terrace Townhomes. No other applications for such projects were received.	Retain
Action A4.1-8	Amend the Rural Residential and Rural Residential-Hillside Zoning Districts to allow supportive and transitional housing as permitted uses.	Timeframe: Within one year of Housing Element certification In 2015 an ordinance was adopted.	Remove
Action A4.1-9	Encourage developers of affordable housing projects to designate a share of the units for the disabled, including developmentally disabled persons.	Timeframe: Ongoing In 2015 three units in the approved Calistoga Senior Apartments project were designated as fully-accessible;	Retain

		the remainder are designed as adaptable to the disabled.	
Objective H-4.2	Financially support housing for special-needs population groups.		Retain
Policy 4.2-1	Provide local funding to support housing for special-needs population groups.		Retain
Action A4.2-1	Maintain the City’s Affordable Housing Fund as a source of funding for housing for special-needs population groups.	Timeframe: Ongoing The fund is augmented regularly by non-residential affordable housing fees.	Retain
Action A4.2-2	Allocate, as economic resources permit, a portion of any tax revenue resulting from new development, including transient occupancy tax (TOT), to support housing opportunities for special-needs population groups.	Timeframe: Ongoing In 2015 a loan from the General Fund to the Affordable Housing Fund was used for the purchase of 611 Washington for the construction of senior apartments.	Retain
Action A4.2-3	Use loan repayments from the CDBG account to fund programs and projects that benefit special-needs population groups.	Timeframe: Ongoing. Funds from this account are used annually to support contract services with the City of Napa Housing Authority (grant applications and program administration), Napa Valley Community Action (homeless services), and Rebuilding Calistoga.	Retain

Objective H-4.3	Pursue state and federal funding assistance appropriate to Calistoga’s needs for special-needs housing.		Retain
Policy P4.3-1	Use state and federal funding assistance, to the extent these subsidies are available and appropriate to Calistoga, to assist special-needs population groups in need of affordable housing and developers interested in constructing such housing.		Retain
Action A4.3-1	Use local funding to leverage funding available from federal, state, county and private funding sources for special needs groups.	Timeframe: Ongoing No opportunities were available for leveraging such funding during the planning period.	Retain
Action A4.3-2	Maintain a Housing Resources page on the City’s web site that provides information on resources for special-needs population groups and links to the web sites of local housing organizations and housing agencies.	Timeframe: Ongoing The City maintains a Housing Resources page on the City website.	Retain
Objective H-4.4	Provide disabled access to housing.		Retain
Policy P4.4-1	Maximum accessibility by the disabled to housing units.		Modify to replace “disabled” with “people with disabilities”
Action A4.4-1	Enforce State requirements for accessibility and adaptability in remodeled and new housing projects.	Timeframe: Ongoing The City enforces accessibility and adaptability requirements.	Retain
Action A4.4-2	Enforce the City’s Universal Design Policy that requires accessible design features to be incorporated into	Timeframe: Ongoing	Retain

	newly constructed and substantially rehabilitated single-family and duplex residences to the maximum feasible extent and update as necessary.	The City enforces its Universal Design Policy.	
Action A4.4-3	Seek grants to retrofit existing housing to provide disabled accessibility.	Timeframe: Ongoing The City administers CDBG and HOME residential rehabilitation grant funds, which are available for such retrofits.	Retain
Action A4.4-4	Inform the public about the City’s reasonable accommodations provisions that allow modifications to the City’s development standards for persons with disabilities seeking equal access to housing.	Timeframe: Ongoing The City advises members of the public of reasonable accommodation provisions as appropriate.	Retain
Goal H-5: Maintain and enhance the physical condition and aesthetic qualities of existing residential neighborhoods.			
Objective H-5.1	Preserve and improve the quality of existing housing.		Retain
Policy P5.1-1	Enforce health and safety codes and abate unsafe living conditions, giving property owners ample opportunities to correct deficiencies within a reasonable time frame.		Retain
Policy P5.1-2	Encourage homeowners to maintain their property in a safe condition.		Retain
Policy P5.1-3	Make use of governmental programs targeted at the rehabilitation of housing for lower-income households		Retain
Action A5.1-1	Offer technical assistance to aid homeowners in maintaining, upgrading and improving their property.	Timeframe: Ongoing The City offers and provides technical assistance through flyers,	Retain

		information on the City website and through direct communication with homeowners. This has been an active and successful program.	
Action A5.1-2	Provide funding and cooperate with volunteer groups such as Rebuilding Calistoga to help lower-income households maintain and upgrade their property.	Timeframe: Ongoing. In 2015, 2016 and 2017 the City provided a sum of \$40,000 to Rebuilding Calistoga and also received HOME residential rehabilitation grants for lower-income households. The City also administers CDBG residential rehabilitation grants.	Retain
Action A5.1-3	Seek to correct health and safety issues identified during routine building permitting and inspection activities.	Timeframe: Ongoing In 2015 the City pursued correct of identified health and safety issues.	Modify to replace “Seek to” with “Continue to”
Action A5.1-4	Develop and adopt a procedure as part of the City’s Code Enforcement Program for the City to intervene when a property is becoming seriously deteriorated, especially if it is of historic significance.	Timeframe: Within three years of Housing Element certification In 2018 the City hired a full-time Code Enforcement Officer who has issued citations for unsafe living conditions. Currently the City of Calistoga uses a contractor and is seeking to hire an in-house code enforcement officer.	Retain
Action A5.1-5	Maintain an annual inspection program to enforce health and safety codes and abate unsafe living	Timeframe: Ongoing.	Retain

	conditions in the City’s multi-family housing complexes and mobile home parks.	The City inspects one mobile home park annually and all multi-family housing is inspected annually. Mobile home parks are also inspected when repairs that require turning off the water lines are needed.	
Objective H-5.2	Encourage private investment in older residential neighborhoods and the private rehabilitation of housing.		Retain
Policy P5.2-1	Support the maintenance and revitalization of Calistoga’s older residential neighborhoods.		Retain
Action A5.2-1	Maintain streets, sidewalks and other municipal systems in older residential neighborhoods in good repair.	Timeframe: Ongoing During the planning period the following has been completed: construction of Grant Street underground drainage improvements; design work for Grant Street culvert repair and Fairgrounds storm drain repair. The City continues ADA ramp replacement projects and sharing sidewalk repair/replacement costs with property owners.	Retain
Action A5.2-2	Allow the application of the State’s Historic Building Code to qualified homes in order to provide flexibility in rehabilitation and modification efforts.	Timeframe: Ongoing The City uses the Historic Building Code as appropriate.	Retain

Action A5.2-3	Publicize the City’s Mills Act program to encourage owners of qualified owner-occupied homes to actively participate in the rehabilitation, restoration, preservation and maintenance of their historic property in exchange for a reduction in their property taxes.	Timeframe: Ongoing. Information is provided on the City’s web site and to property owners of historic properties who apply for building permits.	Retain
Objective H-5.3	Ensure new housing development complements Calistoga’s rural small-town community identity and incorporates quality design.		Modify to include reference to objective design standards
Policy P5.3-1	Encourage good design that incorporates and/or respects neighborhood and community characteristics.		Retain
Policy P5.3-2	Encourage larger residential subdivisions to provide a range of lot sizes and designs.		Retain
Action A5.3-1	The City’s residential design standards and the General Plan’s Character Area Overlay Districts shall be considered in the review of proposed residential projects.	Timeframe: Ongoing Design and Character Area standards are considered during review of residential projects.	Modify to include reference to objective design standards
Action A5.3-2	As part of the project review process, encourage new residential subdivisions of ten or more lots or units to provide a range of lot sizes and designs to the extent feasible, and avoid “cookie cutter” approaches to subdivision design.	Timeframe: Ongoing The City did not receive any applicable projects during the planning period.	Retain
Goal H-6: Remove governmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement and development of housing, where feasible.			

Objective H-6.1	Streamline the City’s permit review process, simplify regulations, and minimize fees to promote the provision and maintenance of housing.		Retain
Policy P6.1-1	Maintain development and permitting procedures that are efficient and do not constrain the production of housing.		Retain
Policy P6.1-2	Reduce parking requirements for residential uses that share commercial parking, where appropriate.		Retain
Policy P6.1-3	Ensure that parking requirements for senior housing are the minimum necessary to provide adequate parking.		Retain
Policy P6.1-4	Minimize constraints on housing development related to the Growth Management System.	Housing Units Caps (non-voter initiated) no longer allowed by SB330	Remove
Action A6.1-1	Allow use of the Historic Building Code to facilitate the rehabilitation of historic residences.	Timeframe: Ongoing The Historic Building Code was used when appropriate.	Retain
Action A6.1-2	Fast-track the processing of applications and entitlements for projects that meet General Plan policies and City regulations, with particular attention paid to projects providing affordable housing.	Timeframe: Ongoing The Calistoga Senior Apartments project received environmental review and design review approvals in less than 60 days from application submittal. No other applicable projects were reviewed during the planning period.	Modify to consider by-right housing in commercial districts
Action A6.1-3	Allow the joint utilization of parking spaces where it can be demonstrated that shared use will not result in	Timeframe: Ongoing.	Retain

	an unacceptable impact on parking in the public right-of-way or on off-street parking lots.	No application for such projects were received during the planning period.	
Action A6.1-4	Amend the Zoning Code to allow reduced parking for senior housing.	Timeframe: Within three years of Housing Element certification. Parking reductions already allowed by CMC Chapter 17.08 prior to the adoption of the 5 th Cycle Housing Element.	Remove
Action A6.1-5	Amend the Growth Management System to allow for longer time extensions under appropriate circumstances and when certain performance standards have been met.	Housing Units Caps (non-voter initiated) no longer allowed by SB330.	Remove
Action A6.1-6	Amend the Growth Management System to allow the rollover of unused allocations between five-year housing cycles.	Housing Units Caps (non-voter initiated) no longer allowed by SB330	Remove
Action A6.1-7	Amend Zoning Code Chapter 17.04, Definitions, to update the definitions for "supportive housing" and "transitional housing," consistent with state law, update the definition of "family," consistent with current case law, and to add a definition for "target population."	Timeframe: Within one year of Housing Element certification. Adopted in 2015.	Remove
Goal H-7: Prevent housing discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, age, ancestry, marital status, children or disability			
Objective H-7.1	Provide housing opportunities for all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, disability or color.		Retain

Policy P7.1-1	Support fair and equal housing opportunities for all Calistogans and discourage discriminatory housing practices.		Retain
Policy P7.1-2	Support organizations that provide equal housing services to Calistoga residents.		
Action A7.1-1	Provide bilingual information about fair housing at public locations, including displaying printed materials at City Hall, providing printed materials to the UpValley Family Center, and including links to fair housing resources on the Housing Resources page of the City’s web site.	Timeframe: Ongoing The City has provided bilingual information about fair housing at prescribed locations.	Retain
Action A7.1-2	Provide financial support to, and work with local organizations, such as Fair Housing Napa Valley and the UpValley Family Center, to provide multi-lingual landlord-tenant education, conciliation and the intake of discrimination complaints, investigation and enforcement.	Timeframe: Ongoing. The City provides annual funding to both of these groups.	Retain
Action A7.1-3	Include a Fair Housing Marketing Plan as part of housing opportunities created through the City’s affordable housing programs.	Timeframe: Ongoing The City implements fair housing practices as part of the residential rehabilitation programs.	Retain
Action A7.1-4	Continue to implement fair housing practices in affordable housing programs, such as the HOME residential rehabilitation program.	Timeframe: Ongoing. Implemented fair housing practices as part of the HOME residential rehabilitation program.	Retain
Goal H-8: Reduce energy use and greenhouse gas production in existing and new residential development.			

Objective H-8.1	Reduce energy demand in new and existing housing through conservation and efficiency.		Retain
Policy P8.1-1	Promote the use of energy conservation features in the design of new and remodeled residential structures.		Retain
Policy P8.1-2	Encourage sustainable design and construction practices in new residential development projects.		Retain
Action A8.1-1	Publicize the availability of weatherization and energy-efficiency programs for existing residences that are offered by utility companies and other organizations.	Timeframe: Ongoing. Information about the HERO and CalFirst loan programs is posted on the city website.	Retain
Action A8.1-2	Ensure efficient water use for irrigation by adopting the State’s standards for water-efficient landscape design.	Timeframe: Within one year of Housing Element certification The city enforces state standards for water-efficient landscape design.	Retain
Action A8.1-3	Fund energy conservation improvements through local rehabilitation programs to assist lower- income households in lowering energy expenses.	Timeframe: Ongoing. The current HOME rehabilitation program includes funding for energy-efficiency improvements.	Retain

CHAPTER 3: AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING

Introduction

All Housing Elements adopted after January 1, 2021, must contain an Assessment of Fair Housing that is consistent with the core elements of the analysis required by the federal Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Final Rule of July 16, 2015.¹

Under state law, affirmatively further fair housing means “taking meaningful actions, in addition to combatting discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on projected characteristics.”² The AFFH analysis must contain the following, which are covered in this chapter (unless otherwise noted in the list, below):

- Outreach
- Assessment of Fair Housing
 - Background Information and Data
 - Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity
 - Integration and Segregation Patterns and Trends
 - Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty
 - Disparities in Access to Opportunity
 - Disproportionate Housing Needs Within the Jurisdiction, Including Displacement Risk
- Identification of Contributing Factors
- Sites Inventory – Covered in Chapter 5
- Goals, Policies, and Actions – Covered in Chapter 8

This chapter provides a focused analysis of fair housing issues in Calistoga. The chapter provides an Assessment of Fair Housing and identification of Contributing Factors. Affirmatively furthering fair housing is described in terms of Outreach, Site Selection, and Policy Development. Site selection and the opportunity sites inventory are detailed in Chapter 5. Goals, policies, and actions are detailed in Chapter 8.

A description of the public comments received during the public review period, which began on February 17, 2022, is available as Appendix 3-1.

Outreach Approach

State law requires a housing element to be prepared with public participation. Specifically, Government Code Section 65583(c)(9) requires that the city, “make a diligent effort to achieve public participation of all economic segments of the community in the development of the Housing Element.” Under AB 686, local agencies are required to ensure that laws, programs, and activities of the agency affirmatively furthers fair housing.

¹ Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing, 80 Fed. Reg. 42,272 (July 16, 2015).

² Gov. Code § 8899.50 (a)(1).

The project team developed a strategy for community outreach through an equity lens. Considerations for common community barriers to engagement such as language, time, resources, and accessibility were incorporated into the outreach process. To address these barriers, the project team hosted an educational seminar to the community to introduce the Housing Element Update. All advertisements, mailers, flyers, and the community survey were distributed in English and Spanish. A Spanish-speaking point of contact was also provided for Spanish speakers to provide additional project information and answer questions.

The City of Calistoga's community outreach program included a variety of ways to engage the community. The community outreach included:

- General Outreach
- Community Survey
- Focus Groups
- Pop-Up Event
- Small Group and Individual Interviews
- Community Meetings (including Housing Advisory Committee)

Through the variety of outreach and engagement efforts made by City staff and their consultant, M-Group, the project team was able to educate the community on the project, provide spaces to listen to community members, and present strategies to the Housing Advisory Committee (HAC). The public input received throughout was used to evaluate the effectiveness of the outreach efforts and develop housing policies and actions.

Through public input and feedback, the project team identified parts of the City where affordable housing and varied housing types could be located, while also contributing to the City's sense of place and community. Focus groups with renters, homeowners, business owners, and service providers and meetings with the Housing Advisory Committee (HAC) highlighted and further supported the housing sites identified in Chapter 5. Community members had various engagement opportunities to submit questions and concerns, in both English and Spanish, that were acknowledged internally by the project team or discussed at public meetings. With the insight of longtime residents, workers, and future advocates, the site selection process was a community wide effort and represents Calistoga's vision for the future of housing.

General Outreach

To kick off the Calistoga Housing Element outreach, the City sent out a mailer with all utility bills that invited people to join a focus group to develop housing strategies and identify where new homes could be located. The mailer provided a short description of the housing element and why public participation was needed. It also invited people to take the community survey and attend future Planning Commission meetings. One side was in English, and the other side was in Spanish.

The housing element update and the community survey were advertised on the City's *News* webpage on Monday, September 27, 2021. *The Weekly Calistogan* also advertised the housing element update and survey on Wednesday, September 29, 2021.

On Friday, October 29, 2021, the City sent out a bilingual postcard in English and Spanish with all utility bills. The postcard shared a summary of the project with a QR code to the community survey. Hard copies of the

postcard were distributed at City Hall's front counter, at the Farmers' Market, and at UpValley Family Center's front counter.

The City of Calistoga also sent out letters to property owners whose properties were identified as potential housing opportunity sites. The letters were sent to five property owners on December 1, 2021.

In an effort to reach all economic groups in Calistoga, the project team prioritized building connections with local businesses, homeowners, renters, organizations, and various service providers in order to help spread awareness of the opportunities to participate in the housing element update. Service providers that work closely with the Spanish speaking community and the farmworker population helped distribute information to their clients.

Community Survey

The Calistoga Housing Element Update community survey was opened Monday, September 13, 2021, and closed on Tuesday, November 10, 2021. Both online and paper surveys were offered in English and Spanish. The survey was advertised via a citywide postcard, on virtual platforms, at community meetings, in focus groups, and interviews. It was also physically distributed to local organizations including the Calistoga Catholic Charities food bank, UpValley Family Center, and Ole Health.

Open for almost two months, 314 residents and community members responded to the survey. Of the 314 respondents, 87 percent of the surveys were taken in English and 13 percent in Spanish. The survey results are from a 70 percent majority homeowners and 28 percent renters. The White population represented 72 percent of the survey respondents, Hispanic or Latinx folks were represented in 23 percent of the results, and the remaining 5 percent were from the Black and African American, Asian, and American Indian or Alaska Native populations.

The community survey questions were chosen to help staff understand the barriers, needs, and challenges to accessing quality housing. The most commonly identified barrier to obtaining housing in Calistoga was cost. Respondents explained that many people buy property as a vacation home for their families which limits the availability of housing in the City. With limited housing and the small-town charm of the City, housing is not affordable for many service workers earning minimum wage. Common themes throughout the survey also showed that the community wants to ensure that the housing market in Calistoga provides a diverse range of housing types, including single-family homes, townhomes, apartments, duplexes/triplexes, and condominiums, to meet the varied needs of residents. Respondents also expressed that the housing market should create fair and equitable housing opportunities. Programs to help maintain and secure neighborhoods that have suffered foreclosure were identified as highly desirable.

The community survey serves as one of the main sources of public input and was used to develop housing policies and that will shape the future of housing affordability in Calistoga. The survey clearly indicated that affordability and availability of different housing types are the biggest housing challenges in the City. Affordability concerns will be addressed through the policies and actions in Chapter 8. The availability of diverse housing types will be addressed through policies and actions as well as the site analysis in Chapter 5.

Further analysis of the survey questions can be found in Appendix A.

Focus Groups

As a part of Calistoga's Housing Element Update, the project team sent out a mailer to invite renters, homeowners, business owners, housing developers, and affordable housing advocates to participate in focus groups to develop housing strategies and guide where new homes could be developed in Calistoga.

A homeowners focus group took place on Wednesday, July 21, 2021, at 10:00AM with 12 residents in virtual attendance. Attendees agreed that the cost of housing is too expensive for people to be able to afford to live in Calistoga. Many were in favor of more diverse housing options like ADUs, townhomes, and small condos/apartment complexes. One emerging concern was the capability of the City to support future growth in terms of school capacity, water supply, and evacuation plans.

Two renters participated in individual interviews due to schedule conflicts. One interview took place Wednesday, September 15, 2021, at 2:00 PM and the other took place the following day on Thursday, September 16, 2021, at 5:00 PM. Their concerns about housing related to the cost of housing and the fact that many people who work in the City commute about 45 minutes to work. This has caused more traffic in recent years. Both suggested that rent control needs to occur and that new housing should be built. Both renters expressed a desire to own a single-family home, but understood the challenges of this housing type and supported missing middle housing that can blend into the community well.

Two business owners volunteered to participate in a focus group on Thursday, October 14, 2021, at 10:00 AM. They expressed interest in creating more affordable housing so that their employees and other lower income individuals could afford to live and work in Calistoga. However, they did not wish to have larger apartment complexes that will negatively impact the "small town" feel of Calistoga. Both business owners stated that Calistoga is not appealing to 18 to 24-year-olds, especially due to the limited housing inventory. Both business owners also identified themselves to be homeowners of second homes or vacation homes in Calistoga. One would be interested in a program where they could rent out their home for a few months, when they are not using it. The other business owner did not agree with that idea.

A list of housing developers, housing advocates, and service providers were contacted during the outreach process but many did not respond or expressed that they were not interested in participating in an interview.

Pop Up Events

City staff attended the Calistoga Farmers' Market on Saturday, October 16, 2021. Flyers with information about the project and bilingual paper surveys that were available in English and Spanish were provided to community members. Community members provided City staff with verbal public input on the project, which were considered when planning future outreach events, community meeting, and overall housing strategies. This form of verbal public input, although not recorded, is very meaningful to the community because they feel heard and understood by the City staff.

An aerial map of the City was also displayed for people to visualize where housing could be located in the City. This allowed the community to consider the benefits or impacts that new housing can have in areas of the City and encouraged them to provide feedback by either taking the survey or speaking with City staff.

Small Group / Individual Interviews

City of Napa Housing Authority

On Tuesday, September 21, 2020, M-Group staff met with Lark Ferrell, the Housing Manager at the City of Napa's Housing Authority. Napa City Housing Authority provides affordable housing services to the City of

Calistoga and monitors compliance with affordable housing units, certifies applicants, and applies for State grants on behalf of the City. A housing rehabilitation program is operated by the Housing Authority but funded by the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.

When asked about the challenges that their clients face when trying to obtain housing and housing-related services in Calistoga, Ferrell said affordability is a pressing concern for low- and moderate-income residents. Calistoga is known to be a town with a lot of second homes/vacation homes. This results in an imbalance of residents to workers for those services that keep the community functioning. Project funding is difficult to obtain because cities like Napa and Sonoma are usually the ones funded. Calistoga does not have a lot of sites available for housing and those that are available are at a high cost for land and development.

According to Ferrell, Calistoga's housing priorities are creating more housing for the workers in the community as well as moderate income homeownership opportunities. The farmworker population has received services from the County, but Calistoga has had an affordable housing project that was funded by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). In order to help serve more people, Calistoga could benefit from more apartments and multifamily housing.

Napa County Housing Authority

On Friday, July 30, 2021, M-Group staff met with Jennifer Palmer, the Director of Housing and Homeless Services and Alex Carrasco, the Housing and Homeless Program Analyst at Napa County Housing Authority. Napa County Housing Authority's purpose is to oversee and govern three farmworker centers in the unincorporated county. The centers offer dormitory style and family housing for farmworkers in the county. They have provided transitional housing, mostly for youth, and have had a 70 percent success rate of transitional to permanent housing. Some of the challenges their clients face includes language barriers, getting engaged with resources, displacement due to wildfire disasters, and lack of available and affordable housing in Calistoga.

The service industry is struggling because many service workers cannot afford to live in the area and, therefore, move to a more affordable area where they can live and work. When talking about housing equity, the County Housing Authority highlighted the need for affordable and workforce housing to keep a vacation destination like Calistoga running. To help address inequity, the county formed a 14-member Housing Element Advisory Committee (HEAC) with designates seats for special needs populations including but not limited to representatives from the Commission on Aging, Housing Commission (advises on farmworker center), a homeless advocate, and a farmworker advocate. Their primary purpose is to ensure that outreach and engagement is done with all the special needs populations.

UpValley Family Centers

On Friday, August 6, 2021, Jennifer Ocón, the Executive Director at UpValley, participated in an informational interview with M-Group staff. UpValley Family Centers is nonprofit organization that provides social services and is proudly rooted in the community. They do not offer specific services but serve and support everyone who needs their assistance. This includes rental assistance, translation services, citizenship status, programs for kids and families, teen mentoring, tax assistance, and drop-in sessions for the community. Additionally, they directly serve seniors who are living on fixed incomes by providing living necessities ranging from hearing aids to home appliances.

Ocón expressed that affordable housing is critical for seniors, people with disabilities, the homeless community, and anyone with very low income. Many families at the center are experiencing overcrowding

because that is the only way they can afford to stay in the area. There are a lot of seasonal and low-wage work opportunities that are inadequate for covering housing costs in the area. The community that makes Calistoga diverse and contributes to service work often is forced to leave due to the lack of affordable housing.

Working families who do not work in agriculture or are not seniors do not qualify for the affordable housing in Calistoga because they do not meet the age or work criteria. Youth and children do not enjoy living in the City because there is not enough to do when most entertainment and activities are tailored for tourists. This raises a concern for the resident retention rate.

Family Services of Napa Valley

On Wednesday, October 20, 2021, M-Group staff met with Mackenzie Lovie, the Housing Program Manager at Family Services of Napa Valley. Family Services of Napa Valley provides services for permanent housing and support services for homeless or at risk of homelessness individuals with disabilities that meet specific income guidelines and needs. They also provide transitional housing that provides support and structure for adults with mental disabilities. Lovie advocated for more affordable housing and support services for individuals who have been unhoused for some time because the transition from experiencing homelessness to being housed causes functional confusion for many people, in her experience. In her opinion, more transitional, and permanent housing with support services should exist for all housing development. She recommends that housing developers' partner with organizations like Family Services of Napa Valley to help facilitate such programs and services.

Community Meetings

The Housing Element has been discussed at two Housing Advisory Committee meetings and one Planning Commission meeting.

At the Monday, June 21, 2021 Housing Advisory Committee meeting, staff facilitated a housing element workshop on the outreach strategies, RHNA, the progress made in the 5th cycle Housing Element, existing and projected housing needs, and site selection factors for the 6th housing cycle.

A Planning Commission meeting took place on Wednesday, October 27, 2021. Napa/Sonoma Collaborative (4Leaf) provided an overview of the Housing Element and Housing regulations. M-Group's Project Manager provided an update on the outreach and engagement completed, which included focus groups, interviews, pop-ups, and the community survey.

On Monday, November 15, 2021, staff attended the second Housing Advisory Committee meeting. This meeting was used as a site selection workshop for the committee and public to understand how the project team developed the sites to be considered, including reuse sites. Although the meeting was open and advertised to the public, community members did not attend the Committee meeting. Therefore, the Committee asked that the project team return to their next meeting to provide the community with another opportunity to provide feedback on potential housing sites.

At the Monday, December 20, 2021 Housing Advisory Committee meeting, staff presented potential housing sites for the public to provide feedback on the kind of housing they would like to see in Calistoga. Two members of the public provided comments at the meeting and several more were in attendance. The committee was in favor of all sites to be considered for new housing, with the expectation that some sites will not be feasible based on property owner feedback.

Public Review Draft

The City published the Public Review Draft of the Calistoga Housing Element on the City website. The Public Review Draft was available for 30 days beginning February 7th, 2022 to March 9th, 2022. The City extended the public review draft period until April 19th, 2022.

The City received a comment from Blue Zones Project Upper Napa Valley on February 17, 2022 asking for the consideration of a smoke-free ordinance for multi-family housing properties.

The City received a comment from J Haidary on February 17, 2022 concerning water availability, increased population leading to increased risk during fire evacuation, and the potential loss of Calistoga's small-town character.

The City received a comment from Heather Brooks on February 21, 2022 concerning prioritizing housing availability for essential workers such as teachers like herself.

A Planning Commission meeting took place on Monday, February 28, 2022. Staff presented the draft housing goals and objectives and received comments concerning the omission of data, shortcomings regarding community engagement, and requests for more information regarding SB 9 and its place on the ballot. There were no comments from the public.

A City Council meeting took place on Tuesday, March 1, 2022. Staff presented the Annual progress report (APR) on the status and progress in meeting the 5th Cycle Housing Element goals and its RHNA Allocations. There were no comments from the public.

A Planning Commission meeting took place on Wednesday, March 9, 2022. Staff presented the Public Review Draft Housing Element and received comments regarding the need for bicycle infrastructure, the shift away from the City's growth management policies, and the need to address missing middle housing. Additionally, members of the Planning Commission commented on the need to address all housing needs and asked staff to look into methods other areas are using to regulate and reduce the number of "second homes" and unoccupied homes. There were no comments from the public.

A Housing Advisory Committee meeting took place on Monday, March 21, 2022. Staff presented the Housing Element Update and Committee members agreed to coordinate comments to provide to Staff by April 8, 2022. There were no comments from the public.

A City Council meeting took place on Tuesday, April 19th, 2022. Staff presented the Housing Element Update to Councilmembers and received comments regarding the impact on water/sewer fees from reduced fees for affordable housing projects and the opportunity for funding towards volunteer and non-profit groups to maintain and enhance housing conditions. Additionally, Councilmembers voted on the removal of policy A2.1-7 (County Fairgrounds property acquirement). There were no comments from the public.

Recommended Final Draft

The City received HCD's comment letter on the Draft Housing Element on August 24, 2022. The following duly noticed public engagement process was undertaken to review comments and formulate responses/revisions to the document in order to comply with the intent of comments.

- Publicly noticed Housing Advisory Committee meetings were held September 19 and October 17 2022 to review and discuss HCD's comments, and formulate response recommendations for Planning Commission and City Council consideration.

- Planning Commission public hearings were held on October 26 and November 2, 2022 to review HCD comments and formulate responses/revisions.
- City Council public hearings were held on October 18 and November 15, 2022 to review staff recommendations and provide direction for preparation of the Recommended Final Housing Element and submittal to HCD for review.
- The City published the Recommended Final Draft of the Calistoga Housing Element on the City website on November 16th, 2022.
- The City submitted the Recommended Final Draft of the Calistoga Housing Element to HCD on December 30, 2022.

Assessment of Fair Housing

Background Information and Data

To best shape policies and housing solutions, an understanding of local history, population demographics, and economic factors are an essential part of meeting the City's future housing demand.

The area that is now Calistoga was populated by indigenous people who found ample food and cultural meaning surrounding the hot springs in the locality. After waves of Spanish and American conquest, these springs inspired the development of a spa along the lines of Saratoga Springs in New York, thus the name Calistoga as a portmanteau of "California" and "Saratoga."

Economy

Calistoga was incorporated as a City in 1886 and its early history was predicated on mining, agriculture, and hot springs tourism. After the "Judgment of Paris" wine tasting of 1976, interest in Napa wines boomed. This led to expanded viticulture and wine tourism in Calistoga. According to recent job counts,³ the largest industry sectors in the City are:

- Accommodation and Food Services (525 jobs: 30.3 percent of total jobs)
- Retail Trade (198 jobs: 11.4 percent of total jobs)
- Educational Services (152 jobs: 8.8 percent of total jobs)

Demographics

Calistoga's population in 2020 was 5,348. This was a 3.7 percent increase over its population in 2010 (5,155). This is a greater increase than Napa County (1.9 percent increase from 2010-2020) but lower than the Bay Area as a whole (8.9 percent). Calistoga has grown at a slower rate than both Napa County and the Bay Area since 1990. Refer to Figure 4-1.

Compared to Napa County, 23 percent fewer households are above the area median income (AMI) in Calistoga. In the City, 35 percent of households are below half the AMI – far higher than the County proportion of 22 percent. This can lead to an increase of large households and overcrowding. In 2017, 50 percent of large households were very low-income, earning less than 50 percent of the area median income.

³ NAICS (2019). These numbers are from 2019 and do not take Covid-19's effect on the economy into account.

The current housing market in Calistoga does not meet the need for more affordable housing. Refer to Figure 4-5 for additional details.

For reference, the allocation of sites and units across Block Groups is as follows:

TABLE 3-1: ALLOCATION OF OPPORTUNITY SITES BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP

	Census Tract 2020			
	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Block Group 4
Housing Opportunity Sites (IDs)	1 (D)	4 (A, B, C, E)	2 (F, G)	0
Very Low Income Allocation	0	21	0	0
Low Income Allocation	10	61	0	0
Moderate Income Allocation	0	0	6	0
Above Moderate Income Allocation	0	19	11	0
Total	10	101	17	0

Analysis of special housing needs groups are addressed in Chapter 4: Demographic and Housing Stock Overview and Housing Needs. These special housing needs groups include People with Disabilities, Seniors, Farmworkers, Large Families, Families with Female Heads of Households, and Unhoused Families and Persons.

Housing Tenure and Type

According to the California Department of Finance, there were 94 housing units constructed between 2010 and 2020 (2,319 units to 2,413 units). Of these, the majority have been multifamily housing consisting of five or more units (77 units overall). Refer to Table 4-11 and Table 4-12 for additional details.

Housing tenure has remained consistent since 2000 in Calistoga, with approximately 61 percent of housing units owner-occupied (1,292 owner-occupied units and 832 renter-occupied units). This is slightly lower than the County figure of 64 percent but higher than the Bay Area figure of 56 percent. However, homeownership rates for households in single-family homes are substantially higher than the rates for households in multi-family housing. In Calistoga, 75.6 percent of households in detached single-family homes are homeowners (917 households), while 0 percent of households in multi-family housing are homeowners.

Homeownership rates often vary considerably across race/ethnicity in the Bay Area and throughout the country. These disparities not only reflect differences in income and wealth but also stem from federal, state, and local policies that limited access to homeownership for communities of color while facilitating homebuying for white residents. While many of these policies, such as redlining, have been formally disbanded, the impacts of race-based policy are still evident across Bay Area communities. In Calistoga, homeownership rates were 0 percent for Asian households, 17.3 percent for Latinx households, and 68.6 percent for White households. Refer to Table 4-16 and Figure 4-8 for additional details.

Persons with Disabilities

People with physical and/or developmental disabilities face additional housing challenges due to physical, cognitive, and sensory impairments. People with disabilities tend to have fixed incomes. Additionally, not all job opportunities are feasible for someone with a physical or developmental disability. Specialized care is often essential to everyday life, but the high cost of care can force people with disabilities to rely on family members for assistance.

Housing plays a key role in the life of a person with a physical or developmental disability. Affordable and accessible designed housing allows people with a disability to have greater mobility and the opportunity for independence. Due to the high demand for housing, it has become extremely difficult for people with disabilities to secure affordable housing that will meet their needs. People with disabilities are at a high risk of experiencing housing insecurity, homelessness, and institutionalization. The risk significantly increases when they lose aging caregivers.

In Calistoga, 16 percent of the population (830 individuals) lives with a physical or developmental disability. This is higher than the County estimate of 12 percent living with a disability. Refer to Figure 4-19 for the different disabilities that are present among Calistoga residents.

Household Size

The largest cohort of households in Calistoga are 2-person households, which make up 45 percent (955 households) of all households in the City. Only 24 percent of Calistoga households have 3 or more persons, far smaller than the Napa County estimate of 40 percent or the Bay Area estimate of 44 percent. Approximately 30 percent of Calistoga households are single-person households (647 households).

This large proportion of smaller households points to an increasing need for smaller unit sizes with only 1-2 bedrooms.

Households by Presence of Children

In Calistoga, 24 percent (509 households) of households include one or more children under 18. This is far lower than the Napa County and Bay Area estimates of 32 percent.

This is correlated to the relatively small household size in Calistoga, and again can be related to a need for smaller unit sizes.

Fair Housing Enforcement and Capacity

Fair housing complaints can be used to indicate the overall magnitude of housing complaints and identify characteristics of households experiencing discrimination in housing. Pursuant to the California Fair Employment and Housing Act [Government Code § 12921 (a)], the opportunity to seek, obtain, and hold housing cannot be determined by an individual's "race, color, religion, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, source of income, disability, veteran or military status, genetic information, or any other basis prohibited by Section 51 of the Civil Code." Federal Law also prohibits many kinds of housing discrimination. Housing discrimination complaints can be directed to either HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) or the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH). The City is in compliance with the Act as well as state and federal fair housing law, generally. Fair housing issues that may arise in any jurisdiction include, but are not limited to:

- Housing design that makes a dwelling unit inaccessible to an individual with a disability.
- Discrimination against an individual based on race, national origin, familial status, disability, religion, sex (including gender identity and sexual orientation), or other characteristics when renting or selling a housing unit.
- Disproportionate housing needs, including cost burden, overcrowding, substandard housing, and risk of displacement.

There was one complaint filed and resolved with the Fair Housing Enforcement Organization (FHEO) in Calistoga between 2013 and 2020. It was over a claim of disability discrimination, and FHEO determined there was no valid issue. Outside of this complaint, there have been no current or past fair housing lawsuits, findings, settlements, judgments or complaints.

In Napa County, 43 complaints were filed and resolved between 2013 and 2020. The City of Calistoga provides ongoing funding and support for outreach events, workshops and webinars, direct mailings and other resources to the general public. This support is targeted to local organizations such as Fair Housing Napa Valley and the UpValley Family Center to provide multi-lingual landlord-tenant education, complaints, and the intake of discrimination complaints, investigation, and enforcement. The City does not have capacity to provide enforcement, which is provided by Napa County.

The City has not identified any zoning or other land use regulatory practices that could discriminate against persons with disabilities and impede the availability of such housing for these individuals.

Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach

Calistoga has committed to comply with the federal Fair Housing Act (FHA) and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), including FEHA Regulations, protect residents from discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex/gender, handicap/disability, familial status, marital status, ancestry, source of income sexual orientation, and arbitrary discrimination, as included in the 2020 AI. Additional fair housing laws applicable to California jurisdictions include:

- Unruh Civil Rights Act – Protects residents from discrimination by all business establishments in California, including housing and accommodations.
- Ralph Civil Rights Act (California Civil Code Section 51.7) – forbids acts of violence or threats of violence on the basis of race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, political affiliation, or position in a labor dispute.
- Bane Civil Rights Act (California Civil Code Section 52.1) – protects residents from interference by force or threat of force with an individual’s constitutional or statutory rights, including a right to equal access to housing.
- California Civil Code Section 1940.3 – prohibits landlords from questioning potential residents about their immigration or citizenship status.
- Government Code Sections 11135, 65008, and 65580-65589.8 – prohibit discrimination in programs funded by the State and in any land use decisions. 65580-65589.8 was recently changed for the provision of special needs housing through:
 - Housing for persons with disabilities (SB 520);

- Housing for homeless persons, including emergency shelters, transitional housing, and supportive housing (SB 2);
- Housing for extremely low-income households, including single-room occupancy units (AB 2634); and
- Housing for persons with developmental disabilities (SB 812).

Fair Housing Napa Valley (FHNV) serves jurisdictions in the county including Calistoga. FHNV provides fair housing enforcement services, including investigating housing discrimination complaints, offering referrals to government agencies, and assisting in litigation. FHNC also works with housing providers to ensure comprehension and compliance of fair housing laws, as well as training and counseling services throughout Napa County.

Integration and Segregation

Housing policies and actions are developed effectively when a city’s racial makeup is understood and drives the discussion for equitable outreach and engagement. The racial patterns in Calistoga, like many other cities, is shaped by economic factors and government decisions, such as exclusionary zoning and discriminatory lending practices. Historical segregation and displacement have had one of the largest impacts on racial patterns and continues to impact communities of color today. A decrease in racial and ethnic housing representation can occur when residents are no longer able to find affordable housing that meets their needs.

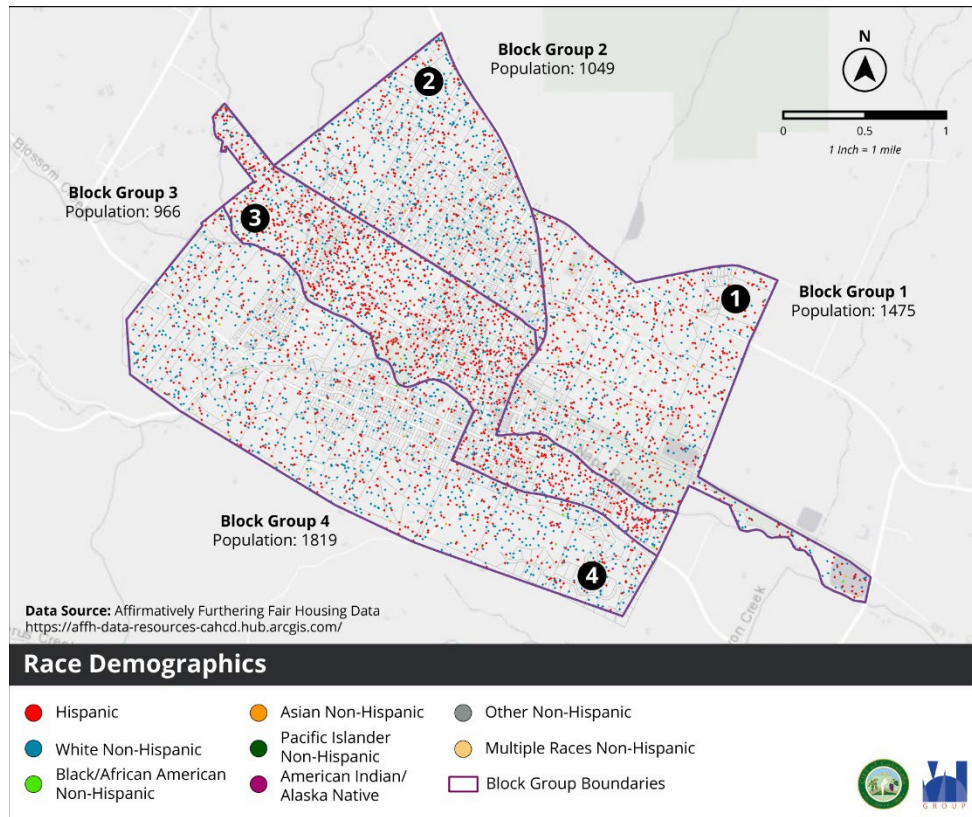
This section examines:

- Segregation and Dissimilarity
- Income, including Concentrations of Low and Moderate Income Households
- Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty and Affluence
- Education
- Access to Employment (Jobs Proximity Index)
- Disability
- Familial Status

Although this analysis discusses disparities across census block groups, Calistoga is a small city. The greatest disparities in access to opportunity in Calistoga are not characterized by census block groups but rather access to the resources available downtown and on Lincoln Avenue, such as transit or grocery stores, that are covered in Chapter 5’s analysis of how the sites in the 6th Cycle Housing Element serve to affirmatively further fair housing. The Housing Element’s strategy of concentrating new housing of all income levels near amenities downtown and on Lincoln Avenue serves to integrate residents near the amenities they need.

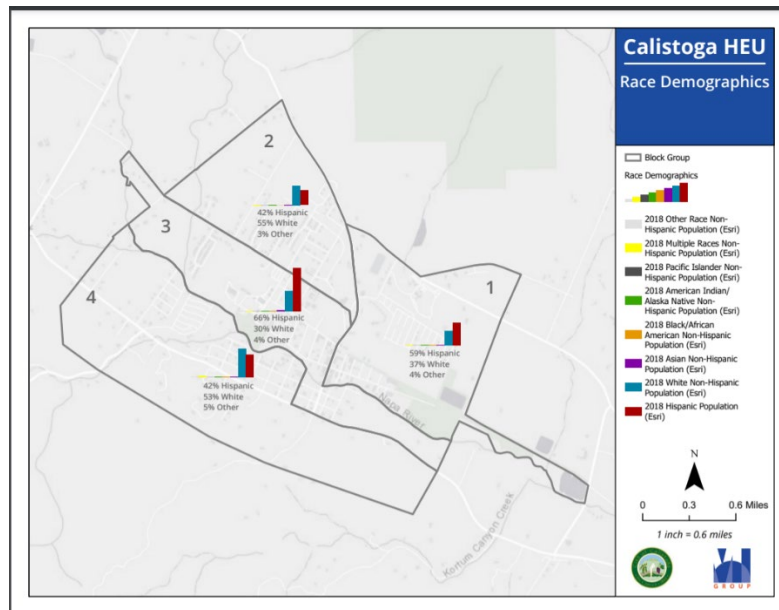
Segregation and Dissimilarity

FIGURE 3-1 RACE/ETHNICITY BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP, DOT DIAGRAM



Compared to Napa County as a whole, Calistoga is proportionally slightly more White (79 percent of the population compared to 71 percent of the population for Napa County) and has proportionally more people identifying as Hispanic or Latino (40 percent compared to 34 percent for Napa County as a whole). There are proportionally fewer individuals identifying as Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, or other racial identifications.

The White identifying population in Calistoga has increased since 2000, while residents of all other races and ethnicities has decreased. In 2020, 61.7 percent of Calistoga’s population identified as White while 0.0 percent identified as Black or African American, 1.9 percent identified as Asian, and 35.9 percent identified as Hispanic or Latinx. Figure 3-3 demonstrates the racial demographics by Census Block Groups. There is a slightly higher concentration of Hispanic or Latinx households in Census Block Group 3; however, this Block Group is also classified as having moderate resources and has a relatively high median income.

FIGURE 3-2 RACE/ETHNICITY BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP

The City of Calistoga is comprised of a single census tract, which is made up of four census block groups. Due to Calistoga’s small size, segregation and dissimilarity are best understood on a citywide scale.

One way to measure segregation is by using an isolation index:

- The isolation index compares each neighborhood’s composition to the jurisdiction’s demographics as a whole.
- This index ranges from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate that a particular group is more isolated from other groups.
- Isolation indices indicate the potential for contact between different groups. The index can be interpreted as the experience of the average member of that group. For example, if the isolation index is .538 for Latinx residents in a city, then the average Latinx resident in that city lives in a neighborhood that is 53.8% Latinx.

Within the City of Calistoga the most isolated racial group is Latinx residents. Calistoga’s isolation index of 0.538 for Latinx residents means that the average Latinx resident lives in a neighborhood that is 53.8% Latinx. Other racial groups are less isolated, meaning they may be more likely to encounter other racial groups in their neighborhoods. The isolation index values for all racial groups in Calistoga for the years 2000, 2010, and 2020 can be found in Table 3-1 below. Among all racial groups in this jurisdiction, the white population’s isolation index has changed the most over time, becoming less segregated from other racial groups between 2000 and 2020.

Calistoga is predominantly Latinx and White, so the two racial groups’ index values combine to be very close to a 50/50 split. This shows that there is substantial integration between these two groups, and very few Asian/Pacific Islander and Black/African American individuals in Calistoga.

The “Bay Area Average” column in this table provides the average isolation index value across Bay Area jurisdictions for different racial groups in 2020. The data in this column can be used as a comparison to

provide context for the levels of segregation experienced by racial groups in this jurisdiction. For example, Table 1 indicates the average isolation index value for white residents across all Bay Area jurisdictions is 0.504, meaning that in the average Bay Area jurisdiction a White resident lives in a neighborhood that is 50.4% white.

TABLE 3-2 RACIAL ISOLATION INDEX VALUES FOR SEGREGATION WITHIN CALISTOGA

Race	Calistoga			Bay Area Average
	2000	2010	2020	2020
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.015	0.009	0.018	0.248
Black/African American	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.057
Latinx	0.417	0.518	0.538	0.262
White	0.606	0.502	0.465	0.504

Another way to measure segregation is by using a dissimilarity index:

- This index measures how evenly any two groups are distributed across neighborhoods relative to their representation in a city overall. The dissimilarity index at the jurisdiction level can be interpreted as the share of one group that would have to move neighborhoods to create perfect integration for these two groups.
- The dissimilarity index ranges from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate that groups are more unevenly distributed (e.g. they tend to live in different neighborhoods).

In Calistoga the highest segregation is between Black and White residents. Calistoga’s Black /White dissimilarity index of 0.223 means that 22.3% of Black (or White) residents would need to move to a different neighborhood to create perfect integration between Black residents and White residents. However, local jurisdiction staff should note that this dissimilarity index value is not a reliable data point due to small population size. The “Bay Area Average” column in this table provides the average dissimilarity index values for these racial group pairings across Bay Area jurisdictions in 2020. The data in this column can be used as a comparison to provide context for the levels of segregation between communities of color are from White residents in this jurisdiction.

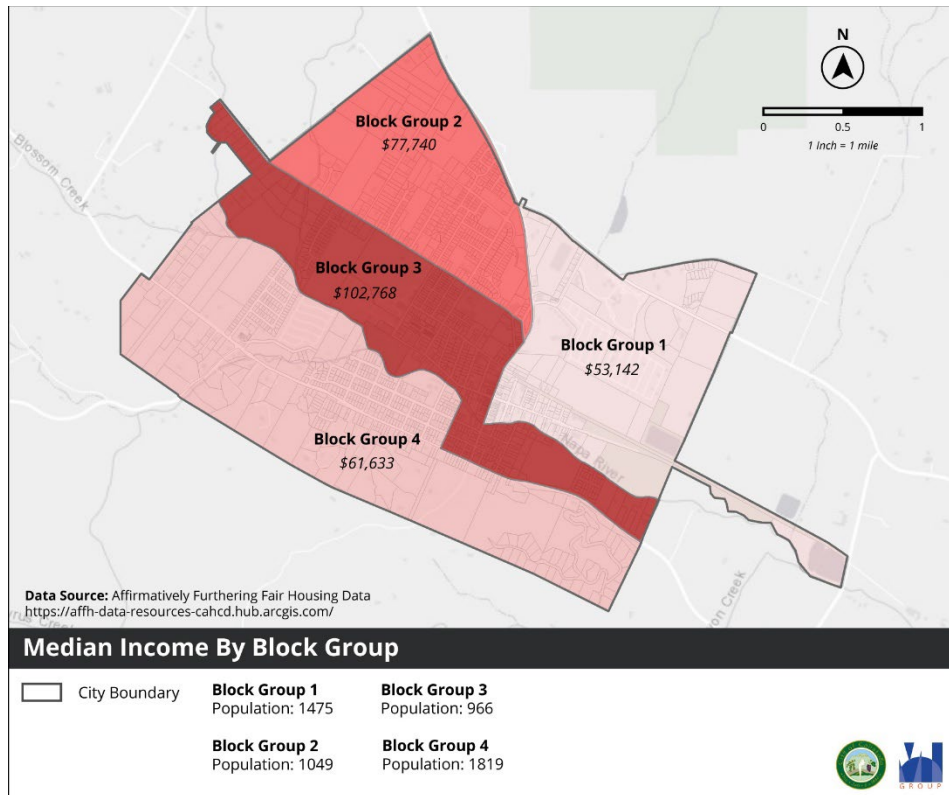
TABLE 3-3 RACIAL DISSIMILARITY INDEX VALUES FOR SEGREGATION WITHIN CALISTOGA

Race	Calistoga			Bay Area Average
	2000	2010	2020	2020
Asian/Pacific Islander vs. White	0.237*	0.122*	0.165*	0.226
Black/African American vs. White	0.284*	0.269*	0.223*	0.312
Latinx vs. White	0.222	0.220	0.207	0.246
People of Color vs. White	0.200	0.213	0.204	0.198

Income

Figure 3-3 demonstrates the area median income by block groups in the City. The sites considered for potential housing are located across all income block groups. They are dispersed throughout the City, allowing for balanced growth and preventing one block group’s resources from being overwhelmed.

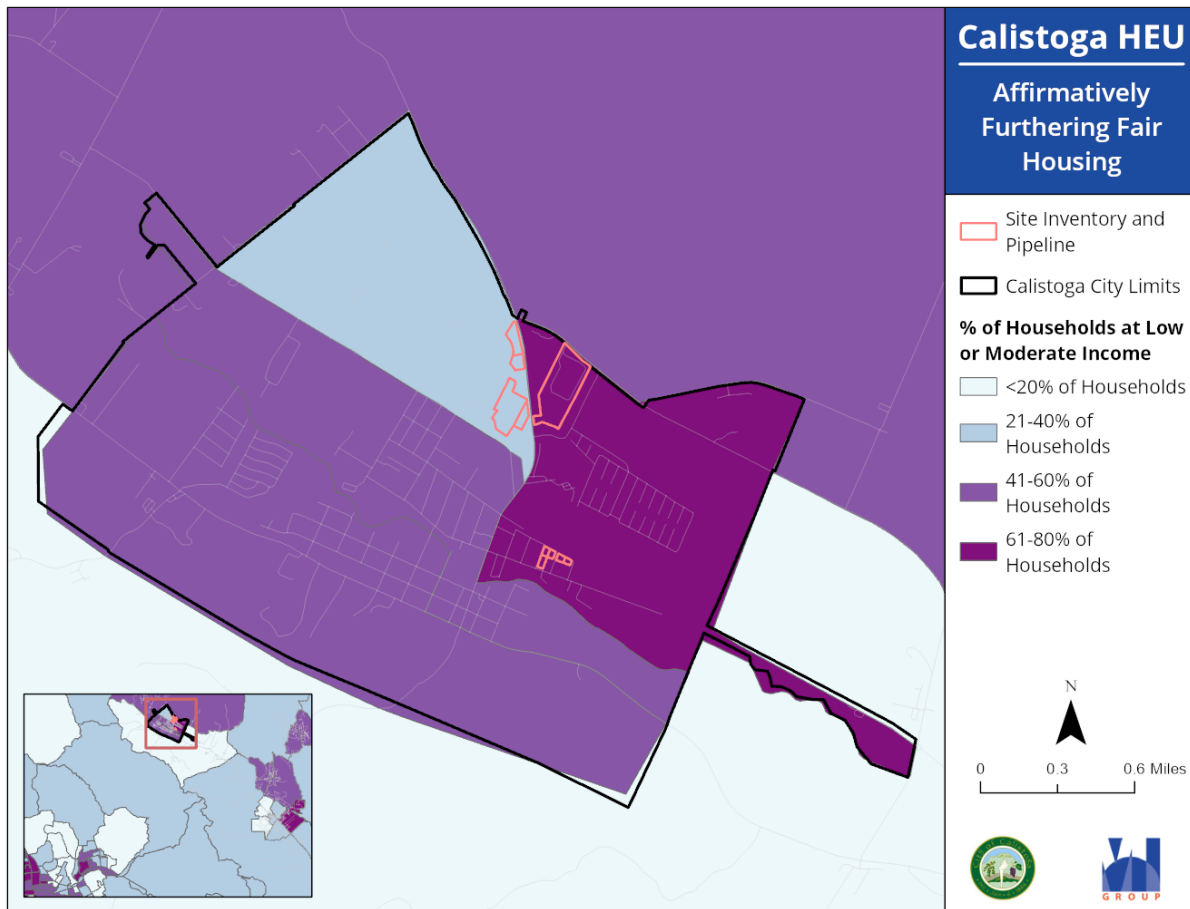
FIGURE 3-3 MEDIAN INCOME BY BLOCK GROUP



Concentrations of Low and Moderate Income Households

Much of Calistoga is made up of census blocks with proportionately more low- and moderate-income households than Napa County as a whole. The housing opportunity sites are split between a census block group where 75 percent of households are low or moderate income (Census Tract 2020, Block Group 1) and one where 27 percent of households are low to moderate income (Census Tract 2020, Block Group 2).

FIGURE 3-4: LOW TO MODERATE INCOME HOUSEHOLDS IN CALISTOGA



It should be noted that the margin of error for these block groups are substantial: 38 percent for Block Group 1 and 15 percent for Block Group 2.

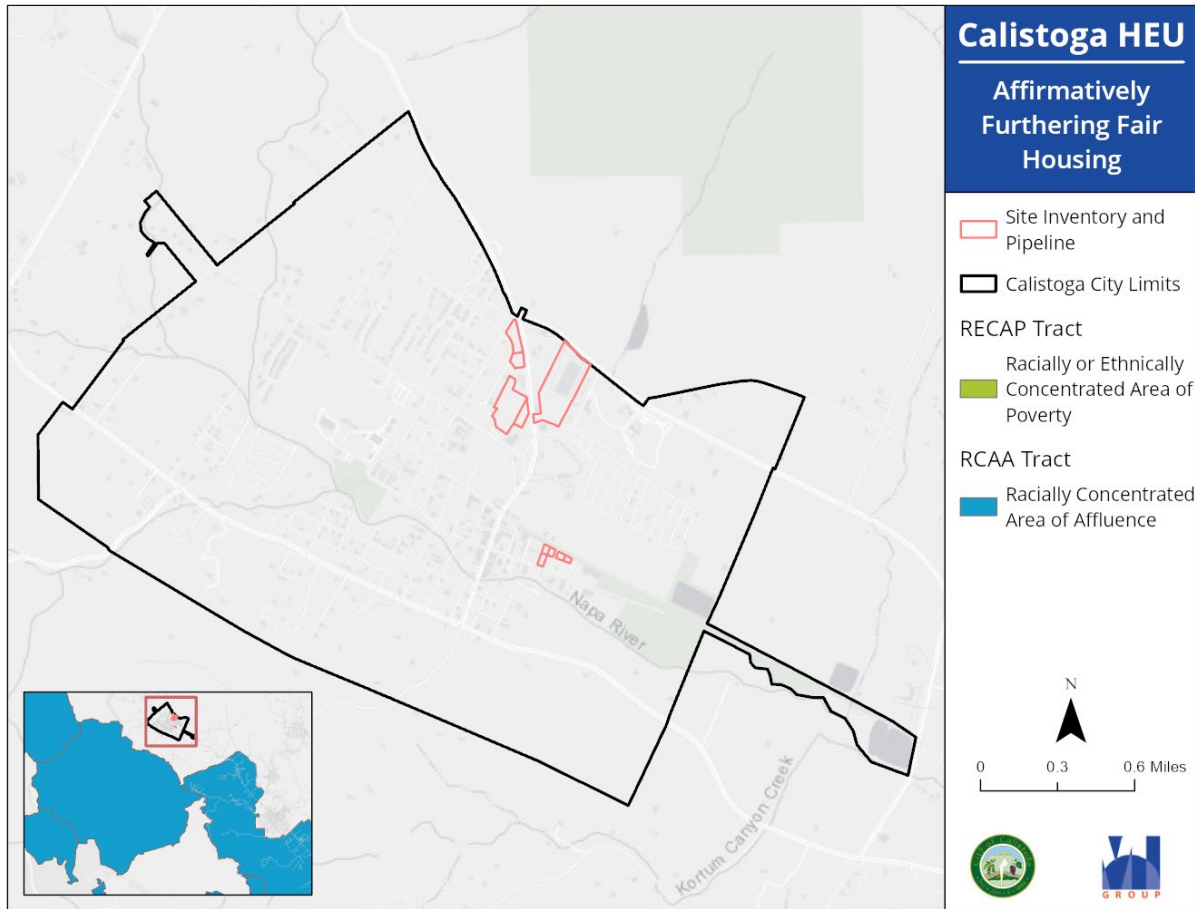
The sites were chosen because of their proximity to resources necessary for households and for the way that they mix allocated household incomes along major roads in Calistoga.

Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty or Affluence

Calistoga is within Napa County, which is not defined as an area with Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP). Much of Napa County falls within a tract that is a Racially Concentrated Area of Affluence (RCAA). However, due to low incomes in Calistoga, it falls outside any RCAA tracts.

The nearest R/ECAP is in Vallejo, Solano County, approximately 40 miles southeast of Calistoga.

FIGURE 3-5: R/ECAP AND RCAA NEAR CALISTOGA



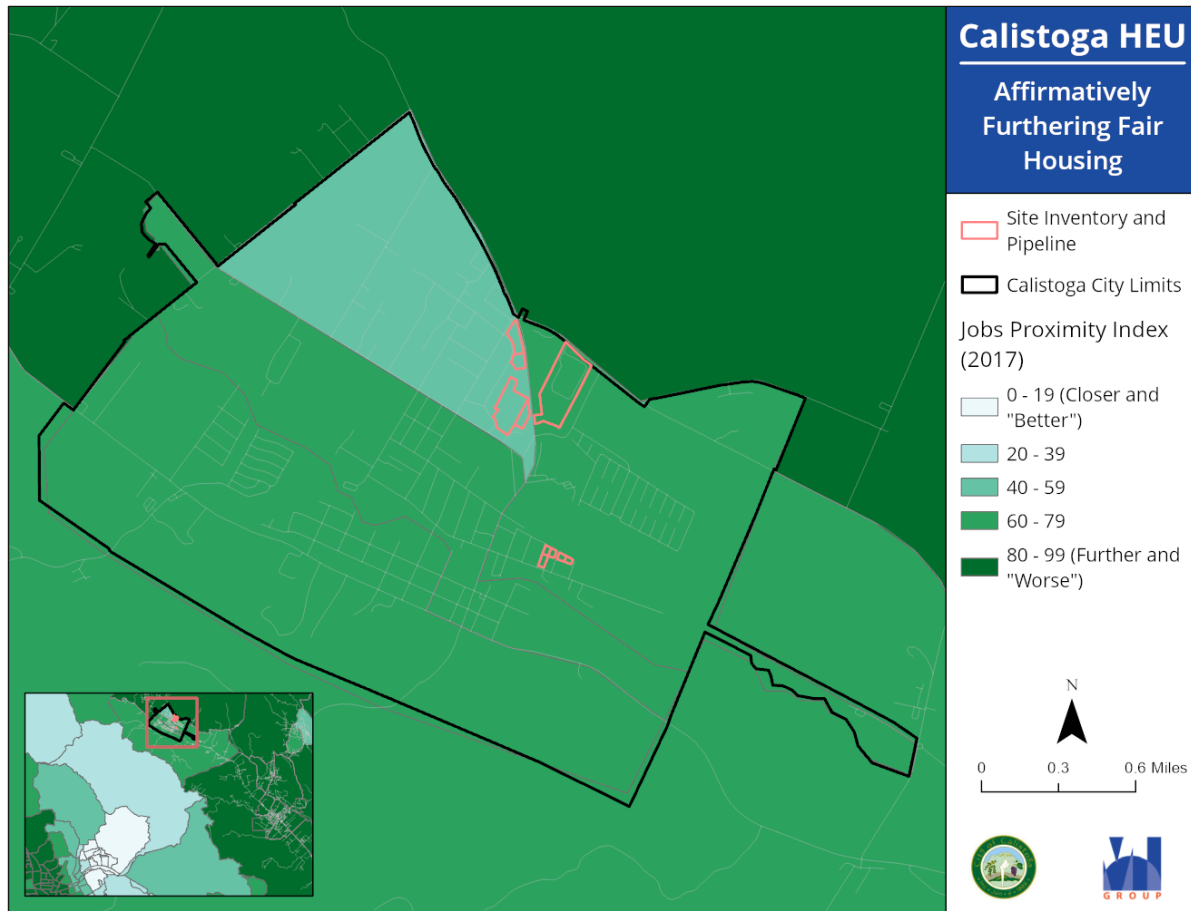
Education

In addition to the similarities in access to opportunity shown in the TCAC maps, there are other similarities in the city’s social composition. Calistoga is served entirely by the Calistoga Joint Unified School District. There is one public elementary school, one public junior/high school, and one continuation school in the district that serve all of its children.

Access to Employment (Jobs Proximity Index)

All of Calistoga’s Census block groups have approximately similar scores in the Jobs Proximity Index, indicating that residents in all block groups have approximately the same access to jobs.

FIGURE 3-6 JOBS PROXIMITY INDEX



Disability

Households containing individuals with a disability may have less expendable income, at greater risk of displacement, and have more serious risks if the household is displaced and forced to move away from the services supporting disabled members of the household. In Calistoga’s lone census tract, 16 percent of all residents have a disability – a proportion largely consonant with Napa Valley as a whole. In Calistoga, 27 percent of households include 1 or more persons with a disability (see Table 3-4).

TABLE 3-4: HOUSEHOLDS WITH DISABLED MEMBERS BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP

	Census Tract 2020			
	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Block Group 4
Households	657	278	556	570
Households with 1 or More Persons with a Disability (%)	219 (33%)	50 (18%)	133 (24%)	153 (27%)

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2017-2021)

While there are many households in Calistoga that hold a person with a disability, there are no substantial or disproportionate differences between census block groups.

Familial Status

Single-parent households, particularly female-headed households, generally have lower incomes and higher living expenses, often making the search for affordable, decent, and safe housing more difficult. In Calistoga's lone census tract, 25.3 percent of children live in a female-headed household with no spouse present. These households have 30 percent lower incomes (a \$46,981 annual median income of this cohort) than the median Calistoga household (\$67,119). This is a less-dramatic difference than that between cohort households in Napa County as a whole (48 percent, between \$46,383 and \$88,596), but still notable.

The cohort of families in female-headed households with no spouse present is a much larger proportion than that of the cohort in surrounding unincorporated Napa County (3.2 percent), but on par with the cities of St. Helena and Yountville (approximately 25 percent and 45 percent, respectively).

TABLE 3-5: CHILDREN UNDER 18 IN FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO SPOUSE PRESENT BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP

	Census Tract 2020			
	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Block Group 4
Households	657	278	556	570
Children under 18 in Female-Headed Households with No Spouse Present (%)	104 (16%)	0 (0%)	136 (24%)	0 (0%)

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2017-2021)

There are substantial communities of female-headed household with children present in Block Group 1 and Block Group 3.

Actions to help alleviate these issues can be found in the table of meaningful actions the City will take to address contributing factors to fair housing issues, located in Chapter 8.

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

All census block groups in Calistoga are categorized as rural areas with low or moderate access to resources by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC). This categorization indexes block groups in Calistoga under three domains: Economic, Environmental, and Education.⁴ The three domains were calculated based on a set of indices including but not limited to poverty, employment, CalEnviroScreen indicators, and high school graduation rates. Each census block group was then given a score out of 100 for each domain. These indices result in each block group falling into one of the following categories:

- Highest Resource
- High Resource
- Moderate Resource (including areas that are rapidly changing)

⁴ <https://www.treasurer.ca.gov/ctcac/opportunity/2021-hcd-methodology.pdf>

- Low Resource
- High Segregation and Poverty

Census block groups in the "Highest Resource" or "High Resource" categories are given higher scoring for tax credit allocation for eligible affordable housing developments. Calistoga, however, consists entirely of census block groups in the "Moderate Resource" or "Low Resource" categories, with very little disparities between the two categories.

The 2022 TCAC Opportunity Map by census tract puts all of Calistoga in the “Moderate Resource” category. This is the same category as surrounding unincorporated Napa County. Figure 3-6 depicts the 2020 TCAC/HCD resource levels in Calistoga which are the most recent maps broken down by block group. This is followed by Table 3-6 which provides a detailed breakdown by economic, education, and environmental factors and indicators.

FIGURE 3-6 CALIFORNIA TAX CREDIT ALLOCATION COMMITTEE OPPORTUNITY MAP

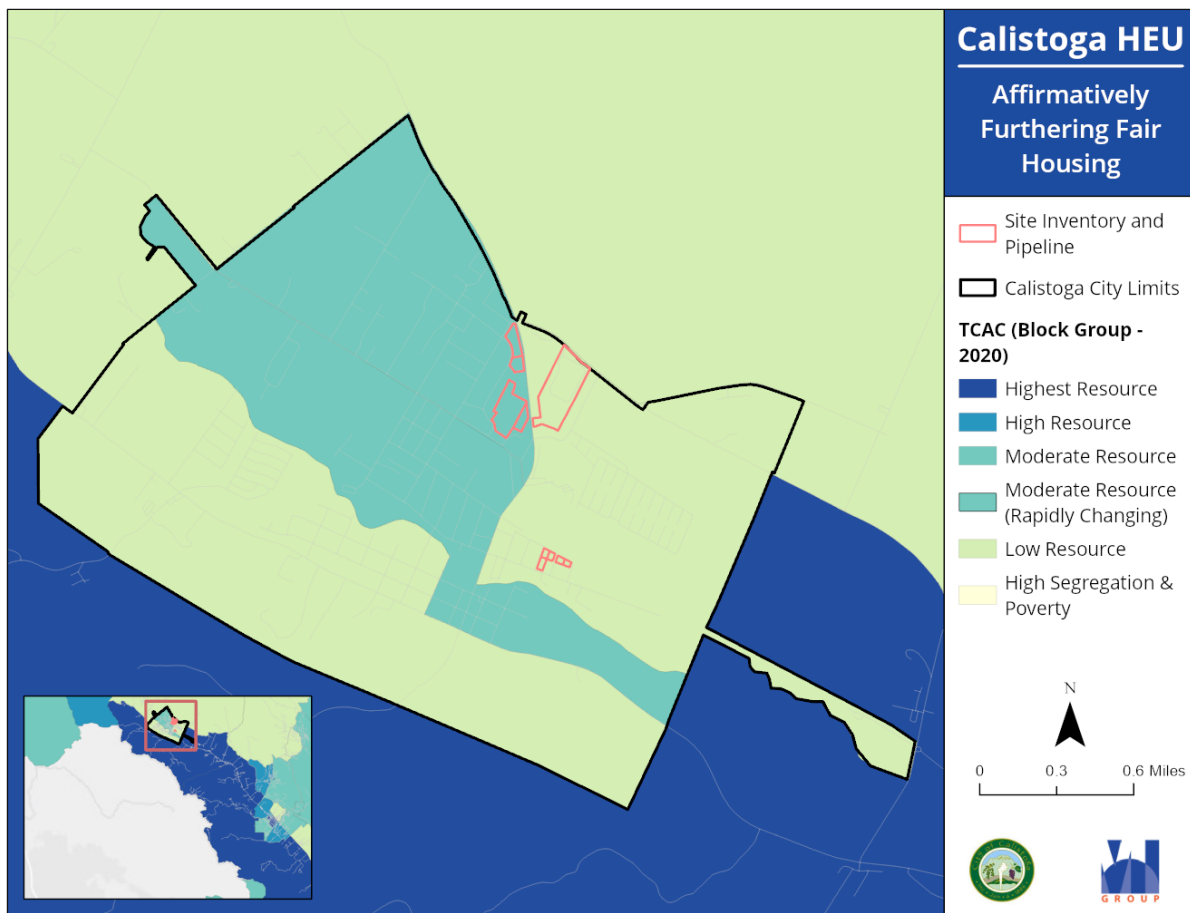


TABLE 3-6 ACCESS TO RESOURCES BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP

Census Block Group	Economic	Environmental	Education	Category
1	10	61	84	Low Resource
2	23	16	84	Moderate Resource
3	45	23	84	Moderate Resource
4	13	23	84	Low Resource

Economic Opportunity and Outcomes

Opportunities for employment and access to jobs contribute to individuals' quality of life. For instance, with greater job access individuals are more likely to earn higher incomes, live in higher resource areas, and occupy housing that meets their needs. Economic outcomes provided in this section are determined by numerous factors including economic scores provided by TCAC, proximity to jobs, median household income, and poverty rates. To provide a comprehensive analysis on economic opportunity, these factors are analyzed in conjunction with geographic concentrations of residents and special needs populations.

The TCAC assigns economic opportunity scores by census tract in jurisdictions throughout the state. Economic opportunity indexes are presented in Figure II. As shown in the map Calistoga's census tract is considered an area with less positive economic outcomes for residents, with an economic score of 0.20.

Calistoga has higher concentrations of persons with a disability (Table 3-4) and of non-White populations than nearby unincorporated Napa and Sonoma Counties (the southwestern edge of the following two figures). This suggests that special needs populations in the city are living in areas with comparatively lower job access and economic opportunity.

The City of Calistoga has a comparatively higher proportion of residents with a disability, 27 percent. However, there are no areas in the city that are considered a high segregation & poverty resource tract. This indicates that persons with a disability in Calistoga does not face extreme disparities in access to opportunities.

Surrounding areas with higher proportions of non-White residents follow similar trends. In Calistoga, the percentage of non-White residents is highest in block groups 1 and 3. These tracts are located where Downtown Calistoga.

Proximity to jobs and employment opportunities are also important when considering disparities in access to opportunity. HUD provides indexes by block group in city census tracts to determine which areas and populations are closest and furthest from jobs and employment opportunities.

The AARP Public Policy Institute provides livability scores for all cities in the county—these scores are based on seven categories including housing, neighborhood conditions, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity. Based on their metrics and city policies, the Public Policy Institute scores these categories ranging from 0 to 100 (higher scores are more positive). In 2022, according to AARP, 495 jobs in

Calistoga were accessible via public transportation and 11,096 jobs by car.⁵ Compared to other nearby areas, Napa County has mixed result statistics in accessible jobs by public transit compared to its neighboring cities. For example, in Napa County, only 296 jobs are accessible via public transit and 23,782 jobs by car. High speed broadband is also important in determining economic opportunities as it allows residents to complete online applications and work from home. Calistoga scores poorly in this area with 6.6% of residents having high speed internet services.

As shown throughout this section, economic opportunity in Calistoga is generally similar to opportunity in the county broadly. Areas of lower income and lower access to jobs do not correlate to areas with greater non-White populations. For the upcoming planning period, the City will work towards removing barriers to economic opportunity through place-based investments and targeted policies and programs to improve outcomes in lower-income areas of Calistoga.

Educational Outcomes

Access to a quality education and adequate schools significantly impact educational outcomes and is often a strong indicator of young adult's economic outcomes. Calistoga scores relatively low in terms of educational outcomes with all the portions of Calistoga score of 0.47. Compared to surrounding areas, however, educational outcomes in the city are more mixed. As shown in Figure XI, most census tracts in unincorporated Napa County score of 0.43. But, in nearby unincorporated Sonoma County, nearby tracts have an education score of 0.61. In essence, Calistoga and its surrounding areas have similar educational outcomes, if a bit lower than outcomes in nearby Sonoma County.

Calistoga is served by the Calistoga Joint Unified School District with ten elementary schools and three middle schools. Overall, the Calistoga Joint Unified School District is disproportionately Hispanic/Latino and economically disadvantaged. Minority enrollment in the district is 89.4 percent (including 86.2 percent Hispanic/Latino) and enrollment for students who are economically disadvantaged at 82.7 percent. Following the Hispanic/Latino population in student enrollment are White students (10.6 percent), Black or African American students (1 percent), Filipino students (0.5 percent), and other Asian and Pacific Islander (0.2 percent). This could be because the school district includes students in areas outside Calistoga. Also, the Hispanic/Latino population in Calistoga may be younger than the White population of the city.

Student outcomes at the city's elementary and middle schools are both below standard. In Calistoga Joint Unified, ranked 20 points below standard in English language arts and 55 point below standard for mathematics according to the California School Dashboard.⁶

Access to Transportation

Access to transportation and public transit are rather low throughout the city. Calistoga residents—including special needs populations—do not face disparities or barriers in public transit access. This is largely due to the Calistoga Shuttle Line from Vine Transit offering on demand service, from any point and with no advanced reservation needed.⁷ Travelling regionally, the line 10 uptown connector goes from Napa Valley College to Calistoga and back with 60-minute headways.⁸

⁵<https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/search/Calistoga,%20California,%20United%20States>.

⁶<https://www.caschooldashboard.org/reports/2866241000000/2022#english-learner-progress-card>

⁷<https://vinetransit.com/routes/calistoga-shuttle/>

⁸<https://vinetransit.com/routes/route-10/>

In 2014, the city of Calistoga completed and released a report on how the city plans to improve transit access in the Downtown and promote more active transportation.⁹ The City of Calistoga released the report in 2014 would expand active transportation access through the city’s ability to secure grant funding for project design and construction. The city also conducted community outreach processes to help further recommendations and upcoming plans—the city engaged with various stakeholders to determine existing conditions and challenges as well as projects that would have the greatest impact in meeting resident needs. The Calistoga Active Transportation Plan identified several new infrastructure projects to improve transportation access in the city and will serve as a means to implement transportation programs and develop grant applications for final design and construction funds. The end goal will be to create a local bike network in Calistoga and a regional network to gain access to the nearby state parks and wineries.

Although access to transportation is not a barrier in Calistoga, data from 2020 suggest that many residents do not commute to their job via public transit. For example, in 2020, only 511 households (2.1 percent) used public transit to go to work. Instead, most residents drove their car to work (75.4 percent), followed by those who worked from home (3.5 percent), and workers carpooling (6.1 percent). According to 2021 US Census data, the average commute is approximately 24 minutes—much lower than neighboring cities.

Public transportation access in Calistoga does not appear to disproportionately impact special needs populations. The Calistoga shuttle on demand service is handicapped accessible and can reach all areas of the city.

Environmental Outcomes

TCAC’s environmental opportunity areas are based on the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 indicators which identify areas particularly vulnerable to pollution including ozone, diesel, pesticides, toxic release, traffic, cleanup sites, groundwater threats, hazardous waste, impaired water bodies, and solid waste sites.

Calistoga’s environmental opportunity scores is 0.69. In areas located outside Calistoga city limits, the environmental score is comparatively lower with a score 0.37 for unincorporated Napa County and 0.56 for adjacent unincorporated Sonoma County. This suggests that populations in Calistoga, including those with special needs and who are low income, are not as disproportionately higher risk of pollution.

The City of Calistoga has a low CalEnviroScreen 4.0 score of 29.3 (where 1 is the “best” and 99 the “worst”). This score is somewhat comparable than those in the surrounding area.

Exposure to roadway pollution in Calistoga is extremely low—in 2022, 0 percent of residents were exposed to near roadway pollution. However, unhealthy air quality days per year has worsened, from 1.3 days per year in 2015 to 9.3 days per year in 2022 according to the AARP Public Policy Institute. This is likely due to increased incidences of wildfires in the area.

The city has a moderate ranking when it comes to determining the city’s vulnerability to flooding as data on special flood hazard areas. The Risk Factor tool—created by the non-profit First Street Foundation—provides insight on natural disaster risks including flooding, fires, and heat waves.¹⁰ According to the online tool, Calistoga has a moderate risk of flooding over the next 30 years, meaning flooding is likely to impact day-to-day life. Much of this flooding risk is primarily concentrated near the Napa river and neighborhoods bordering the river. As of 2022, there are 232 properties in Calistoga with a 26 percent chance of being

⁹ <https://www.ci.calistoga.ca.us/home/showpublisheddocument/18941/635959663864570000>

¹⁰ https://riskfactor.com/city/calistoga/609892_fsid/flood

severely affected by flooding over the next 30 years—this represents 19 percent of all properties in the area. The city of Calistoga has implemented adaptation measures in case there is major flooding—for example, the city is already investing in flood risk reduction projects.

Calistoga has a moderate risk of wildfires affecting the city over the next 30 years. However, the city is at major risk of experiencing high heat waves—100 percent of homes in the city are subject to high heat risks according to riskfactor.com. Environmental risks such as flooding, wildfires, and heat waves indicate that Calistoga will increasingly need to adopt additional measures to protect communities from these increasingly hazardous environmental conditions.

Disproportionate Housing Needs within the Jurisdiction, Including Displacement Risk

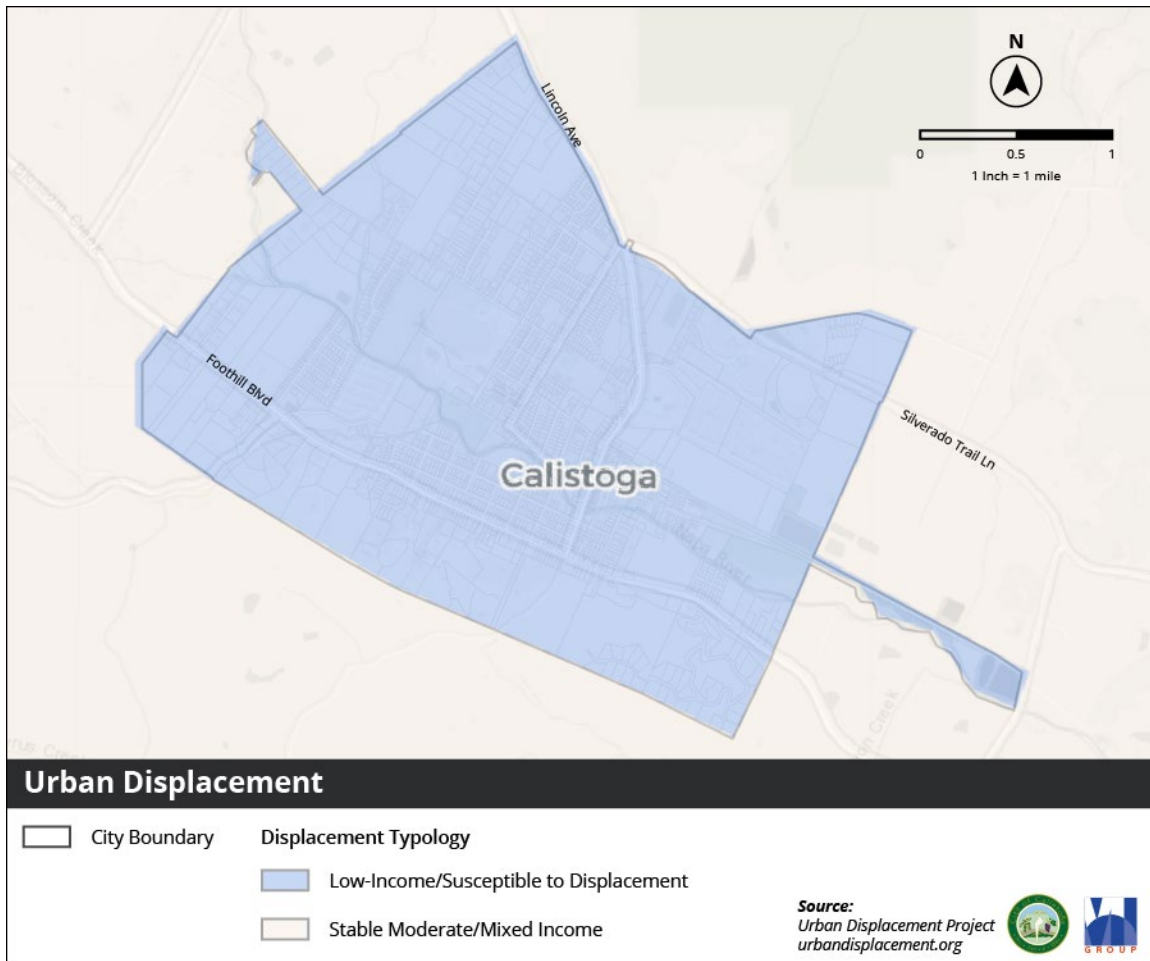
The number of new homes built in the Bay Area has not kept pace with the demand, resulting in longer commutes, rising housing prices, and exacerbating issues of displacement and homelessness. The number of homes in Calistoga increased 4.1 percent from 2010 to 2020, which is above the growth rate for Napa County and below the growth rate of the greater Bay Area during the same time period.

Currently, people of color are more likely to experience poverty and financial instability as a result of federal and local housing policies that have historically excluded them from the same opportunities extended to White residents. These economic disparities also leave communities of color at higher risk for housing insecurity, displacement, or homelessness. In Calistoga, Other Race or Multiple Races (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic) residents experience the highest rates of poverty, followed by White (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic) residents.

Because of increasing housing prices, displacement is a major concern in the Bay Area. Displacement has the most severe impacts on low-and moderate-income residents. When individuals or families are forced to leave their homes and communities, they also lose their support network.

The Urban Displacement Project by the University of California – Berkeley mapped all the neighborhoods in the Bay Area via U.S. Census Tracts and identified urban areas for their risk for gentrification and displacement. As the entire City of Calistoga is in one census tract, the Urban Displacement Project identified the entire City as susceptible to displacement (see Figure 3-7).

FIGURE 3-7 URBAN DISPLACEMENT



Sources: *Urban Displacement Project: UC Berkeley (2022). Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. Santa Clara County Planning Collaborative.*

The data set from the University of California – Berkeley does not show individual census block groups, thus, segregation cannot be identified in individual neighborhoods or any of the four census block groups that make up Calistoga. Equally important, some neighborhoods in the Bay Area do not have housing appropriate for a broad section of the workforce. UC Berkeley also estimates that there are no households in Calistoga that live in neighborhoods where low-income households are likely to be excluded due to prohibitive housing costs and designates Calistoga as a City that is low income but at risk of displacement.

Disproportionate housing needs can be complex to identify in Calistoga because the entire city is in a single census tract, encompassing four block groups. These needs can be further analyzed through four components:

- Cost-Burdened Households
- Overcrowded Households
- Substandard Housing Conditions
- Homelessness

An overview of housing needs can be found in Chapter 4: Housing Needs Assessment. The following paragraphs give a census block group-by-block group analysis of these four components.

Cost-Burdened Households

A household is considered “cost-burdened” if it spends more than 30 percent of its monthly income on housing costs, while those who spend more than 50 percent of their income on housing costs are considered “severely cost-burdened.”

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

TABLE 3-7: COST-BURDENED HOUSEHOLDS BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP

	Census Tract 2020			
	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Block Group 4
Renters	297	46	279	145
# of Renters Cost-Burdened (%)	65 (22%)	31 (67%)	107 (39%)	32 (22%)
Homeowners	360	232	277	425
# of Homeowners Cost-Burdened (%)	133 (37%)	152 (66%)	12 (4%)	137 (32%)

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2017-2021)

Renters are disproportionately more likely to be cost-burdened than homeowners, as expressed further in Chapter 4: Housing Needs Assessment. Of Calistoga’s four census block groups, there is a dramatically greater proportion of cost-burdened households in Block Group 2, which contains four Opportunity Sites at a range of income allocations. These prospective new units will allow cost-burdened residents to stay in their neighborhood in a deed-restricted unit and incorporate a balanced amount of above-moderate income units.

Overcrowded Conditions

Large households are those defined with five or more individuals and can sometimes include multiple families living together. Due to the high cost of housing in the region, large households are often forced to obtain housing that is not of sufficient size, leading to overcrowding issues. A unit with more than 1.0 occupants per room is considered “Overcrowded.” A unit with more than 1.5 occupants per room is considered “Extremely Overcrowded.”

TABLE 3-8: OCCUPANTS PER ROOM BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP

	Census Tract 2020			
	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Block Group 4
Units	657	278	556	570
Overcrowded Units (%)	23 (4%)	0 (0%)	59 (11%)	0 (0%)
Units with More than 1.0 Occupants	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	20 (5%)

Per Room (%)				
Units with More than 1.5 Occupants Per Room (%)	23 (4%)	0 (0%)	59 (11%)	20 (5%)

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2017-2021)

There are few overcrowded units citywide, with the largest group in Block Group 3. This block group contains two sites – including one city-owned site – that will help alleviate the overcrowded neighborhood without leading to displacement.

Substandard Housing Conditions

The categories captured by US Census American Community Survey data that can serve to identify substandard housing are:

- Whether the housing unit has/lacks plumbing facilities
 - All housing units in Calistoga have plumbing facilities
- Whether the housing unit has/lacks a kitchen
 - Only Block Group 4 has units without kitchens: 19 units (3 percent of all units)
- Whether the housing unit has/lacks telephone service
 - All housing units in Calistoga have telephone service
- Whether the housing unit has/lacks heating fuel
 - Only Block Group 3 has units without heating fuel: 29 units (5 percent of all units)
- Whether the housing unit has/lacks internet access

TABLE 3-9: INTERNET ACCESS BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP

	Census Tract 2020			
	Block Group 1	Block Group 2	Block Group 3	Block Group 4
Units	657	278	556	570
Units without Internet (%)	20 (3%)	22 (8%)	18 (3%)	69 (12%)

Source: US Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2017-2021)

There are no substantial or disproportionate differences between block groups regarding substandard housing.

Homelessness

Chapter 4: Demographic and Housing Stock Overview and Housing Needs describes additional disproportionate housing needs in Calistoga. Napa County’s Point-in-Time Count does not specify location of homeless individuals on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction level. The most recent count, from February 2022, identified 494 individuals experiencing homelessness: 128 of these individuals were sheltered, 366 were unsheltered. The survey team noted that communities of people experiencing homelessness in Napa County tend to congregate near social services, public property, and Caltrans property.

Other Relevant Factors

Calistoga’s 6th Cycle Housing Element is also required to consider other relevant factors and local knowledge in its assessment of fair housing. The document analyzes recent wildfires, the history of racially restrictive covenants, and local knowledge surrounding senior support and current labor/migration patterns. The document then describes what actions are in place to mitigate disparities in investment and fair housing issues.

Wildfires

Recent wildfires, namely the 2016 Tubbs Fire and 2020 Glass Fire, have exacerbated the housing crisis in Calistoga. Although researchers have determined that only a small number of households leave the region because of wildfire activity,¹¹ activists have stated that loss of housing – compounded with the loss of service jobs due to dips in tourism and devastated agricultural lands – have put communities “in desperate need.”¹²

The Housing Plan includes programs to assist lower income homeowners for residential rehabilitation (A2.1-4 and A7.1-4) and a policy to ensure the location and construction of new development minimizes wildfire risk (P1.1-4) in order to support existing precarious communities and households, as well as to prevent increasing precarity due to wildfires in the future.

Racially Restrictive Covenants

As early as the 19th century, restrictive covenants were intended to enhance and stabilize the property values of white families and caused segregation of neighborhoods. Beginning in 1934, the Federal Housing Authority recommended the inclusion of restrictive covenants in the deeds of homes it insured. Racially restrictive covenants made it illegal for African Americans, as well as other races and ethnicities, to purchase, lease or rent homes in white communities.

In a landmark 1948 ruling, the Supreme Court deemed all racial restrictive covenants unenforceable. While Titles VIII and IX of the 1968 Civil Rights Act, also known as the Fair Housing Act, prohibited discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing in housing-related transactions based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, marital status, and familial status, many restrictive covenants continue to remain in property deeds throughout Napa County. Several community members in Calistoga have indicated that the covenants, conditions, and restrictions (CC&Rs) that show up on the title reports for their homes include racially restrictive language.

Napa County’s Restrictive Covenant Modification Program aims to inform and educate Napa County residents of the history and significance of government policies and programs that were intentionally discriminatory and helped create segregated communities in Napa County. Homeowners can identify any illegal or unlawful restrictive covenant and have the language acknowledged in their property deeds. Illegal and unlawful language may be submitted to Assessor-Recorder-County Clerk for review and to certify such covenants cannot be enforced, are illegal, and are inconsistent with Napa County laws and values. This certified document can be placed on top of the homeowner’s title report for future and potential buyers.

¹¹ Ethan Sharygin, “Estimating Migration Impacts of Wildfire: California’s 2017 North Bay Fires” in *The Demography of Disasters* (Springer: 2021), available at https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-49920-4_3.

¹² Liza Ramrakya, “Northern California Fires Decimate Low-Income Communities” (Spotlight on Poverty & Opportunity: Oct. 25, 2017). Available at <https://spotlightonpoverty.org/spotlight-exclusives/northern-california-fires-decimate-low-income-communities>.

Local Knowledge

In an August 6, 2021 conversation with UpValley Family Centers – a social service nonprofit rooted in Calistoga – the organization noted some of the most acute issues facing Calistoga residents in need. The contact noted that seniors in the city are often in critical need of support, and families of farmworkers or other residents who migrate for work (such as day laborers) face unique housing and social support challenges.

Senior Support

Many of Calistoga’s seniors are on fixed incomes, which presents a challenge when households are presented with sudden bills (such as medical devices or home repairs). These issues are particularly present in mobile home parks. UpValley Family Centers has staff dedicated to seniors to help with outreach and to resolve issues, collaborating with Fair Housing Napa Valley as necessary. The Sixth Cycle Housing Element includes polices and actions to support UpValley and otherwise engage with seniors in the Calistoga community, such as.....

Labor and Migration Patterns

Calistoga has a large number of families who migrate (whether internationally or domestically for work, including a disproportionately large number of households with children where only a female householder is present. UpValley offers services to support these families, including play-groups, drop-in sessions, and teen mentoring sessions. The Sixth Cycle Housing Element includes polices and actions to support UpValley and otherwise engage with families where one or more parent migrates for work, such as.....

Identification of Contributing Factors

Contributing factors to fair housing issues include segregation, racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity disproportionate housing needs, and discrimination or violations of civil rights laws or regulations related to housing. Identifying contributing factors shapes how the City of Calistoga will address fair housing issues.

Community outreach and discussions with service and housing providers in the City and County revealed that the two key factors that impact fair housing in Calistoga are:

- Disparities in Access to Opportunity
- Disproportionate Housing Needs

Certain segments of Calistoga’s population (farmworkers, female-headed households with no partner present) face disproportionate housing challenges including access to necessary resources and connectivity to community-based organizations. This is particularly acute for female-headed households with no partner present living in Census Tract 2020, Block Groups 1 and 3. These issues are a high priority.

Cost burden is a substantial issue in Calistoga, particularly among renters citywide and for all households in Census Tract 2020, Block Group 2. This is a medium-priority issue.

More information on the contributing factors to fair housing issues, and the meaningful actions Calistoga will take to address these issues, are in Chapter 8.

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Site Selection

The City of Calistoga desires to utilize the 5th cycle reuse sites to meet the net new RHNA. The 5th cycle sites were screened for the appropriate size to allow for affordable housing. In addition, various maps were

prepared to assess 15-minute walking distances to resources including jobs, transit, food, parks, healthcare, and schools. These maps are provided in Chapter 5. The City of Calistoga has decided to use all the available 5th cycle sites which are appropriate from an access to resources point of view but are also the appropriate size for affordable housing development. Utilization of all these sites will exceed the RHNA requirements beyond the 30 percent buffer.

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Policy Development

Community members stressed the need for diverse housing types and affordable housing. Workforce housing was also a common need that was identified through interviews, focus groups, and community meetings. Overall, the people of Calistoga desire to live in an affordable, attractive, and equitable community where all residents, workers and visitors can enjoy. Housing policy themes were developed from the community outreach findings and include strategies to affirmatively further fair housing. Themes were presented at the third HAC meeting on Monday, December 13, 2021. The following list includes the housing policy themes with the strategies the City has adopted considering these themes:

- Support missing middle housing (P1.2-4, A2.1-6, A2.1-7)
- Rent regulation (A3.2-2)
- Subsidized housing (P2.2-1, A.2.2-2, A3.2-1, A7.1-4)
- Financial assistance (A1.3-4, P2.1-1, A2.1-2, A2.1-4, A2.2-1, A2.3-1, A4.1-6, A5.1-2, A7.1-2)
- Prioritization of fair and equitable housing opportunities (A1.2-3, A4.1-5, P7.1-1)
- Second homes/Vacation homes (not occupied) should be limited (A1.2-5, A1.2-6, A3.1-2)
- Allocated workforce housing (P1.2-3, P1.2-5, A1.2-4, P4.5-1, P4.5-2, A4.5-1, A4.5-2)
- Affordability and availability of housing (A1.2-1, A1.2-2, P4.1-5, P4.5-3, A4.5-3, A4.5-4)
- Increased population and its relationship to the Safety/evacuation plan (P1.1-4, A1.1-2)
- Appeal to 18-24 years old's (Which was adjusted by HAC to apply to all ages)

The HAC provided the project team with the necessary guidance to begin the policy development process for the Housing Element Update. Goals, policies, and actions from the 5th cycle housing element were evaluated and augmented as needed to reflect current housing priorities. Additionally, new policies and actions that resulted from the policy themes identified above were included. For direct policies and actions, refer to Chapter 8. For the Housing Action Plan, which includes the list of housing policies and actions that address AFFH, refer to Appendix B.

CHAPTER 4: DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING STOCK OVERVIEW AND HOUSING NEEDS

The housing needs assessment section of the Housing Element discusses the Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA) for Calistoga and evaluates the existing and projected housing need in the City. This section includes an overview of the City’s population and housing characteristics, including affordable units that are at risk of converting to market-rate. The housing needs assessment also includes an analysis of special populations, such as people with disabilities, seniors, farmworkers, large families, female headed households, and unhoused individuals. The key findings of this section are summarized below.

- **Population** – Generally, the population of the Bay Area continues to grow because of natural population growth and because the strong technology-based economy draws new residents to the region. The population of Calistoga increased by 3 percent from 2000 to 2020, which is below the growth rate of the Bay Area.
- **Age** – In 2019, Calistoga’s youth population (under the age of 18) was 967 and senior population (65 and older) was 1,166. These age groups represent 18.3 percent and 22.1 percent, respectively, of Calistoga’s population.
- **Race/Ethnicity** – In 2020, 61.7 percent of Calistoga’s population was White, none were African American, 1.9 percent was Asian, and 35.9 percent was Latinx. People of color in Calistoga comprise a proportion below the overall proportion in the Bay Area as a whole.¹
- **Employment** – Calistoga residents most commonly work in the Arts, Recreation & Other Services industry, which includes hospitality related jobs. From January 2010 to January 2021, the unemployment rate in Calistoga increased by 4.7 percentage points. Since 2010, the number of jobs located in the jurisdiction increased by 360 (18.6 percent). Additionally, the jobs-household ratio in Calistoga has increased from 1.1 in 2002 to 1.16 jobs per household in 2018.
- **Number of Homes** – The number of new homes built in the Bay Area has not kept pace with the demand, resulting in longer commutes, increasing prices, and exacerbating issues of displacement and homelessness. The number of homes in Calistoga increased by 4.1 percent from 2010 to 2020, which is above the growth rate for Napa County and below the growth rate of the region’s housing stock during this time period.
- **Home Prices** – A diversity of homes at all income levels creates opportunities for all Calistoga residents to live and thrive in the community.
 - **Ownership** – The largest proportion of homes had a value in the range of \$500-\$750k in 2019. Home prices increased by 86.3 percent from 2010 to 2020.

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

- Rental Prices – The typical rent for an apartment in Calistoga was \$1,280 in 2019. Rental prices increased by 21.7 percent from 2009 to 2019. To rent a typical apartment without cost burden, a household would need to make \$51,440 per year.²
- **Housing Type** – It is important to have a variety of housing types to meet the needs of a community today and in the future. In 2020, 48.3 percent of homes in Calistoga were single family detached, 3.7 percent were single family attached, 10.2 percent were small multifamily (2-4 units), and 13.0 percent were medium or large multifamily (5 or more units). Between 2010 and 2020, the number of multi-family units increased more than single-family units. Generally, in Calistoga, the share of the housing stock that is detached single family homes is below that of other jurisdictions in the region.
- **Housing Stock Conditions** – According to a survey of housing conditions in 2021, 10.5 percent of the surveyed units needed some level of rehabilitation. Approximately 46 percent of the City’s housing stock is over 60 years old. Housing of this age requires a high degree of maintenance to prevent deterioration. There is also a growing recognition and appreciation for the historic qualities of the homes in many of Calistoga’s older neighborhoods.
- **Housing Availability** – There are very few housing units – both homes and apartments – available for rent in the community. Additionally, the purchase of local residences as vacation homes and the offering of other homes as vacation rentals reduce the housing stock available to those who want to permanently reside in the community.
- **Affordable Housing** – There are 203 affordable, deed-restricted, housing units existing in the City, including single-family homes, townhomes, and apartments, which represent approximately eight percent of the total housing inventory. Their affordability ranges from extremely low (≤ 30 percent of area median income) to moderate income (≤ 120 percent of area median income) and include units targeted to first-time homebuyers and farmworkers.
- **Cost Burden** – The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development considers housing to be affordable for a household if the household spends less than 30 percent of its income on housing costs. A household is considered “cost-burdened” if it spends more than 30 percent of its monthly income on housing costs, while those who spend more than 50 percent of their income on housing costs are considered “severely cost-burdened.” In Calistoga, 28.7 percent of households spend 30-50 percent of their income on housing, while 12.6 percent of households are severely cost burden and use the majority of their income for housing.
- **Displacement/Gentrification** – According to research from The University of California, Berkeley, all households in Calistoga live in neighborhoods that are susceptible to or experiencing displacement, and no households live in areas at risk of or undergoing gentrification. None of the households in Calistoga live in neighborhoods where low-income households are likely excluded due to prohibitive housing costs.
- **Neighborhood** – All residents in Calistoga live in “Moderate Resource” areas and no residents live in neighborhoods identified as “Highest Resource/High Resource” areas or “Low Resource/High Segregation and Poverty” areas. These neighborhood designations are based on a range of indicators

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

covering areas such as education, poverty, proximity to jobs and economic opportunities, low pollution levels, and other factors.

- **Special Housing Needs** – Some population groups may have special housing needs that require specific program responses, and these groups may experience barriers to accessing stable housing due to their specific housing circumstances. In Calistoga, 16.0 percent of residents have a disability of any kind and may require accessible housing. Additionally, 7.3 percent of Calistoga households are larger households with five or more people, who likely need larger housing units with three bedrooms or more. Households that are female-headed families make up 8.1 percent of households, which are often at greater risk of housing insecurity.
- **Projected Housing Need** – The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) projects that Napa County will gain 5,000 more households by 2050 and experience a job growth of 21 percent, resulting in 15,000 new jobs. Based on the RHNA for the 2023-2031 housing cycle, Calistoga will need to accommodate 119 new housing units.

Population Characteristics

Understanding who lives in the community and how the population has grown in the past and is expected to grow in the future is important for designing and implementing effective housing policies and programs.

Calistoga’s historic population since 1950 is shown in Table 4-1.

The City’s growth rate has varied significantly over the past 60 years. Between 1970 and 1980, Calistoga experienced its most dramatic increase in population, doubling its population through the addition of nearly 2,000 new residents. Since then, population growth has slowed substantially. Between 2000 and 2010, the City’s population declined slightly compared to the previous decade. Since 2010, the population has increased by close to 4 percent. A comparison of population changes in Calistoga, Napa County, and the Bay Area since 1990 are summarized in Table 4-2 and Figure 4-1.

TABLE 4-1 CALISTOGA POPULATION SUMMARY, 1950 – 2020

Year	Population	Change	
		Number	Percent
1950	1,418	--	--
1960	1,514	96	6.8%
1970	1,882	368	24.3%
1980	3,879	1,997	106.1%
1990	4,468	589	15.2%
2000	5,190	722	16.2%
2010	5,155	-35	-0.7%
2020	5,348	193	3.74%

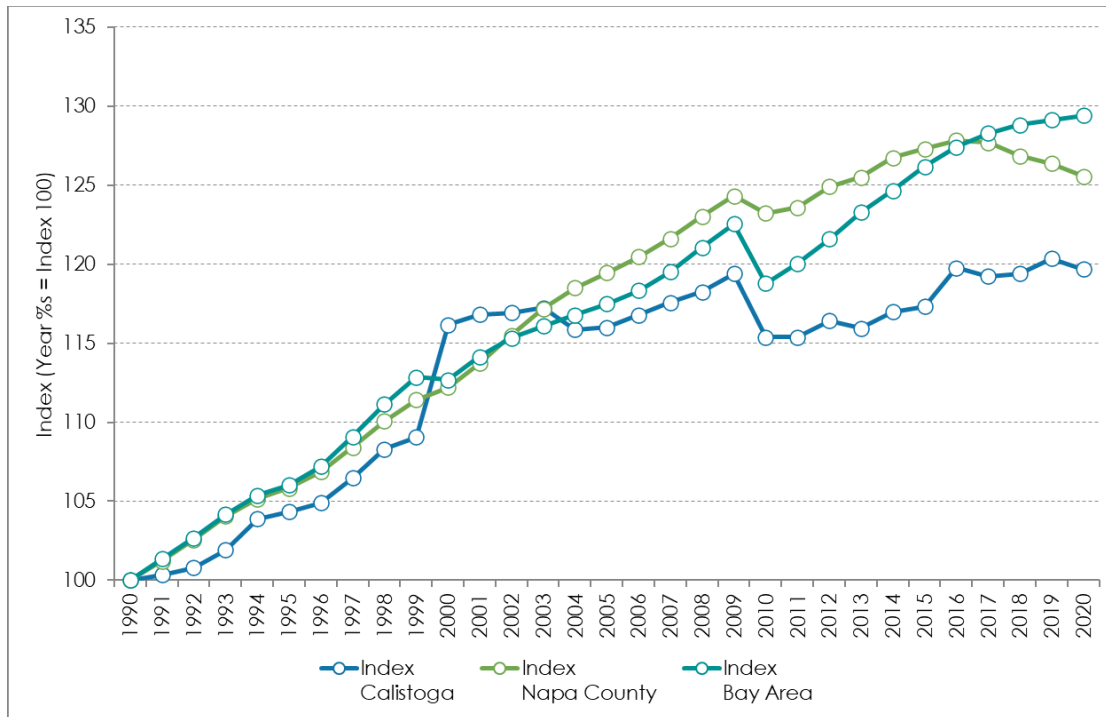
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Counts; California Department of Finance; ABAG/MTC Housing Element Data Package

TABLE 4-2 CALISTOGA POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS, 1990-2020

Year	Population Calistoga	Population Napa County	Population Bay Area
1990	4,468	110,765	6,020,147
1995	4,662	117,216	6,381,961
2000	5,190	124,279	6,784,348
2005	5,183	132,314	7,073,912
2010	5,155	136,484	7,150,739
2015	5,242	141,010	7,595,694
2020	5,348	139,088	7,790,537

Source: California Department of Finance, E-5 series (2020)

FIGURE 4-1 CALISTOGA POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS, 1990-2020



Source: California Department of Finance, E-5 series (2020)

Between 2000 and 2010, Calistoga saw an increase in the racial diversity of its population. As shown in Table 4-3, the percentage of the City’s population who identified as Hispanic increased between 2000 and 2010, while the Non-Hispanic White population decreased from 59.1 percent to 47.7 percent in the same time period. In the last 10 years, the Hispanic population decreased to below the recorded population in 2000, while the Non-Hispanic White population has grown to 60.4 percent. The population of Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders has growth slightly since 2010 to make up 1.8 percent of the population. Changes in all other racial categories are too small to make accurate conclusions on demographic changes between 2010 and 2019.

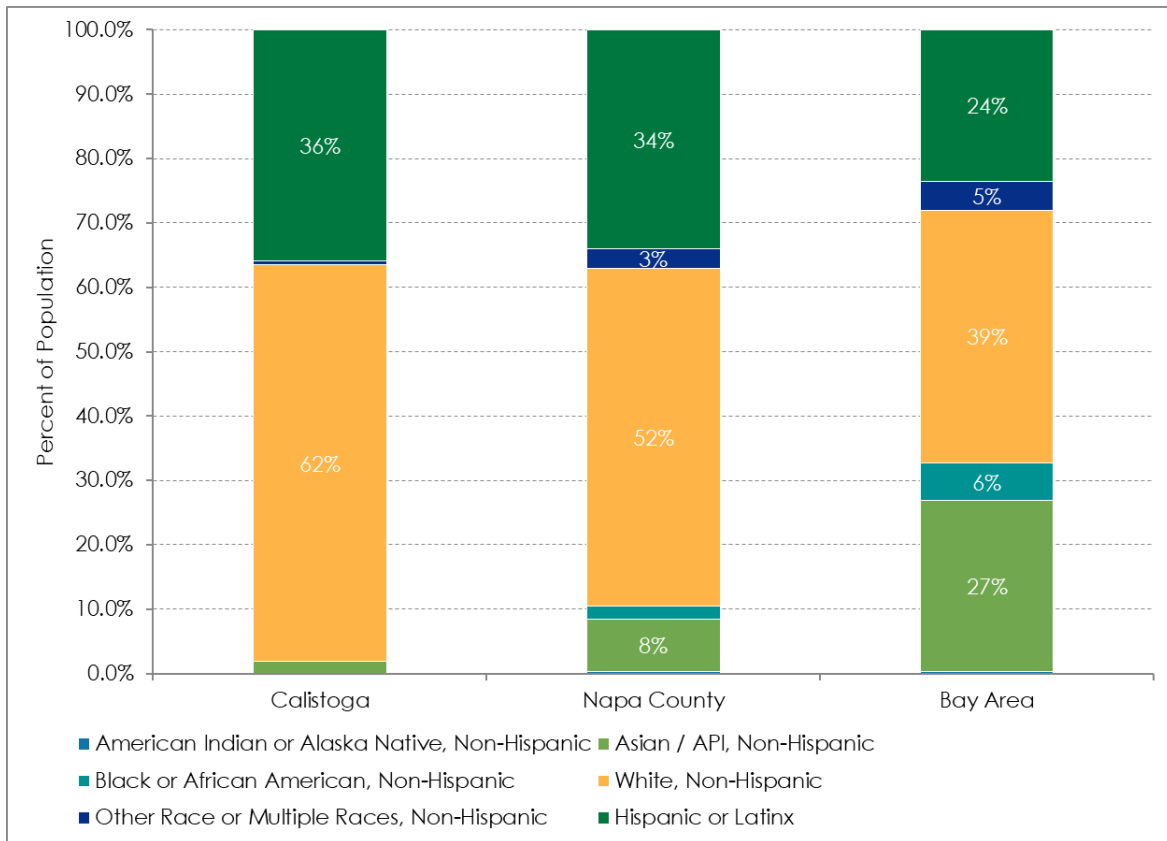
TABLE 4-3 POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2000, 2010, & 2019

Category	2000		2010		2019	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic	1,978	38.4%	2,545	49.4%	1,891	35.2%
White (Non-Hispanic)	3,048	59.1%	2,459	47.7%	3,251	60.4%
Black	16	<1%	20	<1%	0	0%
Native American	28	<1%	16	<1%	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	52	1.0%	47	<1%	98	1.8%
Other or Multiple Races	6	<1%	68	<1%	31	<1%

Source: US. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Counts; ABAG/MTC Housing Element Data Package; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015- 2019)

Calistoga’s racial population characteristics are similar to the rest of Napa County with the exception of the City’s Non-Hispanic White population which is larger than county averages and the Asian/Asian Pacific Islander (API) population which is smaller than county averages. Compared to the rest of the Bay Area, Calistoga has a greater percentage of Hispanic/Latinx people, a much greater share of non-Hispanic White people, and a smaller percentage of all other racial categories.

FIGURE 4-2 POPULATION BY RACE, 2019



Source: ABAG/MTC Data Packet; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019)

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

Table 4-4 shows that the median age in Calistoga increased from 38.1 years to 40 years between 2000 and 2010 and increased from 40 years to 43.4 years between 2010 and 2019. This increase is attributable to an increase in the proportion of the population between 55 and 65 years of age. Calistoga’s median age is slightly higher than Napa County’s median age of 41.3, but nearly seven years older than California’s median of 36.5 years.

TABLE 4-4 POPULATION BY AGE, 2000 - 2019

Age Groups	2000		2010		2019	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	368	7.1%	350	6.8%	359	6.8%
5-14	638	12.3%	609	11.8%	465	8.8%
15-24	645	12.4%	608	11.8%	376	7.1%
25-34	750	14.5%	680	13.1%	882	16.7%
35-44	649	12.5%	661	12.7%	713	13.5%
45-54	651	12.5%	599	11.5%	655	12.4%
55-64	474	9.1%	684	13.2%	655	12.4%
65-74	368	7.1%	479	9.2%	528	10%
75-84	459	8.8%	311	6.0%	431	8.2%
85+	188	3.6%	174	3.4%	207	3.9%
Total	5,190		5,155		5,271	
	38.1		40.0		43.4	

Source: ABAG/MTC Housing Element Data Package; American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019)

A comparison of Calistoga's age group distribution in 2019 to the State of California, Napa County as a whole and other municipalities in the county is shown in Table 4-5. While Calistoga has a higher percentage of older adults than the state, the City's age distribution is very similar to Napa County. 22 percent of the City's population is over the age of 60. Housing strategies will need to plan for housing typologies that support the needs of this aging population. Additional demographic information can be found in later sections that deal with special needs housing.

TABLE 4-5 SHARE OF TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 2019

	Under 5 years	5 to 19 years	20 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 59 years	60 to 74 years	75 years and over
California	6%	19%	22%	13%	19%	14%	6%
Napa County	5%	18%	19%	13%	20%	17%	8%
American Canyon	6%	22%	19%	14%	22%	12%	5%
Calistoga	7%	13%	20%	14%	16%	19%	12%
Napa	6%	19%	20%	14%	19%	16%	7%
St. Helena	6%	14%	16%	9%	23%	22%	11%
Yountville	1%	8%	7%	8%	20%	26%	30%

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

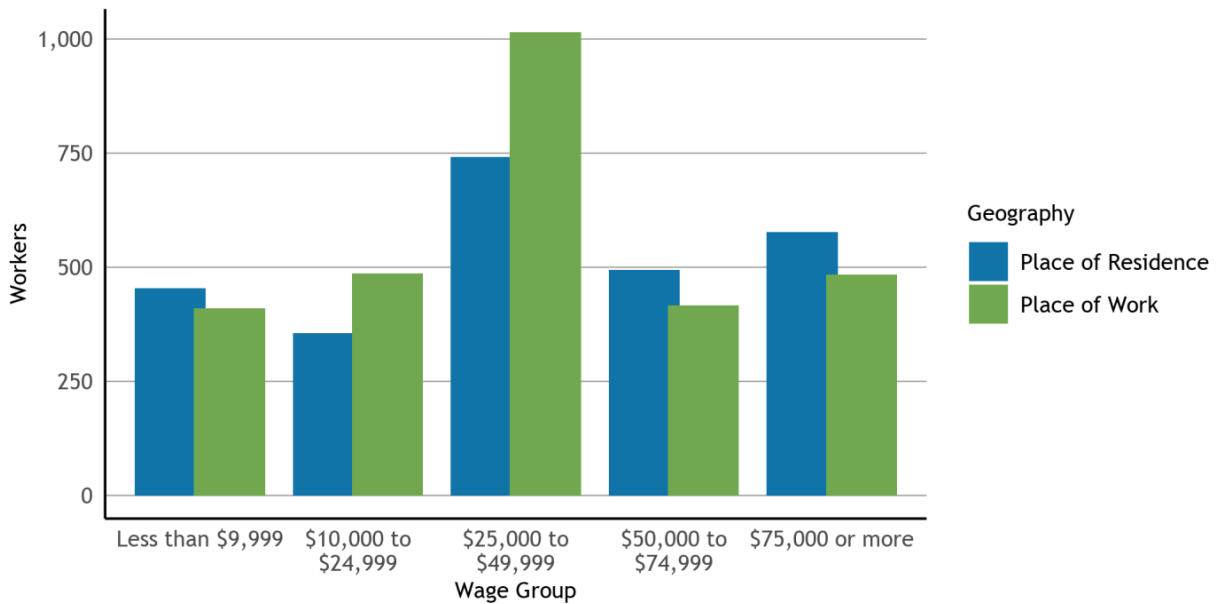
Employment Characteristics

Employed city residents either work in the community or elsewhere in the region. Calistoga employs more workers commuting from outside city limits. There are 2,811 jobs in Calistoga, and 2,622 employed residents – the ratio of jobs to resident workers is 1.07, making Calistoga a net importer of workers.

Figure 4-3 shows the balance when comparing jobs to workers, broken down by different wage groups, offering additional insight into local dynamics. A community may offer employment for relatively low- income workers but have relatively few housing options for those workers – or conversely, it may house residents who are low wage workers but offer few employment opportunities for them. Such relationships can provide insight on demand for housing in particular price categories.

A surplus of jobs relative to residents in a given wage category suggests the need to import those workers, while conversely, surpluses of workers in a wage group relative to jobs means the community will export those workers to other jurisdictions. Such flows are not inherently bad, though over time, worker and job imbalances across the region may appear. Calistoga has more low-wage jobs than low-wage residents (where low-wage refers to jobs paying less than \$25,000 annually). At the other end of the wage spectrum, the City has more high-wage residents than high-wage jobs (where high-wage refers to jobs paying more than \$75,000 annually) (Figure 4-3).

FIGURE 4-3 WORKERS BY EARNINGS, BY JURISDICTION AS PLACE OF WORK AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE, 2019



Source: ABAG/MTC Data Packet; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019)

Hospitality/food services, retail trade, natural resources, and manufacturing (bottled water, wine) have historically been Calistoga’s core industries. As shown in Table 4-6 over the last 20 years, employment by industry has remained stable, with increases in the arts and recreation, construction, and manufacturing and wholesale sectors. Arts, Recreation & Other Services accounts for over one-third of employment in Calistoga, and housing strategies will need to address the needs and financial resources of workers in this job sector.

TABLE 4-6 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 2005-2018

Industry	2005		2010		2015		2018	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Agriculture & Natural Resources	204	7.8	141	5.9	175	6.7	133	5.6
Arts, Recreation & Other Services	684	26.3	679	28.4	708	27.2	805	33.7
Construction	156	6.0	84	3.5	92	3.5	129	5.4
Financial & Leasing	97	3.7	65	2.7	64	2.5	79	3.3
Government	70	2.7	93	3.9	64	2.5	61	2.6
Health & Educational Services	386	14.8	370	15.5	405	15.6	404	16.9
Information	19	0.7	31	1.3	16	0.6	21	0.9
Manufacturing & Wholesale	446	17.1	424	17.7	492	18.9	532	22.2
Professional & Managerial Services	217	8.3	218	9.1	221	8.5	264	11.0
Retail	264	10.1	243	10.2	217	8.3	280	11.7
Transportation & Utilities	58	2.2	44	1.8	40	1.5	59	2.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, Residence Area Characteristics (RAC) files, 2002-2018

Major employers in Calistoga are listed in Table 4-7. Accommodations, spa services, and food service businesses employ the most workers in Calistoga. The local school district is also a large employer.

TABLE 4-7 MAJOR EMPLOYERS, 2013

Employer	Industry Type	Employees
Indian Springs Resort and Spa	Accommodations, Professional Services	200
Four Seasons	Accommodations	185
Solage Spa & Resort	Accommodations, Professional Services, Food Services	155
Calistoga Joint Unified School District	Education	123
Calistoga Inn & Napa Valley Brewing Company	Accommodations, Food Services	98
Crystal Geyser Water Company	Manufacturing	94
Cal Mart	Retail Trade	66
City of Calistoga	Public Administration	62
Wilkinson's Hot Springs Resort	Accommodations, Professional Services	53

Table 4-8 shows examples of annual wages for local occupations. The estimates are based on national-level wage data, adjusted to account for regional wage disparities. In general, wages in Napa County are higher than the national average.

According to the American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), approximately 48 percent of employed Calistoga residents worked within the City. An estimated 37 percent of employed residents worked elsewhere in Napa County and 15 percent worked outside of the county.

TABLE 4-8 AVERAGE WAGES BY OCCUPATION FOR NAPA COUNTY, 2020

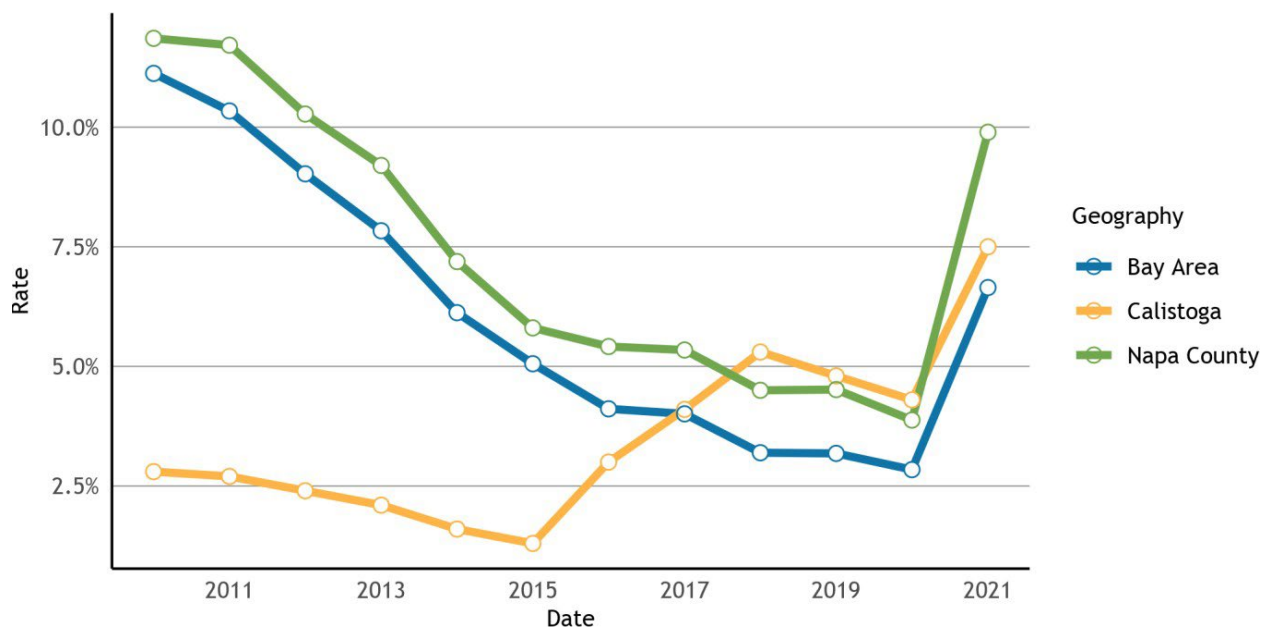
Major Occupational Group	Percent of Total Employment		Mean Hourly Wage		
	United States	Napa	United States	Napa	Percent difference ¹
Total, all occupations	100.0	100.0	\$27.07	\$29.63*	9
Management	5.7	6.3	60.81	65.54*	8
Business and financial operations	6.0	4.2*	38.79	38.58	-1
Computer and mathematical	3.3	0.9*	46.53	46.05	-1
Architecture and engineering	1.8	0.7*	43.41	42.32	-3
Life, physical, and social science	0.9	1.0	38.15	39.23	3
Community and social service	1.6	1.9	25.09	30.17*	20
Legal	0.8	0.3*	54.00	63.70	18
Educational instruction and library	6.1	4.9	28.75	33.90*	18
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	0.7*	30.96	30.46	-2
Healthcare practitioners and technical	6.2	7.6	41.30	48.28*	17
Healthcare support	4.6	5.4	15.50	22.59*	46
Protective service	2.4	2.3	25.11	28.65	14
Food preparation and serving related	8.1	10.9*	13.30	17.29*	30

Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	2.9	4.2*	15.75	18.71*	19
Personal care and service	1.9	2.2	15.68	17.73*	13
Sales and related	9.4	12.0*	22.00	25.34*	15
Office and administrative support	13.3	10.1*	20.38	24.16*	19
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	5.1*	16.02	19.49*	22
Construction and extraction	4.3	5.4*	25.93	31.35*	21
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	2.7*	25.17	27.86*	11
Production	6.1	5.6	20.08	26.06*	30
Transportation and material moving	8.7	5.7*	19.08	20.39*	7
Footnotes:					
¹ A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in the Napa, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.					
* The mean hourly wage or percent share of employment is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.					

Source: BLS National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, May 2020

In Calistoga, there was a 4.7 percentage point increase in the unemployment rate between January 2010 and January 2021. Jurisdictions through the region experienced a sharp rise in unemployment in 2020 due to impacts related to the Covid-19 pandemic, though with a general improvement and recovery in the later months of 2020.

FIGURE 4-4 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



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

Household Income

The median income in Napa County in 2019 was \$88,596, whereas Calistoga's median income was \$67,119. As shown in the following tables, Calistoga has the lowest median household income in the county and the highest poverty rate. Median household income decreased between 2007-2011 and 2011-2015 for most communities in Napa County, including Calistoga. However, between 2015-2019, income levels generally increased and surpassed 2007-2011 levels. It should be noted that American Community Survey (ACS) data is based on relatively small sample sizes with high margins of error and should be viewed as estimates rather than definitive numbers.

Despite the economic and job growth experienced throughout the region since 1990, the income gap has continued to widen. California is one of the most economically unequal states in the nation, and the Bay Area has the highest income inequality between high- and low-income households in the state.³

In Calistoga, 41.1 percent of households make more than 100 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI)⁴, compared to 14.9 percent making less than 30 percent of AMI, which is considered extremely low-income (Figure 4-5). Regionally, more than half of all households make more than 100 percent AMI, while approximately 15 percent make less than 30 percent AMI. Many households with multiple wage earners – including food service workers, full-time students, teachers, farmworkers, and healthcare professionals – can

³ Bohn, S. et al. 2020. Income Inequality and Economic Opportunity in California. *Public Policy Institute of California*.

⁴ Income groups are based on HUD calculations for Area Median Income (AMI). HUD calculates the AMI for different metropolitan areas, and the nine county Bay Area includes the following metropolitan areas: Napa Metro Area (Napa County), Oakland-Fremont Metro Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), San Francisco Metro Area (Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara Metro Area (Santa Clara County), Santa Rosa Metro Area (Sonoma County), and Vallejo-Fairfield Metro Area (Solano County). The AMI levels in this chart are based on the HUD metro area where this jurisdiction is located. Households making between 80 and 120 percent of the AMI are moderate-income, those making 50 to 80 percent are low-income, those making 30 to 50 percent are very low-income, and those making less than 30 percent are extremely low-income. This is then adjusted for household size.

fall into lower AMI categories due to relatively stagnant wages in many industries. Households with extremely low income have a variety of housing situations and needs. For example, most families and individuals receiving public assistance, such as social security or disability, are considered extremely low-income households.

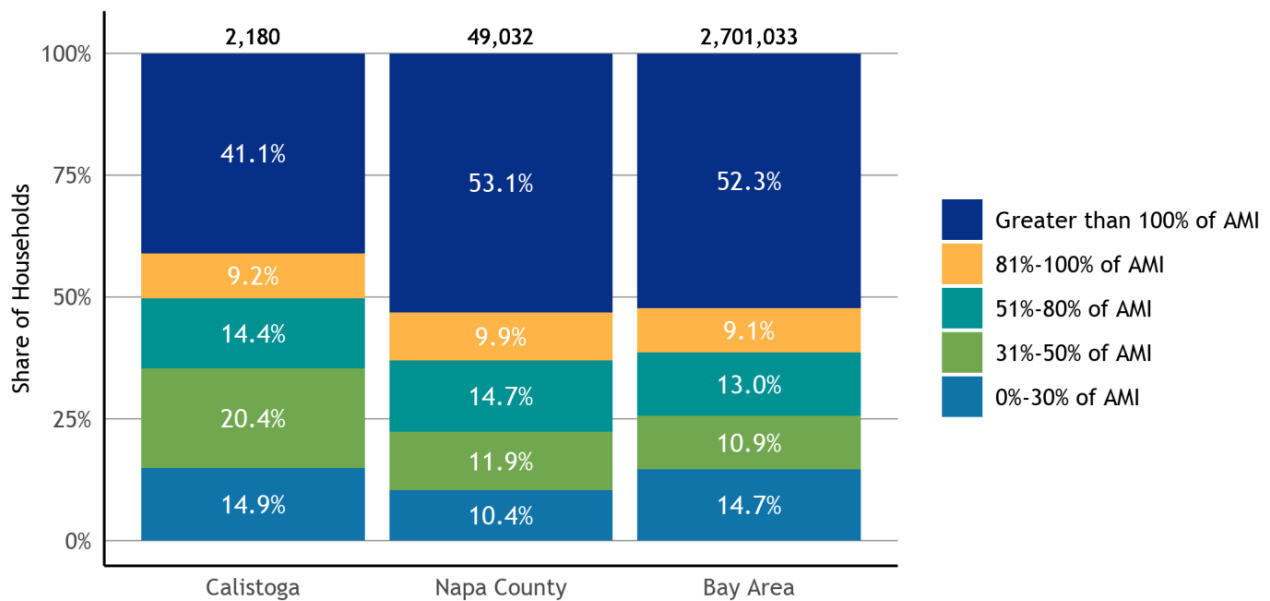
TABLE 4-9 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2007-2019

	2007-2011*	2011-2015*	2015-2019	Change from 2007 to 2019
State of California	\$70,210	\$66,708	\$75,235	7.2%
Napa County	\$78,195	\$77,025	\$88,596	13.3%
American Canyon	\$95,214	\$82,009	\$101,792	6.9%
Calistoga	\$59,208	\$56,904	\$67,119	13.4%
Napa	\$71,361	\$73,420	\$84,043	17.8%
St. Helena	\$77,925	\$91,814	\$90,031	15.5%
Yountville	\$77,884	\$65,196	\$69,300	-11.0%

*In 2019 dollars

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 ACS (5-Year Estimates); U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 ACS (5-Year Estimates); 2015-2019 ACS (5-Year Estimates), Table S1901

FIGURE 4-5 HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME



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

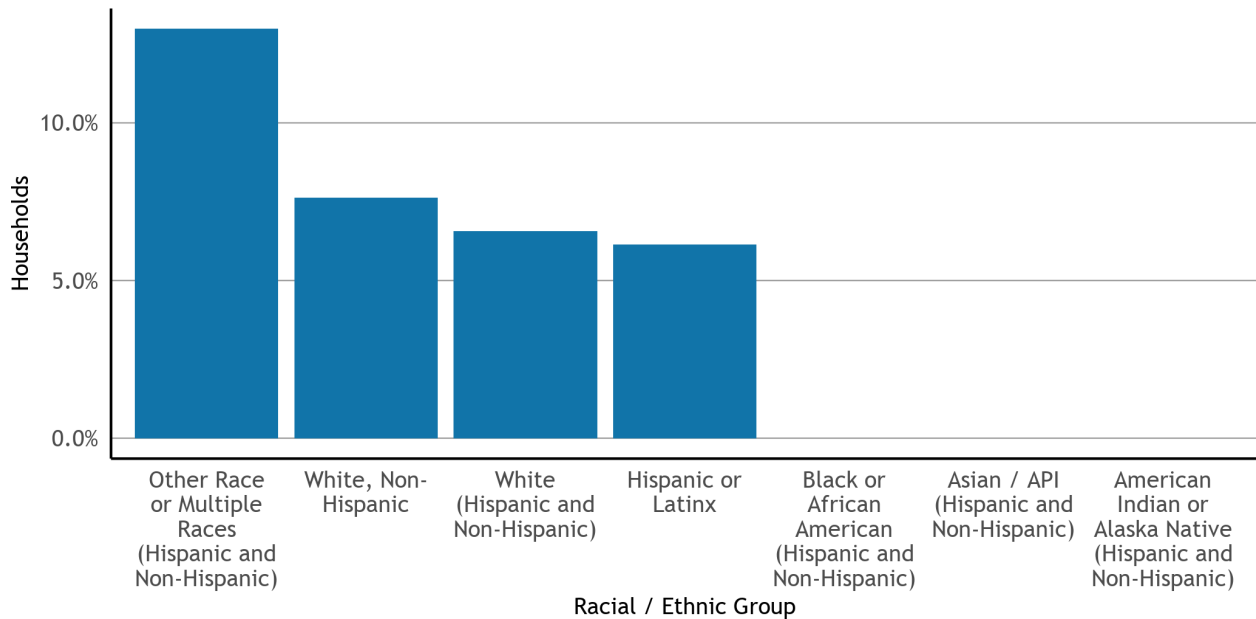
Over the last decade, poverty rates in Calistoga and Napa County as a whole have declined. In Calistoga, Other Race or Multiple Races (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic) residents experience the highest rates of poverty, followed by White (Hispanic and Non-Hispanic) residents (Figure 4-6).

TABLE 4-10 POVERTY RATE, 2007 - 2019

	2007-2011	2011-2015	2015-2019	Change from 2007 to 2019
State of California	14.4%	16.3%	13.4%	-1.0%
Napa County Total	9.8%	10.3%	7.8%	-2.0%
American Canyon	5.8%	11.8%	7.8%	2.0%
Calistoga	13.6%	16.3%	6.9%	-6.7%
Napa	11.2%	9.5%	8.0%	-3.2%
St. Helena	6.4%	11.4%	8.3%	1.9%
Yountville	5.3%	7.2%	8.4%	3.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 ACS (5-year estimates); U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 ACS (5-Year Estimates); 2015-2019 ACS (5-Year Estimates), Table S1701.

FIGURE 4-6 POVERTY STATUS BY RACE



Source: ABAG/MTC Data Packet; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019)

Table 4-11 shows the income of Calistoga residents by household tenure. A significantly higher proportion of renter households (58.3 percent) are in the lower income categories (with household incomes 80 percent or less of the AMI) compared to residents who owned their homes (43.9 percent). Most striking is that 47 percent of

owner-occupied units have a household income greater than the AMI, compared to 32.4 percent of renter-occupied units. There are 325 households (14.9 percent) making less than 30 percent of the annual median income. Extremely low-income households are disproportionately renters: 220 of the extremely low-income households (68 percent) are renters, compared to 42 percent of the population as a whole.

TABLE 4-11 INCOME BY TENURE

Income Levels (AMI = Area Median Income)		Renters		Owners		Total	
		Household	Percent	Household	Percent	Household	Percent
<i>Extremely Low</i>	<30% AMI	220	24.2%	105	8.3%	325	14.9%
Very Low	31-51% AMI	230	25.3%	215	17%	445	20.5%
Low	51-81% AMI	80	8.8%	235	18.6%	315	14.5%
Moderate	81-100% AMI	85	9.3%	115	9.1%	200	9%
Above Moderate	>100% AMI	295	32.4%	600	47%	895	41.1%
Total		910	42% of all households	1,265	58% of all households	2,175	

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

Housing Stock Characteristics

The number of housing units in Calistoga more than doubled between 1960 and 2010, with much of the growth occurring during the 1970s and 1980s. Over the past 20 years, the City's housing stock has been steadily increasing at rate of approximately 3 to 4 percent every 10 years.

TABLE 4-12 HOUSING UNITS, 1960 – 2020

Year	Units	Change	
		Number	Percent
1960	1,042	--	
1970	1,106	64	6.1%
1980	1,964	858	77.6%
1990	2,157	193	9.8%
2000	2,249	92	4.3%

2010	2,319	70	3.1%
2020	2,413	94	4.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses; California Department of Finance, E-5 series

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

Single-family detached units made up 48 percent of the City’s housing stock in 2020, while mobile homes constituted approximately one-quarter of the housing supply. Multi-family dwellings comprised 23 percent of the City’s dwelling units. Calistoga has a substantially higher proportion of mobile homes compared to the county’s and state’s housing unit type distribution, and a significantly lower share of multi-family units than the state.

TABLE 4-13 HOUSING TYPE DISTRIBUTION, 2020

Unit Type	Calistoga		Napa County	California
Single Unit – Detached	1,165	48.3%	67.8%	57.4%
Mobile Home	601	24.9%	6.9%	3.9%
Single Unit – Attached	89	3.7%	5.5%	7.0%
Multi-Family (2-4)	245	10.2%	7.4%	8.0%
Multi-Family (5+)	313	13.0%	12.4%	23.7%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Resource Unit, Report E-5, 1/1/2020

¹*Single unit - attached* is defined by the Department of Finance as a one-unit structure attached to another unit by a common wall, commonly referred to as a townhouse, half-plex, or row house. The shared wall or walls extend from the foundation to the roof with adjoining units to form a property line. Each unit has individual heating and plumbing systems. It is differentiated from a two-plex, in which the units share attic space, and heating and plumbing systems.



An example of Calistoga’s multi-family housing

Housing Conditions Survey

The City of Calistoga conducted a survey of housing conditions in August 2021, using a survey instrument that was a modified version of a sample survey produced by the California Department of Housing and Community Development. It was limited to single-family units, duplexes (2 units), and multi-family (3 or more units) buildings in Calistoga. Mobile homes were not included in this survey.

The survey was conducted in those neighborhoods of Calistoga constructed primarily before 1970. The survey area consisted of 826 housing units, which represented approximately 36 percent of the total housing stock in the City.

Each of the housing units were inspected from the street. Where problems were identified with any one of four categories - foundation, roofing, siding/stucco, and windows - a survey form was completed for the property.

In all, 87 units were identified as needing some level of rehabilitation. [Table 4-14](#) summarizes the results of the survey.

TABLE 4-14 HOUSING CONDITIONS SURVEY RESULTS, 2021

Condition	No. of Sites	Percentage
Sound	739	89.5%
Minor	11	1.3%
Moderate	9	1.1%
Substantial	14	1.7%
Dilapidated	53	6.4%
Total	826	100%

Source: City of Calistoga, August 2021

It should be noted that only exterior visual inspections were conducted, and it is likely that many of the older homes are in need of maintenance such as new roofs and heating systems, as well as such energy-saving measures as insulation, double-pane windows, and weather-stripping. These conditions could only be identified by a thorough on-site inspection. However, the 2015-2019 American Community Survey data reported that all occupied units in Calistoga had complete plumbing and kitchen facilities.

The City was awarded \$600,000 in CDBG funding in 2017 for the owner-occupied housing rehabilitation program. The City administered this funding to rehabilitate 34 low-income homes. The rehabilitation program is popular with residents and currently has a waiting list. The generally well-maintained condition of surveyed homes is also evidence of an interest in conserving the City's existing units in the face of limited housing development. There is also a growing recognition and appreciation for the historic qualities of the homes in many of Calistoga's older neighborhoods.

In 2008, the decline in the national, state, and local economies and its impacts on home ownership and affordability resulted in an increase in foreclosures. However, there has been no visible impact on local residential property conditions as a result of foreclosures. This could be attributed to the relatively few foreclosures that have occurred in the community, their dispersed locations, and the continued maintenance of the properties by the lenders who assume ownership of these properties.

Long-Term Maintenance

Since housing tends to deteriorate with age, there is a continuing concern about the condition of older housing in the community.

There has been relatively little new housing construction with only 1.4 percent of the City's housing stock being built in the last 10 years. Approximately 46 percent of the housing stock is over 60 years old. Housing of this age requires a high degree of maintenance to prevent deterioration, particularly if maintenance has been neglected in the past. High maintenance costs can be a problem both for lower-income homeowners and for landlords. If the income of the homeowner or landlord is insufficient to pay the maintenance costs, deterioration of the housing stock will occur.

TABLE 4-15 HOUSING CONSTRUCTION BY DECADE, 2019

Construction Date	No.	Percentage
Built 2010 or later	33	1.4%
Built 2000 to 2009	185	7.9%
Built 1980 to 1999	414	17.6%
Built 1960 to 1979	636	27.0%
Built 1940 to 1959	571	24.2%
Built 1939 or earlier	516	21.9%

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

Susceptibility to Damage from Natural Events

The three main active earthquake faults in Napa County are capable of producing moderate-sized earthquakes that would be capable of producing a substantial amount of damage. Mobile homes tend to sustain greater damage from intense shaking than wood-frame buildings. During an earthquake, the jacks on which a mobile home is typically placed can tip, causing the coach to fall off some or all of its supports. Although the jacks may punch holes through the floor of the mobile home, it usually sustains no other substantial damage. Despite the minimal damage, however, the mobile home becomes uninhabitable, as it must be returned to a stable foundation and reconnected to utilities.

Although single-family, wood-framed homes are less likely to be deemed uninhabitable, significant damage can occur from falling hot water heaters, failed cripple walls, falling unreinforced masonry chimneys, and dislocation of structures from their foundations. Two-story homes with living space over garages are particularly vulnerable to damage. Similarly, multi-family, wood-framed buildings may have living areas above parking areas, supported only by posts. The “soft” first story may also be constructed of concrete masonry unit bearing walls. These designs offer little resistance to lateral seismic forces and buildings with this design could be severely damaged during a seismic event unless they are reinforced.

Residences in certain area of Calistoga are also susceptible to damage from natural events such as flooding and wildfires. The Public Safety Element of the General Plan contains policies and programs to minimize damage from these threats.

Housing Occupancy

According to the U.S. Census, 231 of the City’s 2,355 housing units were vacant in 2019, for a vacancy rate of 9.8 percent, which is slightly higher than the vacancy rate of 8.2 percent in 2010. There were relatively significant increases in vacancies in the “for rent”, “for sale”, and “other vacant” categories. Vacant units that are currently on the market and categorized as for rent or for sale make up 34.6 percent of all vacant units.

Of the vacant units, the most common type of vacancy is “for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use” (45.9 percent), which is consistent with the trend of the purchase of Calistoga homes as second homes. Vacant units classified as “for seasonal, recreational or occasional use” are those that are held for short-term periods of use throughout the year. Accordingly, vacation rentals and short-term rentals like AirBnB are likely to fall in this

category. The City is within easy driving distance from the San Francisco Bay Area and offers an affordable means of owning a weekend home in the Napa Valley.

The reasons for the relatively significant increase in the “other vacant” category are more difficult to identify. A housing unit is classified as “other vacant” when it does not fit into any other year-round vacant category. The Census Bureau classifies units as “other vacant” if they are vacant due to foreclosure, personal/family reasons, legal proceedings, repairs/renovations, abandonment, preparation for being rented or sold, or vacant for an extended absence for reasons such as a work assignment, military duty, or incarceration. In a region with a thriving economy and housing market like the Bay Area, units being renovated/repared and prepared for rental or sale are likely to represent a large portion of the “other vacant” category.

TABLE 4-16 VACANCY STATUS, 2010 & 2019

Vacant units	2010	2019
For rent	13	44
For sale	0	37
Rented or sold, not occupied	0	0
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	129	106
For migrant workers	0	0
Other vacant	0	45

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2006-2010, 2015-2019)

Housing Tenure

Housing tenure - whether a household owns or rents their home – can be affected by many factors, such as housing cost, housing type (single-family versus multi-family), housing availability, household income, job availability, and consumer preference. The number of residents who own their homes compared to those who rent their homes can help identify the level of housing insecurity – ability for individuals to stay in their homes – in a city and region. Generally, renters may be displaced more quickly if prices increase.

In 2019, 60.8 percent of the City’s housing units were owner-occupied, an ownership level that was lower than the county as a whole (64.2 percent), but higher than the state (54.8 percent). The share of owner-occupied units increased between 2010 and 2019. Renters tend to be younger in age and are disproportionately people of color. The age of residents who rent or own their home can also signal the housing challenges a community is experiencing. Younger households tend to rent and may struggle to buy a first home in the Bay Area due to high housing costs. At the same time, senior homeowners seeking to downsize may have limited options in an expensive housing market.

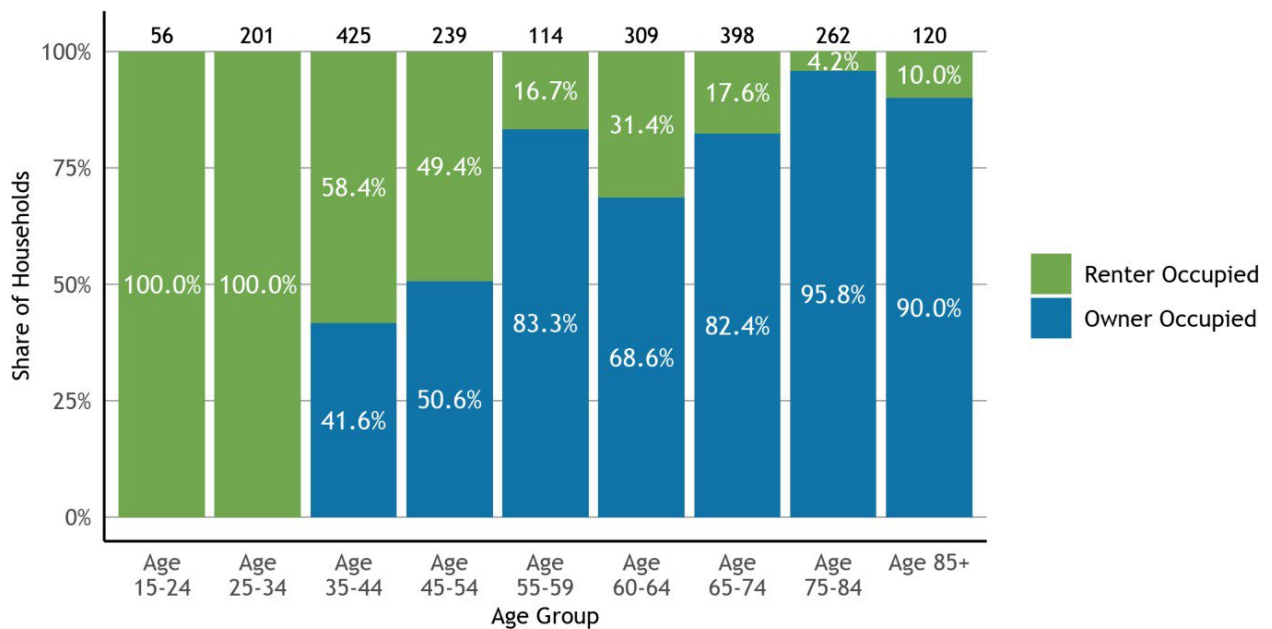
Homeownership rates often vary considerably across race and ethnicity. Although the Non-Hispanic White population accounts for 60.4 percent of the population, 92.6 percent of owner-occupied units are inhabited by this demographic. In Calistoga, homeownership rates were 0.0 percent for Asian households, 17.3 percent for Latinx households, and 68.6 percent for White households. Refer to [Table 4-17](#), [Figure 4-7](#), and [Figure 4-8](#) for additional details on housing tenure characteristics.

TABLE 4-1217 HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE

	2000		2010		2019	
	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
State of California	56.9%	43.1%	55.9%	44.1%	54.8%	45.2%
Napa County Total	65.1%	34.9%	62.6%	37.4%	64.2%	35.8%
American Canyon	85.9%	14.1%	78.5%	21.5%	77.5%	22.5%
Calistoga	59.7%	40.3%	57.8%	42.2%	60.8%	39.2%
Napa	60.6%	39.4%	57.3%	42.7%	58.3%	41.7%
St. Helena	56.0%	44.0%	55.4%	44.6%	58.8%	41.2%
Yountville	71.9%	28.1%	65.5%	34.5%	63.0%	37.0%

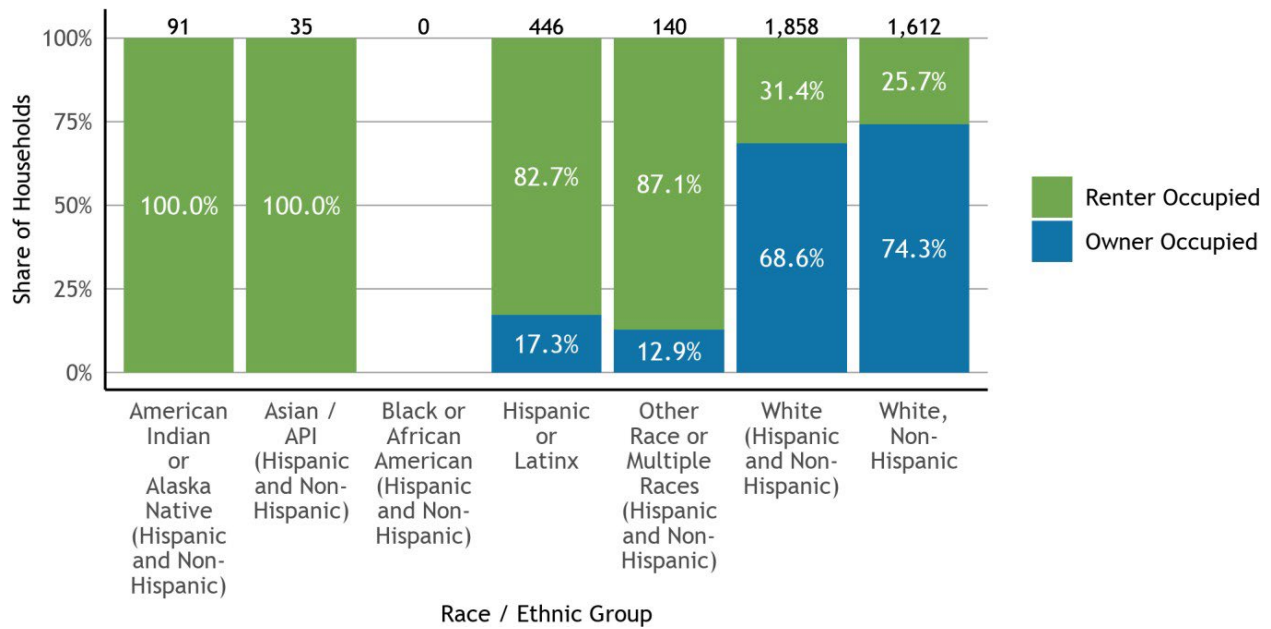
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2006-2010, 2015-2019)

FIGURE 4-7 HOUSING TENURE BY AGE



Source: ABAG/MTC Housing Element Data Package; U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Data (2015-2019)

FIGURE 4-8 HOUSING TENURE BY RACE



Source: ABAG/MTC Housing Element Data Package; U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Data (2015-2019)

Existing Housing Needs

Housing Affordability

Housing cost is generally the greatest single expense item for households. For homeowners, housing expenses consist of mortgage and interest payments, insurance, maintenance, and property taxes; some owners may also pay homeowners association dues or a special assessment fee. The housing cost burden for recent home purchasers is even greater than that of other homeowners, since the relative cost of homeownership decreases over time (i.e., long-term owner costs do not adjust to the market value of housing) and the property tax that has limited increases following the home’s purchase is adjusted upwards when the property sells.

For renter households, housing expenses generally consist of a security deposit, rent, and utilities. The cost of rent can fluctuate over the course of occupancy unless local rent controls are imposed.

Owning a home is one of the primary ways of accumulating wealth in our society, a form of wealth acquisition that is especially protected in the U.S. tax code. Homeownership stabilizes housing costs for a family and protects them from the variations that occur in rental housing. Being a homeowner is also known to increase people’s feelings of control over their lives and their sense of overall well-being. High rates of homeownership are believed to strengthen neighborhoods as well by increasing residents’ stake in the future of their communities.

Local Housing Prices and Rents

Homes in Calistoga are generally valued at similar prices as the rest of the Bay Area and command higher prices than much of California, given the City’s desirable climate; its surroundings of vineyards, world-class wineries,

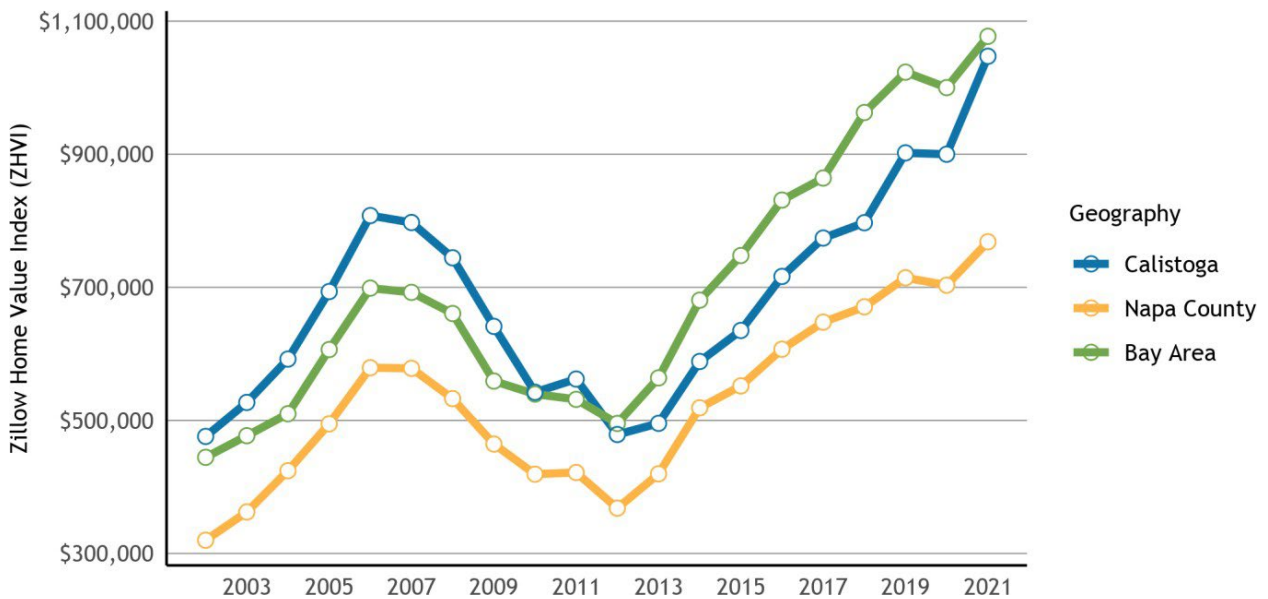
wooded hillsides, and the Napa River; its proximity to the San Francisco Bay Area and a full range of services in nearby communities; and its historic small-town character.

Local housing prices increased dramatically between 2000 and 2007, from a median sales price of \$242,000 to \$810,000. The collapse in the housing market that began in early 2008 and the subsequent financial crisis was accompanied by equally dramatic reductions in housing prices from \$641,267 in 2008 to 495,581 in 2012. An increase in foreclosures resulted in a tight credit market and wary consumers. There were 25 houses in some state of foreclosure in Calistoga in April 2010⁵. While housing was more affordable than it had been in years, qualifying for a mortgage was very challenging.

Housing prices have since recovered and increased substantially, rising by 35.3 percent over the last five years. Figure 4-9 and

Table 4-17 show the typical price of homes sales in Calistoga between 2001 and 2020. The typical home value in December 2020 was \$1,047,222 per data from Zillow. Over half of the homes in Calistoga were valued at less than \$250,000 or between \$500,000 - \$750,000. Housing prices in Calistoga have consistently been approximately \$155,000 more expensive than Napa County averages and less expensive than typical Bay Area housing prices. By comparison, the typical home value is \$768,410 in Napa County and \$1,077,230 in the Bay Area. Since 2001, the typical home value has increased 120.1 percent in Calistoga from \$475,880 to \$1,047,220. This is greater than the home value changes in Napa County, and below the change for the Bay Area. Despite the high cost of purchasing a home in Calistoga in comparison to the rest of Napa County, the median household income in the City was more than \$20,000 less than the county’s median income.

FIGURE 4-9 CALISTOGA TYPICAL HOME VALUE, 2001 – 2020



Source: Zillow, 2020. Note: Per Zillow website, the nationwide median error rate for the Zestimate for on-market homes is 2.4%, while the Zestimate for off-market homes has a median error rate of 7.49%.

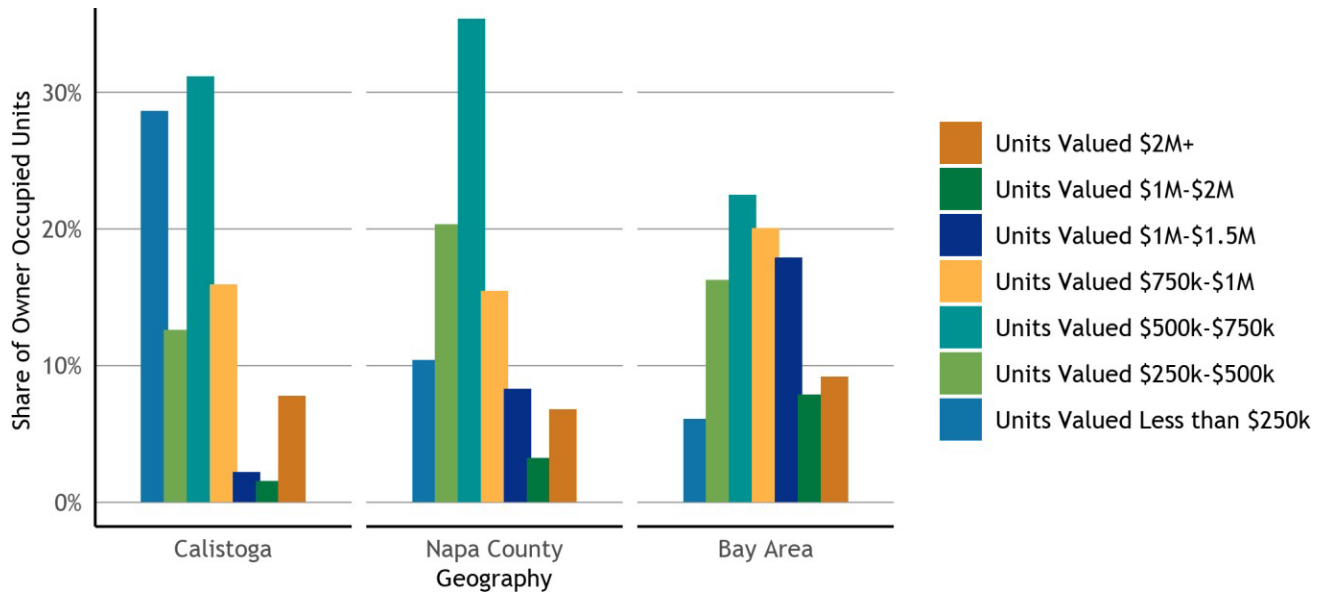
⁵ RealtyTrac at www.realtytrac.com

TABLE 4-18 TYPICAL HOME VALUES IN CALISTOGA, NAPA COUNTY, AND THE BAY AREA

Date	Calistoga	Napa County	Bay Area
Dec-2001	\$475,887	\$319,926	\$444,501
Dec-2002	\$526,958	\$362,361	\$476,973
Dec-2003	\$592,164	\$424,360	\$509,966
Dec-2004	\$693,629	\$494,860	\$606,472
Dec-2005	\$807,817	\$579,137	\$698,759
Dec-2006	\$797,347	\$578,234	\$692,417
Dec-2007	\$744,331	\$532,718	\$660,588
Dec-2008	\$641,267	\$464,487	\$559,090
Dec-2009	\$542,273	\$419,168	\$539,523
Dec-2010	\$562,125	\$421,660	\$531,581
Dec-2011	\$478,772	\$368,024	\$495,380
Dec-2012	\$495,581	\$419,674	\$563,857
Dec-2013	\$588,520	\$518,901	\$680,668
Dec-2014	\$635,140	\$551,789	\$747,763
Dec-2015	\$716,320	\$606,945	\$831,074
Dec-2016	\$774,039	\$647,680	\$864,199
Dec-2017	\$797,056	\$670,624	\$962,725
Dec-2018	\$902,057	\$714,368	\$1,023,382
Dec-2019	\$899,955	\$703,167	\$1,000,107
Dec-2020	\$1,047,222	\$768,414	\$1,077,233

Source: Zillow, 2020. Note: Per Zillow website, the nationwide median error rate for the Zestimate for on-market homes is 2.4%, while the Zestimate for off-market homes has a median error rate of 7.49%.

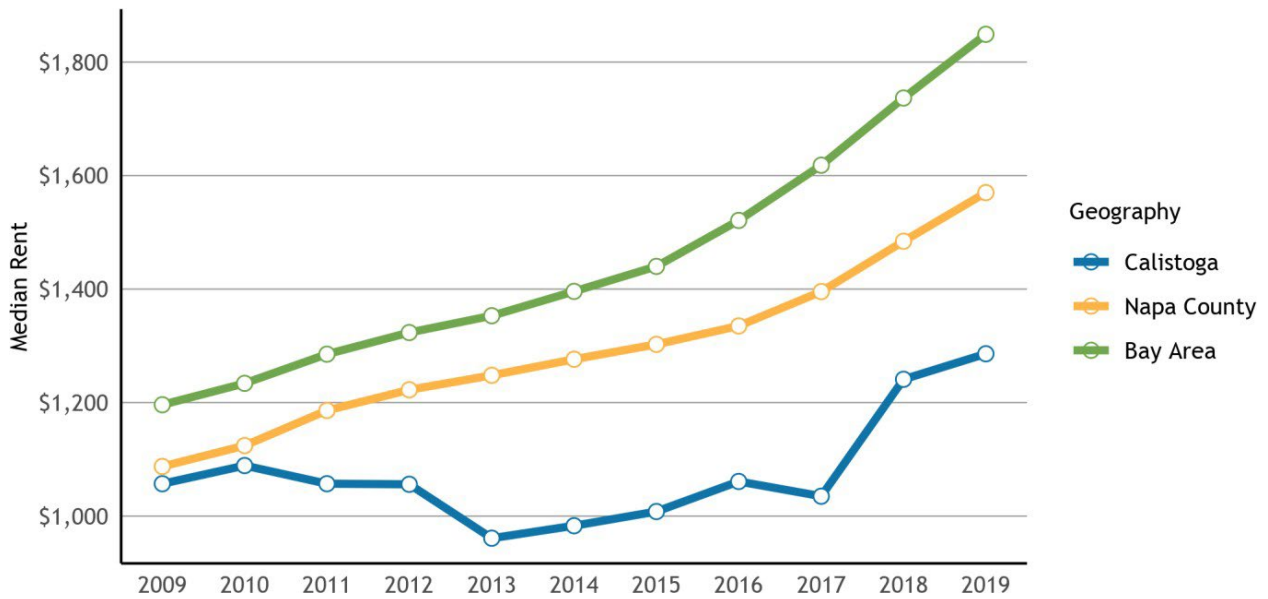
FIGURE 4-10 HOME VALUES OF OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS



Source: ABAG/MTC Data Packet; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019)

Rental prices have not risen as dramatically as housing prices though they demonstrate an upward trend. Since 2009, the median rent has increased by 21.7 percent in Calistoga from \$980 to \$1,280 per month. Rents in Calistoga have remained lower than Napa County’s median rent prices, which has increased 23.0 percent from \$1,270 to \$1,560. Rent rates in both Calistoga and Napa County have increased at a slower rate than the region, which has increased by 54 percent from \$1,200 to \$1,850 in the same time period. Many renters have been priced out, evicted or displaced, particularly communities of color. Residents finding themselves in one of these situations may have had to choose between commuting long distances to their jobs and schools or moving out of the region, and sometimes, out of the state.

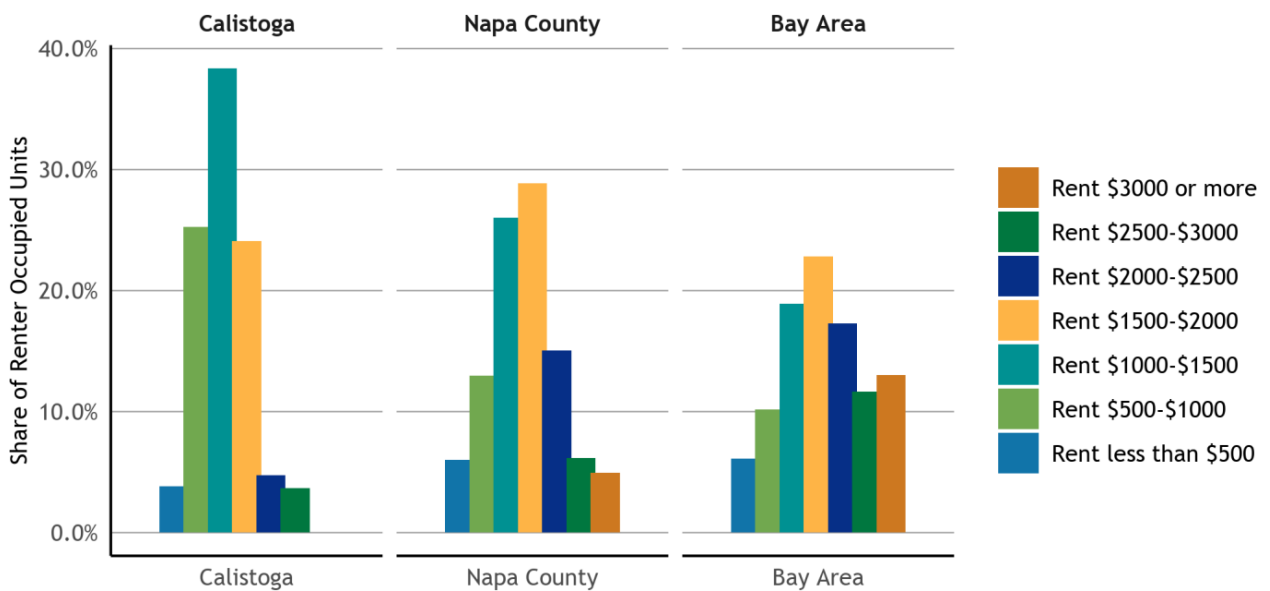
FIGURE 4-11 CALISTOGA MEDIAN RENT, 2009-2019



Source: ABAG/MTC Data Packet; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data releases, starting with 2005-2009 through 2015-2019

In Calistoga, the largest proportion of rental units (38.4 percent) were rented between \$1,000 to \$1,500 (Figure 4-12). In comparison, the largest share of rental units in Napa County and in the greater Bay Area were being rented for \$1,500 to \$2,000.

FIGURE 4-12 MONTHLY RENTS FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS



Source: ABAG/MTC Data Packet; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019)

Between 2015 and 2019, 78 housing units were issued permits in Calistoga. Half of the permits issued in Calistoga were for above moderate-income housing, 10.3 percent were for moderate-income housing, and 39.7 percent were for low- or very low-income housing (Table 4-19).

TABLE 4-1319 HOUSING PERMITTING

Income Group	Number
Above Moderate-Income Permits	39
Moderate-Income Permits	8
Low-Income Permits	8
Very Low-Income Permits	23

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

Affordability

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) establishes annual income limits in various income categories that are used in the administration of its programs. They are based on an Area Median Income (AMI) figure. Affordability limits in Calistoga are compared against Napa County's AMI.

In 2017, approximately 1,085 Calistoga households (49.8 percent) were considered “lower income” meaning they had a household income of 80 percent or less of AMI. During this period, approximately 325 households were considered “extremely low income.”

TABLE 4-20 INCOME GROUP DEFINITIONS

Income groups	Income ranges
Extremely low income	≤30% of AMI
Very low income	31 - 50% of AMI
Low income	51 - 80% of AMI
Moderate income	81 - 120 % of AMI
Above-moderate income	> 120 % of AMI

The 2021 income limits for Napa County and its jurisdictions are shown in Table 4-21. The limits are based on an AMI of \$109,200 for a four-person household.

TABLE 4-21 INCOME LIMITS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 2021

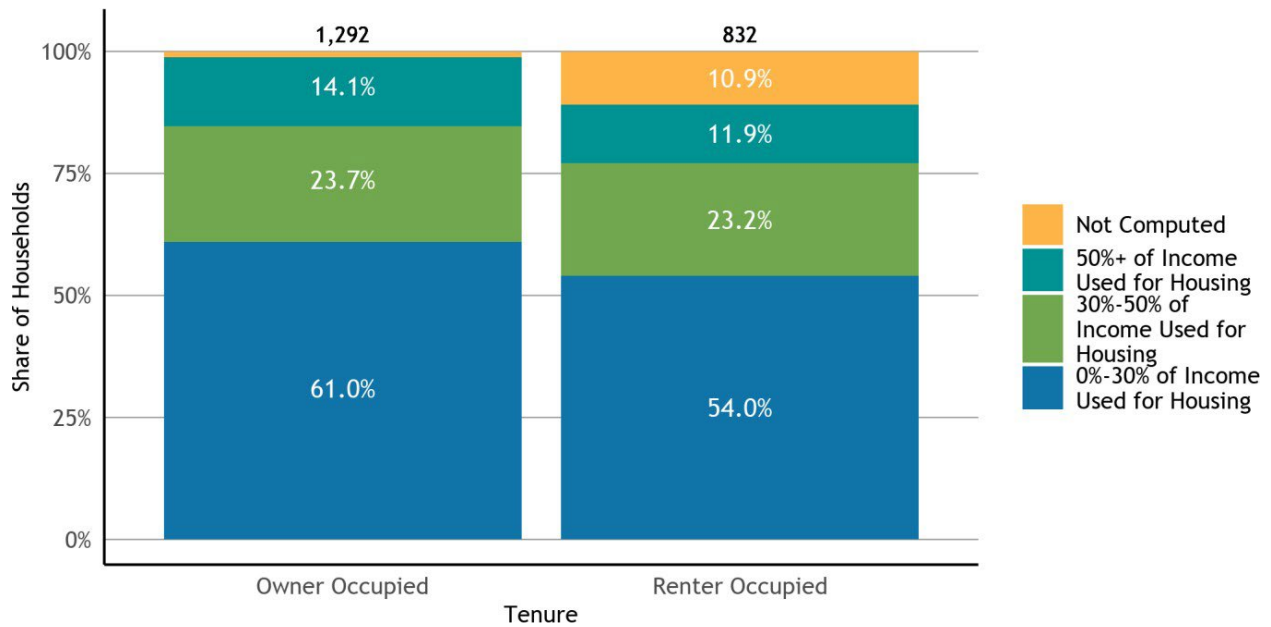
Family Size	Extremely Low Income (<30%)	Very Low Income (50%)	Low Income (80%)	Median Income (100%)	Moderate Income (120%)
1	23,900	39,800	63,050	76,450	91,750
2	27,300	45,500	72,050	87,350	104,850
3	30,700	51,200	81,050	98,300	117,950
4	34,100	56,850	90,050	109,200	131,050
5	36,850	61,400	97,300	117,950	141,550
6	39,600	65,950	104,500	126,650	152,000

California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), 2021

Higher-income households may choose to spend greater portions of their income for housing expenses. However, many low-income households must involuntarily spend a large share of their income on housing. The State of California considers a lower-income household that pays more than 30 percent of its income for housing (rent or mortgage payment plus utilities) to be “cost-burdened”. Households that spend 50 percent or more of their income are considered “severely cost burdened”. Low-income residents are the most impacted by high housing costs and experience the highest rates of cost burden. Spending such large portions of their income on housing puts low-income households at higher risk of displacement, eviction, or homelessness.

Renters are often more cost burdened than owners. While the housing market has resulted in home prices increasing dramatically, homeowners often have mortgages with fixed rates, whereas renters are more likely to be impacted by market increases. However, when looking at the cost burden across tenure in Calistoga, a higher percentage of owner-occupied units cost burdened or severely cost burdened than renters. This discrepancy with typical trends may be because the cost burden for approximately 11 percent of renter-occupied units was not computed (Figure 4-13).

FIGURE 4-13 COST BURDEN BY TENURE



Source: ABAG/MTC Data Packet; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019)

In Calistoga, 281 residents or 12.6 percent of households spend 50 percent or more of their income on housing, while 499 residents or 28.7 percent spend 30 to 50 percent of their income on housing. In total, 780 households are considered either cost-burdened or extremely cost burdened in Calistoga. However, these rates vary greatly across income categories with lower-income households tending to be more cost burdened than higher income groups (see Figure 4-14).

As discussed earlier, many of the jobs in Calistoga have salaries within the low-income range. These include jobs in the service sector, such as restaurant staff, room cleaners, and groundskeepers; in the retail sector, such as sales clerks; and professional jobs such as teachers and firefighters. In many cases, even the combined wages of two workers result in a lower-income household.

When cost-burdened seniors are no longer able to make house payments or pay rents, displacement from their homes can occur, putting further stress on the local rental market or forcing residents out of the community they call home. Understanding how seniors might be cost-burdened is of particular importance due to their special housing needs, particularly for low-income seniors. 34.8 percent of seniors making less than 30 percent of AMI are spending the majority of their income on housing. For seniors making more than 100 percent of AMI, 85 percent are not cost-burdened and spend less than 30 percent of their income on housing.

Overpayment

Overpayment is defined as paying more than 30 percent of a household income for housing costs, such as rent or mortgage and other related costs.

The Census’ American Community Survey has its highest datapoint cutoff for cross-tab calculations of overpayment and tenure at \$75,000, below the lower-income limit in Napa County of \$90,050. There are 476 renter households with a household income below \$75,000, 194 of which (41 percent) are spending 30 percent

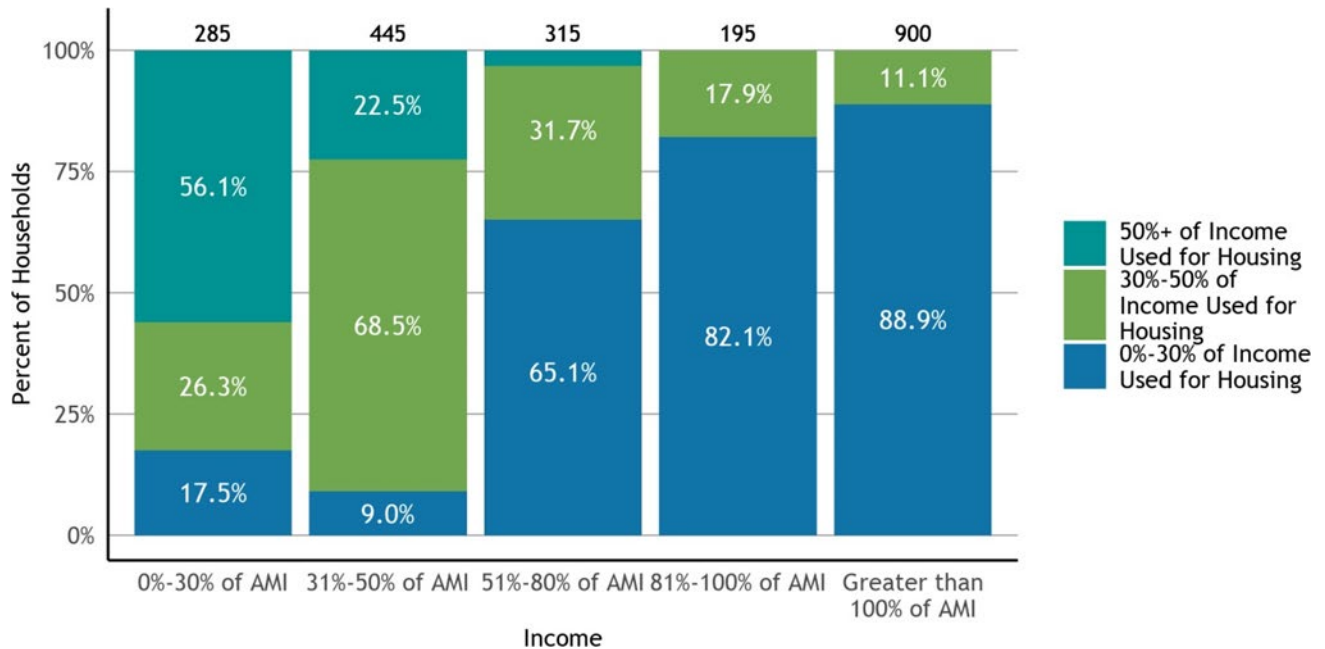
or more of their household income on housing. Only 50 of the 291 (17 percent) renter households with a household income of \$75,000 or more spend 30 percent or more of their household income on housing costs. Of the 1,276 homeownership households with a household income below \$75,000, 307 (24 percent) spend more than 30 percent or more of their household income on housing costs. Of the 701 homeownership households with a household income of \$75,000 or above, 128 (18 percent) spend 30 percent or more of their household income on housing costs.

TABLE 4-22 NUMBER OF LOWER-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS OVERPAYING BY TENURE

Household Income*	Renters	Owners	Total
Below \$75,000	476	1,276	1,752
Paying 30% or More of Household Income on Housing	194	307	501
\$75,000 or Above	291	701	992
Paying 30% or More of Household Income on Housing	50	128	178

***DATA FROM U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, 2017-2021 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY 5-YEAR ESTIMATES (TABLE ACSST5Y2021). THE LOWER INCOME LIMIT IN NAPA COUNTY IS \$90,050. HOWEVER, THE DATA THRESHOLD IS CAPPED AT \$75,000. FIGURE**

4-14 COST BURDEN BY INCOME LIMIT



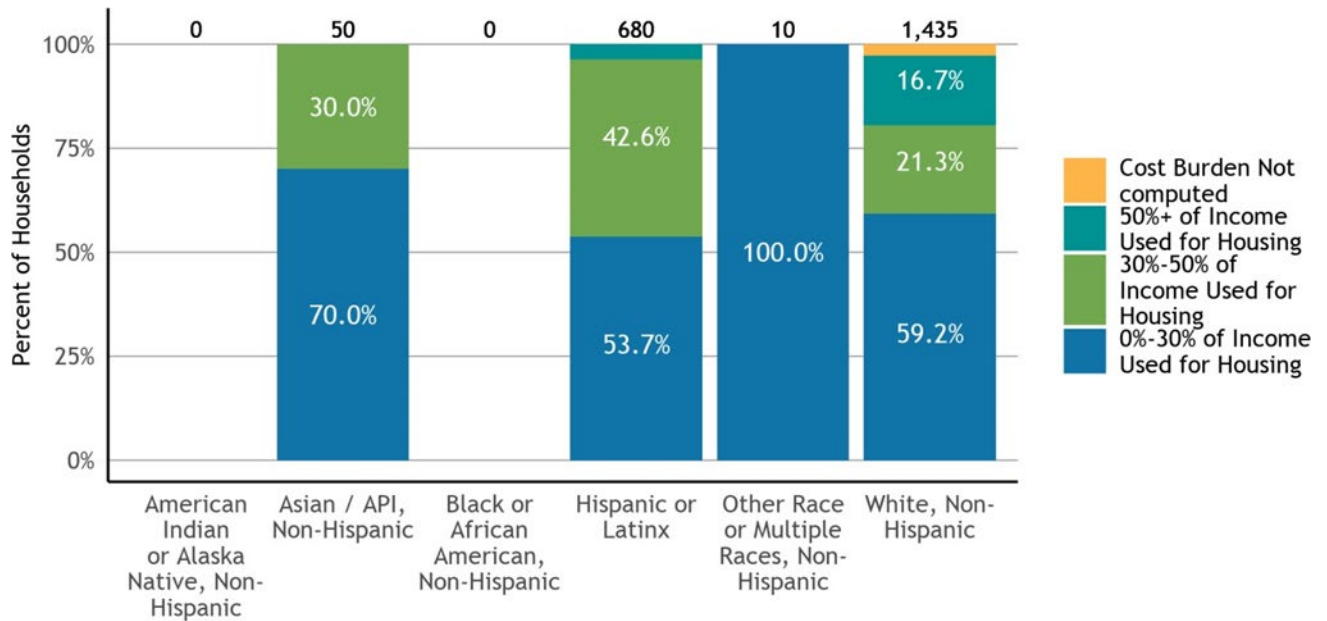
Source: ABAG/MTC Data Packet; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

People of color are more likely to experience poverty and financial instability as a result of federal and local housing policies that have historically excluded them from the same opportunities extended to white residents.

As a result, they often pay a greater percentage of their income on housing, and in turn, are at a greater risk of housing insecurity.

Hispanic or Latinx residents are the most cost burdened with 42.6 percent spending 30 to 50 percent of their income on housing, and Non-Hispanic White residents are the most severely cost burdened with 16.7 percent spending more than 50 percent of their income on housing (Figure 4-15).

FIGURE 4-15 COST BURDEN BY RACE

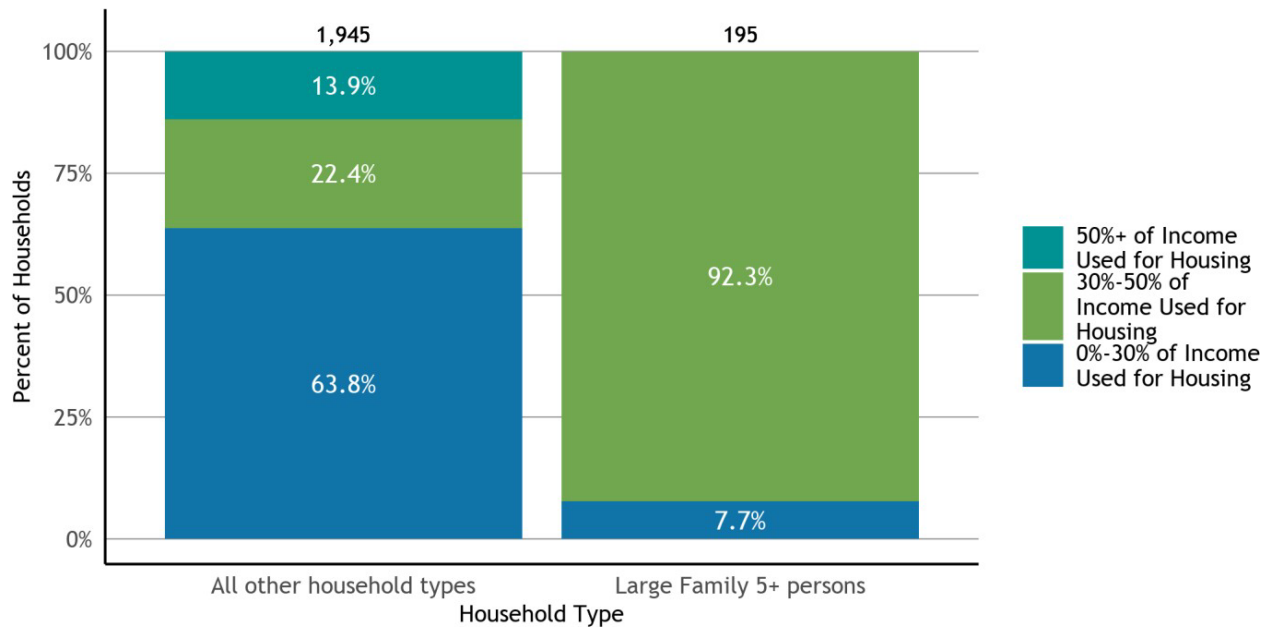


Source: ABAG/MTC Data Packet; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

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

In Calistoga, 92.3 percent of large family households experience a cost burden of 30 to 50 percent. Approximately 22.4 percent of all other households have a cost burden of 30 to 50 percent, with 13.9 percent of households spending more than 50 percent of their income on housing (Figure 4-16).

FIGURE 4-16 COST BURDEN BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE



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

Existing Restricted Affordable Housing (At-Risk Housing)

In addition to housing that is affordable to lower- and moderate-income households by virtue of characteristics such as amenities, location, condition and age, there are 203 units within the City whose long-term affordability to these households is assured through deed restrictions and other agreements (Table 4-21). Several of the restricted ownership units were also targeted to first-time homebuyers.

Affordable units that are considered at-risk for converting into market rate homes are units that are determined to have either “very-high” or “high” risk levels. Using California Housing Partnership (CHP)’s categories for risk level, the restricted affordable units were evaluated and assigned to the following groups:

- Very-High Risk – Affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate within the next year that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a stable non-profit, mission-driven developer/owner.
- High Risk – Affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in the next 1-5 years that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a stable non-profit, mission-driven developer/owner.
- Moderate Risk – Affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in the next 5-10 years that do not have a known overlapping subsidy that would extend affordability and are not owned by a stable non-profit, mission-driven developer/owner.
- Low Risk – Affordable homes that are at-risk of converting to market rate in more than 10 years and/or are owned by a stable mission-driven non-profit developer/owner.

The affordable units in Palisades Subdivision, Emerald Oaks Subdivision, and Silverado Place have a moderate risk ranking because although their affordability will expire upon sale, it is unlikely that the current owners will

sell their units in the near future. Given that these units are not rental units and the high costs of housing in Calistoga, there is little incentive for the owners to sell and purchase a different unit in the City. In the event that these units are listed for sale, the City will work with the Housing Land Trust of Sonoma County to immediately try to turn these units into housing land trust homes. The City also plans to provide \$10,000-50,000 from the Affordable Housing Fund to ensure their conversion to land trust housing.

While there is an immense need to produce new affordable housing units, ensuring that the existing affordable housing stock remains affordable is equally important. Additionally, it is typically faster and less expensive to preserve currently affordable units that are at risk of converting to market-rate than it is to build new affordable housing. The replacement cost for affordable units is approximately \$150-200 per square feet. In comparison, the preservation cost is estimated at 50 percent of the new construction cost per square feet.

The City has facilitated the development of affordable housing in the past by negotiating development agreements that required the construction of workforce housing restricted to occupancy by low- and moderate-income households, such as for the Solage Spa and Resort project.

TABLE 4-23 DEED-RESTRICTED AFFORDABLE HOUSING UNITS (AS OF 2021)

Project	Year	Tenure	Location(s)	Units	Income Group(s)	Funding Source	Managing Entity	Expiration Date	Risk
Palisades Subdivision	1992	Owner	Various	17	Moderate	City/Developer	N/A (ownership)	2023 or upon sale	Moderate
La Pradera Apartments	1994	Rental	38 Brannan	48	Very Low: 21 Low: 27	LIHTC; HCD	Bridge Housing	2048	Low
Emerald Oaks Subdivision	1994	Owner	1807 Aurora 1809 Aurora	2	Moderate	City/Developer	N/A (ownership)	Upon sale	Moderate
Silverado Place	1994	Owner	1722 Falleri	1	Moderate	City requirement	N/A (ownership)	Upon sale	Moderate
Embrace Calistoga (Luxe Calistoga/Garnett Creek)	2001	Rental	1139 Lincoln	4	Very Low	City requirement	Self-managed: Embrace Calistoga	Perpetuity	Low
Saratoga Manor II	2005	Owner	Between Lake & Oak	17	Low	City/Developer	N/A (ownership)	2059	Low
Lakewood I	2007	Rental	1809 Lake	8	Very low	City	Crown Real Property Management	2047	Low
Palisades Apartments	2009	Rental	40-42 Brannan	24	Very Low: 14 Low: 9 Moderate: 1	LIHTC	Burbank Housing	2064	Low
Paladini Apartments	2012	Rental	800 Washington	4	Low	City requirement	Self-managed: William Squire	None	Low

Project	Year	Tenure	Location(s)	Units	Income Group(s)	Funding Source	Managing Entity	Expiration Date	Risk
Calistoga Family Apartments	2015	Rental	1715 Washington	48	Extremely Low: 5 Very Low: 28 Low: 14 Moderate: 1	LIHTC; USDA	Winn Residential	2070	Low
Calistoga Senior Apartments	2018	Rental	611 Washington	30	Extremely Low: 3 Very Low: 5 Low: 15 Moderate: 7	LIHTC	Winn Residential	2083	Low
Calistoga Farm Worker Center	2021	Rental	3996 North Santa Helena Highway	60	Low: 60	NCHA, HCD	HCD	2075	Low
Total				287					

Source: City of Calistoga (2021)

Mobile Home Parks

Mobile homes located in the City’s four mobile home parks represent an important supply of affordable housing. In order to help preserve this affordable housing, the City created a “Mobile Home Park” Zoning District in 2007 and applied the zone to all of the parks to help protect the City's existing local mobile home parks and residences from economic forces that may result in the transition or removal of this affordable stock of housing to other uses or more conventional housing types.

Additionally, the Mobile Home Rent Stabilization Ordinance controls rent increases for mobile homes. This is particularly important in consideration of the fact that this affordable housing type is largely occupied by senior citizens and others on fixed and limited incomes.

Since 1964, the City has issued building permits for the installation of mobile homes in parks and all exterior improvements to mobile homes, including such items as stairs, lifts, decks, and carports. It also inspects one of the parks every year to identify and address code violations. The City also collects and remits the annual permit to operate fees to the state.

State law provides various protections for mobile home park residents in the event of a proposed conversion to resident ownership (Govt. Code Sections 66427.4 and 66427.5) or the closure or conversion of a park to another use (Sections 65863.7 and 65863.8). The latter sections require the entity proposing the change in use to file a report on the impact of the conversion, closure, or cessation of use upon the displaced residents, including the availability of adequate replacement housing in other mobile home parks and relocation costs. The City Council may require, as a condition of the change, that the entity take steps to mitigate any adverse impacts on the ability of displaced residents to find adequate housing in another mobile home park. The conversion of a mobile home park to another use would require the approval of a zone change by the Council following a public hearing. An amendment to the Calistoga General Plan Land Use Map would also be required if the proposed new use was inconsistent with the Medium Density Residential land use designation that applies to all of the parks.

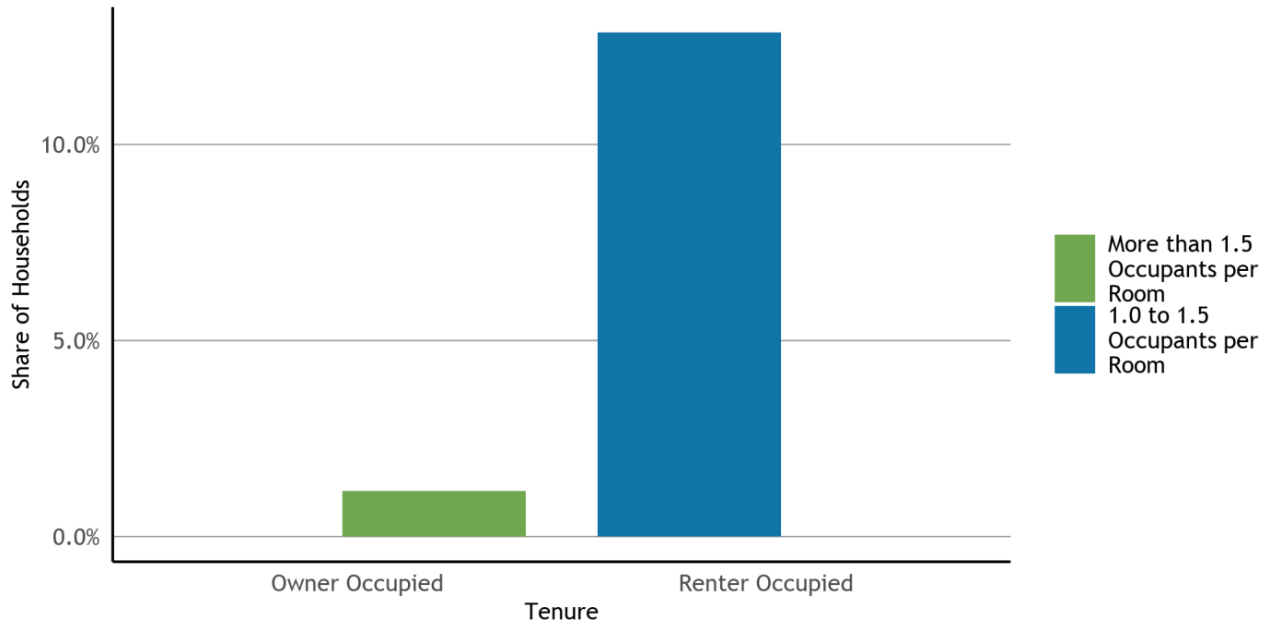
Overcrowding

Overcrowding is typically defined as a household with more than one household member per room, based on the Census Bureau’s definition of room (which excludes bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, and half-rooms). “Severe overcrowding” occurs when there are more than 1.5 occupants per room.

Overcrowding can result when there are not enough adequately sized units within a community, or when high housing costs relative to income force individuals or families to share housing. Overcrowding can be a particular problem in Calistoga during the summer and harvest season, when the community experiences an influx of seasonal farmworkers. Overcrowding can accelerate deterioration of the housing stock.

In Calistoga, no households that rent are severely overcrowded (more than 1.5 occupants per room), compared to 1.2 percent of households that own (Figure 4-17). 12.9 percent of renters experience moderate overcrowding (1 to 1.5 occupants per room), compared to 0 percent for those who own. The disproportionate impact on renter households emphasizes the need to establish priority in policies and programs to expand housing types and proactively assist in the development of affordable rental housing.

FIGURE 4-17 OVERCROWDED UNITS, 2006-2010

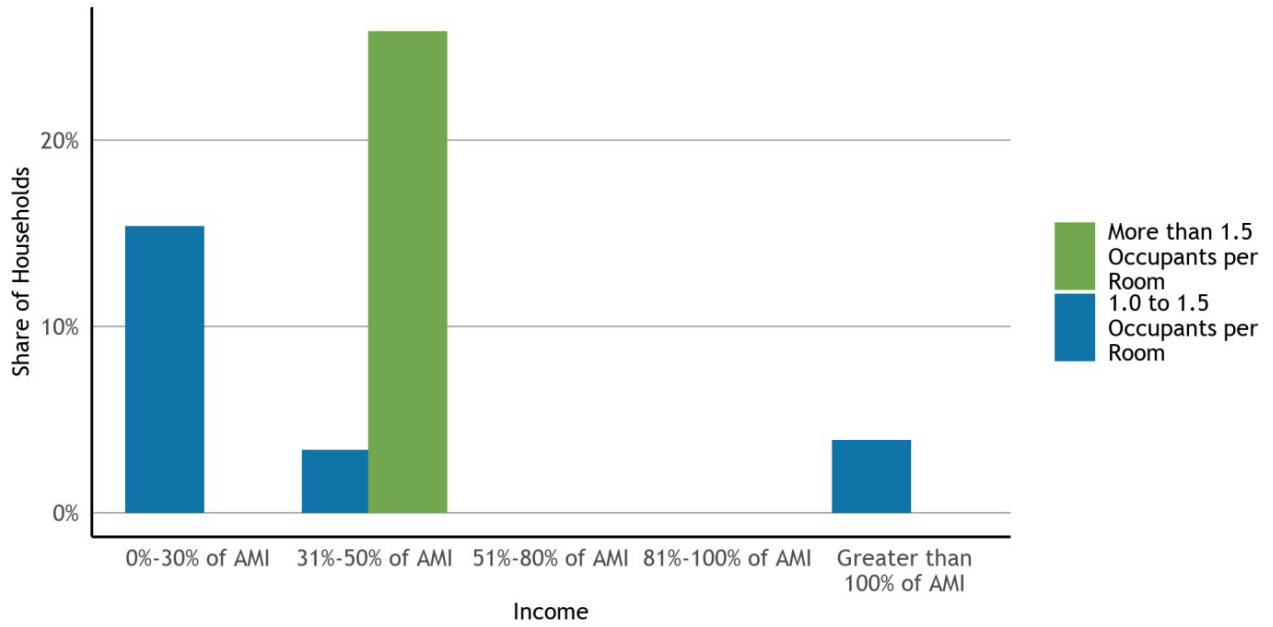


Source: ABAG/MTC Data Packet; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) ACS tabulation, 2013-2017 release

Overcrowding often disproportionately impacts low-income households. Approximately 15 percent of extremely low-income households experience overcrowding and 26 percent of very low-income households experience severe overcrowding (Figure 4-18). It is important to note that the sample size for overcrowding data is small and may have a high margin of error.

Actions and Policies under Goals H-2 and H-3 reflect the City’s need to protect and maintain the affordability of affordable housing units. These actions focus on the Calistoga’s existing housing needs and addresses how the City can seek funding for affordable housing and provide incentives for the development of affordable housing.

FIGURE 4-18 OVERCROWDING BY INCOME LEVEL AND SEVERITY



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

SPECIAL HOUSING NEEDS

State law requires the Housing Element to assess concerns related to the housing needs of special needs population groups, including persons with disabilities, seniors, farmworkers, and large families. Subsequent sections of the Housing Element explain how Calistoga will work to address the specific needs outlined here. The special needs housing assessment works in conjunction with the Assessment of Fair Housing and provides specific policies for each special needs group identified below.

People with Disabilities

The U.S. Census defines disabilities based on the following criteria.

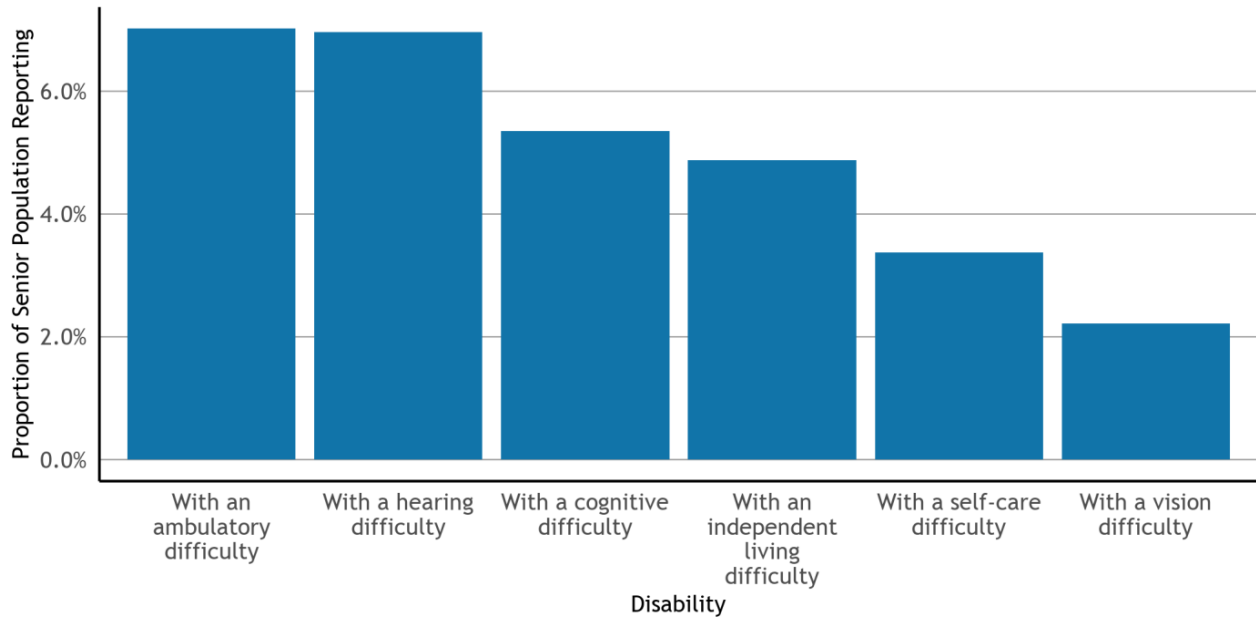
- Sensory disabilities include blindness, deafness, or severe hearing or vision impairments.
- A physical disability is a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying.
- A mental disability is a physical, mental or emotional condition that makes it difficult to learn, remember, or concentrate.
- A self-care disability is a physical, mental or emotional condition that makes it difficult to dress, bathe, or get around inside the home.
- A go-outside-home disability is a physical, mental or emotional condition that makes it difficult to leave the home alone to shop or go to the doctor's office.
- An employment disability is a physical, mental or emotional condition that makes it difficult to work at a job or business.

People with disabilities face additional housing challenges. Encompassing a broad group of individuals living with a variety of physical, cognitive, and sensory impairments, many people with disabilities live on fixed incomes and need specialized care, yet often rely on family members for assistance due to the high cost of care. When it comes to housing, people with disabilities are not only in need of affordable housing but accessibly designed housing, which offers greater mobility and opportunity for independence. Some people with disabilities may require special housing arrangements, such as group homes, to provide adequate care and support.

Unfortunately, the need typically outweighs what is available, particularly in a housing market with such high demand. People with disabilities are at a high risk for housing insecurity, homelessness, and institutionalization, particularly when they lose aging caregivers. Figure 4-1 shows the rates at which different disabilities are present among residents of Calistoga. Overall, 16 percent of people in Calistoga have a disability.⁶

⁶ These disabilities are counted separately and are not mutually exclusive, as an individual may report more than one disability. These counts should not be summed.

FIGURE 4-19 DISABILITY BY TYPE



Source: ABAG/MTC Data Packet; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019)

State law also requires Housing Elements to examine the housing needs of people with developmental disabilities. Developmental disabilities are defined as severe, chronic, and attributed to a mental or physical impairment that begins before a person turns 18 years old. This can include Down’s Syndrome, autism, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, and mild to severe mental retardation. Some people with developmental disabilities are unable to work, rely on Supplemental Security Income, and live with family members. In addition to their specific housing needs, they are at increased risk of housing insecurity after an aging parent or family member is no longer able to care for them.

According to the California Department of Developmental Services, children under the age of 18 made up 78.9 percent of the population with developmental disabilities, while adults accounted for 21.1 percent in 2020. The most common living arrangement for individuals with disabilities in Calistoga was to live in the home of a parent, family member, or guardian.

TABLE 4-24 POPULATION WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY BY RESIDENCE

Residence Type	Number
Home of Parent / Family /Guardian	20
Foster / Family Home	4
Independent /Supported Living	4
Other	0
Intermediate Care Facility	0
Community Care Facility	0

Source: California Department of Developmental Services, Consumer Count by California ZIP Code and Residence Type (2020)

Calistoga currently promotes several regional programs that support housing for individuals with disabilities, including:

- **Catholic Charities:** Provide information about housing and other services for people with chronic disabilities.
- **Buckelew Programs:** Provide information about housing programs serving young adults and adults with serious mental illness in affordable supported housing.
- **Becoming Independent:** Community-based services that assist people with developmental disabilities who live on their own.
- **Family Service of Napa Valley:** Provide information on permanent housing and support services for individuals with disabilities (including those who are experiencing homelessness) that meet specific income guidelines and needs, as well as transitional housing for adults with mental disabilities.
- **Progress Foundation:** Provide information about community-based residential treatment and supported housing program alternatives to institutional treatment for individuals with mental disabilities.
- **North Bay Housing Coalition:** Provide information on affordable housing for individuals with developmental disabilities and their families.
- **Disability Services and Legal Center:** Provide information about no-cost installation of ramps, lifts, grab-bars, and other devices to assist people who are disabled or become disabled have access to their homes.

The vast majority of Calistoga’s residents with disabilities live in a family household, with a few others living in a family home or supported living environment. The large number of residents with disabilities living in a family home, and the diverse services offered in Calistoga and Napa County broadly, provide substantial support for individuals with disabilities, including developmental disabilities. People with development disabilities are often faced with financial hardships when searching for stable, long-term, and independent housing due to low income and limited financial assistance. Strategies for addressing the housing needs of people with disabilities include affordable units in large group home settings and supervised care facilities. Residential care facilities are allowed in all of Calistoga’s residential zoning districts. Encouraging housing providers to set aside a portion of new affordable housing units for persons with disabilities would also help address this need.

TABLE 4-25 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

6 th Cycle Policies/Actions Carried Over or Minor Modifications from the 5 th Cycle Housing Element	New 6 th Cycle Policies/Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy P4.1-1 Provide incentives to projects providing housing for special-needs population groups. • Policy P4.1-2 Provide information on local services and housing resources to special-needs population groups. • Policy P4.1-3 Collaborate with Napa County and non-profit organizations to promote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A2.1-3 - Continuously identify properties for purchase that would be well-suited to the construction of affordable and/or special-needs housing. • A4.2-1 - Amend Zoning Code to include housing for special-needs populations, particularly farmworkers and female householders with

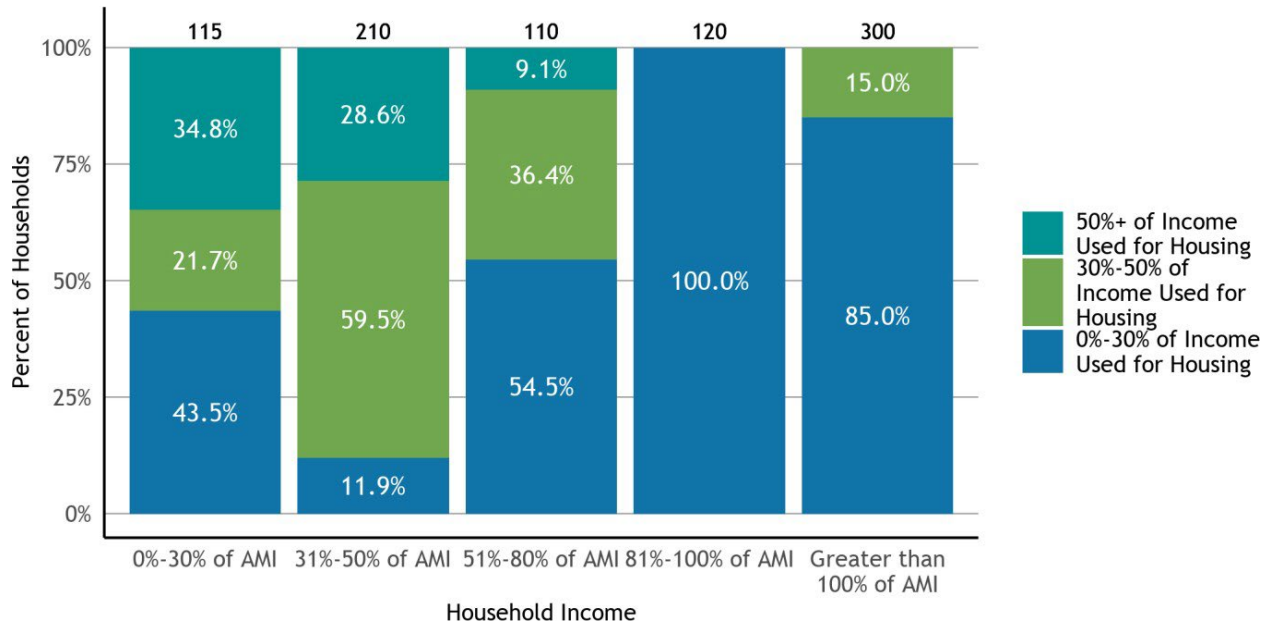
<p>housing for special-needs population groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy P4.1-4 Improve disabled accessibility to existing residences and promote universal design in new residences. • Policy P4.2-1 Provide local funding to support housing for special-needs population groups. • Policy P4.3-1 Use state and federal funding assistance, to the extent these subsidies are available and appropriate to Calistoga, to assist special-needs population groups in need of affordable housing and developers interested in constructing such housing. 	<p>children, as eligible for revenue from the City’s Affordable Housing Fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A4.2-2 - Use loan repayments from the CDBG account to fund programs and projects that benefit special-needs population groups, particularly farmworkers and female householders with children. • A4.3-2 - Conduct updates of the Housing Resources page on the City’s website that provides information on resources for special-needs population groups
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Seniors

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

When cost-burdened seniors are no longer able to make house payments or pay rents, displacement from their homes can occur, putting further stress on the local rental market or forcing residents out of the community they call home. Understanding how seniors might be cost-burdened is of particular importance due to their special housing needs, particularly for low-income seniors. 34.8 percent of seniors making less than 30 percent of AMI are spending the majority of their income on housing. For seniors making more than 100 percent of AMI, 85.0 percent are not cost-burdened and spend less than 30 percent of their income on housing (4-20).

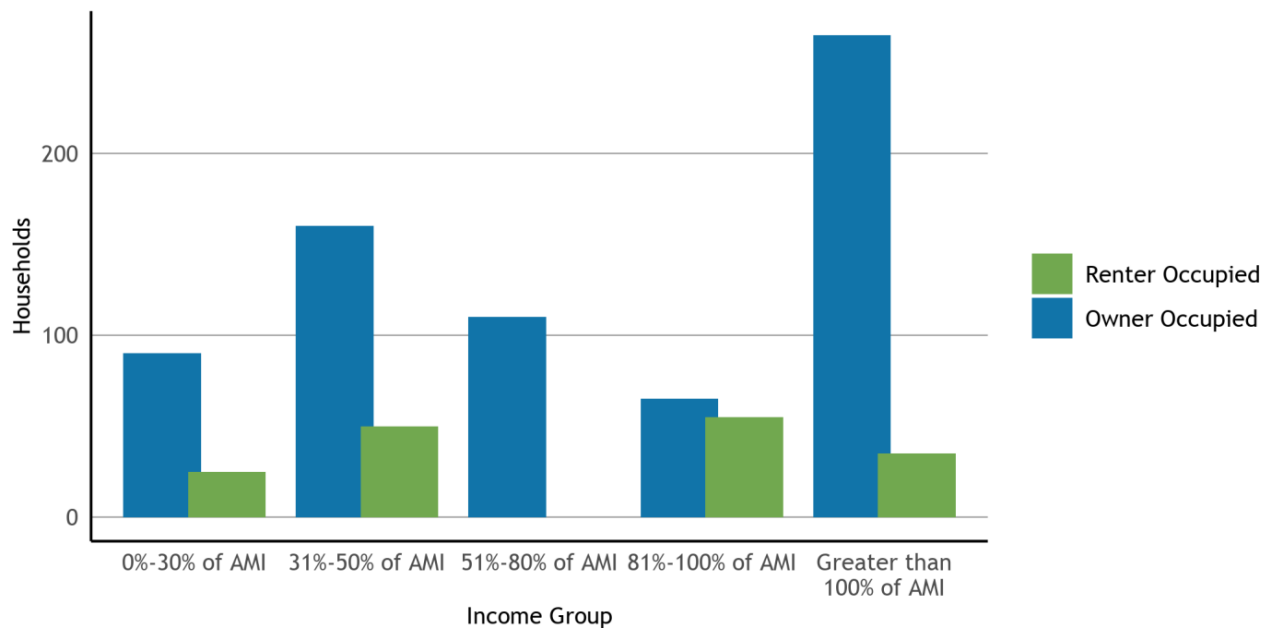
FIGURE 4-20 COST-BURDENED SENIOR HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME LEVEL



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

Seniors who rent may be at even greater risk for housing challenges than those who own, due to income differences between these groups. The largest proportion of senior households who rent make 81 to 100 percent of AMI, while the largest proportion of senior households who are homeowners make more than 100 percent of AMI.

FIGURE 4-21 SENIOR HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME AND TENURE



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

Some elderly homeowners are not physically or financially able to maintain their homes. While younger homeowners can usually perform routine home repairs themselves, elderly homeowners are often too frail to do so and must rely on others for assistance. They may also not be able to afford modifications that are needed to ensure their safety and improve their mobility, such as grab bars and ramps.

Seniors with low incomes have particular difficulty affording housing, especially in a market with high house prices and rents, as in Calistoga.

Residents with fixed incomes (with limited annual increases), such as Social Security and pensions based on changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), can find it difficult to afford to pay increases in mobile home park space rent, especially when the rent increases exceed the Social Security cost of living increases or change in CPI.

There are several senior housing developments in Calistoga, including Cedars Care Home (10 units) and Calistoga Senior Apartments (30 units). In addition, there are four mobile home parks in the City: Calistoga Springs, Chateau Calistoga, Rancho de Calistoga, and Fairway Manor, which house much of the City’s senior population. The mobile home parks are a valuable housing resource that the City has worked to maintain the affordability of through the Mobile Home Rent Stabilization Ordinance.

There are also several senior services available to support seniors beyond housing. Calistoga administers two senior programs, Encore! and Lunch and Learn.⁷ Near Calistoga is the Rianda House Senior Activity Center in St. Helena, which is reachable via public transit. In addition, UpValley Family Centers provides senior services.

TABLE 4-26 SENIORS POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

6th Cycle Policies/Actions Carried Over or Minor Modifications from the 5th Cycle Housing Element	New 6th Cycle Policies/Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action A4.1-1 Approve residential density bonuses and incentives consistent with the provisions of State law for senior housing projects and any other special needs focused housing proposed. • Policy P6.1-3 Ensure that parking requirements for senior housing are the minimum necessary to provide adequate parking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A2.1-3 - Continuously identify properties for purchase that would be well-suited to the construction of affordable and/or special-needs housing. • A4.2-1 - Amend Zoning Code to include housing for special-needs populations, particularly farmworkers and female householders with children, as eligible for revenue from the City’s Affordable Housing Fund. • A4.2-2 - Use loan repayments from the CDBG account to fund programs and projects that benefit special-needs population groups, particularly

⁷ Calistoga Adult and Senior Educational programs, available at <https://www.ci.calistoga.ca.us/city-hall/departments-services/recreation-services/adult-programs/adult-educational-programs>.

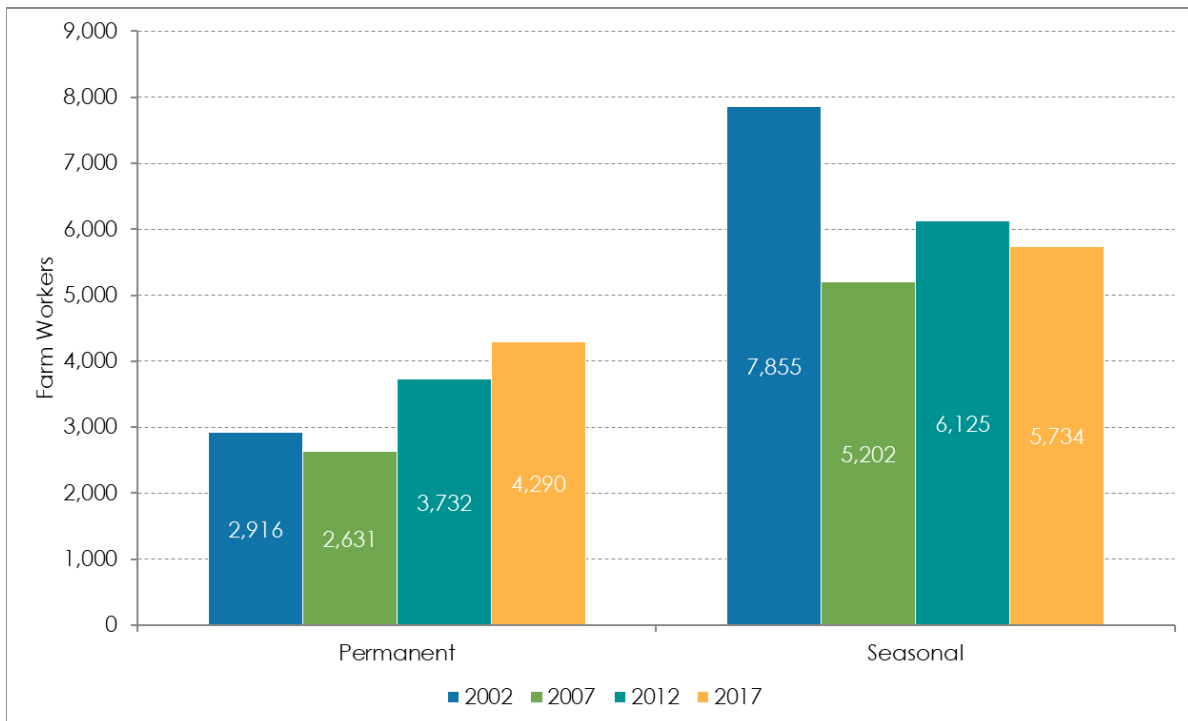
	<p>farmworkers and female householders with children. A4.3-2 - Conduct updates of the Housing Resources page on the City’s website that provides information on resources for special-needs population groups</p>
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Farmworkers

Housing for farmworkers is a high priority in Calistoga and in Napa County. Farmworkers generally receive wages that are considerably lower than other jobs and may have temporary housing needs. Finding decent and affordable housing can be challenging, particularly in the current housing market. Farmworkers are generally defined as persons whose primary incomes are earned through agricultural labor and are commonly categorized into three groups: 1) permanent, 2) seasonal, and 3) migrant. Permanent farmworkers are typically employed year-round by the same employer. A seasonal farmworker works on average less than 150 days per year and earns at least half of their earned income from farm work. Migrant farmworkers are seasonal farmworkers who have to travel to do the farm work so that they are unable to return to their permanent residence within the same day.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Census of Farmworkers, the most recent data from 2017 shows the number of permanent farm workers in Napa County has increased since 2002, totaling 4,290, while the number of seasonal farm workers has decreased, totaling 5,734 in 2017 (Figure 4-22).

FIGURE 4-22 FARM OPERATIONS AND FARM LABOR BY COUNTY, NAPA COUNTY



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Farmworkers (2002, 2007, 2012, 2017)

In Calistoga, the migrant worker student population totaled 44 during the 2019-2020 school year and has increased by 126 percent since the 2016-2017 school year. The number of migrant worker students in Napa County has increased by 19.4 percent since the 2016-2017 school year. This is indicative that there is a growing population of farmworker families in the City. While the migrant worker population is increasing in Calistoga and the county, the migrant worker population in the greater Bay Area has been declining over the same time period.

TABLE 4-27 MIGRANT WORKER STUDENT POPULATION

Academic Year	Calistoga	Napa County	Bay Area
2016-17	50	903	4630
2017-18	47	1173	4607
2018-19	44	1090	4075
2019-20	113	1078	3976

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

Farmworker Employment and Income

There are fewer truly migrant farmworkers, who follow the crops and do not have a permanent place of residence at all. More common is the trend of residing permanently in adjacent counties or in the Central Valley, and either commuting to work in Napa County on a daily basis or residing in temporary accommodations within the county during peak season and returning to the permanent place of residence following the completion of the harvest. The shortage of housing affordable to moderate-, low-, very low-, and extremely low-income households makes it difficult for farmworkers to live in Napa County, prompting many to commute to their jobs from less expensive areas in neighboring counties or in the Central Valley

Farmworker Housing Types and Costs

As a result of the current immigration situation and increased demand for year-round farm labor, an increasing number of farmworkers are choosing to reside in Napa County on a permanent or semi-permanent basis. This not only increases the need for local, affordable farmworker housing, but introduces issues related to housing household types other than single adult men. Farmworkers are no longer merely looking for a temporary bed, but rather are in need of family housing and all the services and neighborhood amenities associated with raising families and being permanent members of the community within Napa County.

The rental market in Napa County is limited and is focused on one- and two-bedroom units, with few apartments available to larger households and therefore few locations that would support larger farmworker households with more income earners. Given the significant shortage of market-rate rental units that are affordable to households earning farmworker incomes, demand for subsidized rental housing also far exceeds supply. Farmworker households are not likely to be able to afford to buy a market-rate home in Napa County.

Farmworkers living in market-rate housing are also likely to experience overcrowding. In order for most market rate residences to be affordable on a farmworker’s income, it would be necessary for two or more families to share a house or apartment intended for single-family occupancy. A consequence of families sharing an apartment or house is that overcrowding becomes a financial necessity.

Napa County Housing Authority manages three 60-bed farmworker centers in the county, including one in Calistoga. These farmworker centers are dormitory style housing designed for single males and are nearly always at full capacity. Additional farmworker housing, particularly family farmworker housing, is a high priority for the county. Calistoga Family Apartments is an affordable housing development that was built in 2015 and was designed to accommodate family farmworker housing, but additional affordable housing is still needed.

Farmworkers are also supported by many programs coordinated through UpValley Family Centers as well as the Napa Valley Farmworker Foundation.

TABLE 4-28 FARMWORKERS POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

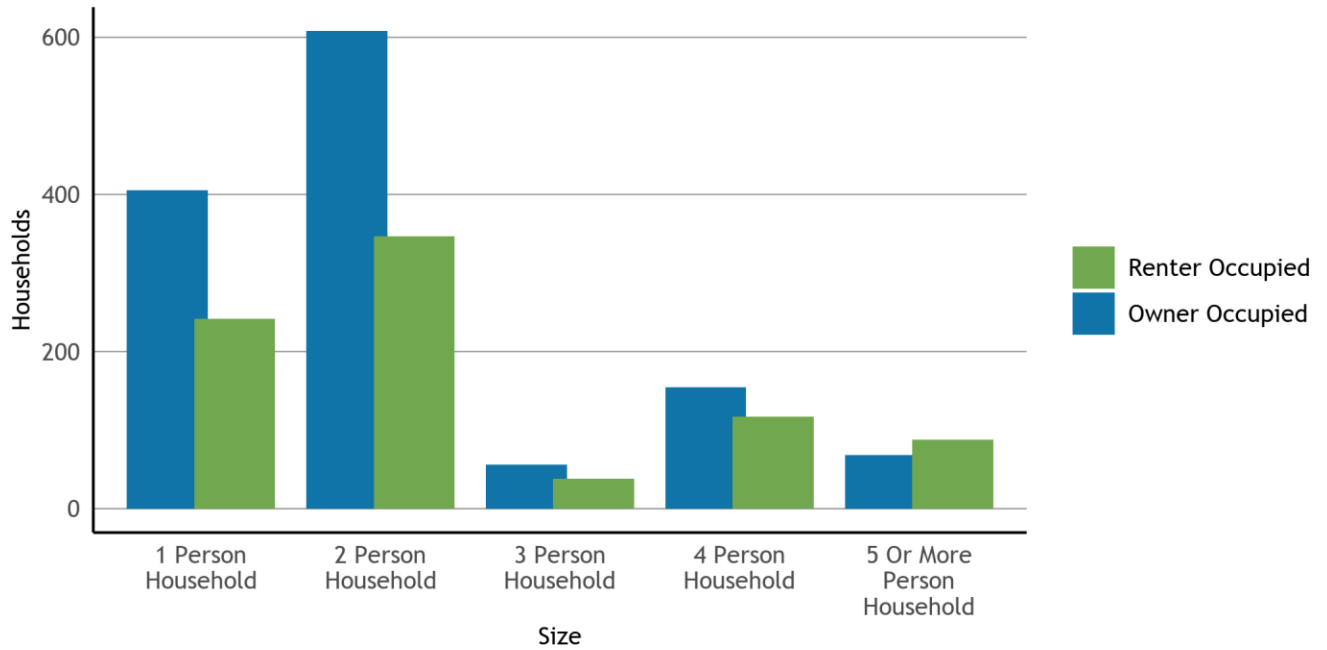
6 th Cycle Policies/Actions Carried Over or Minor Modifications from the 5 th Cycle Housing Element	New 6 th Cycle Policies/Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action A4.1-2 Collaborate with Napa County, the agricultural industry, and non-profit organizations to assess the needs, plans, and funding for developing farmworker housing to meet the needs of permanent and seasonal laborers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy P4.5-3 - Provide wrap-around services for farmworkers, including housing for farmworker families. Action A4.5-3 - Collaborate with County and local organizations such as Fair Housing Napa Valley and the UpValley Family Center to bring more bilingual/multilingual service providers to existing farmworker housing centers. Action A4.5-4 - Seek grants and funding opportunities for farmworker family housing in Calistoga.

Large Families

Large family households are defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as households comprised of five or more persons. Large families face an above-average level of difficulty in locating adequately-sized, affordable housing due to the limited supply of large units. Large families are generally served by housing units with three or more bedrooms, but very few rental projects offer three- or four-bedroom units. Even when larger units are available, the cost is higher than that of smaller units, and large families with low incomes may not be able to afford units of sufficient size, particularly in multi-family housing where the units are typically smaller.

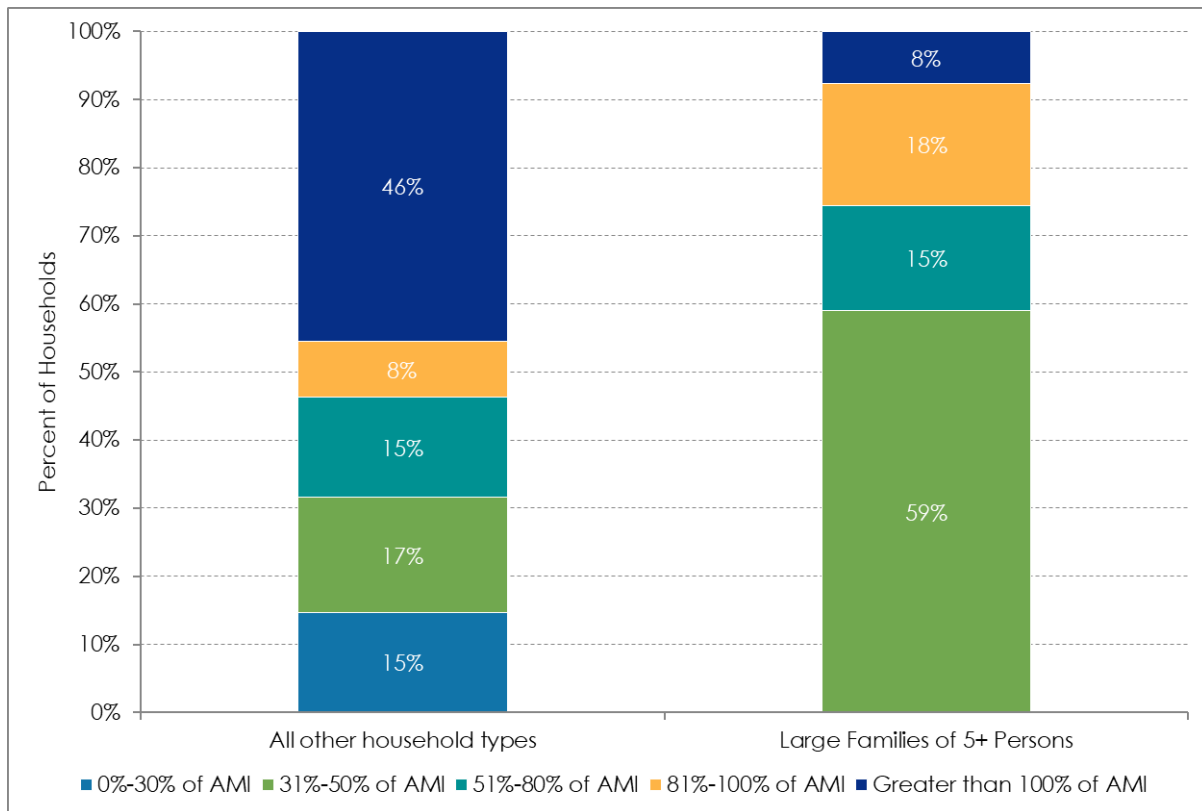
In Calistoga, for large households with five or more persons, most units (56.4 percent) are renter occupied (Figure 4-23). Larger households in Calistoga also tend to have less income than smaller households. In 2017, 59 percent of large households were very low-income, earning less than 50 percent of AMI (Figure 4-24).

FIGURE 4-23 HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY TENURE



Source: ABAG/MTC Data Packet; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019)

FIGURE 4-24 HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVEL



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

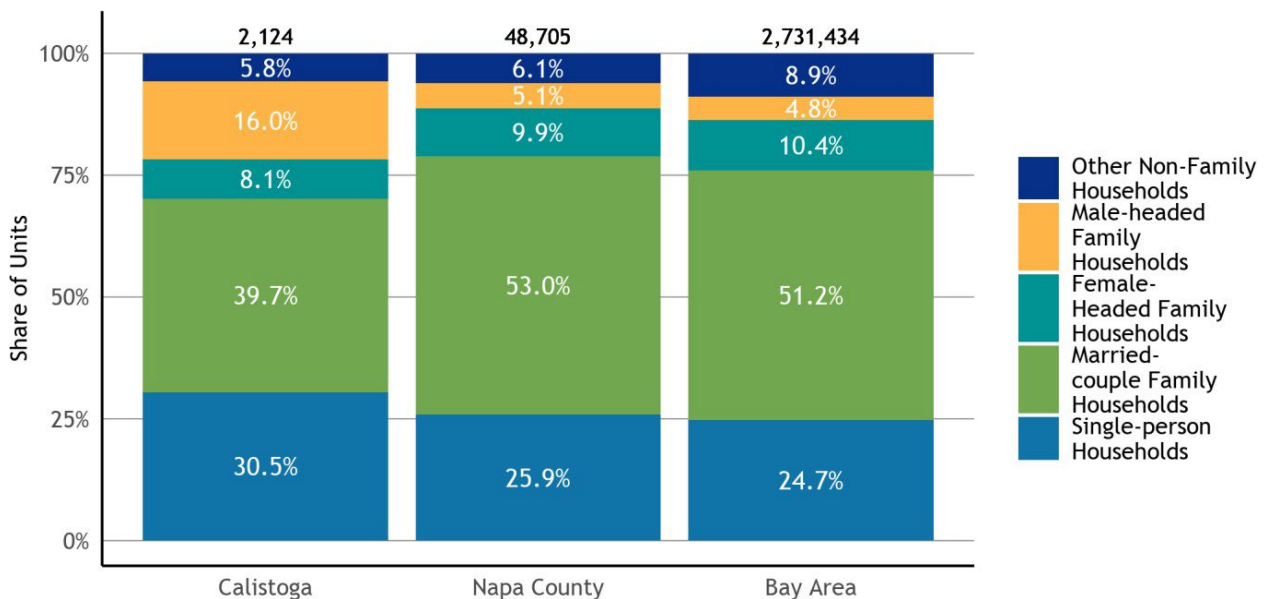
TABLE 4-29 LARGE FAMILIES POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

6 th Cycle Policies/Actions Carried Over or Minor Modifications from the 5 th Cycle Housing Element	New 6 th Cycle Policies/Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy P4.1-5 Encourage larger residential development projects to provide a range of unit sizes. • Policy P5.3-2 Encourage larger residential subdivisions to provide a range of lot sizes and designs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy P4.1-7 Encourage ADUs as an inexpensive and effective method to expand opportunities for large families. • A4.1-9 - Conduct annual public workshops with childcare operators, community-based organizations, and other groups focused on supporting female householders in addressing their needs

Families with Female Heads of Households

Single-parent households, particularly female-headed households, generally have lower incomes and higher living expenses, often making the search for affordable, decent, and safe housing more difficult. In 2019, 8.1 percent of households in Calistoga were headed by females. Female-headed households with children may face particular housing challenges, with pervasive gender inequality resulting in lower wages for women. Moreover, the added need for childcare can make finding a home that is affordable more challenging. In Calistoga, no female-headed households fall below the Federal Poverty Line.

FIGURE 4-25 HOUSEHOLD TYPE



Source: ABAG/MTC Data Packet; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2015-2019)

The policies and programs designed to support large families, are listed in Table 4-30, can also serve to support families with female heads of households.

TABLE 4-30 FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

6 th Cycle Policies/Actions Carried Over or Minor Modifications from the 5 th Cycle Housing Element	New 6 th Cycle Policies/Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy P4.1-5 Encourage larger residential development projects to provide a range of unit sizes. • Policy P5.3-2 Encourage larger residential subdivisions to provide a range of lot sizes and designs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy P4.1-7 Encourage ADUs as an inexpensive and effective method to expand opportunities for large families. • A4.1-9 - Conduct annual public workshops with childcare operators, community-based organizations, and other groups focused on supporting female householders in addressing their needs • A4.1-9 - Conduct annual public workshops with childcare operators, community-based organizations, and other groups focused on supporting female householders in addressing their needs • A2.1-3 - Continuously identify properties for purchase that would be well-suited to the construction of affordable and/or special-needs housing. • A4.2-1 - Amend Zoning Code to include housing for special-needs populations, particularly farmworkers and female householders with children, as eligible for revenue from the City’s Affordable Housing Fund. • A4.2-2 - Use loan repayments from the CDBG account to fund programs and projects that benefit special-needs population groups, particularly farmworkers and female householders with children. • A4.3-2 - Conduct updates of the Housing Resources page on the City’s website that provides information on

	resources for special-needs population groups
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Unhoused Families and Persons

Homelessness remains an urgent challenge in many communities across the state, reflecting a range of social, economic, and psychological factors. Rising housing costs result in increased risks of community members experiencing homelessness. Far too many residents who have found themselves housing insecure have ended up unhoused or homeless in recent years, either temporarily or longer term.

Addressing the specific housing needs for the unhoused population remains a priority throughout the region, particularly since homelessness is disproportionately experienced by people of color, people with disabilities, those struggling with addiction, and those dealing with traumatic life circumstances.

Calistoga coordinates with Napa County and the Napa County Network of Care for services targeting individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Resources include:

- **Family Service of Napa Valley:** Provides information regarding permanent housing and support services for homeless or at risk of homeless individuals.
- **Veterans’ Housing and Homeless Services:** Provides services for veterans experiencing homelessness.
- **Catholic Charities:** Provides information about housing for at-risk young adults and transitional programs for individuals experiencing homelessness.

Families and persons in need of transitional and supportive housing or emergency shelter include those who are without homes as well as those who are temporarily displaced from their homes due to abuse, evictions, or natural disasters. It is difficult to measure the numbers of people in these categories since the situation is often temporary, and those without homes relocate frequently in search of jobs or housing.

The needs of those using available transitional and supportive housing services and emergency shelter services can vary from basic shelter to development of skills for becoming self-sufficient and/or maintaining and obtaining permanent housing.

According to the Calistoga’s point-in-time (PIT) count, there were zero unhoused individuals in Calistoga in 2020. Napa County’s Housing and Homeless Programs reported seven clients in the Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS) with a last known address in Calistoga in 2020.

According to the Calistoga’s 2020 point-in-time (PIT) count, there were zero unhoused individuals in Calistoga. Napa County’s Housing and Homeless Programs reported seven clients in the Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS) with a last known address in Calistoga in 2020.

TABLE 4-31 UNHOUSED FAMILIES AND PERSON POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

6th Cycle Policies/Actions Carried Over or Minor Modifications from the 5th Cycle Housing Element	New 6th Cycle Policies/Actions
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action A4.1-3 Collaborate with Napa County and non-profit organizations to assess the needs of the homeless by participating in efforts to survey this population and providing funding or other support to ensure the provision of shelters on a regional basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action A4.18 Amend Zoning Code Chapter 17.04, Definitions, to update the definition for “Low Barrier Navigation Center” consistent with state law. Amend the Downtown Commercial Zoning District to allow low barrier navigation centers as a permitted use by right. •
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PROJECTED HOUSING NEEDS

Projected Population and Job Growth

As the regional council of governments for the San Francisco Bay Area, the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) makes projections for increases in population and the number of households for each jurisdiction in the nine-county Bay Area. *Plan Bay Area 2050 Final Blueprint* is the most recent in ABAG’s series of demographic, economic, and land use changes in coming decades. The projections outlined in *Plan Bay Area 2050* cover the period from 2015 through 2050. Based on the economic composition of the Bay Area and expected growth nationwide, the region is projected to add approximately 1.4 million jobs between 2015 and 2050. Napa County is projected to gain 5,000 more households between 2015 and 2050, representing a 10 percent increase.⁸ Over the same period of time, the county is projected to experience a job growth of 21 percent between 2015 and 2050, resulting in approximately 15,000 new jobs.⁹

Regional Housing Needs Allocation

State law provides a process for determining each local jurisdiction's fair share of future housing needs, called the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA). The process begins with the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) assigning each regional council of governments a needed number of new housing units for that region. For the planning period of 2023 through 2031, HCD has assigned a total need of 441,176 new housing units to the nine-county Bay Area.

ABAG has the responsibility of determining the “fair share” of regional housing need that should be assigned to each city and county in the region. Following extensive discussions and collaboration with Bay Area jurisdictions, ABAG has determined that Calistoga’s share of the Bay Area housing need for the planning period is 119 units.

Table 4-31 identifies the RHNA for new construction in Calistoga during the planning period which is distributed among income categories to ensure that each jurisdiction in the Bay Area plans for housing for households of every income, adjusted to include its need for extremely low-income housing. State law requires that the City determine the subset of the very low-income regional need that constitutes the community’s need for extremely low-income housing. The City is using the most conservative estimate for extremely low-income household by using HCD’s Regional Housing Need Determination for extremely low-income households the Bay Area which estimates that 59.8 percent of the very low-income RHNA is for extremely low-income

⁸ Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), Plan Bay Area 2050 Final Blueprint (January 21, 2021)

⁹ Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), Plan Bay Area 2050 Final Blueprint (January 21, 2021)

households. This option aligns with HCD’s guidance to use U.S. Census data to calculate the percentage of very low-income RHNA that qualifies for extremely low-income households, as HCD uses U.S. Census data to calculate the Regional Housing Need Determination.

TABLE 4-32 CALISTOGA SHARE OF REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS, 2023-2031

Income groups	No. of Units	Share of Total
Extremely low ($\leq 30\%$ of AMI ¹⁰)	19	16%
Very low (31-50% of AMI)	12	10%
Low (51- 80% of AMI)	19	16%
Moderate (81 - 120 % of AMI)	19	16%
Above Moderate ($>120\%$ of AMI)	50	42%
Total Units	119	

Source: ABAG 2021

Table 4-28 shows the regional housing needs allocation for all Napa County jurisdictions, divided among four household income levels. Of incorporated jurisdictions, the majority of units were allocated to the cities of American Canyon and Napa, which include designated Priority Development Areas that are near high levels of transit service and where a large number of new jobs are projected. Other considerations in determining the allocations include directing affordable housing to high opportunity areas, while incorporating equity adjustments which ensure that lower income housing is equitably distributed and not over concentrated in certain jurisdictions.

TABLE 4-32 COUNTYWIDE REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS ALLOCATIONS, 2023-2031

Jurisdiction	Total	Very Low ($<50\%$)	Low (50-80%)	Moderate (80-120%)	Above Moderate ($>120\%$)
American Canyon	446	112	65	75	194
Calistoga	119	31	19	19	50
Napa	1,939	504	291	319	825
St. Helena	254	103	59	26	66
Yountville	72	19	11	12	30
Unincorporated	1,014	369	213	120	312
County Totals	3,844	1,158	658	571	1,477

¹⁰ Area median income established by HUD on an annual basis

Source: ABAG 2021

CHAPTER 5: HOUSING SITES AND RESOURCES

Calistoga is required to identify sites that meet the City's "fair share" of existing and future housing needs by California Housing Element law. This fair share, as allocated to the City by ABAG/MTC, is sorted by income level: Very Low, Low, Moderate, and Above Moderate Income.

The City was allocated 119 units through this process: 31 Very Low, 19 Low, 19 Moderate, and 50 Above Moderate-Income units. To ensure that sufficient capacity exists in the housing element to accommodate the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) throughout the planning period, the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) recommends jurisdictions create a buffer in the housing element inventory of at least 15 to 30 percent more capacity than required. Calistoga has provided a 30 percent buffer across all income levels for a total of 155 units.

TABLE 5-1 RHNA ALLOCATION

	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total	Total Affordable
RHNA Allocation	31	19	19	50	119	69
+Buffer (30%)	9	6	6	15	36	21
Total	40	25	25	65	155	90

The City goes well above this RHNA allocation and buffer, with 280 units (184 affordable). This number includes units in "Pipeline" projects (128 units, 85 affordable) and projected Accessory Dwelling Units (24 units, 21 affordable) as well as sites selected in the City, at minimum density (128 units, 78 affordable). Refer to Table 5-2 for a detailed breakdown of projected housing units by affordability level.

TABLE 5-2 PROJECTED HOUSING UNITS

	Total Units	Affordable Units
Pipeline Units	128	85
Accessory Dwelling Units	24	21
Opportunity Sites	128	98
Total	280	204

Housing Opportunities and Resources

A variety of housing programs are offered by governmental and nonprofit agencies that assist in the provision, rehabilitation and retention of housing, primarily for lower to moderate-income households. Additionally, there are a large number of private developers who can assist in providing affordable housing in Calistoga.

Housing Authority of the City of Napa

The City has long received support services from the Housing Authority of the City of Napa (HACN), including affordable housing policy and development assistance, and direct services related to affordable housing contract monitoring and grant application assistance.

In addition, HACN oversees Section 8 Housing vouchers, which includes 29 participants from Calistoga. Other housing services provided by HACN include income verification and loan document preparation for the City's Down Payment Assistance Program and any subordination requests associated with existing deed restricted for-sale affordable housing units.

HACN recently worked with the City to secure a \$500,000 Community Development Block Grant to establish an owner-occupied housing rehabilitation program that began in 2021.

Disabled Housing Resources

The City's Zoning Code allows supportive housing, transitional housing, and limited residential care by right in the R-1, R-2, and R-3 zoning districts, and general residential care in these districts with a conditional use permit. Convalescent and senior care facilities are allowed with a use permit in the Community Commercial Zoning District. State law pre-empts local regulation on group homes that serve six or fewer persons.

Chapter 17.60 of the Calistoga Zoning Code allows the Planning and Building Director to approve requests for reasonable accommodation made by any disabled person when the application of a zoning law or other land use regulation, policy, or practice acts as a barrier to fair housing opportunities. A request for reasonable accommodation may include a modification or exception to the rules, standards and practices for the siting, development and use of housing or housing-related facilities that would eliminate regulatory barriers and provide a disabled person equal opportunity to housing of their choice. A nominal processing fee is charged for these requests.

The City has also adopted a Universal Design Policy stating that accessible design features shall be incorporated into newly constructed and substantially rehabilitated single-family and duplex residences to the maximum feasible extent. To implement this policy, housing designers and contractors are required to incorporate as many accessibility features into their plans for newly constructed and substantially rehabilitated single-family and duplex residences as is feasible. Builders of new for-sale homes must provide a checklist of available universal accessibility features to the home buyer.

The City and the Housing Authority of the City of Napa (HACN) provide funding to housing rehabilitation programs. Napa County provides support services for low-income blind, disabled, and elderly adults through its In-Home Supportive Services program. Twenty disabled persons received the Section 8 housing assistance described above.

Senior Services

The Napa/Solano Area Agency on Aging and Napa County work together to make services and resources, including those related to housing, accessible to seniors. A County eligibility worker visits the UpValley Family Center weekly and is available to help seniors determine if they are eligible for various programs and assist with application paperwork. The UpValley Family Center has also provided one-time assistance for seniors unable to pay their space rent.

As discussed previously, the City has adopted a Mobile Home Rent Stabilization Ordinance, which controls rent increases for mobile homes that are largely occupied by senior citizens and others on fixed and limited incomes. The City has incurred more than \$185,000 in legal fees defending the ordinance.

Farmworker Housing Services

The Napa County Housing Authority manages three farmworker housing centers in Napa County (Calistoga, Mondavi, and River Ranch) that are designed to serve the short-term housing needs of unaccompanied male residents during peak agricultural seasons. These Centers are available to farmworkers who work in Napa County. Beds are available on a per-bed, per-night charge. Changes in farming and climate have led to year-round need and opportunity for farmworkers, and the majority of lodgers in the County Centers remain in lodging consistently across the season. That said, many also look for additional employment in spring and summer to maximize their earnings, travelling to other areas on days off for additional agricultural work.

The dormitory-style housing in each center has 60 beds (30 rooms with 2 beds each), for a total of 180 beds. None of the centers are open year-round; each is closed for portions of the period from November to February, when the demand for labor goes down. However, the months during which they close are staggered, such that at least one of the centers is open during any given month of the year. In 2017, the Calistoga center was closed for 50 days (November 11 to December 31).

In addition to the three CHDC centers, there are five licensed farmworker housing facilities that provide an estimated 104 beds. There are 80 additional private farmworker housing facilities with accommodations for fewer than five farmworkers.

The City has amended the definition of “one-family dwelling” in the Zoning Code to include employee housing for six or fewer persons as provided by California Health and Safety Code Section 17021.5, and has consented to the inclusion of planted vineyard acreage within the City limits in a county assessment area to acquire, construct, lease, and maintain farmworker housing.

In 2013, the City approved the 48-unit Calistoga Family Apartments project that is targeted to very low- and low-income farmworker households. It includes one-, two- and three-bedroom units, laundry facilities, clubhouse, community building with a kitchen and computer room, two playgrounds, barbeque area and on-site vehicle and bicycle parking. The project is located adjacent to the Napa River and Logvy Community Park, which includes a swimming pool and playfields, and is within walking distance to all of the community’s schools. It is also within close proximity to the downtown and bus transit. Processing of the project’s use permit, design review and variance applications was expedited by City staff, and the project was approved at a single public hearing by the Calistoga Planning Commission. The project is funded in part by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Section 514/516 Farm Labor Housing Program.

Accessory Dwelling Unit Services

The Napa Sonoma ADU Center was founded in 2019 through the Napa Valley Community Foundation for the purpose of increasing affordable housing supply by helping homeowners design, build, and lease Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs). The ADU Center provides homeowner outreach and education, feasibility assessments, referrals, and tenant recruitment. It also connects prospective ADU builders with pre-approved designs and supports Napa and Sonoma counties by recommending process streamlining. The ADU Center is supported with funding from SB 2.

In addition, Napa Sonoma collaborative is ADU designs for various agencies in Napa and Sonoma County. It is anticipated that the City of Calistoga will have ADU designs ready for planning permits.

Homeless Services

The UpValley Family Center provides both a venue for outreach and an opportunity for the Napa County Health and Human Services to have a local presence in coordinating the delivery of homeless services in Calistoga.

Napa County contracts with Adobe Services to operate two shelters:

- South Napa Shelter – 69-person capacity
- Winter Shelter (November to April) – 55-person capacity

In addition, Adobe Services provides outreach, housing navigation, and housing tenancy & sustaining service programs.

The County also contracts with Catholic Charities to manage the Rainbow House Family Shelter, which has seven family units and averages an occupancy of 30 persons (the average is based on family size rather than beds available).

All shelters in Napa County are known as "low-barrier" and all housing programs are operated under the principles of "Housing First." There is no sobriety requirement for entry into shelter or for assistance with housing placement and support.

Community Action Napa Valley also offers long- and short-term assistance to help families and individuals avoid homelessness by maintaining the housing they currently have. Funds may be available for rental deposits, lapsed rent, utilities and shallow on-going rental subsidy. If authorized, those payments are paid directly to the landlord or vendor. Its Rapid Rehousing program helps homeless households move into and maintain sustainable housing. Rental subsidies may be available while intense case management helps to keep the households housed.

Hartle Court Apartments, operated in Napa by the Progress Foundation, offers 18 single-bedroom apartments and six two-bedroom apartments to those transitioning from homelessness or foster care. To qualify to live in one of the two-bedroom units, one must be between the ages of 18 and 25 and just leaving the foster care system. These apartments will serve as transitional housing, so tenants may stay up to two years. The single-bedroom units are permanent housing for people ages 18 and older and can be rented to anyone who is low-income, homeless and has a psychiatric disability. All the ground-level units are adaptable to people with physical disabilities. Residents will not pay more than 30 percent of their income to live at the apartments and will receive continued assistance from support professionals.

To facilitate the provision of transitional and supportive housing services within Calistoga, the Zoning Code treats transitional and supportive housing as residential uses subject to the same permitting processes and without undue special regulatory requirements, consistent with Government Code Section 65583(a)(5). The Calistoga Zoning Code also allows emergency shelters without a use permit or other discretionary action in the Community Commercial (CC) Zoning District (consistent with Government Code Section 65583(a)(4)), except that an administrative use permit is required if it is located within a General Plan-designated entry corridor in order to ensure that the design of development is consistent with the rural, small-town qualities of the City. The CC Zoning District is generally located in areas where transit service exists and where basic necessities can be purchased. There are 16 vacant sites within the CC Zoning District that could accommodate development of an emergency shelter (this number is inclusive of the proposed project at 1855 Lincoln Avenue and 5 housing opportunity sites). These sites range from 5,000 square feet to over 5 acres. The City's Growth Management System exempts projects sponsored by public and non-profit organizations that provide medical, dental, social services and the like for residents of Calistoga. An emergency shelter is a land use that would be considered exempt from the City's Growth Management System regulations under this provision.

Fair Housing Services

The City supports fair access to housing for all persons without regard to race, color, religion, sex, marital status, national origin, or ancestry. The City contracts with Fair Housing of Napa Valley, a private 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation dedicated to promoting and developing fairness and equality of housing opportunity for all people, to assist on local issues related to rental housing and tenant rights, housing discrimination and fair housing advocacy

Referral Services

The UpValley Family Center, which maintains an office in Calistoga, provides a wide range of social services, including referrals to affordable housing, interim housing and fair housing resources. The City provides annual funding to the Family Center to support these services.

Down Payment Assistance

In 2009, the City established a down payment assistance program for low- and moderate-income households with members who live or work in Calistoga. The program allows for a maximum city subsidy of 4 percent of the purchase price or \$15,000, whichever is less, in the form of a deferred interest-free loan. The buyer is required to provide a minimum of two percent of the purchase price of the unit as down payment and closing cost contribution. To date, only one loan in the amount of \$12,000 has been made at an interest rate of three percent. The program's lack of success is probably attributable to the relatively small amount that is contributed by the City, considering the high cost of local housing prices. The City of Napa recently increased its maximum loan amount to \$100,000, and reduced its interest rate to one percent. The program should be re-evaluated for possible modifications that would improve its success.

Acquiring and Managing Affordable Housing

The Housing Authority of the City of Napa (HACN) administers funding and operates programs in Calistoga. Along with the City of Calistoga, HACN works with several entities that acquire and manage affordable housing in the City, including:

- Adobe Services
- Bridge Housing
- Burbank Housing
- Crown Real Property Management
- Embrace Calistoga
- William Squire
- Winn Residential

The City will also study establishing a City-sponsored agency to acquire and manage affordable housing.

Financial Resources*Affordable Housing Fund*

The Affordable Housing Fund is a special-purpose fund established by the City to preserve and expand the stock of affordable housing through construction, acquisition, rehabilitation and provision of subsidies. There is currently a balance of approximately \$2.1 million in this fund.

Linkage Fees

The Affordable Housing Fund is funded primarily through the assessment of a fee on new employment-generating uses. The basis for this “linkage fee” is the fact that the development of non-residential uses in the City generates a need for additional workers, many in lower-income categories. Restaurants and wineries generate the most significant numbers of households below 65 percent of the area’s median income level, while tourist accommodation and commercial uses also generate substantial numbers of households in the 65 to 80 percent of area median income bracket. Additionally, many commercial jobs are comprised of retail where wages are below those in other commercial land use sectors (e.g. office, light industrial).¹

Calistoga’s attractiveness and market orientation towards single-family ownership limits the availability of multi-family housing. Local workers compete for a limited housing supply with retirees who may have built substantial equity in their prior homes or higher-income households who have more flexibility regarding where they choose to live. As a result of this type of demand on the City’s housing supply, it is difficult for lower-wage workers to find suitable housing in the City without a program designed to bring the cost of housing down to an affordable range. The cost to construct new housing units is higher than can be supported by the rents that many workers can pay. The difference between costs and affordable rent levels is considered an “affordability gap.”

The linkage fee is assessed on new commercial and industrial projects, and additions to existing facilities. The fee is paid in conjunction with issuance of a building permit in the amounts noted below.

<u>Land Use</u>	<u>Fee</u>
Retail	\$3.74 per square foot
Restaurant	\$3.74 per square foot

¹ EPS, Nonresidential Housing Linkage Fee Nexus Study, 2014.

Office	\$2.59 per square foot
Industrial	\$1.90 per square foot
Tourist Accommodation	\$1,726.99 per guest room

Linkage fees are also negotiated as part of development agreements.

In-Lieu Fees

Additional contributions to the Affordable Housing Fund are generated by fees paid in lieu of constructing the affordable housing required by the City's inclusionary housing program (see description under Government Constraints section). The fee was set at \$12,000 per unit in a project. Action A2.1-7 requires the City conduct an Inclusionary Housing Nexus Study and engage with the local development community and affordable housing advocates to evaluate the Inclusionary Housing Ordinance and in-lieu fee requirements for effectiveness in providing affordable housing under current market conditions.

Loan Repayments

The Affordable Housing Fund occasionally receives loan repayments associated with the Down Payment Assistance Program and second mortgages that the City holds on homes that were purchased under a first-time homebuyer program.

Affordable Housing Subsidies

The City has supported the development of affordable housing through financial allocations and in helping to secure project funding from public and private sources.

- In 2003, the City allocated \$540,000 for the development of the 18-unit Saratoga Manor project, which is comprised of 18 two- and three-bedroom units available for purchase by low-income families. Two non-profit organizations, Calistoga Affordable Housing (CAH) and Burbank Housing Development Corporation collaborated to construct the project. The City also committed to reducing development fees. The combined subsidy from the City was approximately \$30,000 per housing unit.
- In 2006 and 2007, the City assisted CAH in obtaining funding for two affordable housing projects. These efforts resulted in \$7.8 million of funding (including \$3.1 million from the HOME Program) for the Palisades Apartments in 2008.
- In 2007, the City provided an \$80,000 loan to CAH to fund the Lakewood I Multi-Family Rental Rehabilitation Project which includes eight deed-restricted very low-income units (including four deed-restricted farmworker units).
- In 2012, the City approved variances in support of a 48-unit rental farmworker project developed by Corporation for Better Housing. The City also assisted the developer with its state and federal funding applications.

These and other non-profit organizations can be important providers of affordable housing in the community, and the city will continue to work with them as it implements this Housing Element.

Public Funding Sources

There are a number of programs potentially available to assist the City in increasing and improving its affordable housing stock.

- HOME program funds can be used to develop and support affordable rental housing and homeownership affordability. For Calistoga, these funds are made available on an annual competitive basis through the State's small cities program. Allowed activities include acquisition, rehabilitation, construction, and rental assistance. HOME funds were used to support construction of the Palisades

Apartments and will be used to rehabilitate owner-occupied housing in the community, beginning in 2014.

- The federal Section 8 Rental Assistance Program provides rental subsidies to very low-income families. A portion of the family's monthly rent is paid in the form of a subsidy directly to the landlord by the Housing Authority of the City of Napa (HACN). Participants pay approximately 30 percent of their adjusted gross income to the landlord for rent. HACN staff assure that Section 8-assisted housing is safe and of high quality by requiring owners to meet housing quality standards and local codes. Section 8 vouchers currently assist 29 households in Calistoga. Of these vouchers, 20 are held by disabled persons.
- Community Development Block Grant funds have been used by Calistoga for housing rehabilitation loans, infrastructure improvements, public facilities and public services. Proceeds from those activities are deposited into a revolving loan fund established from low-interest loans for rehabilitation and could be a resource for housing stock preservation. An owner-occupied rehab program was launched in 2021 with Community Development Block Grant funds.
- Under the Community Reinvestment Act, federal law requires that banks, savings and loans, thrifts, and their affiliated mortgaging subsidiaries annually evaluate the credit needs for public projects in communities where they operate.
- The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program provides federal and state tax credits for private developers and investors who agree to set aside all or an established percentage of their rental units for low-income households for no less than 30 years. The recently constructed Calistoga Family Apartments project was the beneficiary of tax credits.
- Proposition 41, the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Bond Act of 2014, authorized \$600 million of general bonds to provide multi-family housing for veterans and their families. To access funds in this program, the City would work with veteran organizations in addition to nonprofit housing developers.
- State Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) funding, of which each jurisdiction receives an annual allocation. Calistoga has used this funding for a planning grant to promote ADU construction in the City. In addition to this non-competitive funding, there are competitive grants for project-specific funds.
- The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers several funding programs to support farm labor housing and multifamily housing. Corporation for Better Housing used these funding sources to develop Calistoga Family Apartments in the City in 2019.

Preserving Affordable Housing

Several of the above sources can be used to preserve existing affordable housing, most notably the City's Affordable Housing Fund, Community Development Block Grant Funds, or Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program funding.

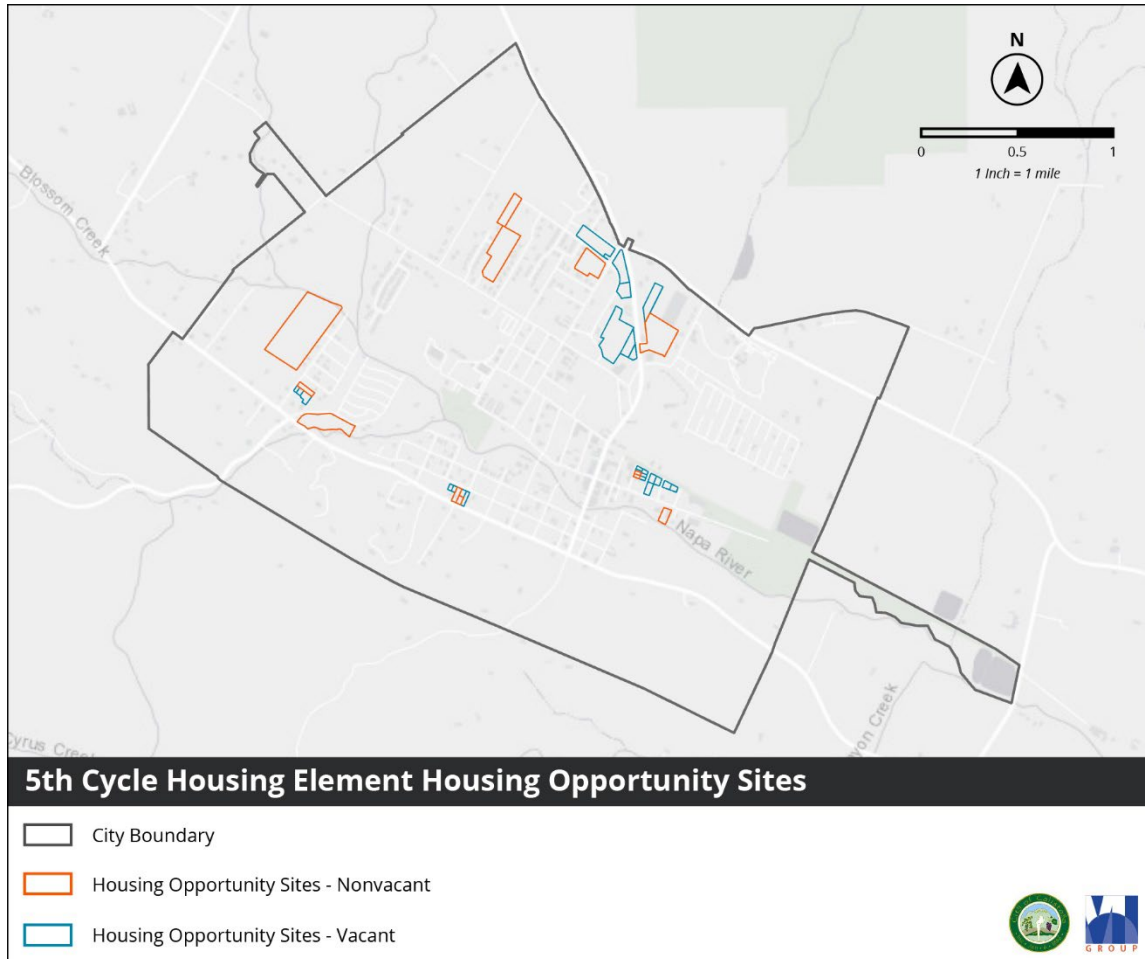
Overall Site Selection Process

The sites best suited to meet RHNA requirements for the 2023-2031 planning period were determined by funneling down from examining all parcels available from the previous housing element cycle ("Reuse Sites"), then filtering by HCD's size requirements, and then applying an AFFH lens to the remaining sites. This process resulted in seven ideal housing opportunity sites for the City of Calistoga.

Prior Identified Sites

There are 36 sites that were identified in prior housing elements, called “reuse sites” in this document, still available from the 5th Cycle planning period in Calistoga. Of these sites, 24 of are vacant and 12 of are nonvacant.

FIGURE 5-1 5TH CYCLE HOUSING ELEMENT OPPORTUNITY SITES



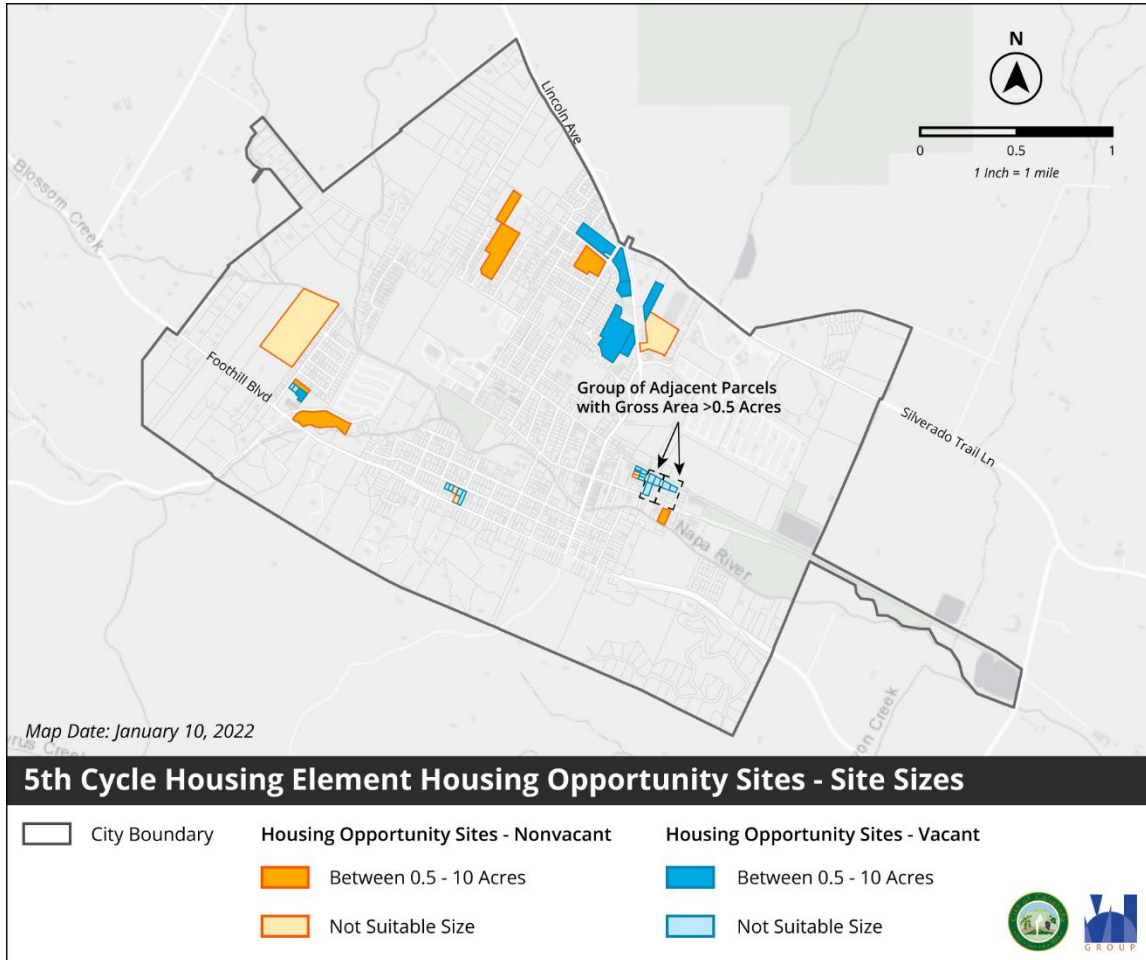
The use of these sites was preferred due to the community's familiarity from the previous Housing Element cycle and because of the streamlined process in the 6th Housing Element Cycle regulation that permits sites with an allowed density of 20 units/acre for use if they provided 20 percent of their total units to low-income affordability levels and allowed ministerial review of development. Of the 36 Reuse Sites, 15 are zoned CC, DC, or R-3 – all of which allow up to 20 units/acre.

Size Requirements

State law (AB 1397, Low, Chapter 375, Statutes of 2017) includes site requirements. HCD recommends using sites between 0.5 acres and 10 acres as opportunity sites, as these are most suitable for development of affordable housing. Of the 36 Reuse Sites, 13 were appropriately sized.

In two instances, parcels that are under 0.5 acres in size but are part of a group of contiguous parcels under common ownership were included as a single site of suitable size. This is because any potential housing development could take advantage of the entire group's footprint across parcel lines (see “Small and Large Sites” section).

FIGURE 5-2 5TH CYCLE HOUSING ELEMENT OPPORTUNITY SITES – SITE SIZES



AFFH

A crucial part of identifying appropriate sites for additional housing in the 6th Housing Element Cycle is to determine if they work to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH). Additional AFFH analysis is available in Chapter 3. This AFFH lens was also used to focus housing on the parcels with the greatest access to resources within Calistoga.

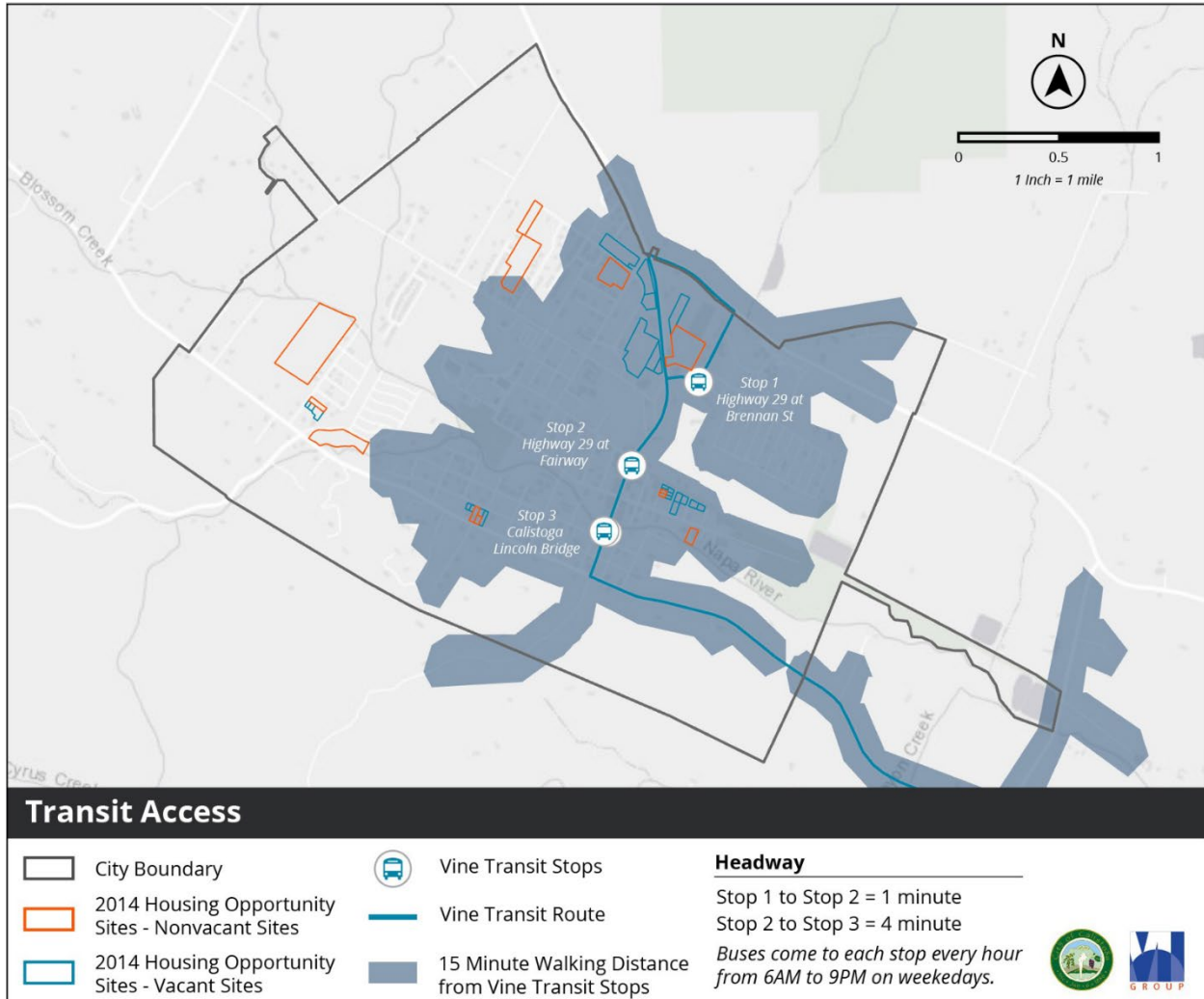
Parcels were mapped to determine if they were within a 15-minute walk of the following categories:

- Public transit
- Food
- Parks
- Employment

- Healthcare
- Schools

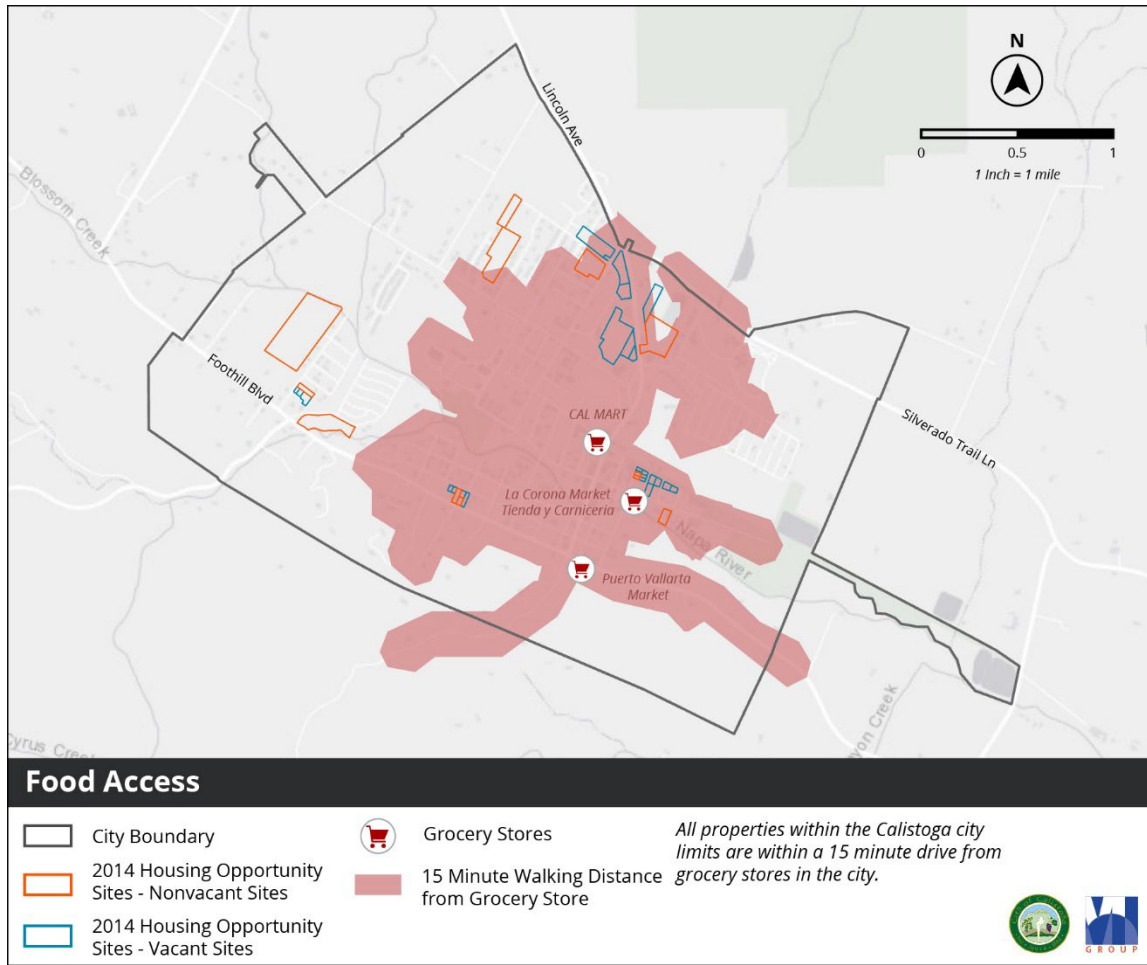
The sites located within these zones are optimal for growth and development as the sites could increase the density within the City of Calistoga without straining existing City resources or expanding city limits.

FIGURE 5-3 TRANSIT ACCESS



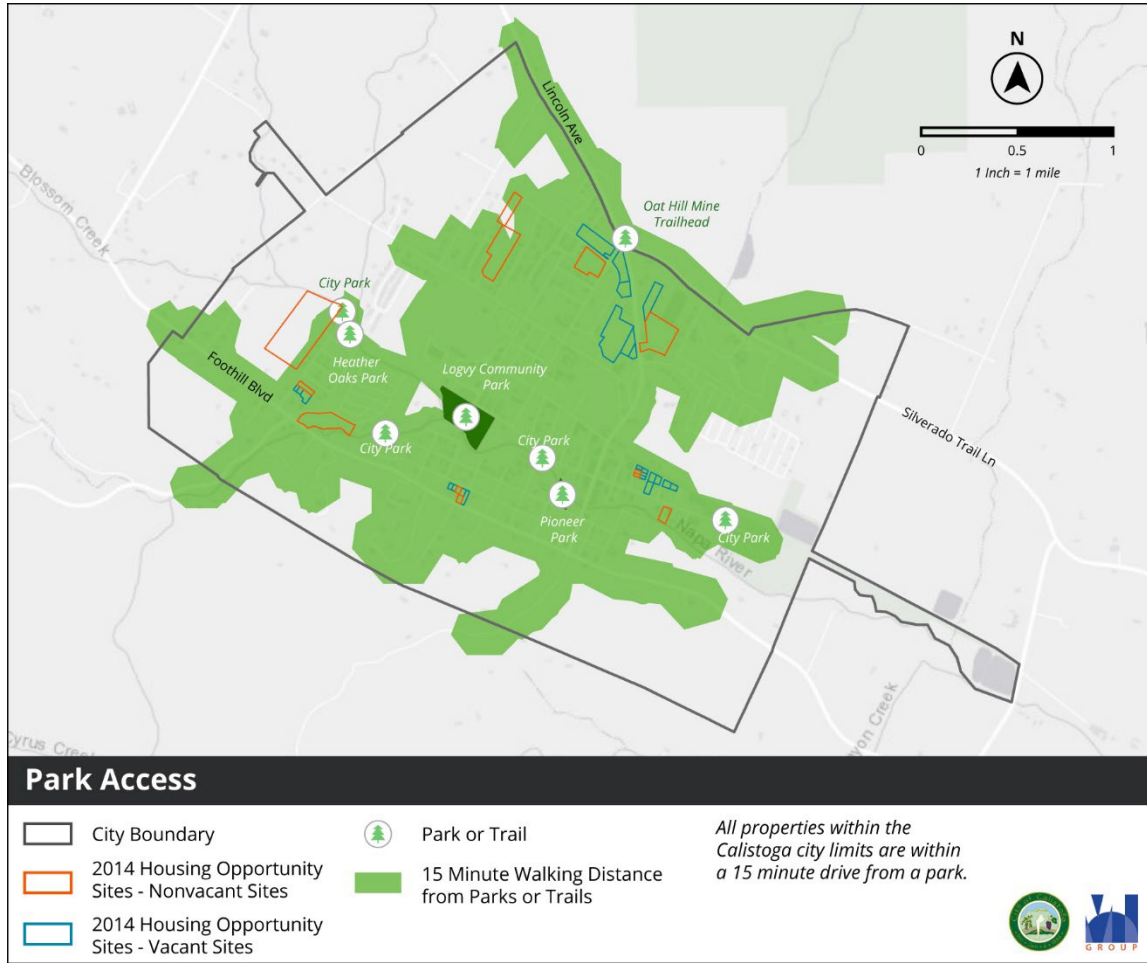
Groceries

FIGURE 5-4 FOOD ACCESS



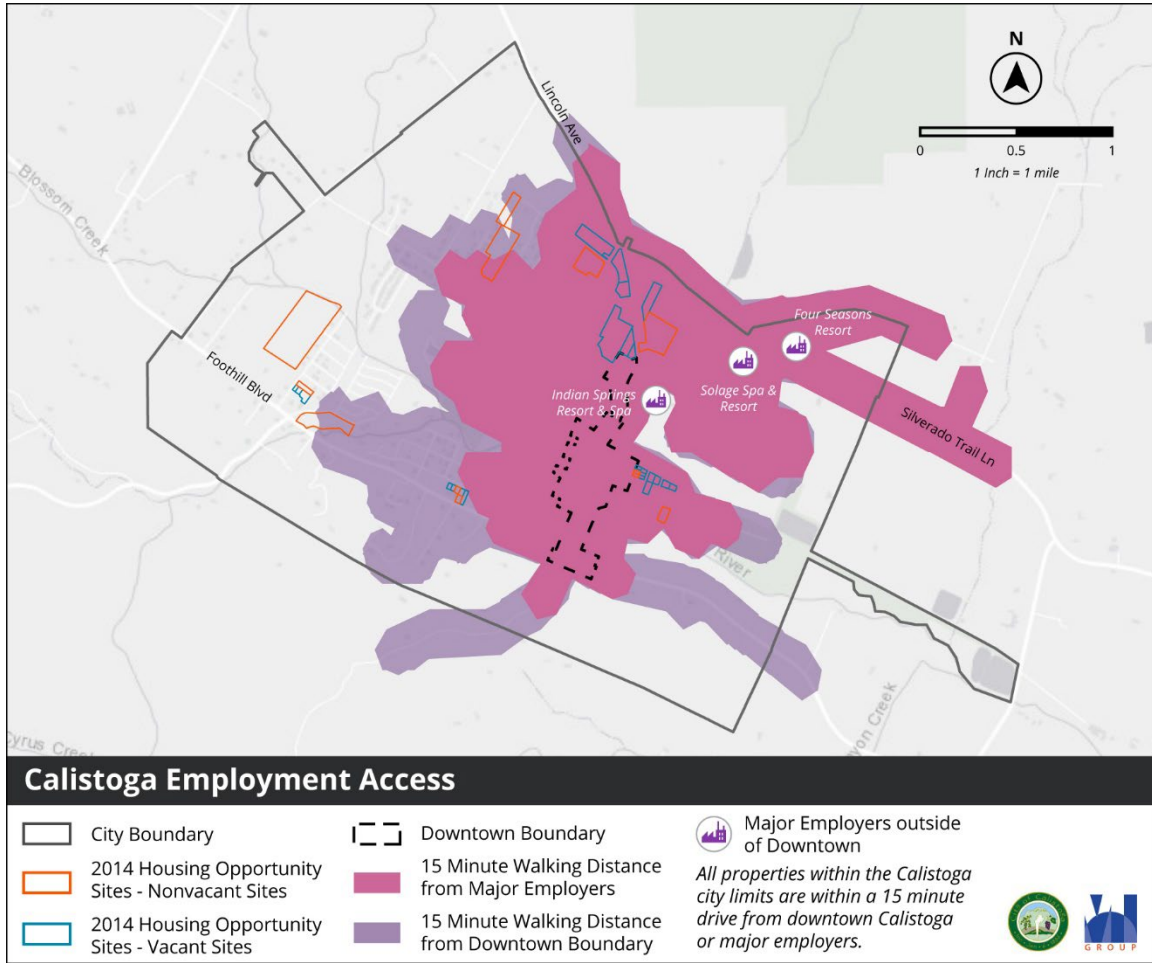
Parks

FIGURE 5-5 PARK ACCESS



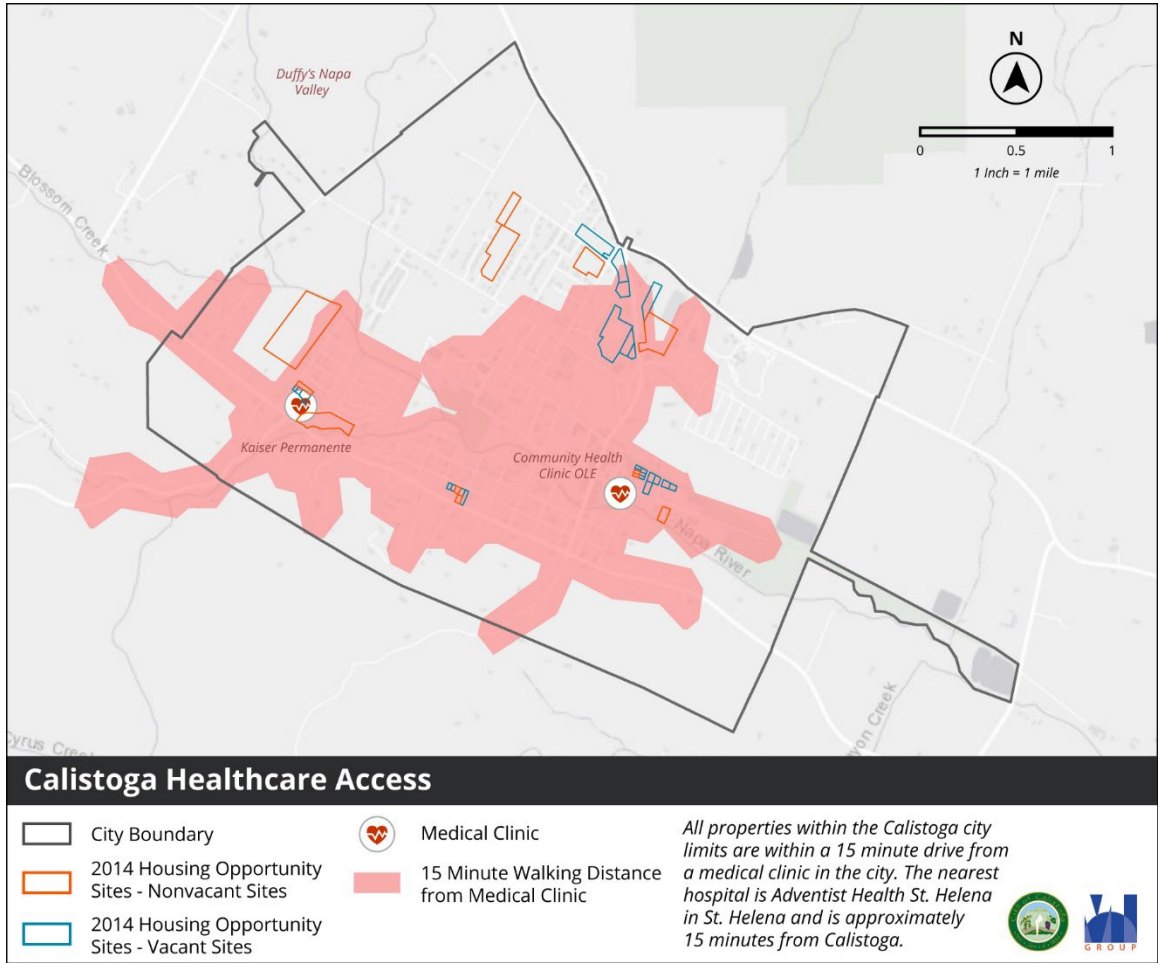
Employers and Employment Centers

FIGURE 5-6 EMPLOYMENT ACCESS



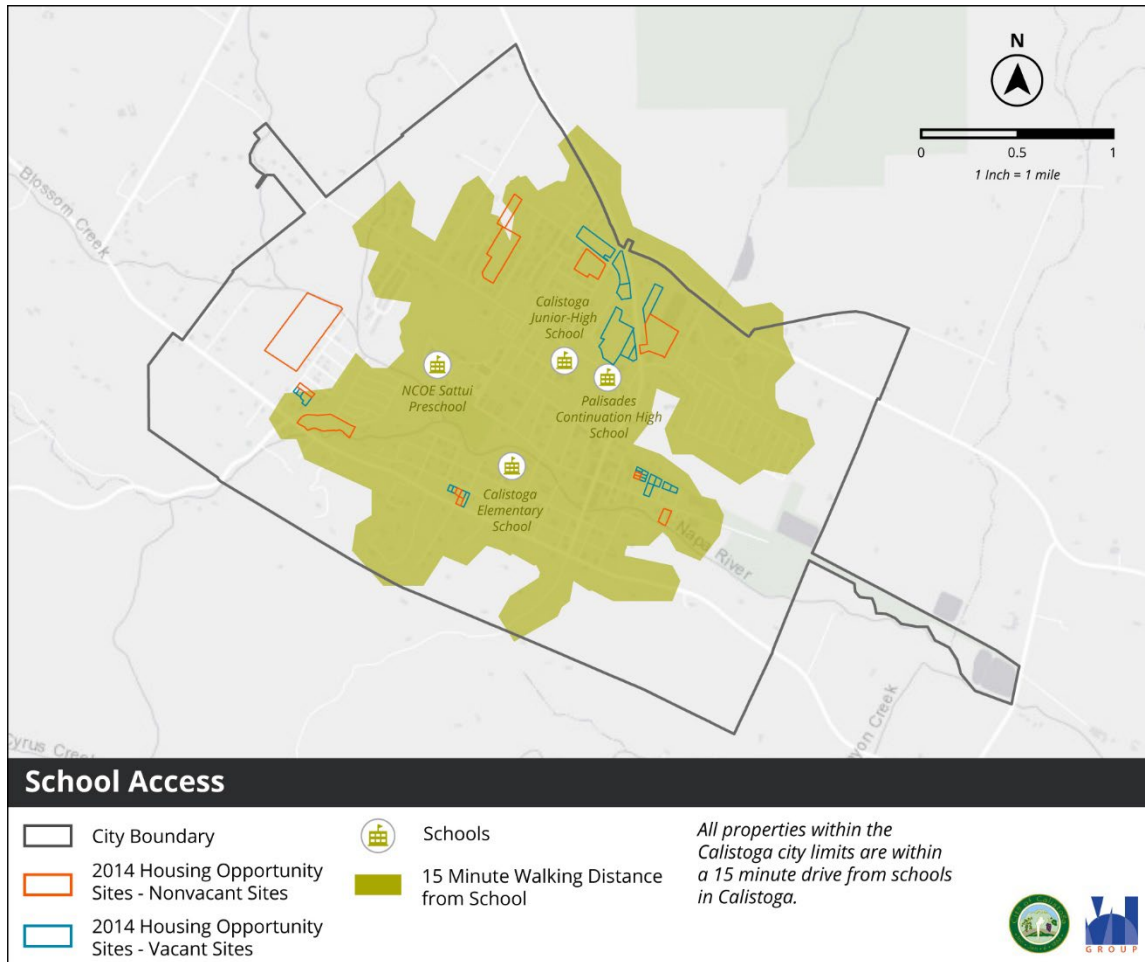
Health Clinics

FIGURE 5-7 HEALTHCARE ACCESS



Schools

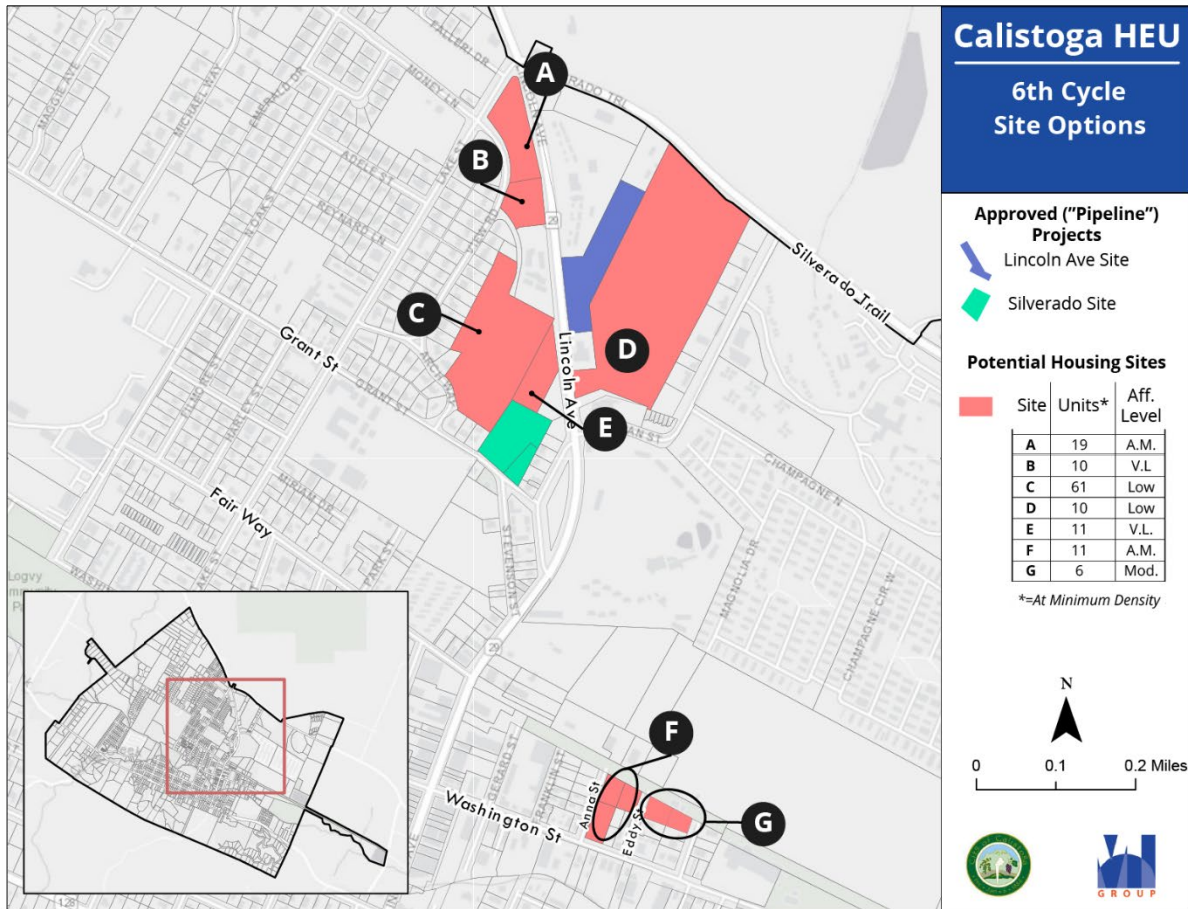
FIGURE 5-8 SCHOOL ACCESS



6th Cycle Sites

The above analysis resulted in seven sites made up of 10 parcels that can support Calistoga's RHNA obligations for the 6th Housing Element Cycle.

FIGURE 5-9 6TH CYCLE HOUSING SITES



Affordability Levels ("Aff. Levels"): V.L.: Very Low; Low, Mod.: Moderate; A.M.: Above Moderate.

These sites have capacity at maximum density for 255 units.

None of the sites in the Sites Inventory include residential units that are occupied by or subject to affordability agreements.

All of the sites in the Sites Inventory are in areas zoned for at least for 4 units of housing per parcel, complying with AB 725.

Realistic Capacity – Minimum Density

In order to determine realistic capacity on the 6th Cycle Housing Element sites, Calistoga is using minimum densities to calculate the projected residential development capacity of its sites.² The use of minimum density in the housing element means that adjustment factors (i.e., zoning, affordability, infrastructure, environmental, and nonresidential/nonvacant adjustments) are not required.

² Government Code section 65583.2(c)(1)

TABLE 5-3 6TH CYCLE HOUSING SITES

Map List	APN/Address	Acres	Units			Zoning	Vacant?
			At Max. Density	At Min. Density	Affordability Level		
A	011-062-009	1.88	38	19	Above Moderate	Community Commercial (CC)	YES
B	011-062-008 1861 Lincoln Ave.	1.03	21	10	Very Low	Community Commercial (CC)	YES
C	011-072-020	6.12	122	61	Low	Community Commercial (CC)	YES
D	011-050-024 865 Silverado Tr.	1.00*	20	10	Low	Light Industrial (LI)	NO
E	011-101-002	1.12	22	11	Very Low	Community Commercial (CC)	YES
Sum F		1.06	21	11	Above Moderate		YES
F	011-214-001 1420 Anna St.	0.32	6	3	Above Moderate	Multifamily Residential/ Office (R3)	YES
F	011-214-002	0.29	6	3	Above Moderate	Multifamily Residential/ Office (R3)	YES
F	011-214-006 1402 Anna St.	0.45	9	5	Above Moderate	Community Commercial (CC)	YES
Sum G		0.56	11	6	Moderate		YES
G	011-215-001	0.31	6	3	Moderate	Multifamily Residential/ Office (R3)	YES
G	011-215-011	0.25	5	3	Moderate	Multifamily Residential/ Office (R3)	YES
Total		12.77	255	128			

*=Only 1 acre of the 14.31-acre parcel will be used for residential. See "Site D – Larger than 10 Acres" analysis below.

As described earlier in the AFFH section, these sites are within walking distance of many necessary amenities that support the equitable production of new affordable housing.

The parcels that make up each of the two consolidated sites, Site F and Site G, are in common ownership, adjacent to each other, and vacant.

A fuller discussion of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing in Chapter 3 discusses integration and segregation, racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, areas of opportunity, and disproportionate housing needs

including displacement. Due to the small size of Calistoga (four census block groups, and a single school district), and the lack of any racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty or affluence within the City, these sites do not exacerbate any existing conditions. Rather, the 6th Cycle sites improve integration and support supply disproportionately needed in the City by providing mixed-income housing within areas of Calistoga that are best suited for housing in terms of convenient access to amenities.

RHNA Progress

There are 128 pending units in Calistoga's "pipeline" that can be counted towards its RHNA allocation for the 2023-2031 planning period. These units come from two projects: Silverado Terrace (50 units, 8 of which are affordable for low-income households) and 1855 Lincoln (128 units, 16 of which are affordable for moderate-income households, 45 for low-income households, and 24 for very low-income households).

TABLE 5-4 PIPELINE PROJECTS

Name	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total	Total Affordable
Silverado Terrace	0	8	0	42	50	8
1855 Lincoln	24	37	16	1	78	77
Total	24	45	16	43	128	85

Silverado Terrace

- Project Status. Use Permit approved.
- Schedule for Completion. Anticipated construction commencement – Q2 2023.
- Remaining Steps. Building permit submittal.
- Mechanism for affordability (Inclusionary?). 8 low-income units to be constructed on-site. No specific data available at time of document publication.

1855 Lincoln

- Project Status. Use Permit approved and Building Permit issued.
- Schedule for Completion. Occupancy anticipated – Q3 2023
- Remaining Steps. Finalize construction.
- Affordability Demonstration. 100% affordable unit construction on-site. Covenant(s) required prior to issuance of Certificate of Occupancy.

AB 1233: 5th Cycle Shortfall Review

Calistoga had adequate sites available in its previous Housing Element cycle and is not required to accommodate any unaccommodated need. There is no rezoning necessary as per Government Code section 65584.09

Alternative Methods to Accommodate RHNA (ADUs) Calistoga makes use of the "safe harbor option" to project future annual Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) production from 2018-2020 for the 6th Cycle planning

period in order to determine the number of units projected to be built. With three ADUs built annually from 2018-2020, there will be a projected 24 ADUs built during the 6th Cycle

TABLE 5-5 ADU PERMITS

Year	ADUs Receiving Building Permit
2018	2
2019	3
2020	4
Average	3

Following ABAG/MTC guidance, these 24 ADUs can be distributed across affordability levels as shown in the following table:

TABLE 5-6 PROJECTED ADUS

	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
Proportion	30%	30%	30%	10%	100%
ADUs	7	7	7	3	24

Environmental Constraints

Environmental factors can constrain residential development in a community by increasing costs and reducing the amount of land suitable for housing. Environmental constraints in Calistoga include hillsides, geologic hazards, and risk from wildfires. These housing opportunity sites are not in any of the listed hazard areas.

- **Hillsides:** Hillsides are an integral part of the community’s image and identity. Preserving the hillsides is an important community goal, and policies related to hillside development balance environmental protection, property rights, and community values. The Rural Residential-Hillside Zoning District provides for development that will preserve the environmental and scenic benefits of these areas and avoid development that would result in an unacceptable hazard from fire, flood, landslide, or natural disaster.
- **Geologic Hazards:** Calistoga is vulnerable to geological conditions of concern including flood zones, earthquakes, liquefaction areas and landslides. California is known for being a seismically active region and the City takes necessary precautions, including building structures in accordance with the latest California Building Codes. The City with the County of Napa and other jurisdictions within the county have developed a new Hazard Mitigation Plan (2020). This plan is required by FEMA to be updated every 5 years.
- **Risk from Wildfires:** Calistoga is bordered by natural, undeveloped hillsides and mountains. The majority of these natural, undeveloped areas are very high, high, and moderately high Fire Hazard

Severity Zones by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The City and County's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2020) discusses the risk for Calistoga and the strategies to mitigate wildfire potential.

There opportunity sites have capacity to accommodate 128 new housing units. In addition, the opportunity site are all reuse sites with no increase in density allowances. The City's existing water and sewer treatment system can support the projected new development, and a water supply assessment is not necessary. Cultural and biological resources may impact the housing opportunity sites. These resources and their impacts are addressed in the environmental analysis document for the Housing Element.

Appropriate Density

Every site in the Sites Inventory currently allows for densities between 10 (minimum) to 20 (maximum) du/ac. This means they meet the "default" density for suburban jurisdictions such as Napa County, which is 20 du/ac, without requiring a rezoning.

The following land use designations in Calistoga allow 20 du/ac. Bolded ones are used in the 6th Cycle Sites Inventory.

- Community Commercial
- Downtown Commercial
- High Density Residential/Office

Capacity

The sites in the Sites Inventory have capacity for a maximum of 128 total units. This is based on the total site acres (12.77 acres) multiplied by the minimum density of 10 units/acre. Of these 128 units, 98 are allocated for very low, low, and moderate units.

The Site Inventory is provided as Appendix 5-1. Nonresidential Development

Sites A, B, D, and E are on parcels zoned CC (Community Commercial), which allows residential or non-residential uses. This zoning designation allows development of 100 percent non-residential uses on a parcel.

There is an established track record of 100-percent residential use in the CC zone. It is home to Calistoga's two pipeline projects – both sited on Lincoln Avenue, where the 6th Cycle sites are located. Development and performance standards support the production of housing in Calistoga's CC zone. The CC zone also allows for 100-percent nonresidential projects, however, there have been no new 100-percent non-residential projects in the CC zone over the last 10 years. The commercial market in Calistoga is unusually narrow due to the city's relatively remote location.

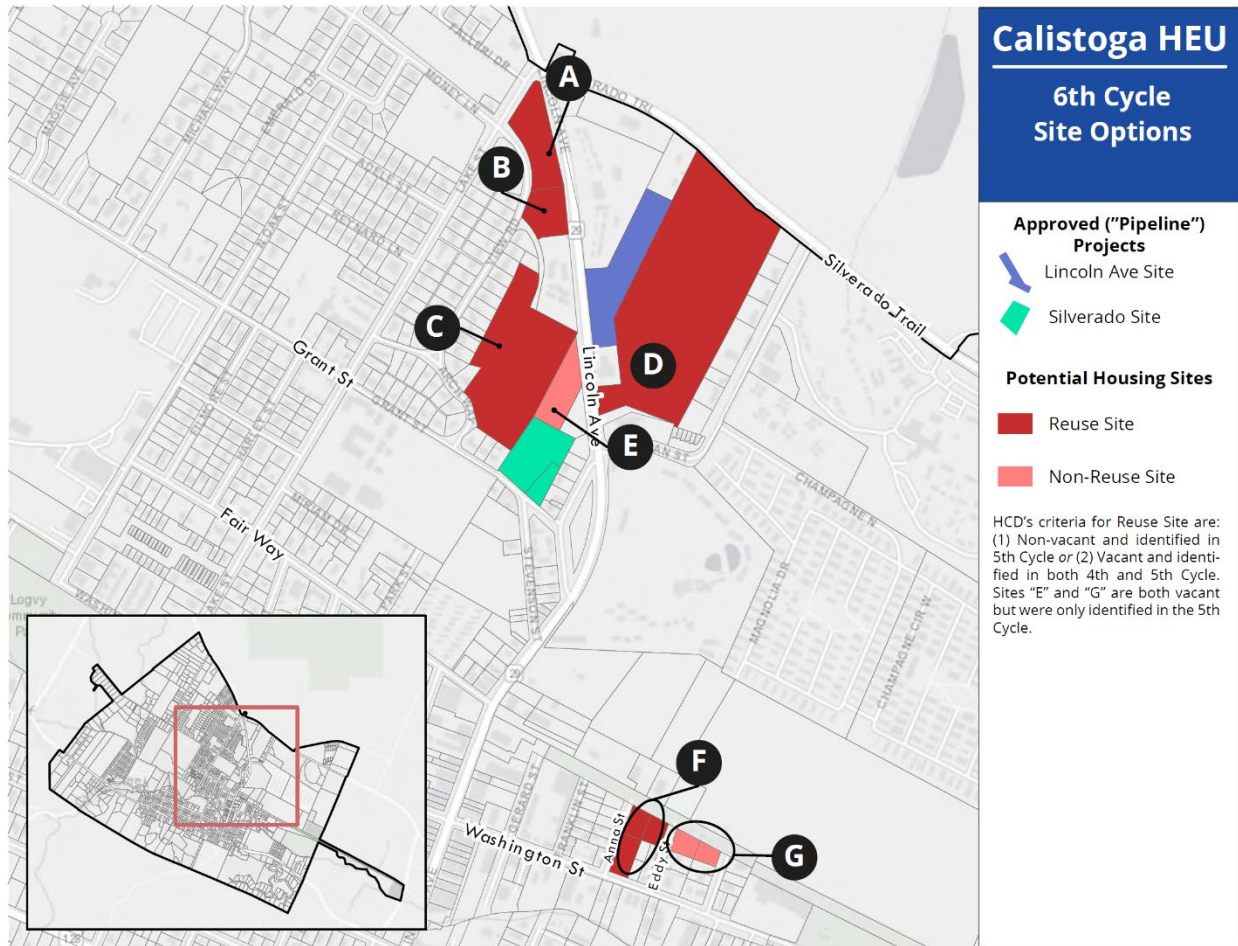
The pipeline projects are substantially similar in size and location to the four parcels on the Site Inventory that are zoned CC. Both pipeline projects developed above minimum densities. These development trends demonstrate the likelihood of residential development at (conservatively) the minimum allowed density during the 6th Cycle.

TABLE 5-7 PIPELINE PROJECTS AND OPPORTUNITY SITES IN THE CC ZONE

Address	APN(s)	Acres	Units Projected	Projected Density (du/ac)	% of Max. Density (20 du/ac)
Pipeline Projects					
1506 Grant Street (Silverado Terrace)	011-101-001; 011-101-009	1.93	50	26	130%
1855 Lincoln Avenue	011-050-044	2.87	78	27	135%
Opportunity Sites					
	011-062-009	1.88	19	10	50%
1861 Lincoln Avenue	011-062-008	1.03	10	10	50%
865 Silverado Terrace	011-050-024	1.00	10	10	50%
	011-101-002	1.12	11	10	50%

Use of Prior Identified Sites

FIGURE 5-10 REUSE SITES IN THE 6TH CYCLE



Site "D" is a nonvacant site that was used in a previous planning period. Sites "A", "B", "C", and "F" have been vacant for the past two planning periods. Sites "E" and "G" are vacant but were identified only in the 5th Cycle Housing Element.

Sites "A", "B", "C", "D", and "F" will be required to be rezoned within three years of the beginning of the planning period to allow residential use by right at 20 du/ac, for housing developments in which at least 20 percent of the units are affordable to lower income households. Sites "E" and "G" currently allow residential uses at 20 units/acre and are between 0.5 and 10 acres in size.

Infrastructure

Municipal Codes deems public water and sewer available if parcels are within 1,000 feet (water) and 200 feet (sewer) of the parcel's property line. Based on this definition, public water/sewer are available for all these sites. Additionally, per the City's Infrastructure Element (2020) of the General Plan, the water and wastewater treatment system can support projected development through 2035. The water and sewer demand determined from the City's Standardized Use Table for Resource Management is higher than the number of housing units

that would be developed from the opportunity sites. Table 5-8 provides a summary of the City’s water and sewer demand. For the full Standardized Use Table, refer to Appendix C.

TABLE 5-8 WATER AND SEWER DEMAND

	Multifamily 2-bedroom unit (Acre feet per year)	Availability (Acre feet per year)	Availability (Multifamily Units)
Water	0.249	1751	715
Sewer	0.146	233	1,286

Source: City of Calistoga

Additional infrastructure that was analyzed was the provision of dry utilities. AT&T is the primary telecommunications provider in the City and has reported that their systems have sufficient capacity to support the anticipated new housing development. PG&E maintains the electric grid and the delivery of energy to customers. City staff has tried reaching PG&E multiple times to determine electrical capacity but have been unable to get a response. Staff believes that there is sufficient capacity to support the new development planned by the Housing Element.

Small and Large Sites

Of the 10 parcels in Calistoga’s site inventory, four are between 0.5-10 acres. One parcel (Site D) is larger than 10 acres and the sites that compose Sites F and G are under 0.5 acres in size. Site D – Larger than 10 Acres

Site D currently contains the Calistoga Beverage Company facility that was purchased by Calistoga Vintner Services in September 2021. More information on the site can be found in the “Nonvacant Site Analysis” section.

There is ample vacant space on the parcel for a 1-acre residential development. Action A1.1-4 directs for the modification of the municipal code to allow for multifamily housing on vacant or underutilized portions of lots larger than one acre if allowed under zoning and land use controls.

Sites F and G – Smaller than 0.5 Acres

Sites F and G both consist of parcels under common ownership that can be combined and redeveloped for housing.

Under the Minimum Density capacity standards used in the housing element, F is not allocated for development into lower-income housing (it is instead allocated towards meeting moderate-income housing needs) and therefore does not need to comply with Small Site Analysis.

Site G is owned by the City of Calistoga. The two parcels are contiguous and were purchased with the express purpose of development for use of lower-income housing. There are no constraints on merging the two parcels in order to produce affordable housing.

Sites and AFFH

The sites in the Site Inventory help to affirmatively further fair housing by expanding housing options throughout the City for various income levels, particularly in areas of the City most proximate to transit, grocery stores, parks, and employment centers.

Segregation and Integration

The seven sites, totaling 12.77 acres, are all in the Community Commercial (along Lincoln Avenue) or R-3 (off Washington Street) zoning designations. These sites are all reuse sites from previous Housing Element Cycles that will allow for higher density development with ministerial review, inclusive of housing for a variety of income levels and allowing for greater mobility of households into better-resourced areas of Calistoga.

The sites in the Site Inventory offers affordable housing opportunities in high resource areas that are within a 15-minute walk of:

- Vine Transit
- Groceries
- Parks
- Health Clinics
- Schools
- Employment centers (defined as Downtown Commercial – Design District zoned parcels along southern Lincoln Avenue)

Development in these sites is not constrained by topographical or other environmental constraints.

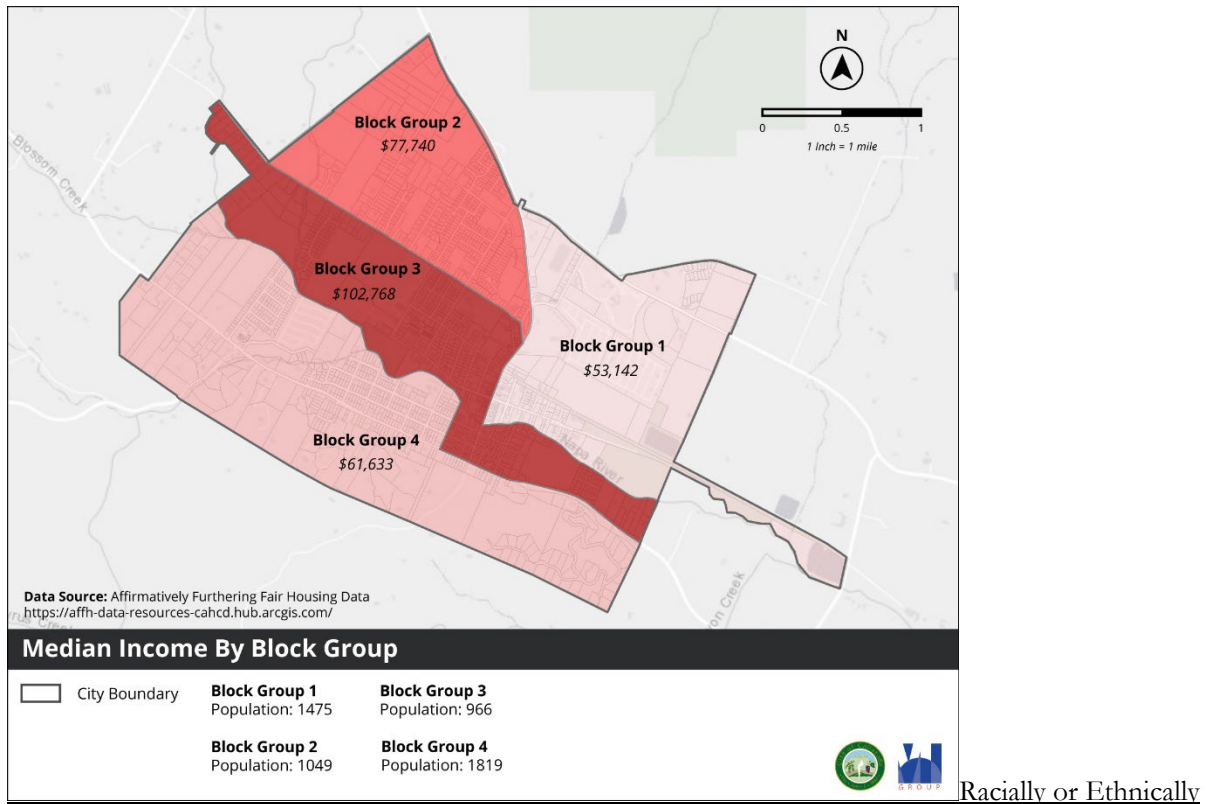
Patterns of segregation by race and ethnicity, persons with disability, familial status, age, and income are described in Chapter 3: Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing. The City’s sole census tract is predominantly White with a substantial Hispanic or Latino minority, and small Black or African American, Asian, and Pacific Islander populations. The Othering and Belonging Institute listed Calistoga’s census tract as an area with “Low-Medium Segregation.”³

Sites to accommodate affordable housing are distributed along Lincoln Avenue, the City’s primary transportation corridor, in order to better connect affordable units (allocated to lower-income and moderate-income households) to resources (see Figures 5-3 through 5-8). There are no identified concentrations of populations with disabilities within City boundaries (see Table 3-4 in Chapter 3). The housing opportunity sites designed for affordable units are on relatively flat ground with better access to sidewalks than the City as a whole.

Figure 5-11 demonstrates that the sites designated to accommodate Calistoga’s lower-income households are in or adjacent to census block groups with relatively high median household incomes, compared to the City as a whole.

³ Racial Segregation-Integration OBI 2020, available at <https://affh-data-and-mapping-resources-v-2-0-cahcd.hub.arcgis.com/datasets/CAHCD::racial-segregation-integration-obi-2020/about>.

FIGURE 5-11 MEDIAN INCOME BY BLOCK GROUP



Concentrated Areas

As shown in Figure 3-5, the City does not have any racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty or areas of affluence and the identification of sites to accommodate the City’s RHNA is not expected to alter this finding. Through providing increased affordable housing opportunities in Calistoga, the housing site strategy will increase diversity throughout the community. The City has included actions A7.1-1, A7.1-2, and A7.1-3 in order to conduct outreach about fair housing in Calistoga and the Napa region, as well as create a Fair Housing Marketing Plan, to ameliorate any nearby concentrated areas of poverty by advertising opportunities in Calistoga.

The sites in the Site Inventory are located in Block Groups 1 and 2. As discussed in the Fair Housing Chapter, neither of these block groups contain Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty and Affluence. The sites allow for affordable housing options for residents below median income levels in areas of the City that are most proximate to transit, grocery stores, parks, and employment centers.

Block Groups 3 and 4 do not have any housing opportunity sites. However, accessory dwelling units (ADUs) provide opportunities for affordable units in areas of Calistoga such as these. Based on historical patterns of ADU production, there is a projection of 24 ADUs built during this Housing Element cycle.

Access to Opportunity

Calistoga's lone census tract is a "moderate" resource area, and it shares the same broad economic, education, and environmental characteristics with surrounding unincorporated Napa County.

- **Economic:** The TCAC economic score (0.21) is relatively low compared to the state as a whole.
- **Education:** The TCAC education score (.39) is slightly higher, but still somewhat low. All of Calistoga is served by the same school district.
- **Environment:** The TCAC environmental score (.70), however, is quite high.

All of Calistoga's sites to accommodate very low and low income households include opportunities for moderate and/or above moderate income households, promoting equitable access to opportunities.

As discussed in the "Segregation and Integration" section, all sites in the Site Inventory have relatively high access to opportunity for Calistoga, within 15-minute walks of transit, grocery, parks, and employment centers.

Because all sites in the Site Inventory are reuse sites from previous Housing Element Cycles that will use an Affordable Housing Overlay for higher density development with ministerial review, there will be fewer governmental constraints (such as a required General Plan amendment or zoning change).

Transportation

To improve economic access via transit, all the City's sites for lower income households are along Calistoga's transit corridor of Lincoln Avenue. Parcels allocated for above moderate and moderate income households are within 15-minute walking distance of transit (see Figure 5-3: Transit Access).

Disproportionate Housing Needs and Displacement Risk

There are no residential units currently existing on any of the sites identified in the Site Inventory (see Nonvacant Sites Analysis, below).

Calistoga, like the vast majority of Napa County, has an estimated "Lower Displacement Risk" as defined by the Urban Displacement Project. There is a relatively high proportion of cost-burdened renters in Calistoga (65 percent of renters pay 30 percent or more of their household income on housing costs) compared to small cities south of Calistoga in Napa Valley such as St. Helena and Yountville (approximately 46 percent and 56 percent of renters are cost burdened, respectively). Affordable housing in Calistoga will alleviate this cost burden without contributing to displacement risk.

In addition, the ADUs projected in underutilized single-family parcels will be joined by SB 9 parcels. The City has already seen 3 SB 9 applications since the law was passed in 2021. This will provide for additional rental opportunities at a range of income levels and reduce displacement potential. To further address the potential for displacement of lower income renter households, action A3.1-2 will continue to prohibit vacation rentals.

Nonvacant Sites Analysis

Of the seven sites, there is one nonvacant site in the Site Inventory: Site D (APN: 011050024000), which currently contains the Calistoga Beverage Company facility that was purchased by Calistoga Vintner Services in September 2021.

Site D is used for 10 of the 128 units Calistoga is using to meet its 6th cycle RHNA, or 7.8 percent. In addition, because the sites allocated go far over the RHNA requirement of 119 units (69 affordable), the RHNA obligations could be met in the event Site D does not develop with housing.

The structure on Site D takes up approximately 6 acres of the 14.31-acre site, fronting Silverado Trail on the northern edge of the parcel. The site can still support one acre of housing development fronting Lincoln Avenue on the southwestern edge of the parcel. This one acre of housing would make up approximately 7 percent of the site, essentially giving the site a .07 nonvacant site adjustment factor.

Residential development on adjacent sites in the same zoning district point to development trends and market conditions that support housing on this site. This housing development would neighbor the two "pipeline" projects currently underway in Calistoga: Silverado Terrace and 1855 Lincoln Avenue. It would also not affect any current use or moderate expansion by Calistoga Vintner Services, who are planning to use the existing structure for warehousing a maximum of 8,000 barrels of wine using only one third of the existing 123,600-square foot structure.

Action A1.1-4 directs for the modification of the municipal code to allow for multifamily housing on vacant or underutilized portions of lots larger than one acre if allowed under zoning and land use controls. The intention of this action to serve as a regulatory incentive to encourage residential development on parcel D, specifically. Water and Sewer Priority Requirements (SB 1087)

State law requires water and sewer providers to grant priority for service allocations to proposed developments that include units affordable to lower income households. Pursuant to these statutes, upon adoption of its Housing Element, the City will provide the Element to the Calistoga Water Department.

New Housing Opportunities

Table 5- identifies housing units that are under construction or that have been approved and could be constructed during the planning period.

TABLE 5-9 APPROVED AND UNDER-CONSTRUCTION HOUSING

Project Name	Total Units	Income Category				Affordability Determination
		VL	L	M	AM	
Silverado Terrace	50	0	8	0	42	Inclusionary policy
1855 Lincoln	78	24	37	16	1	
Totals	128	24	45	16	43	

Source: City of Calistoga

Development Site Inventory

In addition to the approved housing identified above, Table 5-3 identifies 7 sites in Calistoga (illustrated in Figure 5-910) that provide realistic development opportunities for the provision of housing to all income segments within the community.

Most of the properties in the inventory below are vacant; one is underutilized (the Calistoga Beverage Company Warehouse could take on housing on the Lincoln Avenue side of the parcel).

Therefore, in combination with the approved units identified in Table 5-, the City can readily accommodate its RHNA of 119 units for the planning period. It is important to note that identification of a site in this inventory does not restrict or require that it be developed exactly as described in the inventory. Likewise, sites that are not identified in the inventory are not precluded from developing with residential uses that would help fulfill the City's regional housing need. The purpose of preparing the site inventory and analysis is to comply with state law that requires the City to demonstrate it has adequate housing sites for meeting projected housing needs.

Potential Development Constraints

Sites identified for potential residential development in the City were analyzed to determine their relationship to public facilities and services and existing or potential physical constraints to development. Of the seven identified sites, none have significant constraints that may limit its development. The following sub-sections provide a general discussion of potential development constraints known to exist within the City.

Public Services

In 1998, the city purchased 500 acre-feet per year of domestic water from the City of American Canyon's North Bay Aqueduct entitlement. In 2000, an additional 925 acre-feet of water per year was purchased from Kern County. These purchases, combined with the city's original North Bay Aqueduct entitlement and its Kimball Reservoir water supply is projected to provide an adequate water supply in Calistoga through 2035. The City recently completed construction of a 1.5-million-gallon water tank on Mt. Washington to improve storage capacity and better manage municipal water supply during peak demand times. The City expanded its wastewater treatment plant in 2003. This expansion provides sufficient capacity to accommodate demand projected through 2035.

Flooding

Certain areas of Calistoga lie within the 100-year floodplain of the Napa River and are at risk of flooding. Residential areas known to be prone to flooding include areas around Silver Street, from Gold Street to Spring Street, between the river and Myrtle Street; a crescent-shaped area around Washington Street, starting southeast of Oak Street, rising up Lake Street and Fourth Street, and extending to Second Street; and the area from Pine Street southeast to the City limits, between the river and Foothill Boulevard. Policies and actions contained in the Safety Element will ensure that new development would not be exposed or vulnerable to risks associated with flooding.

Another part of Calistoga that could be subject to flooding is property downstream of the Kimball Reservoir. If the dam were to fail, inundation could occur in the northern part of the Planning Area as far south as Tubbs

Lane. South of Tubbs Lane, dam failure would cause the Napa River to overflow its banks through the rest of the City. The risk of dam failure is small, so the impact of additional development within the dam inundation area is not considered to be a significant constraint.

Special Status Species and Sensitive Natural Communities

Occurrences of several plant and animal species with special status have been recorded or are suspected to exist within Calistoga. Most of these are associated with the forest, woodland, and grassland along the fringe of City limits and the outer Planning Area. A few species have been reported from the floor of the valley, generally associated with the aquatic habitat of the Napa River and the freshwater marsh in geysers-fed swales where disturbance has been limited. Development of a few of the sites will result in the loss of grassland and savannah; however, they are not considered to be particularly sensitive resources, and therefore, their potential loss is not considered to be a constraint to development.

Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources known to exist within the City include remnants of Native American villages and campsites and other evidence of habitation. Prehistoric archaeological sites are generally located along seasonal and/or perennial watercourses, at or near vegetation ecotones, and at the base of foothills. There is a possibility that sites located in these areas may contain undiscovered archaeological and paleontological resources that could be impacted from development activities involving ground removal or disturbance. Policies contained in the General Plan's Community Identity Element require pre-development consultation with tribal representatives and will ensure respectful treatment of resources. Summary of Objectives

The summary of quantified objectives can be found at the end of Chapter 8: Housing Policies and Programs.

CHAPTER 6: CONSTRAINTS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING

This section of the Housing Element evaluates potential constraints to new housing development in the City. Constraints that can pose a barrier to the construction of new housing can be grouped into two categories. Governmental constraints are barriers imposed through government policies and procedures, such as development standards, application processing times, and development fees. Non-governmental constraints are development barriers that are outside of the control of local jurisdictions, for example, construction costs, land costs, and financing costs. However, local governments can adopt policies and procedures to address these constraints and increase the ease of developing new housing.

Governmental Constraints

State law requires each Housing Element to include an analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints on the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing for all income levels and persons with disabilities.

Governmental regulations and exactions are designed to achieve desirable land use patterns, coordinate development with infrastructure expansion, finance capital improvements, equitably distribute the cost of public services, maintain the ambiance of existing neighborhoods, improve the urban environment, and preserve open space and unique ecosystems. However, they should be evaluated to determine whether they are excessive and represent an unnecessary constraint on the availability or affordability of housing being built or contribute to the loss of existing affordable housing.

In its efforts to remove governmental constraints, Calistoga must also be guided by Government Code Section 65580(e), which notes that the City also has “...the responsibility to consider economic, environmental, and fiscal factors and community goals set forth in the general plan...”

The most direct government effect on housing production is the regulation of land use through the General Plan and Zoning Code. Every municipality in the Bay Area plans for the location of housing and the number of units that can be built on a property by designating and zoning land for different types of uses and by specifying the range of dwelling units allowed (the density) in each residential land use category. Development standards, such as minimum lot sizes and building setbacks also affect the type and cost of housing that may be developed.

Calistoga mitigates the effects of land use controls on housing production by:

- Providing a range of zoning categories and densities to allow for all types of housing.
- Permitting and encouraging mixed-use developments that combine housing with other uses.
- Providing incentives for affordable housing and accessory dwelling units, as well as single-family residences on existing residential lots of record.

Calistoga General Plan

Calistoga’s General Plan includes a wide range of residential land use designations, including:

- Rural Residential-Hillside (0.5 units/acre),
- Rural Residential (1 unit/acre),
- Low Density Residential (1 to 4 units/acre),

- Medium Density Residential (4 to 10 units/acre), and
- High Density Residential (10 to 20 units/acre).

The Downtown Commercial and Community Commercial land use designations allow for mixed-use development, including multi-family residential within a density range of 10 to 20 units per acre. Minimum densities are required for most of the designations in order to maximize residential development on a limited supply of land and achieve a balance and variety of housing types. Consistent with state law, density bonuses may be approved for projects that include dedicated affordable housing and senior housing to exceed the maximum density otherwise allowed.

The maximum densities allowed for the High Density Residential land use designation are not an impediment to the development of affordable multi-family projects. The Calistoga Senior Apartments project, which serves very low- and low-income seniors, was approved in 2016 with a 58 percent density bonus.

Zoning Code

Zoning Districts

The City regulates the type, location, and scale of development through its Zoning Code. The Code includes a wide range of residential zoning districts that allow a variety of housing types, including single-family, multi-family, second units, mobile homes, transitional and supportive housing, and residential care. Table 6-1 demonstrates the types of housing allowed by zoning district.

TABLE 6-1 HOUSING TYPES ALLOWED BY ZONING DISTRICT

Zoning District	Residential Uses Allowed By-Right	Residential Uses Allowed with a Use Permit
Rural Residential (RR)	One one-family dwelling per lot One accessory dwelling unit per lot One junior accessory dwelling unit per lot Supportive housing Transitional housing Residential care, limited	Residential care, general
Rural Residential – Hillside (RR-H)	One accessory dwelling unit per lot One junior accessory dwelling unit per lot	One one-family dwelling per lot Supportive housing Transitional housing
One-Family Residential (R-1 & R-1-10)	One one-family dwelling per lot One accessory dwelling unit per lot One junior accessory dwelling unit per lot Supportive housing Transitional housing Residential care, limited	Residential care, general
Two-Family Residential (R-2)	One one-family dwelling per lot One accessory dwelling unit on a lot with a one-family dwelling One junior accessory dwelling unit per lot	Residential care, general

	One duplex or two one-family dwellings on a lot of at least 9,000 square feet Supportive housing Transitional housing Residential care, limited	
Multifamily Residential/Office (R-3)	Multifamily dwellings One or more accessory dwelling units within the multifamily dwelling Maximum of two detached accessory dwelling units on a lot with a multifamily dwelling Supportive housing Transitional housing Residential care, limited	Convalescent and congregate care facilities Residential care, general
Mobile Home Park (MHP)		Residential mobile homes Mobile home parks Permanent apartment units, for managers of the park
Downtown Commercial (DC)	Supportive housing Transitional housing	Multifamily dwellings above the first floor Live-work units
Community Commercial (CC)	Emergency shelters Supportive housing Transitional housing	Multifamily dwellings above the first floor Live-work units Residential care facilities for the elderly Skilled nursing facilities

Each district ensures that the type of residential development is consistent with and implements the City’s General Plan land use designations. For example, the R-3 Zoning District implements the “High Density Residential” General Plan land use designation, which is intended for multi-family development, by allowing multi-family dwelling units as a permitted use (i.e., not subject to a use permit).

State law requires jurisdictions to analyze the zoning and availability of a variety of housing types, which are discussed below. Due to Calistoga’s small size, the City coordinates with non-profits and countywide efforts to provide housing supportive services to meet the citywide housing needs of the most vulnerable populations.

Multifamily Rental Housing

Multifamily rental housing refers to a building or portion of a building that is rented out and used as a residence for more than one household living independently of each other. Multifamily rental housing includes duplexes, triplexes, and apartments.

One duplex or two one-family dwellings are permitted by right on a lot of at least 9,000 square feet in the R-2 zoning district (Chapter 17.18). Multifamily rental housing is permitted by right in the R-3 zoning district and are permitted with a use permit in the Downtown Commercial and Community Commercial zoning districts (Chapter 17.19, and 17.21-17.22).

Housing for Agricultural Employees

Agricultural employees are people whose primary incomes are earned through agricultural labor. This population tends to have high rates of poverty, have unstable incomes, live in housing with high rates of overcrowding, and have low rates of homeownership.

Farmworker housing is not explicitly discussed in the City's Zoning Code, but can be provided through different housing types, such as multi-family housing, manufactured housing, single-room occupancy units, cooperative housing, and accessory dwelling units. Many of these housing types are allowed by right in the residential zoning districts and discussed in further detail in their respective sections. Cooperative housing is a form of housing where residents have joint ownership over the property and share amenities. Additionally, Napa County Housing Authority manages three farmworker centers in the county, including one in Calistoga, that provide housing and social services. Farmworker housing is treated as a single-family structure and is subject to family dwelling fees and taxes, and Calistoga also otherwise complies with the Employee Housing Act (Health and Safety Code, § 17000 et seq.). To ensure compliance with the Employee Housing Act (Health and Safety Code, § 17000 et seq.), the City will review its zoning code and make amendments to specifically define and explicitly make this type of housing an allowable use (see action A6.1-6).

Emergency shelters are defined as "housing with minimal supportive services for homeless persons that is limited to occupancy of six months or less by a homeless person. No individual or household may be denied emergency shelter because of an inability to pay" (Gov. Code, § 65582).

As per Section 17.04.227 of the zoning code, "Emergency Shelter" as defined by the City "shall mean housing with minimal supportive services for homeless persons that is limited to occupancy of six months or less by a homeless person. (Ord. 685 § 2, 2012)."

As per Chapter 17.22 of the Zoning Code, emergency shelters are permitted by right in the Community Commercial zoning district. A maximum of 20 beds are permitted in each emergency shelter and can provide temporary shelter to residents for no more than 180 days in any 12-month period. The shelter shall conform to all development standards of the zoning district.

This section also describes the client intake/waiting area, external lighting, security personnel, and on-site facility management. The client intake/waiting area shall be provided at minimum of 10 square feet per bed with a minimum of 100 square feet. The waiting area will not be adjacent in a right of way, but if the waiting area is to be outdoors, the intake/waiting area shall be screened with a six-foot-tall, landscaped screen or decorated wall with shade and rain provisions.

The site will also have adequate external lighting and security personnel during the hours the shelter is in operation.

For staffing, at least one facility member is on site at all hours the facility is open. Additional staff shall be provided as necessary to ensure that at least one staff member is provided in all segregated sleeping areas, as appropriate (17.22.020(A)(10)).

For minimum parking requirements, the housing element includes a program that requires emergency shelters to provide for a number of parking spots only sufficient to accommodate staff and not exceeding the standards for the other uses in the underlying CC zone. The City will amend emergency shelter parking requirements to comply with AB139/Government Code section 65583, subdivision (a)(4)(A), by October 2024 (see action A6.1-4).

Low Barrier Navigation Centers

Low Barrier Navigation Centers is a housing first solution to address homelessness. These temporary shelters provide services and are focused on transitioning individuals experiencing homelessness into permanent housing.

Currently, low barrier navigation centers are not identified as a permitted or conditionally permitted use in any zoning district. However, due to the similarities between this use and transitional housing, it could potentially be allowed in the RR, R-1, R-1-10, R-2, and R-3 zoning districts subject to a “similar use” determination by the Planning Commission (Chapter 17.14 and 17.16-17.19). Low barrier navigation centers could also be allowed with a use permit in the RR-H zoning district if determined to be a similar use by the Planning Commission (Chapter 17.15).

Action A4.1-8 further reduces barriers to the construction of navigation centers by directing the City to amend the Downtown Commercial Zoning District to permit low barrier navigation centers as a by-right use within one year of the Housing Element’s certification.

Transitional and Supportive Housing

Transitional housing refers to rental housing (residential) developments that are operated under program requirements that require the termination of assistance and recirculating of the assisted unit to another eligible program recipient at a predetermined future point in time that shall be no less than six months from the beginning of the assistance. (Ord. 1004 § 7, 2014).

Supportive housing has no limit on length of stay and is occupied by the target population. This type of housing has onsite and offsite services that assists residents in retaining the housing, improving their health status, and maximizing their ability to live and, when possible, work in the community (Ord. 1004 § 6, 2014).

Calistoga’s zoning code permits transitional housing in all residential zoning districts by right (Chapter 17.14 and 17.16-17.19). Transitional housing developments in the Rural Residential – Hillside district are allowed with a use permit (Chapter 17.15).

Calistoga’s Zoning Code permits supportive housing in all residential zoning districts by right (Chapter 17.14 and 17.16-17.19). Supportive housing developments in the Rural Residential – Hillside district are allowed with a use permit (Chapter 17.15).

Permanent supportive housing as a use that will be allowed by right in zones where multifamily and/or mixed-uses are permitted, including nonresidential zones permitting multifamily uses in compliance with Government Code section 65651 by October 2024 (see action A6.1-5).

Licensed Care Facilities

The California Welfare and Institutions Code declares that mentally- and physically disabled persons are entitled to live in normal residential surroundings, and that the use of property for the care of six or fewer disabled persons is a residential use for the purpose of zoning. A state-authorized, certified, or licensed family care home, foster home, or group home serving six or fewer disabled persons or dependent and neglected children on a 24-hour-a-day basis is considered a residential use that is permitted in all residential zones. No jurisdiction may impose stricter zoning or building and safety standards on these homes than is otherwise required for homes in the same district.

In accordance with state law, the Zoning Code permits licensed residential or community care facilities with six or fewer beds by right in the R-1, R-2, and R-3 residential zoning districts, and allows facilities serving more than six persons in these districts with a use permit (Chapter 17.16-17.19).

Single-Room Occupancy (SRO) Units

Single-room occupancy residential units (SROs) are a form of affordable housing consisting of a single room typically between 200 to 350 square feet. They are located in multi-tenant buildings and typically include shared bathroom and kitchen facilities.

Currently, SRO housing is not identified as a permitted or conditionally permitted use in any zoning district. However, it could potentially be allowed in the R-3, Downtown Commercial, or Community Commercial zoning districts subject to a “similar use” determination by the Planning Commission (Chapter 17.19, 17.21-17.22). Applicable General Plan land use densities for the subject zoning districts would limit the number of SRO units in a given project to a maximum of 20 units per acre, although these densities could be higher if rooms do not include cooking facilities and are therefore not considered dwelling units in the traditional sense.

Action A1.2-4 directs the City to amend the Zoning Code to permit adaptive reuse of inns, motels, housing cooperatives and non-storefront commercial space for long-term housing.

Manufactured Homes

Manufactured homes are houses that are transportable, built on a permanent chassis, and designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. Manufactured homes do not include recreational vehicles. Due to the much lower cost of construction and labor costs needed to build a manufactured home, this housing type provides an affordable housing solution. Manufactured homes on a permanent structure are subject to the same development standards and permitting requirements as a conventional single-family residential dwelling.

Mobile homes and accessory dwelling units can be manufactured homes. These two types of manufactured homes are discussed in the sections below.

Mobile Home Parks

Mobile home parks include any property that has a minimum of two mobile homes, manufactured homes, recreational vehicles, and/or lots that are held for rent or lease.

Mobile homes are permitted with a use permit in the Mobile Home Park zoning district (Chapter 17.20) and are subject to design review. The Mobile Home Park zoning district includes development standards for the design of the park site and individual mobile home sites. The zoning district is intended to protect existing mobile home sites from being converted to conventional housing or other uses.

Accessory Dwelling Units

Accessory dwelling units (ADUs) are attached or detached residential dwelling units that provides complete independent living facilities and is located on a lot with a proposed or existing primary residence. ADUs are a cost-effective housing type because they do not require new land or major infrastructure improvements. ADUs tend to be smaller and are thereby more affordable by design. However, because many ADUs are rented to family and friends of the homeowner, if homeowners are primarily White then the families and potential friends of the homeowners could be predominantly White. Relying too heavily on ADUs for affordable housing could inadvertently exacerbate patterns of segregation, but they can still be an effective strategy for increasing the supply of smaller rental housing units in single family home neighborhoods.

The Calistoga Zoning Code allows ADUs on all lots where a single family or multifamily dwelling is proposed or exists (Chapter 17.37). The City has reduced barriers to building ADUs through less restrictive development standards and expediting the application review and approval process. ADUs that comply with the development regulations in the City’s Zoning Code shall be approved without discretionary review within 60 days of receipt

of the completed development application. The City has also waived impact fees for ADUs smaller than 750 square feet and waived utility connection fees for all ADUs that are not constructed at the same time as the primary dwelling unit.

The City also partnered with the Napa Sonoma ADU, which is a non-profit that helps homeowners in Napa and Sonoma County to construct ADUs. Napa Sonoma ADU provides resources to guide homeowners through the process of planning, permitting, and constructing an ADU, including free feasibility consultations, example floor plans, and a list of design and construction vendors.

Development Standards

Provisions in the Zoning Code specify minimum lot areas, lot widths, lot depths and setbacks, and maximum lot coverage and building heights. Additional development regulations specify parking requirements. Development standards applicable to residential development are summarized in [Table 6-2](#) and [Table 6-3](#). These standards are typical of many California communities and contribute to the protection of the public health, safety and welfare, and the maintenance of the City's quality of life.

Building Height and Lot Coverage

The Zoning Code limits the height of residential buildings to a maximum height of 25 feet in residential zones and 30 feet in commercial zones. However, heights up to 35 feet are allowed where a finding can be made that the taller building height would be more compatible with surrounding buildings due to their special historical, architectural or aesthetic interest, and that the taller building height does not encroach on the light or views of adjacent properties.

This provides more than enough height to accommodate two-story construction but can make it difficult to construct a three-story building with sufficient height to accommodate a pitched roof on a parcel designated for high density and mixed-use development. Furthermore, the Zoning Code measures building height at the point that is half the distance between the ridge and eave on a gable roof, rather than to the highest point of the roof, thereby allowing additional height for sloped roofs.

Limits on lot coverage and building height have not been a constraint to the development of housing for any income groups, including affordable housing projects. All of the projects have been two-story, and the lot coverages for the Palisades Apartments and Calistoga Family Apartments were 26% and 15%, respectively.

Unit Sizes

The Zoning Code does not establish direct regulations regarding minimum and maximum unit sizes. Minimum unit sizes are based on standard requirements under the California Building Code. The City has adopted the California Building Code, with local amendments, as Title 15 of the Calistoga Municipal Code; the amendments do not result any substantial differences to unit size standards. Maximum unit sizes for single family and multifamily units are not specifically established in the Zoning Code. Unit size has not been an impediment to the development of housing, as minimum standards are consistent with broadly adopted code standards and there are no maximum size standards. Accessory dwelling unit (ADU) size limitation are comparable to State standards for ADUs. Studio and one-bedroom ADUs are limited to 850 square feet; two or more bedroom ADUs are limited to 1,000 square feet. ADUs created through addition to an existing primary dwelling may not exceed 50 percent of the primary dwelling living area.

Setbacks

Setback requirements in the Zoning Code reflect the importance of maintaining adequate buffering between adjoining properties to avoid potential use conflicts. These setbacks are typical of similar communities and have not appeared to be an impediment to the development of housing. The Downtown Commercial district does

not require any setbacks unless located adjacent to or across the street from a parcel located in a residential zoning district. The Community Commercial district requires front setbacks and side setbacks for corner parcels. Similar to the Downtown Commercial district, additional setbacks are required if the development is located adjacent or across the street from a residential zoning district.

Table 6-2 provides residential development standards, by square feet, for each zoning district.

TABLE 6-2 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Development Standard	Zoning Districts						
	RR-H	RR	R-1	R-1-10	R-2	R-3	MHP
Minimum Lot Area	Varies ¹	20,000 – 80,000 square feet ²	6,000 sq. ft. (interior) 7,000 sq. ft. (corner)	10,000 sq. ft. (interior) 12,000 sq. ft. (corner)	9,000 sq. ft. (interior) 10,000 sq. ft. (corner)	9,000 sq. ft. (interior) 10,000 sq. ft. (corner)	3,500 sq. ft.
Minimum Lot Width	Varies ¹	100 feet	70 feet (corner) 60 feet (interior)	120 feet (corner) 100 feet (interior)	100 feet (corner) 90 feet (interior)	10 feet (corner) 90 feet (interior)	50 feet
Minimum Lot Depth	Varies ¹	200 feet	100 feet	100 feet	100 feet	120 feet	70 feet
Minimum Front Setback	Varies ¹	20 feet	20 feet	20 feet	20 feet	15 feet	10 feet
Minimum Side Setback	Varies ¹	15 feet (corner) 10 feet (interior)	5 – 20 feet ³	5 – 20 feet ³	5 – 20 feet ³	5 – 15 feet ³	5 – 10 feet ⁵
Minimum Rear Setback	Varies ¹	20 feet	20 feet	20 feet	20 feet	10 feet (one story) 15 feet (two story)	5 feet
Maximum Height	Varies ¹	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet	n/a
Maximum Lot Coverage	40%	30%	50% (lots ≤7,200 sf) 40% (lots >7,200 sf) ⁴	50% (lots ≤7,200 sf) 40% (lots 7,200-10,000 sf) 35% (lots >10,000 sf) ⁴	40%	40%	50%
Off-Street Parking ⁶	2 spaces per unit	2 spaces per unit	2 spaces per unit	2 spaces per unit	2 spaces per unit	2 spaces per unit	2 spaces per unit + 1 space per 5 units
Usable Open Space						300 sq. ft. per unit	500 sq. ft. per unit

¹ Determined on a case-by-case basis through a slope/density formula.

² Varies depending on access to City water and sewer.

³ Varies based on building height.

⁴ Additional lot coverage allowed for accessory dwelling units.

⁵ Varies depending on surrounding structures.

⁶ One additional parking space is required for each detached accessory dwelling unit and junior accessory dwelling unit built on a lot with a multifamily dwelling.

Table 6-3 provides residential development standards, in square feet, by commercial zoning district,

TABLE 6-3 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS – COMMERCIAL ZONING DISTRICTS

Development Standard	DC District	CC District
Minimum Lot Area	5,000 square feet	5,000 square feet
Minimum Lot Width	30 feet	50 feet
Minimum Lot Depth	None	None
Minimum Front Setback	0 feet / 20 feet ¹	10 feet / 20 feet ¹
Minimum Side Setback	0 feet / 5 feet ² (interior) 0 feet / 15 feet ² (street side)	0 feet / 5 feet ² (interior) 10 feet / 20 feet ² (street side)
Minimum Rear Setback	0 feet / 10 feet ³	0 feet / 10 feet ³
Maximum Height	30 feet / 25 feet ⁴	30 feet / 25 feet ⁴
Max. Lot Coverage	80 percent ⁵	60 percent ⁵
Max. Floor Area Ratio ⁶	2.0	0.8
Off-street Parking	2 spaces per unit	2 spaces per unit

¹ Front yard setback distance increases if site is located directly across the street from a residential zoning district

² Side yard setback distances increase if site is located directly across the street from a residential zoning district

³ Rear yard setback distance increases if site abuts or is adjacent to a residential zoning district

⁴ Maximum building height reduced when site abuts or adjoins a parcel in a residential zoning district

⁵ May be increased by use permit

⁶ The residential portion of mixed use development projects is excluded from floor area ratio calculation.

Parking

The Zoning Code prescribes minimum parking requirements for residential uses to minimize potential off-site impacts from overflow parking. One-family dwellings, multifamily dwellings and duplexes share the same parking requirement of two spaces per dwelling unit. These have not proved to be an impediment to housing development. Furthermore, parking is not required to be covered, which differs from the covered parking requirement of most jurisdictions. Additionally, the shared use of parking facilities is allowed for mixed use-type projects, which can reduce the number of overall required parking spaces.

The City code will be amended by October 2025 to address and remove potential constraints on project feasibility and any impediments to reaching maximum densities because of off-street parking and loading requirements, especially for smaller unit types such as studio and one-bedroom units (see action A6.1-8).

Development Standards and Conceptual Development

The Zoning Code standards provide the framework for development for potential projects based on the Zoning District and projects can be designed around the applicable standards to achieve maximum base densities established in the General Plan.

For a single-family development or single-family subdivision, a hypothetical project located in the R-1 or R-1-10 zoning districts would consist of one single-family residence per lot, consistent with the height limits, setbacks, and other applicable development standards. A single-family subdivision would include interior residential lots that are a minimum of 6,000 square feet in the R-1 district and have a density of 4 to 10 units per acre with the Medium Density Residential land use designation. The land use and zoning designation represent many single-family properties. A 43,560 square foot (one acre) site could be subdivided into seven approximately 6,200 square foot single family lots.

For a multifamily development example, a hypothetical project located on a 10,890 square foot (0.25 acre) site with a High Density Residential (10-20 units/acre) land use designation and R-3 zoning designation can be developed with 5 units. It would also be under a 25 foot height limit and 40% lot coverage, in addition to accommodating setback, open space, and parking standards. The land use and zoning designation intends for higher density residential and could be found in proximity to the downtown area. The lot size is slightly larger than the minimum lot size. For such a development, the framework could conceptually allow for a two-story apartment with five approximately 700-800 square foot units, given a 25 foot height limit and 4,356 square feet (40 percent of the 10,980 square foot site) occupied by the building.

Larger residential developments are subject to the City's affordable housing requirements under Chapter 17.08 of the Municipal Code, which would open up projects to eligibility for California Government Code 65915 (State Density Bonus law) density bonus units, waivers/exceptions, and incentives/concessions to facilitate development. Ownership projects with 20 or more dwelling units and rental projects of five or more units are required to provide inclusionary housing units: at least 20 percent of units would be affordable to moderate income households or at least 10 percent of units would be affordable to low income households. These percentages meet the minimum thresholds for use of State Density Bonus law provisions, which may allow for adding bonus units above the base density and reducing standards should they physically prevent the project from being built or create barriers to development.

Land Use Controls established in the General Plan and Zoning Code have allowed for predictability in determining housing type and density allowed. The cost of development is not affected by development standards beyond what applicants may reasonably expect for new development, including the expectation that the City would have some parameters for development such as height limits, setbacks, open space requirements, and parking requirements. Allowable housing type and amount of development can be determined by the land use designation and zoning designations. Housing affordability requirements are established clearly in the Affordable Housing requirements, Chapter 17.08 of the Zoning Code. New development is reviewed for compliance with development standards in the Zoning Code and consistency with General Plan policies. Design review applies to new developments and findings of approval need to be made. Although the review process may increase the time and cost of development, a discretionary review process for new residential development is not uncommon as part of the development review process that allows the approval body to evaluate projects and determine that projects meet applicable standards and guidelines. Nonetheless, with the inclusion of objective development standards that would be prepared (Action A1.2-7) and more streamlined approval processes (Policy P6.1-1), the City aims to provide a more predictable and faster approval process for applicable residential projects. Applicants have not indicated that land controls represented a significant unexpected cost prohibiting development and achieving maximum densities.

Accessory Dwelling Units

Accessory dwelling units (ADUs) and junior accessory dwelling units (JADUs) are an affordable and efficient means of increasing the housing stock. Between 2017 and 2020, 11 ADUs were permitted, compared to zero ADUs permitted between 2013 and 2016. The number of ADUs is expected to substantially increase in the future due to state laws that reduce barriers to development and expedite the permitting process.

The City has streamlined processing for accessory dwelling units by relaxing development standards and requiring all ADU applications to be ministerially reviewed per State Housing Laws. The City has eliminated parking requirements for ADUs and JADUs located on a lot with a single-family primary dwelling and reducing minimum rear and side setback requirements for newly constructed ADUs. Furthermore, the accessory dwelling is not counted towards the maximum density allowed by the General Plan land use designation that the unit is located on, and additional lot coverage allowances are allowed in certain zoning districts to accommodate second units.

There are a number of development standards included in Chapter 17.37 of the Zoning Code that could constrain their development. These requirements include, but are not limited to:

- Occupation by the property owner of either the primary dwelling or JADU
- Maximum ADU floor areas are restricted to 1,000 square feet

The Zoning Code allows the establishment of planned development districts in which the development standards may be specifically tailored to the project that is proposed, allowing design flexibility. Both the Palisades Apartments and La Pradera Apartments affordable housing projects have their own planned development districts.

Short-Term Rentals

The City prohibits the rental of homes for less than 30 days in all residential zones. This is intended to protect the City's housing stock and preserve the neighborhood character. Violators will be required to pay a penalty and cease operations.

Processing and Permit Procedures

The Zoning Code states the type of residential uses permitted within the City's residential and commercial zoning districts and specifies whether the use is permitted by right, requires administrative review, or approval of a use permit. Uses permitted by right are those that are allowed without discretionary review as long as the project complies with all development standards. Uses requiring administrative review are approved by the Planning and Building Director, which allows some flexibility on the part of the City to ensure basic health and safety, and general welfare concerns are met. Use permits are subject to approval by the Planning Commission. Many uses subject to a use permit also require design review, which is processed concurrently with the use permit application. Findings for use permit and design review approval include that the project is consistent with the General Plan, the use is compatible with surrounding uses, meets certain design objectives, and addresses basic public health, safety, and general welfare concerns.

The time required to process a project varies greatly from one project to another and is directly related to the size and complexity of the proposal and the number of actions or approvals needed to complete the process. Table 6-4 identifies general processing timeframes for various planning permits. It should be noted that projects do not necessarily have to complete each step in the process (i.e., small-scale projects consistent with the General Plan and Zoning Code would not require an environmental impact report, General Plan amendment, rezone or variance). It should also be understood that multiple applications for a project are usually processed concurrently.

The City has a consolidated and streamlined permitting process in order to expedite building and planning applications as much as possible. For example, most design review occurs at the administrative level and final maps are only considered at the City Council level. When a project requires rezoning or amendment of the General Plan, the City strongly encourages that those requests be processed concurrently.

TABLE 6-4 GENERAL TIMEFRAMES FOR PERMIT PROCEDURES

Type of Approval	Processing Time ¹	Review Body(ies)
Administrative Approval ²	3 weeks	Planning & Building Director
Use Permit	4-6 weeks	Planning Commission
Design Review	4-6 weeks	Planning Commission
Variance	2 months	Planning Commission
Parcel Map	3 months	Planning Commission
Subdivision Map	6 months	Planning Commission, City Council
Environmental Review ³		
(Mitigated) Negative Declaration	2 to 4 months	Planning Commission
Environmental Impact Report	6 to 12 months	Planning Commission

¹ Assumes project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

² Includes administrative permits and administrative Design Review.

³ Estimate of additional processing time required to prepare review required by CEQA.

Calistoga also facilitates environmental review as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Many projects are categorically exempt from CEQA but some projects may require a Negative Declaration, Environmental Impact Report, or other form of CEQA documentation. Under PRC 21080.1 & 21080.2, a lead agency must determine if a housing development is exempt from CEQA within 30 days of receiving a complete application. If a project is deemed exempt, this triggers the 60-day approval requirement described in the previous paragraph. Action 6.1-11 introduces a new standard operating procedure – that will be in place by August 2025 – under which the Planning Director determines if a project is exempt from CEQA within 30 days after deeming a development application complete. In the event a project is found to be exempt from CEQA, then provisions of the Permit Streamlining Act shall apply and the application shall be processed within 60 days.

Design Review – Ministerial Review

Design review of proposed residential development is required in order to ensure conformance with the Calistoga General Plan, to promote high quality design and a harmonious relationship of buildings, to preserve the unique character and ambiance of Calistoga, to ensure compatibility of new development with existing development, and to promote the preservation of historic structures.

The Planning and Building Director is empowered to grant design review approval for one-family dwelling units and accessory structures in the RR, R-1/R-1-10, and R-2 Zoning Districts. Applications for permanent supportive housing in the RR, R-1/R-1-10, R-2, and R-3 Zoning Districts are also eligible for a streamlined ministerial review process. Following the amendment of the Zoning Code to permit navigation centers by-right in the DC Zoning District, navigation centers in this zoning district will also be subject to ministerial review. Design proposals that are ministerially reviewed are not reviewed by the Planning Commission and the design review approval process typically takes approximately 4 weeks. Calistoga is not currently subject to streamlined ministerial review under SB-35 for residential developments as the City has met its prorated very low-, low-, and above moderate- income RHNA in the last Annual Progress Report.

Under the ministerial review process, proposed designs are evaluated for consistency with the following:

- Is in accord with all applicable provisions of the Zoning Code.

- Is consistent with the City’s objective design standards.

Objective design standards are development standards that are clearly defined and involve no subjective judgement from public officials or City staff. They often include ratios, measurements, and other clear criteria.

Design Review – Planning Commission

The Planning Commission conducts design review for all other types of residential development applications. Potential applicants are encouraged to submit their preliminary plans for review by City department representatives at no cost to the applicant, and/or the Planning Commission, for a nominal fee. The applicants obtain feedback that can be readily incorporated into the final project design.

The design review process often results in an improved design that benefits both future project residents as well as neighbors. The Planning Commission includes an architect who can facilitate the non-design professional members’ understanding of project designs.

In approving a design review application, the Director or Commission must find that the proposed design:

- Is in accord with the General Plan and any applicable planned development.
- Is in accord with all applicable provisions of the Zoning Code.
- Is consistent with any adopted design review guidelines to the extent possible.
- Will not impair or interfere with the development, use or enjoyment of other property in the vicinity or the area.

The design review approval process is typically completed within four to six weeks. Even the Calistoga Family Apartments project that required preparation of a mitigated negative declaration was recently approved within three months of the application’s initial submittal.

The review of project site plans, elevation drawings and landscaping plans is guided by adopted Residential Design Guidelines, which help facilitate projects through the review process by eliminating ambiguity in design expectations. They also promote both variation in design and compatibility with the desirable qualities of existing development. Manufactured homes located outside of mobile home parks are subject to the same design standards as conventionally constructed housing.

The multi-family design guidelines are intended to encourage designs that maximize common space, blend with the surrounding community, limit views of parking facilities from public streets, provide architectural compatibility of accessory buildings, and direct on-site lighting on driveways and walkways and away from adjacent properties. All of these standards are compatible with the typical design of recently constructed affordable housing projects. The Zoning Code and General Plan also provide guidelines for residential development that occurs in commercial areas and on hillsides in order to promote compatible design.

Use Permit for Multifamily Residential Development

Multifamily residential zones in the Downtown Commercial (DC) and Community Commercial (CC) zones require approval of a use permit. The need for a use permit in these areas would add to permitting and fees on new development, although the City does maintain multifamily as a use permitted by right in other areas (e.g., the R-3 zone). An application requiring a use permit would be subject to application fees and potentially longer review due to the public hearing process, which could increase costs and time for development. Some of the time and costs can be streamlined through the concurrent review with the design review associated with the project, which also require the preparation of public hearing materials and a public hearing. The use permit requirement has not been a constraint for multifamily development as application fees were not significant

compared to the overall cost of a development and the use permit request is processed concurrently with design review for new construction with approval at the same public hearing. For example, the Silverado Terrace project over the previous Housing Element cycle was a 50-unit multifamily development with stacked flat and live-work units in the CC zone, which included entitlement requests for design review, use permits, and tentative map approval that were considered concurrently.

As many findings for use permit approval overlap with design review approval, the use permit findings would not present a significant additional barrier for approval beyond what is required for design review. The findings for approval of a use permit include 1) consistency with the General Plan, 2) consistency with the zoning code, 3) determination that the use would not impair or interfere with development, use or enjoyment of other properties in the vicinity, 4) consistency with and enhancing Calistoga's history of independently owned businesses, and 5) determining it is resident-serving in the case of formula businesses. The applicable findings for design review approval for new development share similar findings. They include: 1) consistency with the General Plan, 2) consistency with the zoning code, 3) determination that the use would not impair or interfere with development, use or enjoyment of other properties in the vicinity, and 4) consistency with design review guidelines.

Although the use permit requirement does not necessarily result in an additional major impediment for multifamily residential that otherwise also requires design review with comparable findings, the Housing Element includes actions that would improve predictability in project design and support findings of consistency with policies and regulations. Action A1.2-7 involves adopting objective design standards, and Action A5.3-1 requires consideration of objective design standards in proposed residential projects. Action A1.1-3 calls for evaluation General Plan objectives, policies, and actions for consistency with State law and amend as needed to ensure consistency with objective design standards and Housing Element objectives.

Building Permits

Upon submittal of a complete set of plans for a typical single-family residence, plan check is conducted, and a building permit is issued within approximately two to four weeks, and about four to six weeks for a typical multi-family plan check. The City sometimes contracts with a consultant for more complex plan checks in order to expedite their review; however, such plan checks are done on a time and materials basis to minimize the cost.

The permit process only increases in complexity and duration when the circumstances of individual projects warrant extra consideration on the part of staff and officials. This is especially true of the environmental review component of the process, yet the City of Calistoga has little flexibility to change this, since the California Environmental Quality Act specifies procedures that local jurisdictions must observe in reviewing the potential environmental impacts of development projects.

Growth Management and Senate Bill 330 (SB 330)

Growth has been a significant issue in Calistoga for nearly three decades. The City's Growth Management System was established as a regulatory mechanism for ensuring that population and employment growth is commensurate with the City's ability to provide essential public services and facilities. The System has been designed to facilitate and implement goals and policies contained in the Calistoga General Plan. Its primary objectives included:

- Prioritize projects with housing that is affordable to lower-income households.
- Promote infill development over new development at the edges of town.

- Reduce dependency on the automobile by providing a mix of housing types in areas located close to services, transit and City parks.
- Provide a balance of residential and non-residential growth to ensure the community's unique quality of life and economic well-being.

Consistent with the General Plan, the Growth Management System is based on an annual growth rate of 1.35 percent. Based on Calistoga's average household size, the 1.35 percent growth rate equates to approximately 28 new units annually. The City's Regional Fair Share Housing total allocation of 119 units for the 2023 - 2031 planning cycle.

Under SB 330, jurisdictions are prohibited from imposing a housing cap in order to reduce minimize barriers to new housing. This prohibition on housing caps is effective until January 1, 2030. Consequently, the Growth Management System is currently suspended and policies and programs implementing the Growth Management System have been removed from the Housing Element.

When SB 330 expires, the City will have the option to reinstate the Growth Management System, which would be implemented through an annual allocation process. Preference for residential allocations is generally given to projects that include one or more of the following:

- The majority of a project's deed restricted units count towards fulfillment of the City's remaining regional housing need in the very low-, low-, and moderate-income housing categories
- Housing for moderate-income households
- Housing proposed as part of a mixed-use development project
- Housing proposed on vacant, underdeveloped or redeveloped land with necessary public infrastructure in place
- Housing for special need housing groups or populations

Allocations are not required for the following types of development:

- Second dwelling units
- Dwellings that are replaced, including mobile homes or an approved mobile home site
- Select developments that the City has entered into a development agreement with
- The construction of a single-family residence on an existing lot of record
- Minor subdivisions that include a maximum of three lots in total where not more than two lots have been newly created
- Intensification of existing uses, a mixed use, a change of use, or additions to existing structures that result in an increase in floor area of no more than 10 percent

Fees and Other Exactions

Water and Sewer Upgrades

According to the City's Infrastructure Element (2020) of the General Plan, there are adequate water supplies to support future development. Future projects include continued maintenance of the aging water distribution infrastructure and pursuing opportunities to increase water supply sources, such as the expansion of the recycled water program, construction of wells with wellhead treatment outside of the City limits, expansion of the water treatment plant, improved peak delivery, banking water from the California State Water Project (SWP), and increased water use efficiency.

The City's wastewater collection faces challenges relating to the age of the infrastructure. The Infrastructure Element directs the City to prepare a wastewater master plan and identifies a range of improvements, including development-level installations and upgrades such as grease interceptors to reduce discharge into the treatment system.

The City has a strong stormwater pollution prevention program. The City is required by state law to trap particles that are five millimeters or larger in runoff water before they enter the stormwater system. Systems to capture particles are currently being installed through development projects. The City plans to prepare a master plan of the storm drainage system to identify improvements. Additional upgrades to the system include general maintenance and replacement of drainpipes and the installation of new drainpipes and inlets on Spring Street between Myrtle Street and the Napa River.

For a complete list of planned and completed water and wastewater capital improvement projects from 2021 to 2031, refer to Appendix D and E.

Development Impact Fees

The impact fees generate funding for capital facilities and equipment investments associated with the police, fire, cultural/recreation, City administration, and transportation functions. These one-time charges on new development are used to cover the cost of capital equipment and facilities that are required to serve new growth. The fees are typically collected upon issuance of a building permit, though in some cases on issuance of a certificate of occupancy or final inspection. While these fees may affect housing prices, the only alternatives would be their payment by existing Calistoga taxpayers or no further residential development, neither of which is feasible.

The City Council elected to adopt fees below the maximum supportable level, in part to avoid deterring development in the community. They are similar to those of similar communities in the vicinity. The fees are based on the estimated reasonable costs of providing the services and the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of the related facilities, which were derived from a detailed analysis and projections regarding the City's system costs, improvements and revenue needs. As of 2022, the City is working to update its development impact fees and the General Plan maintenance fee.

ADUs are exempt from utility connection fees unless the ADU is constructed with a new single-family dwelling. JADUs and ADUs less than 750 square feet are exempt from impact fees. ADUs that are 750 square feet or larger will be charged an impact fee proportional to the unit's size. Exempting JADUs and ADUs from utility connection fees has reduced barriers to building second units and has stimulated the growth of ADU development in the City.

Processing and Permit Fees

Generally, the fees associated with processing planning and building permit applications are consistent with other communities. All development impact and processing fees are publicly published on the City's website.

Table 6-5 summarizes development fees, including impact, processing, and permit fees. Table 6-6 identifies these fees as a percentage of development costs. For a typical 2,000-square foot detached home, development fees would be approximately 13.3 percent of total cost. For a 5-unit multi-family apartment building, development fees would be approximately 13.9 percent of the total per unit cost. For a 750-square foot accessory dwelling unit, the development fees consist of approximately 14.1 percent of the total estimated unit cost. The per unit fee portion as a percentage of total cost for new single-family and multi-family development is relatively low compared to other jurisdictions in the county.

The City Council has the authority to reduce development fees for affordable housing developments.

Refer to the City website for the City's current zoning map, development standards, and a complete list of fees associated with development.

TABLE 6-5 ESTIMATED RESIDENTIAL PROCESSING AND PERMIT FEES (2021)

Cost Category	Single-Family ²	Multi-Family ³	Accessory Dwelling Unit ⁴	Agency Fees Paid To	Notes
Planning Entitlements ¹	\$850	\$500	--	Planning & Building Department	
Development Impact Fees	\$79,062	\$66,879	\$16,928		
City Administrative	\$3,078	\$2,622	\$1,708		
Cultural/Recreational	\$7,105	\$6,053	\$3,943	Public Works	
Excise Tax	\$125	\$125	\$125		
Fire	\$2,593	\$2,209	\$1,439	Fire	
Police	\$689	\$586	\$382	Police	
Transportation	\$11,299	\$7,006	\$6,271	Public Works	
Wastewater	\$27,812	\$27,316	--	Public Works	
Water	\$18,201	\$15,862	--	Public Works	
School	\$8,160	\$5,100	\$3,060	Calistoga Joint Unified School District	\$4.08/ square foot for residential development
Building Permit / Plan Review	\$12,000	\$8,000	\$2,600	Planning & Building	
Total Cost per Unit	\$91,912	\$75,379	\$19,528		

¹ Includes cost of design review on a per unit basis

² Based on a 2,000 square foot home having a valuation of \$600,000

³ Based on a 3-bedroom apartment in a 5-unit complex

⁴ Based on a 750 square foot ADU. JADUs and ADUs less than 750 square feet shall not be charged any impact fees, and JADUs and ADUs less than 500 square feet are exempt from school impact fees. Utility connections fees shall not be charged for ADUs unless it is constructed at the same time as a new single-family dwelling. Utility connections are also not required for JADUs or ADUs created by converting existing space.

TABLE 6-6 DEVELOPMENT FEES AS PERCENTAGE OF DEVELOPMENT COSTS

	Single-Family ³	Multi-Family ⁴	Accessory Dwelling Unit ⁵
Total estimated cost per unit ¹	\$691,912	\$543,260	\$164,528
Fee portion of cost per unit ²	\$91,912	\$75,379	\$19,528
Percentage of total development cost	13.3%	13.9%	11.9%

¹ Includes land, design and construction, permits, fees and other costs

² From [Table 6-5](#)

³ Based on 2,000 square foot home having a valuation of \$600,000

⁴ Based on a 3-bedroom apartment in a 5-unit complex

⁵ Based on a newly constructed 750 square foot detached ADU that is built at a different time than the dwelling

Inclusionary Housing Program

The cost of land and its relatively limited availability within the City create market conditions that make it difficult for the for-profit private sector to produce housing that is affordable to moderate- and lower-income households. In the interest of facilitating development of housing that is affordable at these income levels, the City requires certain residential projects to contribute to the production of affordable housing within the City.

Under the inclusionary housing requirement, residential ownership projects consisting of five to 19 units shall pay an in-lieu fee to the Affordable Housing Fund, which is used for the construction and preservation of housing affordable to very low-, low-, and moderate-income households. Residential ownership projects that consist of 20 or more units and rental projects of five or more units must either deed restrict a minimum of 20 percent of the units in the project at a cost affordable to moderate-income households or provide a minimum of 10 percent of the project's units at a cost affordable to low-income households. Alternatives to the 20 percent on-site inclusionary requirement, such as payment of in-lieu fees, dedication of land, provision of off-site inclusionary units, or other equivalent action that would provide a comparable or superior benefit to the on-site requirement, may be considered by the City Council.

Developers must enter into an agreement with the City that sets forth the provisions of affordability for the project before the issuance of a building permit or the approval of a final map if the project involves a division of land. Inclusionary housing requirements for residential (or commercial) development projects for which a development agreement has been entered into with the City are negotiated as a term of the development agreement.

Through the inclusionary housing requirements, the City negotiated the dedication of land (now developed with the Palisades Apartments affordable housing project), construction of on-site housing units, and agreements that resulted in the payment of several million dollars of in-lieu housing fees. These fees are deposited into the City's Affordable Housing Fund and may be used to subsidize the development of affordable housing. In 2017, these fees were used to fund the Calistoga Senior Apartments, which provided 30 low-income units for seniors, including 23 very low-income units.

Action 2.1-7 requires the City Conduct an Inclusionary Housing Nexus Study and engage with the local development community and affordable housing advocates to evaluate the Inclusionary Housing Ordinance and in-lieu fee requirements for effectiveness in providing affordable housing under current market conditions.

Affordable Housing Incentives

In addition to the incentives provided under California State's density bonus (Government Code Section 65915), the City may grant an additional density bonus. City Council may also decide to grant additional financial incentives to make a qualifying project economically feasible, such as subsidies for infrastructure improvements or development fees, and/or City sponsorship of mortgage bond financing.

Codes and Enforcement

The City has adopted the California Building Standards Code and all of the appendices, including Appendix Q: Tiny Houses, in 2019. The City may adopt amendments to the State Code where local conditions warrant more-restrictive regulations. In the case of Calistoga, climatic, geographical, and topographical conditions justify a more restrictive Fire Code, such as the following requirements:

- Illuminated or reflective address numbers
- Automatic fire sprinkler systems for all one- and two-family dwellings regardless of square footage as well as for certain building additions, alterations, repairs, and changes in occupancy

While code requirements might increase the cost of providing housing, they also provide an important safeguard for the local population, particularly given more frequent wildfire events in the surrounding areas.

The City enforces its codes on a “complaint basis.” Code enforcement is the responsibility of the Planning Department and the Building Official. While the enforcement of building and housing codes could conceivably reduce the number of units and increase the cost of housing, code enforcement provides a public benefit in that it ensures that housing is safe and sanitary. This is especially important for low-income households who may not have the option of moving elsewhere if the housing they live in is not maintained.

On- and Off-Site Improvements

The Subdivision Ordinance requires a subdivider to provide the following infrastructure and improvements:

- paved streets
- concrete curbs and gutters
- street name and traffic control devices
- street trees
- sanitary sewage collection and pumping system
- water distribution and fire protection systems
- storm water drainage systems
- undergrounded utility lines
- fences and landscaping along the rear of lots backing onto streets or highways
- parkland

Developers may also be required to provide off-site improvements necessary for the general health, safety, and welfare. In some instances, off-site improvements may be reimbursed using connection fees that have been collected from other projects, or by establishing a reimbursement fund that subsequent developers in the area pay into.

The local street width standard is two travel lanes and two parking lanes. Sidewalks may be required along non-rural streets and highways. With sidewalks and easements, total right-of-way width is a minimum of 56 feet, although it is wider in some areas. This design is intended to adequately accommodate traffic, parking, pedestrians, and drainage. These standards may be modified if warranted by individual circumstances, and therefore are not a constraint on development.

The extent to which these improvements are required varies according to the size, type, and intensity of the proposed development and capacity and availability of offsite utilities. Moreover, these requirements are typical of those in similar communities, and necessary for the health and welfare of those living in the subdivision or to mitigate impacts on the surrounding community. Many of the requirements, such as those for street paving, street name signs, and traffic control signs, have little impact on housing construction since the street network is already completed in most areas of the City.

Submit a water and sewer allocation study comparing project with existing baseline. Purchase additional allocation(s) of water and/or wastewater as necessary.

Water and Sewer Improvements

Conditions of approval for water and sewer improvements are prepared on a case-by-case basis. The City requires projects to ensure water distribution and sewer collection systems can support new development. All developments are required to prepare a water/sewer demand study and purchase additional baselines as necessary. Projects are typically required to establish a water and wastewater baseline for the property with the City.

To establish sanitary sewer capacity, the applicant may be required to include the following interventions in the project prior to approval:

- Providing evidence that the sewer lateral is structurally-sound and correctly sloped by videoing the sewer lateral with a Public Works employee present and providing the City with a copy of the video.
- Providing oil/grease interceptors.
- Designing sewer grades such that ultimate finish floors are a minimum 12 inches above upstream manhole or clean out rim elevations. Inadequate elevation differentials or grade on private laterals, as determined by the City, must be mitigated by either raising finish floor elevations or installing privately-owned and operated sewer lift stations with grinder/ejector pumps on site.
- Connection to the City's sewer if the development is within 200 feet of public sewer main (CMC 13.08.140).
- All existing wells, septic tanks and associated pipelines shall be abandoned per abandonment permit from Napa County Environmental Health.
- All trench cuts within public paved roads shall be replaced per City of Santa Rosa Standard 215.
- Improving offsite sewer infrastructure to meet the new demand.

The City's typical conditions of approval regarding water requirements include the following:

- Water laterals meter and backflow device shall be per City of Santa Rosa Standard 874.
- If fire sprinklers are required, possible upsizing of the water lateral and meter may be required along with the fire sprinkler hydraulic analysis. The new combination water service connection shall follow City of Santa Rosa Standard 870 and include three-way valving at the existing main point of connection. The project must also request or pay for fire hydrant flow information to run the required analysis with.
- The applicant or owner is responsible for hiring and paying for their own fire consultant and paying for any lateral replacement that is required to meet fire pressure and flows required by the sprinkler system. The fire sprinkler consultant will need to compute all hydraulics throughout the on-site fire sprinkler system, including elevation losses in the lateral line from the main in the street through the lateral pipe, meter, and backflow devices. Also, most residential water laterals are not large enough to provide adequate flow/pressure for sprinklers and have to be enlarged to accommodate this. It is good practice for the fire consultant to run on-site flow/pressure tests to determine existing hydraulics on the property and investigate the lateral size by potholing and measuring to confirm existing conditions prior to running any calculations.
- The City owns the water laterals to the meter. Provide field measurements of the lateral and meter sizes, and an on-site flow test.
- All new water meters shall be radio-read Badger meter(s) and called out as such on plans.

- Developments shall connect to City water main if it is within 1,000 LF (CMC 13.04.170).
- All new water laterals shall be made of polyethylene SDR 9 (200psi minimum) materials; copper is not allowed. Existing laterals shall be replaced with polyethylene SDR 9 (200psi minimum) materials. Per Santa Rosa Standards, #12 wire tracer wire shall be installed along all polyethylene pipes.
- All trench cuts within public paved roads shall be replaced per Santa Rosa Standard 215.
- Improve offsite water infrastructure to meet the new demand.

Constraints to Housing for the Disabled

This section provides an analysis of governmental constraints on the development, maintenance, and improvement of housing for persons with disabilities. Calistoga's Zoning Code defines family as "one person living alone, or two or more persons occupying a dwelling unit and living together as a single housekeeping unit that is characterized by the following: (A) Shared use of a single common kitchen; (B) Shared household expenses; (C) Shared use of a common entry to the dwelling unit; (D) Shared use of all or virtually all areas of the dwelling unit at all times; and (E) Occupation of the unit under a single lease if the unit is not occupied in part by the owner." This definition is consistent with state law and does not distinguish between related and unrelated persons nor does it impose a numerical limitation on the number of people who constitute a family. Consequently, this definition does not have the effect of discriminating against the siting of group homes for people with disabilities.

The City code will be amended in order to ease constraints to housing for the disabled (see Action A6.1-10). These amendments will:

- Allow for residential care facilities of six or fewer people to be regulated in the same manner as a single-family dwelling unit in all zones, including Specific Plan areas, where single-family dwelling units are allowed.
- Revise the Zoning Code and permit procedures to allow group homes of seven or more persons in all residential zone districts with objective standards to promote approval certainty similar to other residential uses of the same form and consistent with State law and fair housing requirements.

Reasonable Accommodation

According to Section 17.60.070 of the Municipal Code, a written decision to grant or deny a request for reasonable accommodation must be consistent with fair housing laws and shall be based on the following findings: 1) The Housing which is the subject of the request, will be used by a disabled person under fair housing laws; 2) The request for reasonable accommodation is necessary to make specific housing available to a disabled person under fair housing laws; 3) The requested reasonable accommodation will not impose an undue financial or administrative burden to the City; 4) The requested reasonable accommodation will not require a fundamental alteration in the nature of a City program or law, including but not limited to land use and zoning, and; 5) The requested reasonable accommodation will not result in a direct threat to the public health or safety of other individuals or substantial physical damage to the property of others.

As described above, the City facilitates permit processing for all types of housing and retrofit efforts through its rapid processing times for most housing projects. In addition, most retrofit improvements for accessibility, such as installation of ramps, do not require design review, and are only subject to inspection for building permit approval in order to ensure safety compliance. To keep in conformance with State ADA requirements, the City adopts the California Building Standards Code every three years and amends local code provisions as

needed. In addition, the City has established a Building Standards Advisory and Appeals Board to hear and decide on disabled access issues as they relate to Building Code provisions specific to unreasonable hardships.

As further described above, no specific limitations or restrictions are contained in the Zoning Code concerning special needs housing, as they are allowed by right in all residential zones. Additionally, the Zoning Code provides for the approval of requests for reasonable accommodation by the Planning and Building Director. A request for reasonable accommodation may be made by any disabled person when the application of a zoning law or other land use regulation, policy, or practice acts as a barrier to fair housing opportunities. A request for reasonable accommodation may include a modification or exception to the rules, standards and practices for the siting, development and use of housing or housing-related facilities that would eliminate regulatory barriers and provide a disabled person equal opportunity to housing of their choice. If an applicant needs assistance in making the request, the Planning and Building Department endeavors to provide the assistance necessary to ensure that the process is available and expedient for the applicant.

The submittal and review process for a reasonable accommodation request is a staff level review under the Planning and Building Division, unless the application is associated with another entitlement request requiring a higher level of review. As a staff level review, the application review would not be a significant hinderance in terms of processing. Moreover, the reasonable accommodation procedures in the Zoning Code specifically exclude any required noticing or public hearings, which expedites required processing time. An applicant may submit a request for reasonable accommodations as an application through the Planning Division. The application would include applicant and owner information, property address, use of the property, claim of disability under fair housing laws, accommodation from policy or regulation being sought, explanation of why the accommodation is necessary, and other information that may be necessary to facilitate proper consideration of the request. Application fees are the same as those for a minor conditional use permit (or an administrative review use permit); the base fee for an administrative review use permit was \$850 as of the latest fee schedule. Fees cover the costs needed for time spent processing and reviewing applications.

The approving authority will issue a written decision to grant or deny a request for reasonable accommodation consistent with fair housing laws and based on consideration of the following findings:

1. The housing, which is the subject of the request, will be used by a disabled person under fair housing laws;
2. The request for reasonable accommodation is necessary to make specific housing available to a disabled person under fair housing laws;
3. The requested reasonable accommodation will not impose an undue financial or administrative burden on the City;
4. The requested reasonable accommodation will not require a fundamental alteration in the nature of a City program or law, including but not limited to land use and zoning; and
5. The requested reasonable accommodation will not result in a direct threat to the public health or safety of other individuals or substantial physical damage to the property of others.

The findings (1 and 2) for approval allow for the granting of necessary requests to make housing available to persons covered under fair housing laws. The findings (3, 4, and 5) also provide for changes reasonable for personal accommodation, which should consist of minor exceptions to certain general development standards on a site. As such, a request should be minor in nature and reasonably be able to meet the findings that proposed modifications would not impose undue burden on the City, fundamentally change City programs or laws, or create a threat to public health and safety. The approving authority may impose any conditions of approval deemed reasonable and necessary to ensure that the reasonable accommodation will comply with the findings.

Reasonable accommodations follow the same appeals process as other Planning applications should the appeal of a determination be sought.

The City will review and reduce its fees for requesting reasonable accommodation by October 2025 to ensure the process does not act as a constraint on persons with disabilities (see action A6.1-9).

Non-Governmental Constraints

Non-governmental constraints are those that are not created by a local government but may be alleviated or reduced through government actions.

Construction Costs

Housing prices are influenced partly by the types of construction materials used. Homes in Calistoga are generally of wood frame construction and finished with stucco or wood siding. This type of construction is the least-expensive conventional method (brick, stone and concrete block are more costly). Composition shingle and built-up roofs, which are found on a large share of the community's homes, are also the least expensive, followed by wood shingle, wood shake, concrete tile, metal tile and clay tile.

The cost of lumber and wood products accounts for approximately one-third of the costs of materials used to build a home. The Covid-19 pandemic caused large fluctuations in the cost of lumber. Prior to the pandemic in 2020, lumber cost approximately \$350 per thousand board feet. At its peak, lumber cost \$1,514 per thousand board feet in May 2021, but has decreased to \$770 per thousand board feet in July 2021.¹ This high cost of lumber adds tens of thousands of dollars to the cost of constructing a new home. Although lumber prices demonstrate a downward trend of returning to pre-pandemic prices, current lumber costs are still approximately 80 percent more expensive than they were in early 2020.

Labor costs are the single biggest expense in a home's construction after land. Over the long term, direct construction costs (including materials and labor) have decreased as a proportion of total costs due to a dramatic drop in the number of person-hours required to construct a unit, and the use of less-skilled (and therefore, lower-paid) workers because of a greater use of prefabricated materials.

The City can minimize construction costs by not requiring more costly kinds of building materials on residences, such as clay tile roofs. However, there is little within the City's power to affect the cost of skilled labor and building materials.

In 2021, the construction cost of a 2,690 square foot single family home in Calistoga had a valuation of \$400,000 and an 11,500-square foot townhome development with six units had a valuation of \$1.34 million.

Land Costs

Approximately 25 percent of housing costs are attributable to land costs in most real estate markets. A major component of this cost is land speculation. Land costs are also affected by such factors as zoning density, the availability of infrastructure, the existence or absence of environmental constraints, and the relative amount of similar land available for development.

¹ Fastmarkets Random Lengths

Land costs in Calistoga vary depending on the size of the parcel and its location. A 20,958 square foot unimproved lot zoned as R-3 located near Downtown Calistoga was sold for \$915,000 in 2019. The property already had water and sewer services available. A 19,182 square foot vacant lot zoned as R-R was sold for \$599,000 in 2021.

Financing Costs

Financing costs can pose additional barriers to housing development. Securing loans for first-time homebuyers as well as loans to finance construction can limit the ability of prospective homeowners to purchase a home.

Home Financing

Mortgage credit is difficult to obtain for most first-time buyers and the recent tightening of underwriting standards also hinders the ability of households at the low and middle tiers to move up.

Mortgage rates are currently at historic lows. Besides lowering monthly interest payments for buyers, low interest rates allow existing homeowners to refinance their homes, thereby lowering monthly housing costs and perhaps preserving their ownership status.

In federally designated, high-cost counties, which includes Napa County, conventional and FHA loan limits have been increased to \$816,500 for one living-unit homes as of 2021 to assist homebuyers. In the past, mortgages for homes more expensive than what is covered by a conventional conforming loan, commonly known as “jumbo loans,” were more difficult to obtain, even for well-qualified buyers. However, jumbo loan rates are often competitive and can be lower than conforming loans. Lenders are currently offering rates that are on average half a percentage point lower than those on the conforming loans backed by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and are increasingly holding these jumbo loans on their books as a revenue enhancer. As the Federal Housing Finance Agency, which regulates Fannie and Freddie, seeks to boost the two agencies' reserves against losses from mortgage defaults, it has raised fees and other costs for borrowers. Since Fannie and Freddie don't back jumbo mortgages, those fees don't apply and therefore aren't passed on to borrowers.

The City of Calistoga assisted 27 low- and moderate-income first-time homebuyers in purchasing homes in the Palisades, Emerald Oaks, and Silverado Place Subdivisions by providing each buyer with a “silent second” mortgage to close the gap between the appraised value of the homes and the price affordable to the particular household. A deed restriction was recorded on each property that required the City be provided with an option to purchase the home in the event of re-sale in order to try to keep the homes in the community's affordable housing inventory.

Many major financial institutions and mortgage lenders that finance housing have offices in nearby cities. Homes sales are occurring in all parts of the community, and there is no evidence of mortgage-deficient areas in the community for new construction or rehabilitation loans.

The ability to accumulate a down payment is a formidable barrier to many potential homebuyers. Low-income households find it difficult to make the transition from rental to ownership units because they cannot accumulate a down payment while renting. Similarly, very low-income households may be unable to obtain rental housing because they cannot accrue the necessary security deposits and first and last months' rents.

Construction Financing

Overall, construction financing usually represents a small portion of total housing costs. Financing costs for construction are affected partly by how early in the development process loans must be taken out and how long the loans must be carried. Project delays can increase total interest payments, as well as create greater financial

risk for a project. Construction financing for higher-density in-fill projects is generally harder to obtain than for conventional single-family construction.

Approval Times

The length of time between a project's approval and building permit issuance in many cases is determined by the applicant. The range of time between entitlements and building permits typically ranges from 6 months to 18 months for projects developed in the City of Calistoga. The average time between entitlements and building permit approval typically ranges from 9 to 24 months.

Densities

In some cities, new development projects on vacant and underutilized land may be proposed at densities that are well below what is allowed by zoning. This may be a reflection of the real estate market, developer and builder preferences, environmental conditions, or regulatory constraints that make it difficult to build the allowable number of units. This has not been an issue in Calistoga.

The City has taken a number of steps to ensure that its land supply is used efficiently, including requiring that projects be developed within the density ranges set by the General Plan. Single family detached homes are not permitted in most of the higher density districts, including commercial zoning districts where housing is allowed.

The site inventory uses minimum density – 10 du/ac – to calculate realistic capacity assumptions. Recent development proposals – captured in Table 5-4 (Pipeline Projects) are much higher. Silverado Terrace has a projected density of 26 du/ac (130 percent of the maximum density allowed of 20 du/ac) and 1855 Lincoln Avenue has a projected density of 26 du/ac (135 percent of the maximum density allowed of 20 du/ac). There have been no other residential developments in areas that allow non-residential development in the past 10 years.

Community Acceptance of Residential Development

Public resistance to residential development proposals, especially affordable, multi-family and/or in-fill projects, can result in lengthy and expensive review processes as well as the loss of potential units. In general, Calistoga residents are accepting of development if such concerns as privacy impacts, additional traffic, and contributions to the City's small-town character are addressed. There were no requests from any developers to develop at densities below those identified in the City's 5th Cycle Housing Element.

CHAPTER 7: ENERGY CONSERVATION

State law requires that Housing Elements identify opportunities for energy conservation. New residential development is an opportunity to address statewide and local energy efficiency goals. Integrating energy conservation standards into new housing can reduce energy costs for buildings in the long run and also reduce the City's housing stock's impact on the environment. The use of green building strategies can reduce energy usage through energy and water efficient design practices and appliances. Encouraging or requiring new development to source energy from renewable sources is another strategy for creating greener, more energy-efficient buildings.

Energy Conservation Initiatives

New homes and residential additions are subject to the California Building Code, which includes stringent energy efficiency requirements under Title 24, Part 6: California Energy Code, 2022 and Title 24, Part 11: California Green Building Standards Code, 2022. In December 2022, the Calistoga City Council directed City staff to formulate recommendations for Municipal Code (Title 15) amendments in 2023 related to enhanced energy “reach” codes aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Landscaping projects that are 500 square feet or larger are required to conform to the state's water-efficiency landscape standards, which also minimizes the amount of energy required for water transport and irrigation.

The City has not adopted any restrictions on the design or placement of photovoltaic energy systems (i.e., solar panels) on residential property in order to encourage their installation. Additionally, as per Assembly Bill 178, residential construction built between January 1, 2020 and January 1, 2023 that is intended to repair or replace a residential building destroyed as the result of a disaster is only required to comply with photovoltaic requirements in effect at the time of the original building's construction. The replacement or repaired building is not required to comply with any additional or conflicting photovoltaic requirements at the time of replacement.

Opportunities for improving energy conservation in the design of residential development include ensuring the consistency of tentative tract maps with Section 66473.1 of the Subdivision Map Act, which requires the designs of subdivisions to provide for future passive or natural heating or cooling opportunities. The City also requires the planting of trees along streets and in parking lots to reduce heat island effects.

To encourage energy efficiency improvements to the City's existing housing stock, the City has joined the CaliforniaFIRST and California Home Energy Renovation Opportunity (HERO) Programs that allow residential property owners to finance the installation of energy- and water-efficient improvements, and renewable energy systems. Both programs are Property-Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Programs, which allows the property owners to pay the loans back as a line item on their property tax bill.

Additionally, the HOME grant that the city recently received for owner-occupied residential rehabilitation will require each of the rehabilitated homes to be upgraded to meet the current state energy code.

Calistoga joined Marin Clean Energy's (MCE) Community Choice Aggregate program in 2018. Through this program, PG&E customers in Calistoga have the option of purchasing their electricity from renewable energy sources. PG&E customers are automatically enrolled in MCE's Light Green 60% Renewable Energy service, which provides customers with 100 percent carbon-free energy, including 60 percent from renewable energy sources.

The City has initiated an extensive water conservation effort that will have the added benefit of reducing the energy used for water transport. The program offers rebates for residential toilet and washer replacement with water-efficient models and turf replacement with low-water use landscaping or artificial turf. Free residential water audits of both homes and landscaping are offered and kits containing water conservation devices, such as low-flow shower heads and faucet aerators, are distributed.

CHAPTER 8: HOUSING POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

* REFERS TO ACTIONS AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING (x16)

Goal H-1 Maximize opportunities for the development of housing to accommodate anticipated growth and facilitate mobility within the ownership and rental housing markets.

Objective H-1.1 Ensure that an adequate amount of land is available for residential development for all economic segments of the community and to meet the City’s regional share of housing needs.

Policies

PI.1-1 Maintain a supply of residentially-designated land at appropriate densities that is adequate to accommodate Calistoga’s share of the regional housing need and accommodate projected housing needs.

PI.1-2 Encourage the development of housing in combination with commercial uses.

PI.1-3 Encourage the development of housing where public services are available.

PI.1-4 Ensure the location and construction of new development minimizes wildfire risk, including through fire hardening design strategies.

Actions

AI.1-1 Amend Zoning Code to provide that the City shall not change the general plan or zoning designations with respect to land where housing is an allowed use to a less intensive use, in order to maintain supply of residentially designated land at higher densities, unless there are corresponding changes to create no net loss in residential capacity.

Time Frame: August 2025

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

AI.1-2 Ensure that any amendments to the Housing Element or other General Plan elements maintain internal consistency within the General Plan as a whole.

Time Frame: Ongoing

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

AI.1-3 Evaluate General Plan objectives, policies, and actions for consistency with State law and amend as needed to ensure consistency with objective design standards and Housing Element objectives to encourage housing.

Time Frame: August 2025

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

Objective H-1.2 Make effective use of residential development sites.Policies

- PI.2-1 Maximize the efficiency of residential development.
- PI.2-2 Promote the development of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) on lots with single-family residences.
- PI.2-3 Accommodate alternative types of housing (e.g., shared housing, clustered housing, co-housing, cottage-style housing, and non-profit housing co-operatives) in areas designated for medium- and high-density residential development and commercial uses.
- PI.2-4 Accommodate a diverse range of housing types, including single-family homes, townhomes, apartments, duplexes/triplexes, and condominiums to meet the varied needs of residents.
- PI.2-5 Promote opportunities for the development of workforce housing, which serves workers who make moderate incomes from 80 to 120 percent of area median income (AMI).

Actions

- AI.2-1 Amend Zoning Code to specify minimum residential density no less than 50 percent of the maximum number of dwelling units prescribed by the General Plan, subject to conformance with the City's design guidelines and all applicable General Plan policies.

Time Frame: August 2025

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

- *AI.2-2 Amend Zoning Code's regulations for accessory dwelling units (ADUs) pursuant to AB 671 to encourage development. The amendment shall include incentives to build and to rent out accessory dwelling units to lower income community members and local workers. Incentives include:

- a. Streamlining processing procedures for ADU to ensure applications are processed within a maximum of 60 days.
- b. Promote pre-approved ADU plans to prospective ADU applicants. Pre-approved plans can come from the Napa/Sonoma Collaborative. Use of these plans will reduce upfront costs to the applicant and reduce processing times.
- c. Modify ADU development standards (such as size, front setbacks, parking, height, and fee reductions) to be less restrictive than state law.
- d. Consider providing reduced fee rates for ADUs that are deed-restricted to income levels less than 160% AMI not related to the resident of the primary dwelling.
- e. Monitor ADU production to ensure that Housing Element objectives (3 units per year for 24 total ADUs) are met.

Time Frame: August 2025 for a through d; e is ongoing

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

AI.2-3 The City will track new accessory dwelling units to collect information on the use and affordability of these units. Halfway through the planning period (2027), if it is determined these units are not meeting a lower-income housing need, the City shall ensure other housing sites are available to accommodate any unmet portion of the lower-income RHNA.

Time Frame: Ongoing

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

*AI.2-4 Amend the Zoning Code to permit adaptive reuse (for long-term housing) of inns, motels, housing cooperatives and non-storefront ground floor commercial space in residential and commercial zones.

Time Frame: August 2025

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

*AI.2-5 Conduct two public workshops with homeowners on the viability of long-term rentals of vacation homes or second homes (not legally transient commercial occupancy) as a housing solution to accommodate workforce housing. Invite restaurants, hotels, and other hospitality-related companies to participate in these public workshops, which are focused on connecting homeowners to opportunities to leverage their properties for workforce housing.

Time Frame: Conduct first workshop by October 2024 and second by October 2025, and annually thereafter at a time that is peak vacation home usage.

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Chamber of Commerce

*AI.2-6 Work with a community organization to sponsor annual outreach events (open house, workshop, presentation, etc.) involving hospitality-related companies as well as owners of vacation homes or second homes (not legally transient commercial occupancy) to help facilitate the provision of long-term lease agreements for temporary workforce housing.

Time Frame: First event to take place by July 2024, annual thereafter

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

AI.2-7 Adopt objective design standards for qualifying residential development, which will be applied to projects eligible for ministerial review.

Time Frame: December 2025

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

Objective H-1.3 Provide public services and facilities needed for the development of housing.

Policy

PI.3-1 Ensure that sufficient services are provided to meet the existing and future needs of residents.

Actions

AI.3-1 Continuously update the Capital Improvement Program to ensure that sewer, water, and street improvements facilitate residential development.

Time Frame: First report in 2025, annually thereafter

- Responsible Entity: Public Works Department*
- AI.3-2 Provide annual reports to the City Council on the available water supply and wastewater treatment capacity as part of the annual General Plan Progress Reports.
- Time Frame: First report in 2025, annually thereafter*
- Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department*
- AI.3-3 Conduct a fee study or studies and adopt updated nexus-based development impact/connection fees to be imposed on development projects to support adequate sewer, water and transportation services, and parks and cultural facilities.
- Time Frame: December 2026*
- Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department*
- AI.3-4 Conduct annual reviews of development-related impact/connection fees and ensure that fees are commensurate with the cost to the City for providing required infrastructure, particularly for 100 percent affordable housing projects and the affordable portion of other projects.
- Time Frame: Annually after completion of AI.3-3*
- Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, City Council*
- *AI.3-5 Establish a program to subsidize all or part of development impact and connection fees for affordable housing projects with funding assistance from sources such as TOT, in-lieu fees, development agreements, inclusionary housing and/or grant funding to support provision of short-term, pre-development, acquisition, and/or construction funding.
- Time Frame: December 2026*
- Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, City Council*
- AI.3-6 Ensure that active transportation grant funding for safe street initiatives is aligned with housing strategies.
- Time Frame: Ongoing*
- Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, Public Works Department*
- AI.3-7 Incorporate housing policies and Calistoga-specific policies from the Blue Zones Project Upper Napa Valley Blueprint, including but not limited to adopting a smoke-free ordinance for multifamily housing properties that covers all exclusive-use areas, interior unit spaces, as well as common areas not already covered by state law. Identify other housing policies from the Blueprint appropriate for incorporation into City policy as appropriate.
- Time Frame: December 2026*
- Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council*

<p>Goal H-2 Promote housing that meets the needs of extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households, particularly those who work in Calistoga.</p>

Objective H-2.1 Encourage the development of affordable housing.Policy

P2.1-1 Provide incentives for the development of affordable housing.

Actions

A2.1-1 Ensure compliance with State-mandated density bonuses and other incentives for projects that reserve units for extremely low-, very low-, low-, and moderate-income households.

Time Frame: Review compliance at end of every January, beginning January 2024

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

A2.1-2 Monitor the City's Affordable Housing Fund and convey to public (via City website, notices at the public counter, etc.) as a source of funding for affordable housing to extremely low-, very low-, low-and moderate-income households.

Time Frame: Ongoing. Provide outreach materials beginning January 2024.

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, City Council

A2.1-3 Continuously identify properties for purchase that would be well-suited to the construction of affordable and/or special-needs housing. The purchase would use revenue from sources such as TOT, in-lieu fees, development agreements, inclusionary housing and/or grant funding.

Time Frame: Ongoing. Begin research in March 2025

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, City Council

A2.1-4 Use loan repayments from the 1980s CDBG residential rehabilitation program to fund programs and projects that benefit extremely low-, very low-, low- and moderate-income households.

Time Frame: Ongoing. Funds from this account are used annually to support contract services with the City of Napa Housing Authority (grant applications and program administration), Napa Valley Community Action (homeless services), Napa Valley Fair Housing and Rebuilding Calistoga.

Responsible Entity: City Council

A2.1-5 Change the zoning on housing opportunity sites to allow ministerial review, as may be required by state law, of housing development projects when a minimum of 20 percent of the units in the development are affordable to extremely low-, very low-, low-, or moderate-income households. On sites involving potential side consolidation (site F and site G), include incentives to promote consolidation such as site coverage bonuses or reductions in open space requirements.

Time Frame: August 2025

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

A2.1-6 Modify the Zoning Code to develop expedited approval process and financial and regulatory incentives (such as a density bonus or parking reduction) for developments that comply with existing zoning standards as well as all of the following:

- a. Eligible for SB35

- b. At least 20 percent of onsite housing units are deed-restricted to households earning 80%-160% of AMI (“missing middle” incomes) with average affordability not to exceed 110% AMI
- c. Provide prevailing wages and safe working conditions for all workers
- d. Utilize apprentice labor
- e. Complies with all SB 35 labor standards

This Action is based on Committee to House the Bay Area Compact Element #7.

Time Frame: December 2026

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

A2.1-7 Conduct an Inclusionary Housing Nexus Study and engage with the local development community and affordable housing advocates to evaluate the Inclusionary Housing Ordinance and in-lieu fee requirements for effectiveness in providing affordable housing under current market conditions. The nexus study establishes the maximum fee that may be charged to mitigate the impacts of new development on the need for affordable housing. Amend the Inclusionary Housing Ordinance as appropriate, to enhance the Program's effectiveness. This program may be done in collaboration with other Napa County jurisdictions.

Time Frame: Initiate study by July 2024, and adopt updated ordinance and in-lieu fee by December 2025 as deemed appropriate.

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

Objective H-2.2 Pursue state and federal funding assistance appropriate to Calistoga's needs for affordable housing.

Policy

P2.2-1 Use state and federal funding assistance, to the extent these subsidies are available and appropriate to Calistoga, to assist people in need of affordable housing and developers interested in constructing affordable housing.

Actions

A2.2-1 Meet with the Housing Authority of the City of Napa (HACN) annually to review upcoming Notices of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the purpose of identifying opportunities to match local funds with federal, state, county, and private funding sources for affordable housing and housing for special needs groups.

Time Frame: First meeting by July 2024, annually thereafter

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

A2.2-2 Conduct outreach events (workshops, forums, or webinars, City website notices, public counter material, postings, regional coordination with HACN and others, etc.) to assist affordable housing developers in seeking funding for affordable housing from at least three sources: (1) local banks

seeking to meet their obligations under the Community Reinvestment Act, (2) investors seeking Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, and (3) federal and state funds, including those available under the HOME program.

Time Frame: First meeting by July 2024, annually thereafter

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

*A2.2-3 Work with a community organization to formalize a partnership (in conjunction with Policy A1.2-6) with the Planning and Building Department to host an annual workshop on rental assistance resources and services.

Time Frame: Formalize partnership by December 2024, annual workshops thereafter

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

Objective H-2.3 Address the impacts of nonresidential development and market-rate residential development on the demand for, and the development of, affordable housing.

Policy

P2.3-1 Offset the impact of new nonresidential development and market-rate residential development on the need for, and the provision of, housing affordable to extremely low-, very low-, low-, and moderate-income households.

Actions

A2.3-1 Continue to charge affordable housing linkage fees on nonresidential development (CMC 17.08.040) that are deposited in the Affordable Housing Fund (CMC 17.08.040(G)) to be used, in part, to increase the supply of affordable housing. Conduct annual review and update the fees as appropriate to reflect current market conditions.

Time Frame: Ongoing

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

Goal H-3 Maintain the City's housing stock and protect the affordability of affordable units.

Objective H-3.1 Minimize the loss of existing housing units.

Policies

P3.1-1 Discourage the loss of existing housing by new development, expansion of existing development, and conversion to nonresidential uses.

P3.1-2 Prohibit the conversion of mobile home parks to other uses.

P3.1-3 Prohibit vacation rentals to maximize housing available to serve the needs of the community members.

Actions

A3.1-1 Where the loss of affordable housing occurs through demolition or conversion, these units shall be replaced on-site or elsewhere. The City Council may allow the payment of an in-lieu fee to the Affordable Housing Fund for lost units, in addition to any affordable housing linkage fee in cases where the proposed uses clearly provide other benefits to the City.

Time Frame: Ongoing

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, City Council

A3.1-2 Continue to actively enforce the Zoning Code's prohibition of vacation rentals (i.e., the renting of homes for fewer than 30 days).

Time Frame: Ongoing

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, Police Department

Objective H-3.2 Minimize the conversion of affordable units to market-rate units.

Policies

P3.2-1 Monitor affordable housing projects to ensure their continued occupancy by eligible individuals and households.

P3.2-2 Control rent increases on mobile home park spaces.

Actions

A3.2-1 Monitor deed-restricted affordable housing projects to ensure compliance with affordability requirements and restrictions.

Time Frame: Ongoing. Monitoring reports verifying rents and household incomes completed by Housing Authority of the City of Napa annually.

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, Housing Authority of the City of Napa

A3.2-2 Continue to administer the Mobile Home Rent Stabilization Ordinance and defend it against legal challenges. Monitor the effectiveness of the Ordinance and revise if necessary to maximize its effectiveness.

Time Frame: Ongoing

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, City Council

Goal H-4 Address the housing needs of special-needs population groups, including seniors, farmworkers, people with disabilities including developmental disabilities, large families, and female-headed households.

Objective H-4.1 Promote housing for special-needs population groups.

Policies

P4.1-1 Provide incentives to projects providing housing for special-needs population groups.

P4.1-2 Provide information on local services and housing resources to special-needs population groups.

- P4.1-3 Collaborate with Napa County and non-profit organizations to promote housing for special-needs population groups.
- P4.1-4 Improve disabled accessibility to existing residences and promote universal design in new residences.
- P4.1-5 Encourage larger residential development projects to provide a range of unit sizes.

Actions

- A4.1-1 Approve residential density bonuses and incentives consistent with the provisions of State law for senior housing projects and any other special needs focused housing proposed.

Time Frame: Ongoing

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission

- *A4.1-2 Meet with the Housing Authority of the City of Napa (HACN) and the Napa County Housing Authority annually, and continue to provide annual funding to the Napa County Housing Authority to support the three farmworker housing centers, including the Calistoga Center.

Time Frame: Annually. Funding is ongoing.

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

- A4.1-3 Collaborate annually with Napa County and non-profit organizations to assess the needs of the homeless by participating in efforts to survey this population and annually consider providing funding or other support to ensure the provision of shelters on a regional basis.

Time Frame: Consider providing funding on an annual basis through general fund to Community Action Napa Valley to support homeless services.

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, City Council

- A4.1-4 Provide information about the 211-phone system, which provides assistance to persons in need of emergency shelter.

Time Frame: Ongoing. The City provides this information at City offices and on its website.

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, Police Department

- *A4.1-5 Conduct quarterly assessment of City's Housing Resources webpage to update and refresh local housing programs and links to local housing organizations and housing agencies that provide affordable housing programs and resources with information on tenant and landlord rights and responsibilities.

Time Frame: First assessment by December 2023, quarterly (every three months) thereafter.

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

- *A4.1-6 As part of the project review process, provide incentives to market-rate rental housing projects of 10 or more units that provide affordable three- and four- bedroom units, which may include waivers from or modifications to development standards as determined to be appropriate through the development review process.

Time Frame: Ongoing

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission

A4.1-7 During permit review, require that developers of affordable housing projects comply with state and federal laws related to provision of units for the disabled, including developmentally disabled persons.

Time Frame: During permit review on a project-by-project basis

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

A4.1-8 Amend Zoning Code Chapter 17.04, Definitions, to update the definition for “Low Barrier Navigation Center” consistent with state law. Amend the Downtown Commercial Zoning District to allow low barrier navigation centers as a permitted use by right.

Time Frame: August 2025

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

A4.1-9 Conduct annual public workshops with childcare operators, community-based organizations, and other groups focused on supporting female, minority, and single-parent householders in addressing their needs. Workshops shall be followed by action plans no more than three months after workshop conclusion.

Time Frame: First workshop by December 2024, annually thereafter

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

Objective H-4.2 Financially support housing for special-needs population groups.

Policy

P4.2-1 Provide local funding to support housing for special-needs population groups.

Actions

A4.2-1 Amend Zoning Code Chapter 17.08 Affordable Housing to include housing for special-needs populations, particularly farmworkers and lower-income, female and single-parent householders with children. as eligible for revenue from the City’s Affordable Housing Fund.

Time Frame: August 2025

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

A4.2-2 Use loan repayments from the CDBG account to fund programs and projects that benefit special-needs population groups, particularly farmworkers and lower income, female and single-parent householders with children.

Time Frame: Ongoing. Funds from this account are used annually to support contract services with the City of Napa Housing Authority (grant applications and program administration), Napa Valley Community Action (homeless services), and Rebuilding Calistoga.

Responsible Entity: City Council

Objective H-4.3 Pursue state and federal funding assistance appropriate to Calistoga’s needs for special-needs housing.

Policy

P4.3-1 Use state and federal funding assistance, to the extent these subsidies are available and appropriate to Calistoga, to assist special-needs population groups in need of affordable housing and developers interested in constructing such housing.

Actions

A4.3-1 Continue to pursue grant funding available from federal, state, county, and private funding sources for special needs groups and convey on the Housing Resources page on the City’s website.

Time Frame: Ongoing

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

A4.3-2 Conduct updates of the Housing Resources page on the City’s website that provides information on resources for special-needs population groups, particularly farmworkers and female householders with children, and links to the websites of local housing organizations and housing agencies.

Time Frame: First assessment by December 2023, quarterly (every three months) thereafter.

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

Objective H-4.4 Provide access to housing for people with disabilities including developmental disabilities.

Policy

P4.4-1 Maximize accessibility to housing units for people with disabilities.

Actions

A4.4-1 Enforce State requirements for accessibility and adaptability in remodeled and new housing projects.

Time Frame: Ongoing, as part of code enforcement

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

A4.4-2 Review the City’s Universal Design Policy that requires accessible design features to be incorporated into newly constructed and substantially rehabilitated single-family and duplex residences to the maximum feasible extent, and update as necessary.

Time Frame: August 2025

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

A4.4-3 Partner with a local or regional community-based organization to identify and pursue grant funding that can serve to retrofit existing housing to provide disabled accessibility.

Time Frame: Identify partner by December 2024, meet at least annually thereafter

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

A4.4-4 Inform the public about the City’s reasonable accommodations provisions that allow modifications to the City’s development standards for persons with disabilities seeking equal access to housing.

Time Frame: Put on City website by December 2023, update as appropriate

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

Objective H-4.5 Support farmworker and other workforce housing models.

Policy

P4.5-1 Promote development of cooperative housing as a long-term solution to workforce housing needs.

P4.5-2 Collaborate with major local employers to identify gaps in knowledge and resources among in-need local workers.

P4.5-3 Provide wrap-around services for farmworkers, including housing for farmworker families.

Actions

***A4.5-1** Conduct two public workshops with worker organizations and cooperative housing specialists on the viability of cooperative housing as a housing solution to accommodate workforce housing.

Time Frame: First workshop by December 2025, second no more than 4 years thereafter

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Chamber of Commerce

***A4.5-2** Invite major employers and worker organizations, as well as local organizations such as Fair Housing Napa Valley and the UpValley Family Center, to a public forum in order to identify clear needs and available resources for workforce housing opportunities.

Time Frame: Forum held by December 2025

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Chamber of Commerce

A4.5-3 Meet with County and local organizations such as Fair Housing Napa Valley and the UpValley Family Center to ensure that City funding contributions are sufficient to adequately provide bilingual/multilingual service to existing farmworker housing centers and expand budgets if necessary.

Time Frame: July 2024

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

Goal H-5 Maintain and enhance the physical condition and aesthetic qualities of existing residential neighborhoods.

Objective H-5.1 Preserve and improve the quality of existing housing.

Policies

P5.1-1 Enforce health and safety codes and abate unsafe living conditions, giving property owners ample opportunities to correct deficiencies within a reasonable time frame.

P5.1-2 Encourage homeowners to maintain their property in a safe condition.

P5.1-3 Make use of governmental programs targeted at the rehabilitation of housing for lower-income households.

Actions

*A5.1-1 Conduct outreach events (workshops, forums, or webinars, City website notices, public counter material, direct mailings, etc.) targeting low-income homeowners to offer technical assistance in maintaining, upgrading, and improving their property.

Time Frame: First event by July 2024, annually thereafter

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

*A5.1-2 Meet with volunteer groups such as Rebuilding Calistoga to coordinate in pursuing CDBG Grant funding to help lower-income households maintain and upgrade their property.

Time Frame: First meeting by July 2024, annually thereafter

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, City Council

A5.1-3 Continue to correct health and safety issues identified during routine building permitting and inspection activities.

Time Frame: Ongoing, on project-by-project basis

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, Fire Department

A5.1-4 Develop and adopt a procedure as part of the City's Code Enforcement Program for the City to intervene when a property is becoming seriously deteriorated, especially if it is of historic significance. For residential properties with historic significance, intervention should include all feasible attempts to rehabilitate building before considering demolition.

Time Frame July 2026

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, Police Department

Objective H-5.2 Encourage private investment in older residential neighborhoods and the private rehabilitation of housing.

Policy

P5.2-1 Support the maintenance and revitalization of Calistoga's older residential neighborhoods, defined as the Town Center outward, including R-2, R-3, and mixed-use zones.

Actions

A5.2-1 Maintain good repair of streets, sidewalks, and other municipal systems in older residential neighborhoods.

Time Frame: Ongoing

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

A5.2-2 Allow the application of the State's Historic Building Code to qualified homes in order to provide flexibility in rehabilitation and modification efforts.

Time Frame: Ongoing, on project-by-project basis

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

A5.2-3 Conduct outreach events (workshops, forums, or webinars, City website notices, public counter material, direct mailings, etc.) publicizing the City’s Mills Act program to encourage owners of qualified owner-occupied homes to actively participate in the rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, and maintenance of their historic property in exchange for a reduction in their property taxes.

Time Frame: First event by July 2024, annually thereafter

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

Objective H-5.3 Ensure new housing development complements Calistoga’s rural small-town community identity, incorporates quality design, and complies with objective design standards when applicable.

Policies

P5.3-1 Encourage good design that incorporates and/or respects neighborhood and community characteristics.

P5.3-2 Encourage larger residential subdivisions to provide a range of lot sizes and designs.

Actions

A5.3-1 The City’s residential design standards, the General Plan’s Character Area Overlay Districts, and objective design standards when adopted shall be considered in the review of proposed residential projects.

Time Frame: Ongoing

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission

A5.3-2 Amend Zoning Code Chapter 17.41 Design Review to include elements in objective design standards referenced in A1.2-7 and A5.3-1 related to site design and lot configurations to ensure context sensitivity.

Time Frame: August 2025

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission

A5.3-3 Amend Zoning Code Chapter 17.41 Design Review to include elements in objective design standards referenced in A1.2-7 and A5.3-1 related to non-ministerial review of development projects.

Time Frame: August 2025

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

Goal H-6 Remove governmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing, where feasible.

Objective H-6.1 Streamline the City’s permit review process, simplify regulations, and minimize fees to promote the provision and maintenance of housing.

Policies

- P6.1-1 Maintain development and permitting procedures that are efficient and do not constrain the production of housing.
- P6.1-2 Reduce parking requirements for residential uses that share commercial parking, where appropriate.
- P6.1-3 Ensure that parking requirements for senior housing are the minimum necessary to provide adequate parking.

Actions

A6.1-1 Allow use of the Historic Building Code to facilitate the rehabilitation of historic residences.

Time Frame: Ongoing

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

A6.1-2 Modify the Zoning Ordinance so that parcels in the Site Inventory identified in previous Housing Elements ("Reuse Sites") with at least 20 percent of the units affordable to lower-income households are eligible for by-right processing with ministerial review, as may be required by state law. Before modification of the Zoning Ordinance, the City should consider identification of any biological or cultural resources on the Reuse Sites that may impact the development viability of the identified sites.

Timeframe: By January 2024

Responsibility: Planning Division, Planning Commission, City Council

A6.1-3 Amend CMC 17.36 to allow the shared use of parking spaces where it can be demonstrated that this will not result in an unacceptable impact on parking in the public right-of-way or on off-street parking lots. This demonstration can include a parking study that examines actual parking usage or by assigning peak parking usage times to different permitted uses.

Time Frame: August 2025, in conjunction with A6.1-4, A6.1-7

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department.

A6.1-4 Amend Zoning Code Chapter 17.36 Off-Street Parking and Loading to ensure that emergency shelter parking requirements (staff parking only) comply with AB 139/Government Code Section 65583, subdivision (a)(4)(A).

Time Frame: By August 2025, in conjunction with A6.1-3, A6.1-7

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department.

A6.1-5 Amend Zoning Code as necessary to ensure compliance with Government Code Section 65651 requiring that Supportive and Transitional Housing be permitted by-right in zones where multifamily and/or mixed-uses are permitted.

Time Frame: By August 2025

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department.

*A6.1-6 Amend Zoning Code as necessary to ensure compliance with the Employee Housing Act (Health and Safety Code, § 17000 et seq.) in defining and allowing Agricultural Housing.

Time Frame: By August 2025

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department.

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department.

A6.1-7 Amend Zoning Code 17.36 Off-Street Parking and Loading to address any actual or potential constraints on project feasibility and reaching maximum densities specifically for smaller unit types such as studio and one-bedroom units.

Time Frame: By August 2025, in conjunction with A6.1-3, A6.1-4

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department.

A6.1-8 City will review fee reductions for reasonable accommodation procedures to ensure that permit review process does not act as a constraint on persons with disabilities.

Time Frame: By October 2024

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department.

A6.1-9 Amend Zoning Code as necessary to ensure compliance with State law fair housing requirements related to provisions for residential care facilities and group homes, including allowing group homes for more than six persons in all residential zone districts similar to other residential uses of the same form in the same zone, subject only to those limitations authorized by and consistent with state law and fair housing requirements.

Time Frame: By August 2025

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department.

*A6.1-10 The City will maintain compliance with the Surplus Land Act throughout the housing element period including proactive outreach and marketing with developers, requests for proposals, development incentives, fee waivers, priority process, financial assistance (if feasible), etc.

If developers respond and commit to developing on these sites, the City will expeditiously process necessary approvals (entitlements, development agreements, etc.) pursuant to the following key milestones:

- Release available sites and requests for proposals to develop on publicly owned sites and establish a schedule of actions to facilitate development by July 2024.
- Target development agreements within 6 months of response or interest from developers.
- Facilitate entitlements and approvals within one year of an application.

Time Frame: As per milestone

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

A6.1-11 The City will initiate a standard operating procedure wherein the Planning Director determines if a project is exempt from CEQA within 30 days (as per Public Resources Code 21080.2) after deeming a development application complete. In the event a project is found to be exempt from CEQA, then provisions of the Permit Streamlining Act shall apply, and the application shall be processed within 60 days (Gov. Code 65950(a)(5)).

Time Frame: By August 2024

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department.

Goal H-7 Prevent housing discrimination on the basis of race/ethnicity, color, national origin, sex (including gender identity and sexual orientation), religion, age, ancestry, marital status, children, familial status, or disability.

Objective H-7.1 Provide housing opportunities for all persons regardless of race/ethnicity, color, national origin, sex (including gender identity and sexual orientation), religion, age, ancestry, marital status, children, familial status, or disability.

Policies

P7.1-1 Support fair and equal housing opportunities for all Calistoga residents and work to eliminate discriminatory housing practices.

P7.1-2 Support organizations that provide equal housing services to Calistoga residents.

Actions

A7.1-1 Conduct outreach events (workshops, forums, or webinars City Housing Resources page, public postings, public counter and UpValley Family Center material, direct mailings, etc.) providing bilingual information about fair housing at City Hall and including links to fair housing resources.

Time Frame: First event by July 2024, annually thereafter

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

A7.1-2 Consider contributing annual funding and conduct annual outreach events (workshops, webinars, or forums advertised by City Housing Resources page, public postings, public counter and UpValley Family Center material, direct mailings, etc.) for local organizations, such as Fair Housing Napa Valley and the UpValley Family Center, to provide multi-lingual landlord-tenant education and conciliation and publicize the intake process for discrimination complaints.

Time Frame: First event by July 2024, annually thereafter

Responsible Entities: Planning and Building Department, City Council

*A7.1-3 Release a request for proposals for the creation of a Fair Housing Marketing Plan as part of housing opportunities created through the City's affordable housing programs.

Time Frame: July 2025

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

A7.1-4 Continue to implement fair housing practices in affordable housing programs, such as the HOME residential rehabilitation program.

Time Frame: Ongoing

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

A7.1-5 Consider adopting a just cause eviction ordinance.

Time Frame: Present a potential just cause eviction ordinance, including potential benefits and drawbacks of the ordinance and Planning Commission recommendation, to Council by July 2026

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, Planning Commission, City Council

Goal H-8 Reduce energy use and greenhouse gas production in existing and new residential development.

Objective H-8.1 Reduce energy demand in new and existing housing through conservation and efficiency.

Policies

P8.1-1 Promote the use of energy conservation features in the design of new and remodeled residential structures.

P8.1-2 Encourage sustainable design and construction practices in new residential development projects.

Actions

A8.1-1 Conduct annual outreach events (workshops, webinars, or forums, advertised by the City Housing Resources page, public postings, public counter, direct mailings, etc.) to publicize on the City’s website the availability of HERO and CalFirst loan programs for weatherization and energy-efficiency programs for existing residences that are offered by utility companies and other organizations.

Time Frame: First event by July 2024, annually thereafter

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department

A8.1-2 Ensure efficient water use for irrigation by adopting the state’s standards for water-efficient landscape design.

Time Frame: August 2025

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, City Council

A8.1-3 Conduct annual outreach events (workshops, forums, or webinars, City website notices, public counter material, direct mailings, etc.) to publicize on the City’s website the availability of HOME rehabilitation funding for energy conservation improvements to assist lower-income households in lowering energy expenses.

Time Frame: First event by July 2024, annually thereafter

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, City Council

A8.1-4 Adopt a local ordinance (i.e. “reach codes”) promoting energy efficient house construction to reduce energy consumption beyond what is required in State codes, in newly built residential development.

Time Frame: January 2025

Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department, City Council

Contributing Factors to Fair Housing Issues

In Chapter 3, the “Identification of Fair Housing Issues” section identifies two overarching fair housing issues in Calistoga, each assigned a priority level:

- Disparities in Access to Opportunity (High Priority)
- Disproportionate Housing Needs (Medium Priority)

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Per the analysis in Chapter 3, certain segments of Calistoga’s population (farmworkers, female-headed households) face disproportionate housing challenges including access to necessary resources and connectivity to community-based organizations. This is particularly acute for female-headed households living in Census Tract 2020, Block Groups 1 and 3.

Contributing Factors

- Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services
- Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes
- Access to employment and transportation
- Lack of regional cooperation
- Lack of outreach towards segments of Calistoga’s population

Disproportionate Housing Needs

Cost burden is a substantial issue in Calistoga, particularly among renters citywide and for all households in Census Tract 2020, Block Group 2.

Contributing Factors

- Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes
- High levels of overpayment create displacement risk
- Less overall awareness of resources provided by the public sector
- Second “vacation” homes place strain on existing housing stock, creating displacement risk

City Actions to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing

The following table describes City Actions that will be taken to respond to fair housing issues and their contributing factors:

TABLE 8-1: CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO FAIR HOUSING ISSUES

AFFH Identified Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factors	Meaningful Actions to Promote Housing Affordability Throughout Calistoga
Disparities in Access to Opportunity (High Priority)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services • Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes • Access to employment and transportation • Lack of regional cooperation • Lack of outreach towards segments of Calistoga’s population 	<p>City Action: Collaborate with the Housing Authority of the City of Napa and the Napa County Housing Authority to support the three farmworker housing centers, including the Calistoga Center. Coordination meetings shall occur at least annually.</p> <p><i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>
		<p>City Action: Provide incentives, such as site coverage or reductions to open space requirements, to market-rate rental housing projects that provide affordable 3-bedroom and/or 4-bedroom (“large” units. Incentives shall be in place by August 2026, targeting 6 affordable large units constructed in multifamily housing by end of planning period.</p> <p><i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>
		<p>City Action: Conduct annual workshops with childcare facilities, community-based organizations, and other groups focused on supporting female householders with children under 18 in addressing their needs. Workshops shall be followed by action plans no more than three months after workshop conclusion, targeting all of Calistoga’s female-headed households with children under 18. The first workshop will take place by December 2024. Workshop locations should be in or easily accessible to Census Tract 2020 Block Groups 1 and 3.</p> <p><i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>
		<p>City Action: Conduct public workshops with worker organizations, cooperative housing specialists, major employers, and local organizations to identify clear needs, available resources, and the viability of cooperative housing as potential solutions for workforce housing opportunities. The first workshops shall be held by December 2025.</p> <p><i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>
		<p>City Action: Amend Calistoga Municipal Code to ensure compliance with Employee Housing Act by August 2025.</p> <p><i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>

		<p>City Action: Release a Request for Proposals to create a Fair Housing Marketing Plan by July 2025. This effort could help address fair housing actions in this program, targeting outreach to 50 households by 2028 and an additional 30 by end of planning period.</p> <p><i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>
		<p>City Action: Continue to administer the Mobile Home Rent Stabilization Ordinance and defend it against legal challenges. Monitor the effectiveness of the Ordinance and revise if necessary to maximize its effectiveness, with the goal of preserving 556 low and moderate income units.</p> <p><i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>
		<p>City Action: Implement Calistoga’s Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) schedule from 2022-2032 to improve conditions for households at all income levels citywide including areas that have higher need and are experiencing more deterioration and correspond generally with lower and moderate income households. CIP improvements include resurfacing, public sidewalks, and parks. Target at least 5 improvements within the planning period.</p> <p><i>Primary Responsible Entity: Public Works Department</i></p>
		<p>City Action: Implement Calistoga’s Active Transportation Plan to improve transportation access resulting in greater mobility into and through Calistoga’s downtown (where development is being focused). Targeting 1 transportation project complete annually.</p> <p><i>Primary Responsible Entity: Public Works Department</i></p>
<p>Disproportionate Housing Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes • High levels of overpayment create displacement risk • Less overall awareness of resources provided by the public sector • Second “vacation” homes place strain on existing 	<p>City Action: Permit adaptive residential reuse of inns, motels, and ground-floor commercial space by August 2025, targeting the development of two such projects by end of planning period.</p> <p><i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>
		<p>City Action: Conduct public workshops and annual outreach events to promote long-term lease agreements for workforce housing in vacation homes, beginning in 2024. Conduct 6 workshops in the planning period, identifying at least 5 leases.</p> <p><i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>
		<p>City Action: Establish a program to subsidize development impact and connection fees for affordable housing projects by December 2026, with subsidized fees for at least 4 projects by end of planning period.</p> <p><i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>

<p>housing stock, creating displacement risk</p>	<p>City Action: Host annual workshops on rental assistance resources and services with partner organization, beginning in 2025. <i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>
	<p>City Action: Promote on City’s Housing Resources webpage local housing programs, organizations, and agencies that provide affordable housing programs and resources. Promotion will begin by the end of 2023. <i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>
	<p>City Action: Amend Calistoga Municipal Code to remove constraints on project feasibility and reaching maximum densities, specifically for smaller unit types, by August 2025. <i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>
	<p>City Action: Develop at least 6 units on City-owned land (Site G) by December 2029 <i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>
	<p>City Action: Amend the Zoning Code’s regulation for Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) in order to incentivize the development of 24 ADUs, 21 of which affordable to very low, low, and moderate income households, by the end of the planning period. <i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>
	<p>City Action: Monitor the City’s Affordable Housing Fund and convey it as a source of funding for affordable housing to extremely low, very low, and moderate income households. Provide outreach materials beginning January 2024 and use Affordable Housing Fund as funding source for at least 1 project in the planning period. <i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>
	<p>City Action: Conduct an Inclusionary Housing Nexus Study (initiated by July 2024) and engage with local development community and affordable housing advocates to evaluate the Inclusionary Housing Ordinance and in-lieu fee requirements for effectiveness. Amend the Inclusionary Housing Ordinance as appropriate by December 2025. The Nexus Study may be done in collaboration with other Napa County jurisdictions. The fee will support the construction of 69 affordable units during the planning period. <i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>

		<p>City Action: Meet with volunteer groups such as Rebuilding Calistoga to coordinate in pursuing CDBG Grant funding to help lower-income households maintain and upgrade their property. The first meeting shall be by July 2024, and funding will support the rehabilitation of 16 lower-income units over the planning period.</p> <p><i>Primary Responsible Entity: Planning and Building Department</i></p>
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Quantified Objectives

The following quantified objectives are based on the Housing Element’s identification of existing and projected housing needs, potential housing development sites and financial resources, and the Element’s analysis of constraints to the development and maintenance of housing. This information has been used to establish reasonable estimates of what these programs and policies can accomplish.

The tables below estimate the number of units that could be constructed, rehabilitated, and conserved/preserved during the planning period (i.e. June 30, 2022 through January 15, 2031). The quantified objectives do not represent a ceiling, but rather set a minimum goal for the City to achieve, based on needs, resources, and constraints.

Construction Objectives

The quantified objectives for housing construction are based on the approved and under-construction housing units shown in Table 5-3 and Table 5-4 as well as projected accessory dwelling units in Table 5-6. Refer to Chapter 5: Housing Sites and Resources for details on the methodology for estimating pipeline units and accessory dwelling unit projections. The 128 potential units exceeds the City’s share of regional housing needs for the period (i.e., 119), with the City meeting housing targets for units affordable to very low-, low-, moderate-, and above moderate- income households. The city’s construction objectives are its RHNA target.

TABLE 8-2 CONSTRUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR HOUSING, 6TH CYCLE: 2023 – 2031

Target Income Group	Construction Objective
Very Low (0 - 50% of AMI)	31
Low (51 - 80% of AMI)	19
Moderate (81 - 120% of AMI)	19
Above Moderate (120% of AMI)	50
Total	119

Rehabilitated Housing Objectives

The rehabilitated housing objectives are the number of units that may be rehabilitated during the planning period. Based on the City’s past grant history, Calistoga’s Housing Rehabilitation Program is estimated to result in the rehabilitation of 16 homes over the planning period.

TABLE 8-31 REHABILITATED HOUSING OBJECTIVES

CDBG Funding	12 Units
HOME Rehabilitation Program	4 Units
Total	16 Units

Special Housing Needs Objectives

The special housing needs objectives are the number of units that will be provided for special needs groups. They are based on the Calistoga Family Apartments project, which was completed in 2015.

TABLE 8-42 SPECIAL HOUSING NEEDS OBJECTIVES

	Units by Special Needs Group			
	Disabled accessible ¹	Disabled adaptable ²	Farmworker household	Hearing impaired ³
Calistoga Family Apartments	3	22	48	1

¹ Incorporates the principles of Universal Design

² Entry to first floor is disabled-accessible, and an accessible path of travel is provided within unit

³ Designed with special lighting and equipment such as paging devices from the entryway to the rooms, vibrating alarm systems, computer teletype technology, strobe lighting to alert residents to smoke or fire

Conserved Affordable Housing Objectives

The conserved affordable housing objectives are the number of units whose affordability will be preserved during the planning period through deed restrictions and the City’s mobile home park rent stabilization ordinance.

TABLE 8-5 CONSERVED AFFORDABLE HOUSING OBJECTIVES

	No. and Target Income Groups
Housing with long-term affordability restrictions ¹	17 moderate income units
Mobile home park rent stabilization ordinance	556 low and moderate income units
Total	573 low and moderate income units

¹ Table 4-21: Restricted Affordable Housing Units (as of 2021)

Summary of Objectives

Many programs and policies reduce barriers and create opportunities for a balanced community. These goals are essential to meeting the City’s housing needs, but are more qualitative in general.

Based on the City’s past grant history, Calistoga’s Housing Rehabilitation Program is estimated to result in the rehabilitation of 16 homes over the planning period

Calistoga will also work to preserve the 17 housing units allocated for moderate incomes in the Palisades Subdivision, which is currently at moderate risk of expiration. In addition, the mobile home park rent stabilization ordinance will continue to preserve affordability of Calistoga’s 556 mobile home park units. The affordability of these units is based on a 2013 survey.

Calistoga reasonably expects that a total of 280 units will be constructed, 40 units will be rehabilitated, and 17 will be preserved, as described by the tables below:

TABLE 8-6 PROJECTED HOUSING SUMMARY OF UNITS CONSTRUCTED, REHABILITATED, AND CONSERVED

Income Category	New Construction	Rehabilitation	Conservation/ Preservation
Very Low*	31	12	333
Low	19	4	161
Moderate	19	0	79
Above Moderate	50	0	0
Sub-Totals	119	16	573
TOTAL	708 units		

*=Calistoga is allocating 59.8 percent of the very low income RHNA towards extremely low-income households

TABLE 8-7 NEW HOUSING UNITS BY AFFORDABILITY

Type of Unit	Number of Units
New Affordable Units	658
New Market Rate Units	50
Total Units	708

Appendix 3-1:

Comments Received During Public Review Draft Period 02/07/2022 – 04/29/2022

- Comment from Joaquin Razo and Kelly Bond of Blue Zones Project Upper Napa Valley on February 17, 2022, asking for the consideration of a smoke-free ordinance for multi-family housing properties.
- Comment from J Haidary on February 17, 2022, concerning water availability, increased population leading to increased risk during fire evacuation, and the potential loss of Calistoga's small-town character.
- Comment from Heather Brooks on February 21, 2022, concerning prioritizing housing availability for essential workers such as teachers like herself.
- Comments from Planning Commission on February 28, 2022, concerning the omission of data, shortcomings regarding community engagement, and requests for more information regarding SB 9 and its place on the ballot. There were no comments from the public.
- Comments from Planning Commission on March 9, 2022, regarding the need for bicycle infrastructure, the shift away from the city's growth management policies, the need to address missing middle housing and asked staff to look into methods other areas are using to regulate and reduce the number of "second homes" and unoccupied homes. There were no comments from the public.
- Comments from Director of Public Works on April 18, 2022, requesting edits including the rewording of "impact fees" to "connection fees" and updating the water and sewer demand availability of Table 5-7.
- Comments from City Councilmembers on April 19th, 2022, regarding the impact on water/sewer fees from reduced fees for affordable housing projects and the opportunity for funding towards volunteer and non-profit groups to maintain and enhance housing conditions. Additionally, Councilmembers voted on the removal of policy A2.1-7 (County Fairgrounds property acquirement). There were no comments from the public.
 - Removal of A2.1-7 is reflected in most recent version of Chapter 8.
- Comment from Kelly Bond of Blue Zones Upper Napa Valley (BZP UNV) on April 29, attaching the BZP UNV Blueprint and pointing out housing-related strategies in that document.

Appendix 5-1

Please Start Here, Instructions in Cell A2, Table in A3:B15		Form Fields
<p>Site Inventory Forms must be submitted to HCD for a housing element or amendment adopted on or after January 1, 2021. The following form is to be used for satisfying this requirement. To submit the form, complete the Excel spreadsheet and submit to HCD at sitesinventory@hcd.ca.gov. Please send the Excel workbook, not a scanned or PDF copy of the tables.</p>		
General Information		
Jurisdiction Name		CALISTOGA
Housing Element Cycle		6th
Contact Information		
First Name		Lauren
Last Name		Clark
Title		Permit Technician
Email		lclark@ci.calistoga.ca.us
Phone		(707) 942-2763
Mailing Address		
Street Address		Street
City		Calistoga, CA
Zip Code		94515

Table A: Housing Element Sites Inventory, Table Starts in Cell A2

Jurisdiction Name	Site Address/Intersection	5 Digit ZIP Code	Assessor Parcel Number	Consolidated Sites	General Plan Designation (Current)	Zoning Designation (Current)	Minimum Density Allowed (units/acre)	Max Density Allowed (units/acre)	Parcel Size (Acres)	Existing Use/Vacancy	Infrastructure	Publicly-Owned	Site Status	Identified in Last/Last Two Planning Cycle(s)	Lower Income Capacity	Moderate Income Capacity	Above Moderate Income Capacity	Total Capacity	Optional Information1	Optional Information2	Optional Information3
CAISTOGA	Lincoln Avenue and Lake Stre	94515	011062009000		Community Commercial	CC	10	20	1.88	Vacant	YES - Potential	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vaca	0	0	19	19			
CAISTOGA	Lincoln Avenue (across from	94515	011062008000		Community Commercial	CC	10	20	1.03	Vacant	YES - Potential	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vaca	21	0	0	21			
CAISTOGA	10 Arch Way	94515	011072020000		High Density Residential	R3	10	20	6.12	Vacant	YES - Potential	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vaca	61	0	0	61			
CAISTOGA	865 Silverado Trail N	94515	011050024000		Community Commercial	CC	10	20	14.31	Warehouse	YES - Current	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Prior Housing Element - Non-Vacant	20	0	0	20	Using 1-ac portion off Lincoln Avenue, avoiding conflict with e		
CAISTOGA	Lincoln Avenue (across from	94515	011101002000		Community Commercial	CC	10	20	1.12	Vacant	YES - Potential	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	22	0	0	22	Identified in 5th Cycle only, but Vacant		
CAISTOGA	1420 Anna St	94515	011214001000	F	High Density Residential	R3	10	20	0.32	Vacant	YES - Potential	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vaca	0	0	6	6			
CAISTOGA	1425 Eddy St	94515	011214002000	F	High Density Residential	R3	10	20	0.29	Vacant	YES - Potential	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vaca	0	0	6	6			
CAISTOGA	1402 Anna St	94515	011214006000	F	High Density Residential	R3	10	20	0.45	Vacant	YES - Potential	NO - Privately-Owned	Available	Used in Two Consecutive Prior Housing Elements - Vaca	0	0	9	9			
CAISTOGA	1432 Eddy St	94515	011215001000	G	High Density Residential	R3	10	20	0.31	Vacant	YES - Potential	YES - City-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	0	0	6	6	Identified in 5th Cycle only, but Vacant		
CAISTOGA	1415 Earl St	94515	011215011000	G	High Density Residential	R3	10	20	0.25	Vacant	YES - Potential	YES - City-Owned	Available	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	0	0	5	5	Identified in 5th Cycle only, but Vacant		
CAISTOGA	1855 Lincoln Ave	94515	011050044000		High Density Residential	R3	10	20	2.87	Pending Multifamil	YES - Potential	NO - Privately-Owned	Pending Project	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	61	16	1	78	Pipeline Project: "Lincoln Ave Site" (1855 Lincoln Avenue)		
CAISTOGA	1506 Grant St	94515	011101001000	H	Community Commercial	CC	10	20	1.66	Pending Multifamil	YES - Potential	NO - Privately-Owned	Pending Project	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	8	0	42	50	Pipeline Project: "Silverado Site" (Silverado Terrace)		
CAISTOGA	1400 Grant St	94515	011101009000	H	Community Commercial	CC	10	20	0.36	Pending Multifamil	YES - Potential	NO - Privately-Owned	Pending Project	Not Used in Prior Housing Element	0	0	0	0	Pipeline Project: "Sil"Unit Capacity is Allocated to other site in		

Jurisdiction Name	Site Address/Intersection	5 Digit ZIP Code	Assessor Parcel Number	Very Low-Income	Low-Income	Moderate-Income	Above Moderate-Income	Type of Shortfall	Parcel Size (Acres)	Current General Plan Designation	Current Zoning	Proposed General Plan (GP) Designation	Proposed Zoning	Minimum Density Allowed	Maximum Density Allowed	Total Capacity	Vacant/ Nonvacant	Description of Existing Uses	Optional Information1	Optional Information2	Optional Information3
CALISTOGA																					
CALISTOGA																					
CALISTOGA																					
CALISTOGA																					
CALISTOGA																					
CALISTOGA																					

Table C: Land Use, Table Starts in A2

<p style="text-align: center;">Zoning Designation (From Table A, Column G)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">General Land Uses Allowed</p>
<p>R3</p>	<p>Multifamily dwelling, supportive housing, tra</p>
<p>CC</p>	<p>restaurants; bars; public uses; visitor accommodations including motels, hotels, resorts and inns where the development provides opportunities for amenities serving the local community; spas; religious facilities; service commercial uses; large residential care facilities for the elderly; skilled nursing facilities; outdoor sales such as nurseries; and service stations. "Multifamily dwellings" is a conditionally-allowed use.</p>