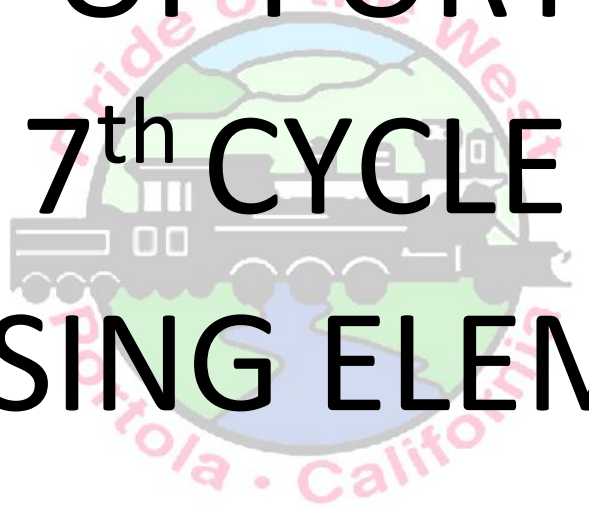


CITY OF PORTOLA

7th CYCLE

HOUSING ELEMENT



DRAFT

August 28, 2024

City Council

Pat Morton, Mayor
Jim Murphy, Mayor Pro Tem
Bill Powers, Councilmember
Leah Turner, Councilmember
Mikki Brown, Councilmember

Portola City Staff

Susan Scarlett, Interim City Manager
Steve Gross, City Attorney
Todd Roberts, Public Works Director
Karen Downs, Contract Planner

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----------|
| CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| Introduction | 1 |
| Purpose of the Element | 1 |
| Substantive Requirements | 1 |
| Procedural Requirements | 3 |
| Organization | 3 |
| Relationship to Other Elements | 3 |
| Public Participation | 4 |
| Data Sources..... | 4 |
| Approved Housing Developments | 6 |
| Portola Highlands | 6 |
| Portola 192..... | 6 |
| CHAPTER TWO: HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT | 7 |
| Introduction | 7 |
| 2.1 Existing Housing Needs..... | 7 |
| Population, Employment, and Housing Characteristics..... | 7 |
| Population Growth Trends..... | 7 |
| Employment by Industry..... | 8 |
| Household Growth and Tenure Trends..... | 8 |
| Overcrowded Households..... | 10 |
| Overpaying Households | 11 |
| Housing Stock Characteristics | 12 |
| Housing Units by Type..... | 12 |
| Housing Stock Conditions..... | 12 |
| Extremely Low-Income Housing Needs | 13 |
| State Income Limits for 2021 | 13 |
| Existing Needs | 13 |
| Projected Needs | 14 |
| 2.2 Special Housing Needs..... | 15 |
| Seasonal Workforce | 15 |
| Persons with Disabilities | 15 |
| Elderly..... | 19 |
| Large Families..... | 20 |
| Farmworkers | 20 |
| Female-Headed Households | 21 |
| Families and Persons in Need of Emergency Shelter | 21 |
| Special Needs Resources/Emergency Shelters | 23 |
| 2.3 Projected Housing Need Assessment..... | 24 |
| Regional Housing Needs Allocation | 24 |



| | |
|--|-----------|
| CHAPTER THREE: SITE/INVENTORY ANALYSIS | 28 |
| 3.1 Land Inventory | 28 |
| Analysis of Zoning..... | 28 |
| Density Bonus Process | 29 |
| 3.2 Site Inventory..... | 30 |
| Analysis of Suitable Sites | 33 |
| Portola Highlands | 33 |
| Other Site Availability within the City | 34 |
| 3.3 Realistic Development Capacity | 34 |
| Capacity of Available Land by Zoning District | 35 |
| Environmental Constraints and Adequate Infrastructure..... | 35 |
| Dry Utilities..... | 35 |
| Zoning for a Variety of Housing Types | 35 |
| Transitional Housing and Emergency Shelters..... | 36 |
| Second Dwelling Units..... | 36 |
| Opportunities for Energy Conservation | 36 |
| CHAPTER FOUR: RESOURCES and CONSTRAINTS | 37 |
| 4.1 Land Use Controls..... | 37 |
| 4.2 Fees and Exactions..... | 39 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW | 41 |
| 4.3 Processing and Permit Procedures | 41 |
| 4.4 Codes and Enforcement | 44 |
| 4.5 On/Off-site Improvement Standards..... | 44 |
| 4.6 Constraints on Persons with Disabilities..... | 45 |
| Zoning and Land Use | 45 |
| Permits and Processing | 46 |
| 4.7 Building Codes | 47 |
| 4.8 Non-Governmental Constraints..... | 47 |
| Market Constraints- Building Materials | 47 |
| Market Constraints- Land Costs | 47 |
| Market Constraints- Availability of Mortgage and Rehabilitation Financing..... | 48 |
| Environmental Constraints..... | 48 |
| Environmental Constraints- Water Supply..... | 48 |
| Environmental Constraints- Seismic Hazards..... | 48 |
| Environmental Constraints- Flooding..... | 48 |
| 4.9 Units At-Risk of Converting to Market Rate Uses..... | 48 |
| 4.10 Energy Conservation | 50 |
| CHAPTER FIVE: REVIEW AND REVISE..... | 50 |
| 5.1 Progress | 50 |
| 5.2 Summary of Conclusions..... | 56 |
| Trends..... | 57 |



5.3 Policy Goals..... 58

5.4 Quantified Objectives 58

CHAPTER SIX: HOUSING PROGRAM 59

GOAL 1: HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES AND ACCESSIBILITY..... 59

GOAL 2: REMOVE CONSTRAINTS 60

GOAL 3: PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF SITES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AFFORDABLE HOUSING..... 62

GOAL 4: PRESERVE, REHABILITATE, AND ENHANCE EXISTING HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOODS..... 64

GOAL 5: PROVIDE HOUSING FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION 66

GOAL 6: ENCOURAGE AND ENHANCE COORDINATION..... 66

APPENDIX A..... 68

DRAFT



CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Introduction

The Housing Element is one of seven State-mandated general plan elements. The City's Housing Element is designed to assess need and to encourage housing development adequate to meet the needs of all its residents current and future. The State of California has declared that "the availability of housing is of vital statewide importance and the early attainment of decent housing and a suitable living environment for every California family is a priority of the highest order." As a result of this declaration, the Legislature requires that all cities and counties are not only required to prepare a Housing Element but also that the housing element be submitted to the State's Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for review and certification.

Purpose of the Element

The purpose of the 7th Cycle Housing Element is to:

- Reassess housing needs of existing and future residents of the incorporated area of the City based on the most current data available;
- Propose specific goals, objectives, policies, and programs to meet those needs; and
- Comply with the requirements of state law.

The Housing Element is an integral component of the City's General Plan that represents the City's efforts to provide housing opportunities for all segments of the community; both the traditional target income groups and those with higher incomes that may also need housing assistance in today's housing market. The Housing Element identifies housing needs in the City and sets forth the policies to facilitate the provision of a diversity of housing opportunities that accommodate regional housing needs through a cooperative public/private effort, while maintaining a responsibility toward economic, environmental, fiscal factors and community goals within the General Plan. In addition, the Housing Element is intended to be used as a tool by citizens, public officials, and developers to assist them in understanding and meeting housing needs in Portola. When implemented, the Housing Element provides measures increasing opportunities for housing affordable to first time homebuyers, improved quality rentals for those who are not ready or able to be homeowners, and solutions for seasonal employee housing and the changing housing needs of seniors.

Substantive Requirements

Recognizing the importance of providing adequate housing in all communities, the state has mandated a Housing Element within every General Plan since 1969. It is one of the seven elements required by the state. Article 10.6, Section 65580 – 65589.8, Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code sets forth the legal requirements of the Housing Element and encourages the provision of affordable and decent housing in all communities to meet statewide goals. Specifically, Section 65580 states the element shall consist of "...an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives, financial resources and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing." The element must also contain a five-year housing plan with quantified objectives for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Housing Element. The contents of the element must be consistent with the other elements of the General Plan.



Further, state Housing Element law requires “An assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to the meeting of these needs.” The law requires:

- An assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to the meeting of these needs, including:
 - ~ Analysis of population and employment trends.
 - ~ Analysis and documentation of household/housing characteristics.
 - ~ Inventory of land suitable for residential development.
 - ~ Identification of a zone or zones where emergency shelters are allowed.
 - ~ Analysis of potential and actual government constraints.
 - ~ Analysis of potential and actual non-governmental constraints.
 - ~ Analysis of special housing needs (including persons with disabilities, including a developmental disability).
 - ~ Analysis of opportunities for energy conservation.
 - ~ Analysis of existing housing developments that are eligible to change from low-income housing during the next 10 years.
- A statement of the community’s goals, quantified objectives, and policies relative to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing. The total housing needs identified may exceed the available resources and the community’s ability to satisfy those needs.
- A program that sets forth a schedule of actions the local government is undertaking or intends to undertake during the planning period, including:
 - ~ Identifying adequate sites that will be made available with appropriate zoning and development standards.
 - ~ Assisting in the development of adequate housing to meet the needs of extremely low-, very low-, low-, and moderate-income households.
 - ~ Addressing, and where possible, removing governmental constraints.
 - ~ Conserving and improving in the condition of existing affordable housing stock.
 - ~ Promoting housing opportunities for all persons (fair housing program).
 - ~ Preserving for lower-income households the assisted housing developments.
 - ~ Identifying the agencies and officials responsible for implementation of the various actions.
 - ~ Including a diligent effort by the local government to achieve public participation of all economic segments of the community in the development of the housing element.

The purpose of these requirements is to develop an understanding of the existing and projected housing needs within the community and to set forth policies and schedules, which promote preservation, improvement and development of diverse types and costs of housing throughout Portola.

Meeting the housing needs established by the State of California is an important goal for the City of Portola. As the population of the State continues to grow and scarce resources decline, it becomes more difficult for local agencies to create adequate housing opportunities while maintaining a high standard of living for all citizens in the community. State law recognizes that housing needs may exceed available resources and, therefore, does not require that the City’s quantified objectives be identical to the identified housing needs. This recognition of



limitations is critical, especially during this period of financial uncertainties in both the public and private sectors. Section 65583(b)(2) states that:

“It is recognized that the total housing needs. . . may exceed available resources and the communities’ ability to satisfy the need. Under these circumstances, the quantified objectives need not be identical to the identified existing housing needs but should establish the maximum number of housing units that can be constructed, rehabilitated, and conserved over a five-year time frame.”

Procedural Requirements

The City must consider guidelines adopted by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) when undertaking revisions to the Housing Element. The City submitted a draft of the Housing Element to HCD on _____ for review prior to formal adoption. The City amended the draft Housing Element taking into consideration HCD’s findings and received conditional certification from HCD based on those revisions. This 7th Cycle Housing Element was adopted by the City of Portola on _____ by Resolution No. _____.

Organization

Portola’s Housing Element is organized into four primary sections:

- Housing Needs Assessment, Issues, and Trends: This section includes a discussion of state issues and policies, regional housing policies, Portola’s Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA), existing housing needs, special housing needs, and projected housing needs.
- Sites/Inventory Analysis: This section includes an analysis and inventory of land suitable for residential development, including vacant sites and sites having the potential for redevelopment, and an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites.
- Summary of Resources and Constraints: This section includes an inventory of resources, housing cost and affordability, a discussion of a variety of governmental and non-governmental constraints, including land use controls, fees and exactions, processing and permit procedures, codes and enforcement, and on- and off-site improvement standards, and constraints for housing for persons with disabilities.
- Housing Program: This section reviews the 6th Cycle Housing Element and identifies housing goals, policies and objectives. Funding sources are identified and schedules for implementation are set forth. In addition, a quantified objectives summary is provided.

Relationship to Other Elements

State law requires that “... the General Plan and elements and parts thereof comprise an integrated, internally consistent, and compatible statement of policies... ” The purpose of requiring internal consistency is to avoid policy conflict and provide a clear policy guide for the future maintenance, improvement and development of housing within the City.

This Housing Element is part of the comprehensive Portola General Plan. All elements of the Portola General Plan have been reviewed for consistency and the Housing Element was prepared to assure compatibility with the remaining elements.



Public Participation

The City of Portola has made diligent efforts to solicit public participation pertaining to the development of the Housing Element and has complied with HCD public participation requirements. These processes have included public review, website outreach, and public meeting forums. All members of the community have access to the participation process. All public input was encouraged and documented throughout the development of the Housing Element Update and considered for incorporation into the document as appropriate.

Table 1: Summary of Public Participation Meetings (to update with final document)

| Meeting Date | Board | Topic | Comments Received |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| August 2024 | Public Review | Draft Housing Element Online Review | |
| August 28, 2024 | City Council | Draft Housing Element | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

A public review draft dated August 28, 2024 was prepared and made available to the community for a 30-day public review period from August 28, 2024 through at least September 28, 2024. Hard copies of the draft were made available at City Hall and noticed at the library, and noticed at the post office. The draft 7th Cycle Housing Element was placed on the City of Portola website at www.cityofportola.com for public review and input.

The City has previously included public input on affordable housing from numerous workshops and meetings in previous years regarding the Portola Highlands (formerly Woodbridge at Portola) and Portola 192 proposed developments (see Pages 6-7 for detailed project information). Since initial adoption, the Planning Commission and City Council reviewed various issues related to the Development Agreement, Tentative Map, and Master Plans. The following included components that related directly to the provision of housing both market rate and affordable:

- Review of the Development Agreement
- Review of the Tentative Map and Conditions of Approval
- Review of the various Master Plans, including the Affordable Housing Master Plan

These meetings and workshops were held to ensure that the developer had been given the ability to address all City comments from staff, City Council and the Planning Commission prior to submittal of the revised Development Agreement, Conditions of Approval, and Master Plans for City Council approval. However, they also provided the public with an opportunity to hear the status of project design and provide input to the pre-development process.

Data Sources

A wide variety of data sources are included in the Housing Element in order to obtain the most up-to-date and comprehensive information available. The California Department of Housing and Community Development



(HCD) developed a data packet for jurisdictions in Plumas County that contains much of the information required for the Housing Needs Assessment of this Housing Element and is the primary source of data for this document. Where additional information is required, the US Census, American Community Survey, California Department of Finance (DOF), California Economic Development Department, and US Department of Agriculture data sources were utilized. The 2020 US Census did not collect information in several categories that are required for the Existing Housing Needs section. Where this is the case, historical DOF data is used. Where DOF data is not available, information from the 2010 US Census is retained. In cases where this is not feasible or useful, this assessment references US Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) data. The ACS provides estimates of numerous housing-related indicators based on samples averaged over a five-year period. Whereas the US Census provides complete counts of various demographic indicators, the ACS provides estimates based on statistically significant samples. Some ACS data sets have large margins of error. Where ACS data is used, the numbers should not be interpreted as absolute fact but rather as a tool to illustrate general proportion or scale.

DRAFT



Approved Housing Developments

Portola Highlands and Portola 192 are larger-scale housing developments with approved Tentative Maps.

Portola Highlands

The Portola Highlands project is a 398-acre residential and commercial development. The maximum residential development will be 1,005 dwelling units (DUs), broken down as follows:

- Low Density Residential: 189 dwelling units
- Medium Density Residential: 522 dwelling units
- High Density Residential: 234 dwelling units
- Mixed use multi-family residential: 60 dwelling units
- Commercial Development: 170,000 square feet, including 25,500 square feet of retail, 68,000 square feet of office, and 76,500 square feet of light industrial.

The project is currently undeveloped and represents the largest contiguous undeveloped area within the corporate limits of the City, full development will ultimately double the size of the City of Portola. Residential land uses will include a broad variety of housing types and styles, compatible with existing housing in the City of Portola. Housing types will include single family homes, attached housing, and senior housing. It is anticipated that the residential units will range from approximately 800 square feet to 4,000 square feet.

Residential unit types will range from small homes and apartments to large, estate homes. The predominant lot size range is 8,000 to 12,000 square feet. The dwelling sizes in these parcels would range from approximately 1,600 square feet to 3,200 square feet. There is also an affordable housing obligation which will be detailed in the inventory analysis presented in chapter three of this document.

Portola 192

The approved Final Map (Resolution No. 1881, June 28, 2006) for Portola 192 is a residential and commercial development, as follows:

- approximately 183 single family homes ranging from .52 to 1.15 acres
- 6 single family homes ranging from 2 to 3 acres
- maximum of 10,000 square feet of retail and/or service commercial use
- approximately 70 multi-family housing units

The project is currently undeveloped. An application for the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program was submitted for the construction of affordable housing on the project site. Although the application was not funded, it is expected that the project will be submitted for additional similar funding opportunities. The project concept includes 72 affordable rental units in two-story structures plus a 3,500 sq. ft. community building with leasing offices, kitchen, computer lab, bike storage with bike repair kiosk, and common laundry facilities. As included in the AHSC application, 15 units are intended to be restricted to 30% AMI, 26 units to 50% AMI, and 30 units to 60% AMI, plus the manager's unit.

CHAPTER TWO: HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Introduction

This section analyzes the demographic, household, income, employment, and housing stock characteristics for the City of Portola. This information is used to determine the City’s existing and future housing needs. It serves as the foundation for the development of the County’s goals, policies, and programs that are designed to achieve its identified housing needs.

2.1 Existing Housing Needs

Population, Employment, and Housing Characteristics

Population Growth Trends

Between 2010 and 2021, the population of the City of Portola decreased by 4 people; an average annual change of 0.2%. The Portola General Plan includes a projected increase at an annual rate of 1-3 percent, estimating a population of 3,180 in 2019. Although the General Plan provides for this increase, it has not been realized.

Table 2: Population Growth Trends

| Population Growth Trends 2015 -2021, with 2010 Benchmark | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------|--------|
| COUNTY/CITY | Population | | | | | | Average Annual Change | |
| | 4/1/2010 | 1/1/2015 | 1/1/2016 | 1/1/2017 | 1/1/2018 | 1/1/2021 | # | % |
| Plumas County | | | | | | | | |
| Portola | 2,104 | 2,185 | 2,179 | 2,171 | 2,161 | 2,100 | -4 | -0.19% |
| Unincorporated County | 17,903 | 19,860 | 19,847 | 19,818 | 19,773 | 17,690 | -213 | -1.19% |
| County Total | 20,007 | 22,045 | 22,026 | 21,989 | 21,934 | 19,790 | -217 | -1.08% |

[Source: State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2011-2021, with 2010 Census Benchmark. Sacramento, California, May 2013.](#)

Table 3: Population and Housing Estimates 2010 and 2021

| County / City | Date | Total | Single Detached | Single Attached | Two to Four | Five Plus | Mobile Homes | Occupied | Vacancy Rate |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Portola | 4/1/2010 | 1,134 | 808 | 0 | 9 | 139 | 178 | 887 | 21.8% |
| | 1/1/2021 | 1,257 | 842 | 62 | 85 | 157 | 111 | 981 | 15.7% |
| Unincorporated | 4/1/2010 | 14,432 | 11,201 | 393 | 320 | 528 | 1,990 | 8,090 | 43.9% |
| | 1/1/2021 | 14,165 | 11,445 | 272 | 354 | 231 | 1,787 | 7,250 | 48.8% |

Source: DOF E5 2010-2018 by geography



Employment by Industry

According to the American Community Survey DP-03 2007-2011, the “Educational services, and health care and social assistance” industry constitute the largest industry comprising 30.2 percent of the labor force in the City of Portola. “Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services” makes up the second largest industry with 16.5 percent of the labor force. “Retail Trade” has decreased from 16.4 percent to 10 percent. The “Public Administration” and “Transportation and warehousing, and utilities” industries each make up approximately 8 percent of the labor force. The “Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining” industry saw a decrease from 4.8 percent to just 1.8 percent of the labor force. In Plumas County, in 2012 (September, not seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 7.8 percent, which is higher than the California average of 9 percent, seasonally adjusted (Source: California Employment Development Department Labor Market Information). Many households are employed “seasonally” but live and work in the City of Portola year-round. The highest rates of unemployment are usually found in January, February and March with the lowest rates in September. Rates vary have varied an average of 14.25% over the last nine years. The housing needs of this population are not necessarily seasonal in nature, but require year-round housing that is not directly tied to their employment.

The largest employment sectors that have seasonal employment are agriculture, construction, and recreation; this accounts for +/- 24% of Portola’s workforce.

Table 4: Employment by Industry

| Employment by Industry | Portola | |
|---|----------|---------|
| | Estimate | Percent |
| Civilian employed population 16 years and over | 786 | 100% |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining | 14 | 1.8% |
| Construction | 45 | 5.7% |
| Manufacturing | 39 | 5.0% |
| Wholesale Trade | 0 | 0.0% |
| Retail Trade | 78 | 10.0% |
| Transportation and warehousing, and utilities | 64 | 8.1% |
| Information | 0 | 0.0% |
| Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing | 34 | 4.3% |
| Professional, scientific and mgmt, and administrative and waste mgmt services | 55 | 7.0% |
| Educational services, and health care and social assistance | 237 | 30.2% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services | 130 | 16.5% |
| Other services, except public administration | 23 | 2.9% |
| Public administration | 67 | 8.5% |

Source:
<https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2021.S2405?q=Employment%20and%20Labor%20Force%20Status&g=160XX00US0658352>

Household Growth and Tenure Trends

Between 2010 and 2021, the number of households in the City increased by 123 households, or by 1.09 percent annually. There is a trend from 2010 to 2021 towards an increase in renter households, which may indicate a decline of housing affordability.



Table 5: Household Growth Trends

| Existing Households | | Portola | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------|--------|
| Year | Existing Households | Owner | Renter |
| 2010 | 887 | 482 | 405 |
| 2021 | 981 | 538 | 443 |

Source: <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5YSPT2021.B25003?q=b25003&g=160XX00US0658352>

Table 6: Households by Tenure

| | 1990 | | 2000 | | 2010 | | 2021 | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Owner | 511 | 56.6 | 489 | 54.4 | 482 | 54.3 | 538 | 54.8 |
| Renter | 322 | 35.7 | 410 | 45.6 | 405 | 45.7 | 443 | 45.2 |
| TOTAL | 903 | 100 | 899 | 100 | 887 | 100 | 981 | 100 |

Source: <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5YSPT2021.B25003?q=b25003&g=160XX00US0658352>

Table 7: Households by Tenure and Age

| Households by Tenure and Age (2021) | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| | Portola | |
| | Estimate | Margin of Error (+/-) |
| Total: | 981 | 174 |
| OWNER OCCUPIED: | 538 | 147 |
| Householder 15 to 24 years | - | 13 |
| Householder 25 to 34 years | 42 | 37 |
| Householder 35 to 44 years | 92 | 76 |
| Householder 45 to 54 years | 65 | 52 |
| Householder 55 to 59 years | 105 | 79 |
| Householder 60 to 64 years | 53 | 51 |
| Householder 65 to 74 years | 107 | 48 |
| Householder 75 to 84 years | 54 | 34 |
| Householder 85 years and over | 20 | 15 |
| RENTER OCCUPIED: | 443 | 129 |
| Householder 15 to 24 years | 11 | 18 |
| Householder 25 to 34 years | 64 | 54 |
| Householder 35 to 44 years | 166 | 100 |
| Householder 45 to 54 years | 20 | 20 |
| Householder 55 to 59 years | 26 | 42 |
| Householder 60 to 64 years | 40 | 27 |
| Householder 65 to 74 years | 116 | 77 |
| Householder 75 to 84 years | 0 | 13 |
| Householder 85 years and over | 0 | 13 |

Source:

<https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2021.B25007?q=B25007:%20TENURE%20BY%20AGE%20OF%20HOUSEHOLDER&g=160XX00US0658352>



Overcrowded Households

The United States Census Bureau defines overcrowding when a housing unit is occupied by more than one person per room (not including kitchens and bathrooms). Units with more than 1.5 persons per room are considered severely overcrowded and indicate a significant housing need. According to the American Community Survey, there were 60 overcrowded households in Portola and 21 severely overcrowded households; totaling 81 households, +/- 8.26%. Renter-occupied households have approximately 7% (31 of 443 households) living in overcrowded units as opposed to owner-occupied households (29 of 538 households) with 5.4% living in overcrowded units.

Table 8: Overcrowded Households

| Overcrowded Households (2021); Portola | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------|------------|
| Total: | | | 981 |
| OWNER OCCUPIED: | | | 538 |
| 0.50 or less occupants per room | | | 469 |
| 0.51 to 1.00 occupants per room | | | 40 |
| 1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room | | | 29 |
| 1.51 to 2.00 occupants per room | | | - |
| 2.01 or more occupants per room | | | - |
| RENTER OCCUPIED: | | | 443 |
| 0.50 or less occupants per room | | | 241 |
| 0.51 to 1.00 occupants per room | | | 171 |
| 1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room | | | 10 |
| 1.51 to 2.00 occupants per room | | | 21 |
| 2.01 or more occupants per room | | | - |
| Owner Occupied | Overcrowded | 1.01 or more | 29 |
| Renter Occupied | Overcrowded | 1.01 or more | 31 |
| Total Overcrowded | 1.01 or more | | 60 |
| Owner Occupied | Severely Overcrowded | 1.5 or more | - |
| Renter Occupied | Severely Overcrowded | 1.5 or more | 21 |
| Total Severely Overcrowded | 1.5 or more | | 21 |

Source: <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2021.B25014?q=B25014:%20TENURE%20BY%20OCCUPANTS%20PER%20ROOM&g=160XX00US0658352>



Overpaying Households

Households are considered to be overpaying if payment (rent or mortgage) is 30 percent or greater than household income. Overall, 67.0 percent of the households (544 households of 815) in the City of Portola are overpaying for shelter. However, this is most pronounced among the lowest income groups.

Table 9: Households Overpaying

| Total Households Characteristics | Number | Percent of Total Households |
|---|------------|-----------------------------|
| Total occupied units (households) | 815 | 100.0% |
| Total Renter households | 400 | 49.1% |
| Total Owner households | 415 | 50.9% |
| Total lower income (0-80% of HAMFI) households | 425 | 52.1% |
| Lower income renters (0-80%) | 255 | 31.3% |
| Lower income owners (0-80%) | 170 | 21.0% |
| Extremely low income renters (0-30%) | 195 | 24.0% |
| Extremely low income owners (0-30%) | 70 | 9.0% |
| Lower income households paying more than 50% | 219 | 27.0% |
| Lower income renter HH severely overpaying | 130 | 16.0% |
| Lower income owner HH severely overpaying | 89 | 11.0% |
| Extremely Low Income (0-30%) | 165 | 20.2% |
| ELI Renter HH severely overpaying | 110 | 13.5% |
| ELI Owner HH severely overpaying | 55 | 7.0% |
| Income between 30%-50% | 20 | 2.5% |
| Income between 50% -80% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Lower income households paying more than 30% | 329 | 40.4% |
| Lower income renter HH overpaying | 213 | 26.1% |
| Lower income owner HH overpaying | 112 | 14.0% |
| Extremely Low Income (0-30%) | 210 | 26.0% |
| Income between 30%-50% | 30 | 3.7% |
| Income between 50% -80% | 75 | 9.2% |
| Total Households Overpaying | 544 | 67.0% |
| Total Renter Households Overpaying | 343 | 42.1% |
| Total Owner Households Overpaying | 201 | 25.0% |

Source: 2016-2020 CHAS Data Sets: <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp.html>



Housing Stock Characteristics

Housing Units by Type

According to the State of California Department of Finance E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties and States for 2010-2018, 87 percent of the housing units in the City of Portola were single-family detached units (including mobile homes) and 13 percent were multi-family units. Because the US Census no longer provides detailed counts of housing units by type, American Community Survey data has been used for 2010 and 2018 numbers.

Table 10: Housing Units by Type

| HOUSING UNITS by TYPE (Plumas County) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-----------------|--------|------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|-----------|------|------|--------------|-------|-------|
| | Total | | | Single Detached | | | Single Attached | | | Two to Four | | | Five Plus | | | Mobile Homes | | |
| | 2010 | 2021 | % | 2010 | 2021 | % | 2010 | 2021 | % | 2010 | 2021 | % | 2010 | 2021 | % | 2010 | 2021 | % |
| Portola | 1,134 | 1,257 | 10.9% | 808 | 842 | 4.2% | 0 | 62 | 0.0% | 9 | 85 | 0.0% | 139 | 157 | 0.0% | 178 | 111 | -2.8% |
| Uninc. County | 14,432 | 14,165 | -1.9% | 11,201 | 11,445 | 2.2% | 393 | 272 | 0.0% | 320 | 354 | 0.6% | 528 | 231 | 0.0% | 1,990 | 1,787 | 1.5% |
| Total | 15,566 | 15,422 | -.9% | 12,009 | 12,287 | 2.0% | 393 | 334 | 0.0% | 329 | 429 | 0.6% | 667 | 388 | 0 | 2,168 | 1,898 | 1.1% |

Source: <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5YSP2021.DP04?q=DP04:%20SELECTED%20HOUSING%20CHARACTERISTICS&g=160XX00US0658352>

Table 11: Housing Stock by Type of Vacancy

| HOUSING STOCK BY TYPE OF VACANCY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|---|-------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Geography | Total housing units | Occupied housing units | Vacant housing units | For rent | Rented, not occupied | For sale only | Sold, not occupied | For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | All other vacants | Vacancy rate | Homeowner vacancy rate (1) | Rental vacancy rate (1) | |
| Plumas County | 15,422 | 8,231 | 7,191 | 92 | 15 | 218 | 36 | 6,248 | 582 | 46.6% | 4.0% | 4.0% | |
| Portola city | 1,257 | 981 | 276 | 46 | 14 | 38 | 0 | 35 | 143 | 22.0% | 6.6% | 9.1% | |
| Unincorporated County | 14,165 | 7,250 | 6,915 | 46 | 1 | 180 | 36 | 6,213 | 439 | 48.8% | 3.1% | 0.68% | |

Source: <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2021.B25004?q=B25004:%20VACANCY%20STATUS&g=160XX00US0658352>
Source: <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2021.DP04?q=DP04:%20SELECTED%20HOUSING%20CHARACTERISTICS&g=160XX00US0658352>

Housing Stock Conditions

The median sales price for a home in Portola was \$224,616 for 2021, based on information from Zillow.com. Home prices have been generally increasing and are anticipated to continue increasing through 2030. There is no organization that tracks rental prices throughout the City, however there is anecdotal information from area property managers and real estate websites (trulia.com, Zillow.com) that the current median rental price in Portola is \$837 per month. Estimated rents range from \$500 (1 bedroom, 1 bath) to \$1,300 month (3 bedroom, 2 bath).

According to the City’s housing survey conducted January-March 2018, approximately 17.5 percent of the housing units in the City of Portola are considered to be in sound condition and need no repairs. The majority of housing units, 45.1 percent are considered to need minor repairs while 22.2 percent are in need of moderate repairs. Nearly 10 percent of the housing units are in need of substantial repair and 5.4 percent of the housing



units are considered to be dilapidated, totaling 15.2 percent of Portola’s housing stock that is in need of substantial repair or is dilapidated. This is an increase from 6.8 percent identified in the 2004 Housing Survey. Overall, 82.5 percent of the housing units are in need of some kind of repair.

Table 12: Housing Conditions

| Condition | 2004 HOUSING SURVEY | | 2018 HOUSING SURVEY | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Sound | 192 | 20.0% | 168 | 17.5% |
| Minor | 500 | 52.0% | 432 | 45.1% |
| Moderate | 204 | 21.2% | 213 | 22.2% |
| Substantial | 60 | 6.2% | 94 | 9.8% |
| Dilapidated | 6 | 0.6% | 51 | 5.4% |
| TOTAL | 962 | 100.0% | 958 | 100.0% |

Source: 2004 Laurin Associates Housing Condition Survey, City of Portola Housing Condition Survey January – March 2018

Extremely Low-Income Housing Needs

Extremely low-income is defined as households with income less than 30 percent of area median income. The area median income in Plumas County is \$73,100 for a four-person household. For extremely low-income households, this results in an income of \$26,500 or less for a four-person household or \$15,400 or less for a one-person household; 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 insurance (SSI) or disability insurance are considered extremely low-income households. At the same time, a minimum wage worker (\$13/hr. in 2021) could be considered an extremely low-income household with an annual income of approximately \$27,040 or less. The following occupations could qualify as extremely low-income households: motel clerk, child care workers, housekeepers, hosts and hostesses, waiters and waitresses, manicurists and pedicurists, and food preparation and serving related workers (source: Employment Development Department, Occupational Employment Projections). In addition, numerous households may also fall into this category due to the seasonal nature of employment in the City of Portola.

State Income Limits for 2021

| County | Income Category | Number of Persons in Household | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Plumas County Area Median Income: \$73,100 | Acutely Low | 7650 | 8750 | 9850 | 10950 | 11850 | 12700 | 13600 | 14450 |
| | Extremely Low | 15400 | 17600 | 21960 | 26500 | 31040 | 35580 | 40120 | 44660 |
| | Very Low Income | 25600 | 29250 | 32900 | 36550 | 39500 | 42400 | 45350 | 48250 |
| | Low Income | 40950 | 46800 | 52650 | 58500 | 63200 | 67900 | 72550 | 77250 |
| | Median Income | 51150 | 58500 | 65800 | 73100 | 78950 | 84800 | 90650 | 96500 |
| | Moderate Income | 61400 | 70150 | 78950 | 87700 | 94700 | 101750 | 108750 | 115750 |

Existing Needs

For the years 2006-2015 (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Data released May 26, 2017), 165 extremely low-income households resided in the City, representing about 16.6 percent of the total households.



Most (84 percent) extremely low-income households are renters and experience a high incidence of housing problems. For example, 75 percent of extremely low-income households faced housing problems (defined as cost burden greater than 30 percent of income and/or overcrowding and/or without complete kitchen or plumbing facilities) and nearly all ELI households were in overpayment situations. Even further, approximately 60 percent of extremely low-income households paid more than 50 percent of their income toward housing costs, compared to 19.1 percent for all households.

Table 13: Housing Needs for Extremely Low-Income Households

| Total Households Characteristics | Number | Percent of Total Households |
|---|------------|-----------------------------|
| Total occupied units (households) | 815 | 100.0% |
| Total Renter households | 400 | 49.1% |
| Total Owner households | 415 | 50.9% |
| Total lower income (0-80% of HAMFI) households | 425 | 52.1% |
| Lower income renters (0-80%) | 255 | 31.3% |
| Lower income owners (0-80%) | 170 | 21.0% |
| Extremely low income renters (0-30%) | 195 | 24.0% |
| Extremely low income owners (0-30%) | 70 | 9.0% |
| Lower income households paying more than 50% | 219 | 27.0% |
| Lower income renter HH severely overpaying | 130 | 16.0% |
| Lower income owner HH severely overpaying | 89 | 11.0% |
| Extremely Low Income (0-30%) | 165 | 20.2% |
| ELI Renter HH severely overpaying | 110 | 13.5% |
| ELI Owner HH severely overpaying | 55 | 7.0% |
| Income between 30%-50% | 20 | 2.5% |
| Income between 50% -80% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Lower income households paying more than 30% | 329 | 40.4% |
| Lower income renter HH overpaying | 213 | 26.1% |
| Lower income owner HH overpaying | 112 | 14.0% |
| Extremely Low Income (0-30%) | 210 | 26.0% |
| Income between 30%-50% | 30 | 3.7% |
| Income between 50% -80% | 75 | 9.2% |
| Total Households Overpaying | 544 | 67.0% |
| Total Renter Households Overpaying | 343 | 42.1% |
| Total Owner Households Overpaying | 201 | 25.0% |

Source: 2006-2015 CHAS Data Sets: https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp.html#2011-2015_data

Projected Needs

To calculate the projected housing needs, the City utilized the state standards and assumed 50 percent of its very low-income regional housing need are extremely low-income households. As a result, because the City has the very low income need of 6 units, the City has a projected need of 0 units for extremely low-income households. Many extremely low-income households will be seeking rental housing and most likely facing an



overpayment, overcrowding or substandard housing condition. Some extremely low-income households could be with mental or other disabilities and special needs.

2.2 Special Housing Needs

As noted in Government Code Section 65583(a)(6), within the overall housing needs assessments there are segments of the population that require special housing needs. Generally, these are people who are low income and have less access to housing choices. Groups of the population that require special housing needs include the elderly, disabled, female-headed households, large households, farmworkers, seasonal workers, and the homeless.

Seasonal Workforce

One of the unique special needs groups in the City of Portola is the seasonal workforce. Normally, these workers are employed for the summer season by one of the many seasonal resorts in the area which cater to the summer recreationist. The jobs are generally low paying, service related positions. Additionally, the length of employment and hours worked fluctuate on an annual basis, dependent on the weather and economy. During the winter some of these individuals pursue other employment, some leave the area, and some are unemployed. Regardless, many households are employed "seasonally" but live and work in City of Portola year-round.

Persons with Disabilities

There are three types of disabled persons that are considered as having special housing needs: Physically Impaired, Mentally, and Developmentally Disabled. Each type is unique and requires specific attention in terms of access to housing, employment, social services, medical services and accessibility to housing. A disability is defined as a mental, physical, or health condition that lasts over six months. Having a disability may impede one's ability to earn an adequate income or find suitable housing accommodations to meet their special needs. Therefore, many of the heads of household in this group may be in need of housing assistance. Households containing disabled person may also need housing with special features to allow for better physical mobility for occupants. Housing opportunities for the physically disabled can be maximized through the provision of affordable, barrier-free housing.

According to Section 4512 of the Welfare and Institutions Code a "Developmental disability" means a disability that originates before an individual attains age 18 years, continues, or can be expected to continue, indefinitely, and constitutes a substantial disability for that individual which includes mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism. This term shall also include disabling conditions found to be closely related to mental retardation or to require treatment similar to that required for individuals with mental retardation but shall not include other handicapping conditions that are solely physical in nature.

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



The State Department of Developmental Services (DDS) currently provides community based services to approximately 243,000 persons with developmental disabilities and their families through a statewide system of 21 regional centers, four developmental centers, and two community-based facilities.

In the City of Portola, 238 persons, 11.01 percent of the total population (5 years and older) reports having a disability according to the American Community Survey (2016-2021). Of those with a disability between the ages of 6 and 65, 100 percent are employed. Seniors age 65 and over comprise 76.89 percent of the people with disabilities.

Plumas County provides services for disabled persons that are physically impaired or mentally or developmentally disabled through the departments of Social Services, Behavioral Health and Mental Health, the Public Health Agency, and the Plumas Crisis Intervention and Resource Center (PCIRC). Throughout Plumas County, there are permanent housing options available for seniors and disabled individuals; specifically in Quincy at Mountain View Manor, and in Chester at Wildwood Village. General services include:

Social Services (PCDSS)

- County Medical Services Program
- General Assistance
- Medi-Cal
- CalFresh
- CalWORKs
- Foster Care
- Welfare-to-Work
- Child Protective Services
- Adult Protective Services
- In-Home Supportive Services
- Public Guardianship

Behavioral Health/Mental Health (PCBH)

- PCBH contacts with two CBOs to provide emergency lodging (Plumas Rural Services) and transitional housing (Plumas Rural Services and Environmental Alternatives) to SMI and SED clients as part of the Full-Service Partnership Program. There are almost 20 units through these transitional housing partners for placement of clients who are homeless, at-risk of homelessness, or at-risk or are chronically homeless.
- Drop-In Center and Wellness Centers throughout the County to provide a place for individual and group therapy and case management, peer-support, education, socialization, wellness activities, and community awareness about mental health, and alcohol and drug issues
- Weekly BH support groups
- Employment opportunities through peer-supportive employment program
- Socialization and rehabilitation groups for chronic SMI population
- Wellness Center (see above and including City of Portola); activities include Tai Chi, yoga, art classes, smoking cessation, GED classes, music therapy, resource referrals for social services benefits and



programs (see social Services section), local service providers such as Probation, Social Services, and Public Health.

Public Health Agency

- 20,000 Lives- a collaborative network that addresses community needs and aims to improve the lives of all 20,000 Plumas County residents
- CHA/CHIP Health Planning
- Clinical and Nursing Services
- Health Education and Prevention
- Veterans Services

PCIRC

- Emergency Motel Sheltering
- Pathways Home (Housing First Model for transitioning offenders)
- Ohana housing (Emergency and Transitional Housing for youth)
- Each Mind Matters Mental Health Support Guide
- Family Resource Centers (including City of Portola)
- Plumas Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) program advocates for children to have safe, stable placements, mental and emotional health, appropriate educational services, and healthy family connections

Plumas County is partnering with Sierra County to develop a County-wide housing needs assessment and a supportive services plan as part of the HCD *No Place Like Home Program* for long-term planning of housing projects for permanent supportive housing for individuals living with serious mental illness (SMI) and families with children with serious emotional disturbance (SED).

Table 14: Persons with Disability by Employment Status

| Persons with Disability by Employment Status (ACS 2021) | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| | Plumas | Portola | Unincorporated Area |
| Age 5-64, Employed Persons with a Disability | 340 | 47 | 293 |
| Age 5-64, Not Employed Persons with a Disability | 99 | 16 | 83 |
| Persons Age 65 Plus with a Disability | 950 | 190 | 760 |
| Total Persons with a Disability | 1,389 | 253 | 1,136 |
| Source: https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2021.C18120?q=C18120:%20EMPLOYMENT%20STATUS%20BY%20DISABILITY%20STATUS&g=160XX00US0658352 | | | |

Of the disabilities reported, the most frequently occurring type of disability for those aged 5 to 64 is cognitive disability and for ages 65 and older is ambulatory disability. Ambulatory disabilities are the second most common type of disabilities for those aged 5 to 64, while for those age 65 and above, a hearing disability is the next most frequent. Multi-family housing targeting disabled persons is allowed in any multi-family zone. A policy of the City will be to promote the construction of additional housing targeting the disabled.



Table 15: Persons with Disability by Disability Type

| Persons with Disabilities by Disability Type* and age | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | Plumas County | Portola City | Unincorporated Area |
| | Number | Number | Number |
| Total Disabilities Tallied | 3,218 | 408 | 2,810 |
| Total Disabilities, Ages 5-64 | 1,389 | 253 | 1,136 |
| Hearing Difficulty | 211 | 20 | 191 |
| Vision Difficulty | 129 | 77 | 52 |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 648 | 149 | 499 |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 611 | 81 | 530 |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 248 | 9 | 239 |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 442 | 102 | 340 |
| Total Disabilities, Ages 65 & Over | 1,700 | 129 | 1,571 |
| Hearing Difficulty | 619 | 42 | 577 |
| Vision Difficulty | 211 | 28 | 183 |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 396 | 64 | 332 |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 1,150 | 79 | 1,071 |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 404 | 51 | 353 |
| Source: ACS S1810 (2012-2016) | | | |

Table 16: DDS Data on People with Developmental Disabilities by Zip Code

| DDA Data on People with Developmental Disabilities by Zip Code | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------|
| ZIP | County | Home of Parent /Family /Guardian | Independent /Supported Living | Community Care Facility | Intermediate Care Facility | Foster /Family Home | Other | Total Res |
| 96122 | Plumas | 28 | <11 | <0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | >28 |

Source: Department of Development Services; <http://www.dds.ca.gov/FactsStats/QuarterlyCounty.cfm>

Table 17: DDS Data on People with Developmental Disabilities by Zip Code

| DDS Data on People with Development Disabilities by Zip Code and Age | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------|-------|
| ZIP | 0 to 17 years | 18+ years | Total |
| 96122 | 16 | 14 | 30 |

Source: Department of Development Services; <http://www.dds.ca.gov/FactsStats/QuarterlyCounty.cfm>



Elderly

Elderly persons often age in-place, living in housing that is too expensive for their fixed incomes or structurally does not accommodate specific needs for assistance. Even though senior citizens may have difficulty living in their own home, they do not often have the options or mobility afforded to other segments of the population. They commonly have to leave their home community and relocate away from family and friends once they do find a suitable unit. The purpose of this section is to determine the housing needs for all needs segments of the elderly community. The senior population is defined as persons over the age of 65 years.

According to the 2011 American Community Survey, 64 percent of householders below the age of 35 are renters. Conversely, only 29.22 percent of the households age 65 to 74 years of age are renters and 39.78 percent of the households age 75 and above are renters. A change to the proportion of senior renters is dependent on the quantity of housing options and the propensity to convert from ownership.

Table 19: Householders by Tenure by Age

| Householder Age | Owners | Renters | Total |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 15-24 years | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| 25-34 years | 42 | 64 | 106 |
| 35-64 years | 315 | 252 | 567 |
| 65-74 years | 107 | 116 | 223 |
| 75+ years | 74 | 0 | 74 |
| TOTAL | 538 | 443 | 981 |

Source: <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2021.B25007?q=B25007:%20TENURE%20BY%20AGE%20OF%20HOUSEHOLDER&g=160XX00US0658352>

There are some services and facilities available for senior citizens in Portola. The following is a list of the current services and facilities that exist:

- **Care Facilities:** As of February 2018, there is one skilled nursing facility in the City with 27 beds operated by Eastern Plumas Health Care. The administrator states that the beds are always full and there is a waiting list. The nearest additional facility is in Loyaltan, approximately 23 miles from Portola. This type of housing is allowed in all residential zoning districts but is subject to a conditional use permit. Because this imposes an unnecessary constraint to the development of this type of care, a policy of the City will be to amend the zoning ordinance to allow this type of housing without a conditional use permit.
- **Senior Housing:** There is one senior apartment complex in the City. Portola Senior Apartments has 44 one-bedroom/one-bath units and 6 two-bedroom/one-bath and is financed through the USDA 515 program. Rental assistance is provided for all of the units.
- **Services:** Plumas County Public Health Senior Services operates a senior nutrition program and a senior transportation program. Low income seniors can receive free lunches and free transportation throughout Portola and Plumas County.
- **Transportation:** The Plumas County Public Health Senior Services maintains a transportation program for low-income seniors that will transport them throughout Plumas County and the City of Portola.



Large Families

Large households are defined as households with more than five persons. In the City of Portola, 4.7 percent of the owner households and 2.6 percent of the renter households are considered to be large households. In some circumstances, where the housing market does not meet large household housing needs, overcrowding can be a result of the lack of adequate housing. As discussed earlier, overcrowding is not a significant problem in the City of Portola. A total of 2.38% of households in Portola are experiencing overcrowding; .84% of owners and 3.99% of renters.

Table 20: Household Size by Tenure

| | 1-4 Persons | 5+ Persons | Total |
|---------------|-------------|------------|--------|
| | Number | Number | Number |
| Owner | 480 | 58 | 475 |
| Renter | 417 | 26 | 398 |
| TOTAL | 897 | 84 | 981 |

Source: <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2021.B25009?q=B25009:%20TENURE%20BY%20HOUSEHOLD%20SIZE&g=160XX00US0658352>

Farmworkers

Estimating farmworkers and those households associated with farm work within the State is extremely difficult. Generally, farmworker population contains two segments of farmworkers: permanent and migratory (seasonal). The permanent population consists of farmworkers who have settled in the region and maintain local residence and who are employed most of the year. The migratory farmworker population consists of those who typically migrate to the region during seasonal periods in search of farm labor employment. Traditional source of population estimates, including the Census, have tended to significantly underestimate farmworker population. Moreover, different employment estimation techniques result in diverse estimates of local agricultural employment. Nonetheless, a range of estimates of farmworkers in the State can be derived. Further, by applying assumptions derived from surveys specifically targeted to farmworkers, an aggregate population (both workers and households) can be estimated. These estimates indicate that average annual employment of farmworkers in California is about 350,000, with peak period employment of about 450,000 within the State. This employment demand is filled by 850,000 farmworkers within the State. Total population (including family members) associated with these workers is between 900,000 and 1.35 million persons.

According to the Agricultural Commissioner’s Report for the State, Plumas County ranks 52 out of 58 for agriculture without timber and 47 out of 58 with timber. Specific data was unavailable for the City of Portola. However, the USDA Agriculture Census (2012) indicates that there were 121 farmworkers in Plumas County and the ACS 5 Year Estimate (2008-2012) indicates that there were 670 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Mining workers in Plumas County. Given the climate of the City of Portola and Plumas County, seasonal and permanent farmworker housing needs are considered minimal. Most farmworkers in the area work less than 150 days in the year.



Table 21: Number of Farmworkers- Plumas County

| Farmworkers – County-Wide (Plumas) | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Hired Farm Labor | |
| Farms | Workers |
| 55 | 108 |

Source: https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/California/st06_2_0007_0007.pdf

The City of Portola welcomes the development of farmworker housing in any zone that permits the type of housing being built (i.e., multi-family or single family) without any special conditions. Farmworker housing can be developed in land zoned for multi-family use. Because the percent of the City’s farmworker population is small, the housing needs of this group are addressed through its standard affordable housing strategies.

Female-Headed Households

According to the American Community Survey 2016, there were 93 female-headed households in the City of Portola; 55 with children and 38 without children. Of these households, 14 households (15.05 percent) are under the poverty level. Of the 85 families with incomes that are below the poverty level, 16.47 percent of them are female-headed households.

Table 23: Female-Headed Households

| Female Headed Households (2021) | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| Householder Type | Plumas County | | Portola city | | Unincorporated | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Female Headed Householders | 850 | 16% | 141 | 25.2% | 709 | 15% |
| <i>Female Heads with Own Children</i> | 520 | 10% | 138 | 24.7% | 382 | 8% |
| <i>Female Heads without Children</i> | 330 | 6% | 3 | 0.5% | 327 | 7% |
| Total Householders | 5,197 | 100% | 559 | 100.0% | 4,638 | 100% |
| Female Headed Householders Under the Poverty Level | 165 | 3% | 63 | 11.3% | 102 | 2% |
| Total families Under the Poverty Level | 365 | 7% | 105 | 18.8% | 260 | 6% |

Source: <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.B17012?q=B17012:%20POVERTY%20STATUS%20IN%20THE%20PAST%2012%20MONTHS%20OF%20FAMILIES%20BY%20HOUSEHOLD%20TYPE%20BY%20NUMBER%20OF%20RELATED%20CHILDREN%20UNDER%2018%20YEARS&g=160XX00US0658352>

Families and Persons in Need of Emergency Shelter

Due to their transient nature, it is difficult to count the number of homeless in any one area. It should also be noted that there are generally two types of homeless - the "permanent homeless," who are the transient and most visible homeless population, and the "temporary homeless," who are homeless usually due to eviction and may stay with friends, family, or in a shelter or motel until they can find a permanent residence.



Staff of the City and the Plumas County Sheriff Department’s estimate the number of chronically homeless persons living in Portola to be two males. The number of homeless persons varies primarily due to weather. However, according to Portola Family Resource Center, a local service organization, there are occasionally individuals or families who temporarily become homeless due to varying circumstances. The number of families in need also has the potential to rise due to the current economic conditions and the increased foreclosure rates across the State.

Table 24: Homeless Needs

| Homeless Needs | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | <i>*Note: Numbers are provided for the Redding/Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, Del Norte, Modoc, Sierra Counties Continuum of Care for which Plumas County is a participating member. Numbers represent homeless needs for the total Continuum of Care area. Please supplement with local data sources for each jurisdiction in county.</i> | | |
| Facility Type | Households with children | Households without children | Current Bed # |
| Emergency Shelter | 68 | 237 | 305 |
| Transitional Housing | 32 | 161 | 193 |
| Source: https://files.hudexchange.info/reports/published/CoC_PopSub_CoC_CA-516-2022_CA_2022.pdf | | | |

Table 25: Homeless Needs

| Homeless Needs* | | | |
|---|------|------|----------|
| | 2011 | 2022 | % Change |
| Total Homeless | 403 | 1432 | 255.3% |
| Total Sheltered | 255 | 498 | 95.3% |
| Total Unsheltered | 148 | 934 | 531.1% |
| Total Chronically Homeless | 62 | 317 | 411.3% |
| Total Chronically Sheltered | 26 | 79 | 204.0% |
| Total Chronically Unsheltered | 36 | 495 | 1,275.0% |
| <i>*Note: Numbers are provided for the Redding/Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, Del Norte, Modoc, Sierra Counties Continuum of Care for which Plumas County is a participating member. Numbers represent homeless needs for the total Continuum of Care area. Please supplement with local data sources for each jurisdiction in county.</i> | | | |
| Source: https://files.hudexchange.info/reports/published/CoC_PopSub_CoC_CA-516-2022_CA_2022.pdf | | | |



Table 26: Target Programs

| Target Programs | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| ROW ID | 117394 | 114260 | 111467 |
| COC Name | Colusa, Glen, Lake, Tehama, Trinity Counties COC | Colusa, Glen, Lake, Tehama, Trinity Counties COC | Colusa, Glen, Lake, Tehama, Trinity Counties COC |
| COC ID | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 |
| HUD COC Number | CA-523 | CA-523 | CA-523 |
| Year | 2012 | 2012 | 2012 |
| Organization Name | Plumas Crisis Intervention and Resource Center | Plumas Crisis Intervention and Resource Center | Plumas Crisis Intervention and Resource Center |
| Program Name | Plumas County HPRP | Probation/AB-109 Homeless Assistance | Transitional Housing Program |
| Program Type | ES | ES | TH |
| Bed Type | V | V | F |
| Geo Code | 069063 | 069063 | 069063 |
| Inventory Type | C | C | C |
| Targeted Population A | SMF + HC | SMF | SMF + HC |
| Targeted Population B | NA | NA | NA |
| McKinney-Vento | FALSE | FALSE | FALSE |
| Beds for Households with Children | 2 | | 41 |
| Units for Households with Children | 2 | | 9 |
| Beds for Households w/o Children | | 1 | 1 |
| Beds for Households for Only Children | | | |
| Total Year-round Beds | 2 | 1 | 42 |
| Chronically Homeless Beds | | | |
| Homeless Beds for Households with Children | 2 | | 0 |
| Homeless Beds for Households w/o Children | | | 0 |
| PIT Count | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| Total Beds | 2 | 1 | 42 |

Source: HUD 2012 HIC

Special Needs Resources/Emergency Shelters

The City of Portola’s Municipal Code (Section 17.16.030(E)) provides for the establishment and ongoing regulations of emergency shelters; which is 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 inability to pay. Emergency shelters are permitted in High Density Residential and Commercial Mixed Use zoning designations.



Plumas County and Portola Family Resource Center generally provides the majority of the services for the homeless and victims of domestic violence. The primary methods of providing emergency shelter to homeless individuals and families in Plumas County are motel voucher programs and through Portola Family Resource Center. Portola Family Resource Center is a local service organization that acts as a family advocate, provides crisis intervention, and refers homeless persons and victims of domestic violence to the resources available in the City and the County. For the homeless, Portola Family Resource Center may provide temporary motel vouchers. Additionally, they may send homeless persons to Quincy where there is a transitional housing facility that can accommodate three to four families. Currently, there are no emergency shelters or shelters for victims of domestic violence in the City of Portola. However, the community of Quincy in Plumas County has a “safehouse” for victims of domestic violence. In Portola, victims of domestic violence can be sent to the safehouse in Quincy where they will be given assistance in obtaining restraining orders, have access to employment services, and obtain assistance in getting permanent housing.

Although the City does not have the population of homeless persons to support a full-time shelter, Portola Wellness & Family Resource Center and the Salvation Army do provide some homeless services such as referrals, meals to low income residents and a clothing closet. Plumas Rural services offers transitional housing opportunities. The Community Action Agency provides Housing Choice vouchers in the City of Portola. The City’s Zoning Ordinance identifies Emergency Shelters as allowable in the HDR and CMU zoning districts and Transitional Housing as allowable in the all residential and CMU zoning districts.

2.3 Projected Housing Need Assessment

Regional Housing Needs Allocation

Regional growth needs are defined as the number of units that would have to be added in each jurisdiction to accommodate the forecasted household growth by different income categories. It is also recognized as the number of units that would have to be compensated for anticipated demolitions and changes to achieve an “ideal” vacancy rate. Construction needs are derived from the Plumas County population and household growth projections. The income group proportions are then applied toward the construction need, which results in a goal for the number of housing units by income group within the City of Portola.

The RHNA distributes the future housing need by four income categories:

- extremely low income (less than 30 percent of the metropolitan area median income)
- very low income (30 to 50 percent of the metropolitan area median income)
- low (50 to 80 percent)
- moderate (80 to 120 percent)
- high (more than 120 percent)

In 2018, the median income for a four-person household, according to HCDs Table State Income Limits for 2018, in Plumas County was \$63,300. The table below breaks down the various income groups.



Table 27: Income Groups- Plumas County 2021 (4 persons per household)

| Income Group | Number of Households | Income Range (\$) |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Extremely Low Income | 1,656 | \$0 to \$24,999 |
| Very Low Income | 656 | \$25,000 to \$34,999 |
| Low Income | 1,260 | \$35,000 to \$49,999 |
| Median Income | 1,518 | \$50,000 to \$74,999 |
| Moderate Income | 964 | \$75,000 to \$99,999 |

Source: HCD Income Limits; 2021

For the period 2019-2024, the City of Portola has been given a construction need (through the HCD Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA)) of 37 new affordable housing units; 6 Very Low, 7 Low, 6 Moderate, and 18 Above Moderate income group units. The specific need by income group is detailed in the Table 28. Since 2019, there has been 2 Certificates of Occupancy issued for conventional homes and 0 for manufactured homes. The Site Inventory (Section 3.2) establishes land available for these 37 RHNA units.

Table 28: Regional Housing Need Allocation

| Projected Needs (Regional Housing Need Allocation) | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----|
| Jurisdiction | Very-Low | Low | Moderate | Above-Moderate | Total | |
| Plumas County | 44 | 31 | 35 | 81 | 191 | |
| Portola | 6 | 7 | 6 | 18 | 37 | |
| Percentage of Total | 16% | 19% | 16% | 49% | 100% | 19% |
| Unincorporated Plumas County | 38 | 24 | 29 | 63 | 154 | |
| Percentage of Total | 24.7% | 15.6% | 18.8% | 40.9% | 100.0% | 81% |

* For Extremely Low Income jurisdictions may either use available Census data to calculate the number of projected extremely low-income households (see Overpayment tab) or presume 50 percent of the very low-income households qualify as extremely low-income households. Source: <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/sites/default/files/docs/planning-and-community/housing-element/plumas-county-regional-housing-need-determination-and-plan-for-the-seventh-housing-element.pdf>

Portola Highlands is currently the largest proposed development within City Limits. The development at build out will develop approximately 1,005 housing units as a condition of approval and the Development Agreement, 12% of the proposed housing is required to be affordable to low- and moderate-income households consistent with the City's Housing Element. Of the 1,005 units 189 are approved for low-density residential, 522 for medium-density residential, 234 for high density residential, and 60 in commercial mixed-use development. Approximately 121 units, including the 60-unit senior complex mentioned above, are required to target low- and moderate-income households. The remaining housing units will be available for above moderate-income households and are not expected to be deed restricted. The remaining low-income units are proposed to be Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC, an indirect Federal subsidy) units in a multi-family complex.



The Portola Highlands Affordable Housing Master Plan includes the following:

- Deed restrictions shall be placed for a minimum of thirty years.
- Due to the estimated number of years required to achieve project build-out the MP is to be revised to include some mechanism for re-considering the allocation of housing type over time so as to allow for some flexibility for both the developer and the City to address needs as they may change over time. This mechanism will require city approval and adoption at a publicly noticed hearing.
- A 1 to 1 ratio for low vs. moderate income units is required and that a 55 to 45 ratio be applied to for sale units vs. rental units based on census bureau statistics.

Although no very-low or extremely-low are required of this project, the City will support any developer of affordable housing within the Portola Highlands project with assistance in their application for affordable housing funds which will result in the development of very-low and extremely-low units on-site. This will be made a policy of this Housing Element. In addition, all sites within the project area that are zoned high density will be eligible for re-zoning to a potential maximum density of 15 units per acre, subject to environmental review.

The Portola 192 project does not include a requirement for affordable housing to be provided. However, it is anticipated that the multi-family portion of the project (72 units) will be built as affordable housing. As included in the AHSC Application, 15 units will be restricted to 30% AMI, 26 units to 50% AMI, and 30 units to 60% AMI, plus the manager’s unit.

Table 29: Units Built, Under Construction, and/or Approved

| Project Name | Status (Built, Under Construction, Approved) | Total Units | Number of VL/ED Units | Number of L Units | Number of M Units | Number of Above Moderate Units | Methodology of Affordability Determination |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Portola Highlands | Approved (Tentative Map) | 1,005 | 0 | 60 | 61 | 884 | Sales Price Rent Price |
| Portola 192- Multi-Family | Approved | 72 | 15 | 56 | 0 | 0 | Rent Price |
| Portola 192- Single Family | Approved (Tentative Map) | 189 | | | | 189 | N/A |
| TOTAL | | 1,266 | | | | | |



Based upon the proposed draft Portola Highlands phasing plan, the project will develop the following deed-restricted housing units by phase:

| | |
|--------------|------------------|
| Phase 1 | 15 Units |
| Phase 2 | 26 Units |
| Phase 4 | 9 Units |
| Phase 5 | 15 Units |
| Phase 6 | 24 Units |
| Phase 7 | 6 Units |
| Phase 8 | 26 Units |
| TOTAL | 121 Units |

Phase 1 is intended to build-out over within the five-year planning horizon consistent with this Housing Element Update. This will result in the development of 15 moderate and low-income housing units, and will satisfy the City of Portola’s regional housing need for 1 low and 0 moderate income units. Phase 1 also includes the development of an additional 10 low density residential units, 222 medium density residential units, and 308 high density residential units for a total of 540 market rate units. The market rate units will satisfy the 2 above-moderate units required as part of the City of Portola’s regional housing need.

The developers of the affordable housing apartment complex anticipate construction in the next five years and continue to seek funding opportunities.

Table 30: Remaining Need Based on Units Built or Under Construction

| Income Category | A | B | C | A-(B+C) |
|--|-----------------------|---|---|----------------|
| | New Construction Need | Units Built, Under Construction, or Approved- Portola Highlands | Units Built, Under Construction, or Approved- Portola 192 | Remaining Need |
| Very Low (31-50% of AMI) | 6 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Low (51-80% of AMI) | 7 | 60 | 56 | 0 |
| Moderate (81-120% of AMI) | 6 | 61 | 1 (Manager’s Unit) | 0 |
| Above Moderate (over 120% of AMI) | 18 | 884 | 189 | 0 |
| TOTAL UNITS | 37 | 1,005 | 261 | 0 |



CHAPTER THREE: SITE/INVENTORY ANALYSIS

3.1 Land Inventory

The purpose of the land inventory is to identify specific sites suitable for residential development in order to compare the City's RHNA with its residential development capacity. The inventory will assist in determining whether there are sufficient sites to accommodate the regional housing need in total, and by income category.

Analysis of Zoning

Title 17 of the Portola Zoning Ordinance provides the zoning provisions for the City. The ordinance was last substantially amended in 2018.

Residential zoning for the City of Portola is defined as follows:

- **Rural Residential District (RR)** - The purpose of this zone is to provide living areas at the fringe of the City's areas which combine certain advantages of both urban and rural location by limiting development to very low density concentrations of single-family dwellings and permitting limited numbers of animals and fowl to be kept for pleasure or hobbies, free from activities of a commercial nature. Second dwelling units and board or rooming houses are permitted by the provisions of AB 1866 (Section 65852.2 of the Government Code).
- **Low Density Residential District (LDR)** - The purpose of this zone is to provide appropriately living areas for family life limited primarily to low density concentrations of single-family dwellings. Adequate light, air, privacy, and open space for each dwelling unit are provided, in addition to space for community facilities needed to complement urban residential areas and for institutions which require a residential environment. Second units and board or rooming houses are permitted under the provisions of AB 1866 (Section 65852.2 of the government code).
- **Medium Density Residential District (MDR)** - The purpose of this zone is to provide appropriately living areas for family life limited primarily to low and medium density concentrations of single-family dwellings. Adequate light, air, privacy, and open space for each dwelling unit are provided, in addition to space for community facilities needed to complement urban residential areas and for institutions which require a residential environment. Second dwelling units, and board or rooming houses are permitted by the provisions of AB 1866 (Section 65852.2 of the Government Code).
- **High Density Residential District (HDR)** - The purpose of this zone is to provide living areas where a compatible mixture of single-family and duplex and multi-family dwellings will provide a suitable environment for family living which are convenient to public facilities and services which enable such concentrations, still providing for a suitable family environment, to ensure adequate light, air, privacy, and open space. Second dwelling units are permitted by the provisions of AB 1866 (Section 65852.2 of the Government Code).
- **Commercial Mixed Use District (CMU)** - The purpose of this zone is to establish locations that include residential use in addition to employment centers, retail commercial, professional office, tourist commercial, visitor-oriented commercial activities, including hotels and motels, private commercial and recreation facilities, convention and meeting facilities, recreational vehicle parks, campgrounds, retail shops, and related services. Second dwelling units are permitted by the provisions of AB 1866 (Section 65852.2 of the Government Code).



Residential growth areas and densities are among issues and policies addressed in the General Plan. Residential densities are specified for each residential land use designation, and the General Plan provides for a wide range of residential densities. Single-family detached housing densities range from 0.2 to eight dwellings per acre. Multi-family densities, including but limited to attached, zero lot line, and apartments, range from 8 to 15 dwelling units per acre. The City's Zoning Ordinance has been amended to accommodate the density requirements of affordable housing projects and to increase the minimum density allowed in the HDR and CMU districts to 15 dwelling units per acre (December 2018).

Zoning districts specify minimum lot size, permitted uses, conditional uses, building height and front, rear, and side yard setbacks. Zoning districts further the health, safety, and welfare of the residents. In addressing the minimum lot size, the zoning districts must be consistent with the densities of the General Plan. Single family zoning districts have minimum lot sizes ranging from one-quarter acre to five acres. Residential land zoned MDR and HDR have minimum lot sizes ranging from 2,205 square feet to 6,000 square feet.

Planned development districts allow for the use of special design criteria for maximum utility of the site and to allow maximum design flexibility within density limitations. These limitations are determined by the City Manager using acceptable planning practices and standards. Within these project areas special residential development such as clustering and density transfers are encouraged. Planned development areas are allowed in all the residential districts with a conditional use permit.

The City's development standards are applicable to residential zoning districts. Development standards include, but are not limited to, building height, yard setbacks, lot area, site plan review, parking space requirements, and parkland requirements. These requirements were adopted through the public hearing process at City Council meetings and reflect the minimum standards thought necessary for protection of the public.

Density Bonus Process

When a developer proposes a housing development, State law requires that the City provide incentives for the production of low-income housing. In accordance with California Government Code Section 65915, the City of Portola provides density bonuses to qualified residential projects as described in the current zoning ordinance. This zoning ordinance was updated in 2019 to include the relevant 2018 State legislation maintaining and fortifying the Density Bonus Law as a critical tool for incentivizing affordable housing development in, granting a density bonus of at least 20 percent above the base zoning density and one to three additional concessions or incentives which include:

- A reduction in site development standards or a modification of zoning code requirements or architectural design requirements that exceed the minimum building standards; or
- Approval of mixed use zoning in conjunction with the housing project if commercial, office, industrial, or other land uses will reduce the cost of the housing development and if the commercial, office, industrial, or other land uses are compatible with the housing development and the existing or planned development in the area where the proposed housing project will be located; or
- Other regulator incentives or concessions proposed by the developer or the city ... that results in identifiable cost reductions (California Government Code Section 65915(h), 2002).



The Government Code Section 65915 also allows the City to “provide other incentives of equivalent financial value based upon the land cost per dwelling unit” in place of the density bonus and other incentives as detailed previously.

Overall, the Portola residential development standards do not constrain the development of new housing or affordable housing. The overriding constraint to the development of affordable housing involves land costs, construction costs, availability of funding to cover the subsidy gap necessary to make affordable housing projects achievable, and various market factors.

As illustrated below, the Rural Residential District allows for one unit per five acres, the Low Density Residential District allows for 0.2 to one unit per acre, the Medium Density Residential District allows for one to eight units per acre, and the High Density Residential and the Commercial Mixed Use Districts allow for eight to fifteen units per acre. However, in the Rural Residential, the Low Density Residential, and the Medium Density Residential Districts, there is an option to cluster housing. When clustering occurs, the minimum lot size for the Rural Residential district is one-third of an acre, the minimum lot size for the Low Density Residential district is one-fourth of an acre, and the minimum lot size for the Medium Density residential district is 4,000 square feet.

Table 31: Current Residential Zoning Categories and Usable Density

| Zoning Category | Density | Density Per Acre |
|-----------------|---------|------------------------|
| RR | Low | 1 unit per 5 acres |
| LDR | Low | 0.2 to 1 unit per acre |
| MDR | Medium | 1 to 8 units per acre |
| HDR | High | 8 to 15 units per acre |
| CMU | High | 8 to 15 units per acre |

Source: City of Portola Zoning Ordinance

3.2 Site Inventory

The Housing Element identifies specific sites or parcels that are available for residential development. Land suitable for residential development has characteristics that make the sites appropriate and available for residential use in the planning period. Other characteristics considered when evaluating the appropriateness of sites include physical features (e.g. susceptibility to flooding, slope instability or erosion, or environmental considerations) and location (proximity to transit, job centers, and public or community services). Land suitable for residential development includes:

- vacant residentially zoned sites;
- vacant non-residentially zoned sites that allow residential development;
- underutilized residentially zoned sites capable of being developed at a higher density or with greater intensity; and
- non-residentially zoned sites that can be redeveloped for, and/or rezoned for, residential use (via program actions).

The Site Inventory includes the two primary project sites that are planned for residential uses; Portola Highlands and Portola 192. These two sites accommodate the City’s RHNA and are the project areas expected for future residential development. There are additional parcels throughout the City available for residential development



in the City, however they are typically individual lots and are expected to be developed by individual property owners rather than as a residential development.

The inventory includes the following:

- A parcel-specific listing of sites, including the parcel number.
- The general plan and zoning designations of sites.
- A description of parcel size.
- A map showing the location of sites.
- A description of existing uses of any non-vacant sites.
- A general description of any known environmental constraints.
- A general description of existing or planned water, sewer, and other dry utilities supply, including the availability and access to distribution facilities.

Table 32: Available Land Inventory Summary

| APN | Zone | Allowable Density | GP Des. | Acres | Realistic Unit Capacity | Existing Use | Infrastructure Capacity | On-Site Constraints |
|--|--|---|--|-----------|---|--------------|--|---------------------------|
| Portola Highlands is comprised of the following APNs: | TM approval for LDR, MDR, and HDR, PR, OS, P/QP, and CMU | LDR = 1 unit per acre MDR = 1 - 8 units per acre HDR = 8 - 15 units per acre CMU = 8 - 15 units per acre | TM approval for LDR, MDR, and HDR, PR, OS, P/QP, and CMU | +/- 398.2 | 1,005 total TM is approved for the following units: 189 LDR 522 MDR 234 HDR 60 CMU (based on % of project area) | Undev. | Needs to be constructed. The developer has a detailed phasing plan as detailed above, to construct infrastructure (roads, sewer, water, trails, etc.) which has been approved by the City Council and Planning Commission. | Needs Final Map approval. |
| 126-010-012 | MDR, LDR (split zoned) | MDR = 1 - 8 units per acre LDR = 1 unit per acre | MDR, LDR | 248.69 | 554 | Undev. | Needs to be constructed. | Needs Final Map approval. |
| 126-050-038 | MDR/PR (split zoned) | MDR = 1 - 8 units per acre | MDR/PR | 70.06 | 165 | Undev. | Needs to be constructed. | Needs Final Map approval. |
| 126-050-042 | MDR | MDR = 1 - 8 units per acre | MDR | 14.23 | 118 | Undev. | Needs to be constructed. | Needs Final Map approval. |



| APN | Zone | Allowable Density | GP Des. | Acres | Realistic Unit Capacity | Existing Use | Infrastructure Capacity | On-Site Constraints |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------|--|--------------|--------------------------|--|
| 126-050-047 | CMU | CMU = 8 - 15 units per acre | CMU | 2.41 | 29 | Undev. | Needs to be constructed. | Needs Final Map approval. |
| 126-050-048 | CMU, HDR, LDR (split zoned) | CMU = 8 - 15 units per acre HDR = 8 - 15 units per acre LDR = 1 unit per acre | CMU, HDR, LDR | 23.35 | 57 | Undev. | Needs to be constructed. | Needs Final Map approval. |
| 126-050-049 | CMU, HDR, OS (split zoned) | CMU = 8 - 15 units per acre HDR = 8 - 15 units per acre | CMU, HDR, OS | 36.91 | 79 | Undev. | Needs to be constructed. | Needs Final Map approval. |
| 126-270-043 | MDR | MDR = 1 - 8 units per acre | MDR | .46 | 3 | Undev. | Needs to be constructed. | Needs Final Map approval. |
| Portola 192 is comprised of the following APNs: | FM approval for LDR and CMU | LDR = 1 unit per acre CMU = 8 - 15 units per acre | FM approval for LDR and CMU | +/- 189.8 | FM is approved for the following units: 189 LDR +/- 72 CMU | Undev. | Needs to be constructed. | No constraints for multi-family portion of the project; needs to clear conditions of Final Map for single family portion of project. |
| 126-050-050 | LDR | LDR = 1 unit per acre | LDR | 10.86 | 0 | Undev | None proposed. | No proposed development. |
| 126-330-001 | LDR and CMU | LDR = 1 unit per acre CMU = 8 - 15 units per acre | LDR and CMU | 169.03 | 189 LDR, +/- 72 CMU | Undev. | Needs to be constructed. | No constraints for multi-family portion of the project; needs to clear conditions of Final Map for single family portion of project. |
| 126-330-002 | LDR | LDR = 1 unit per acre | LDR | 4.21 | 0 | Undev. | None proposed. | No proposed development. |
| 126-330-005 | LDR | LDR = 1 unit per acre | LDR | 5.13 | 0 | Undev. | None proposed. | No proposed development. |



| APN | Zone | Allowable Density | GP Des. | Acres | Realistic Unit Capacity | Existing Use | Infrastructure Capacity | On-Site Constraints |
|--------------|------|-------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| TOTAL | | | | | 1,266 (1,005 + 261) | | | |

Source: City of Portola

*Single lots in established neighborhoods have not been included in this Site Inventory; there are approximately 200 lots in established neighborhoods that are able to be residentially developed, but would likely be developed by an individual owner/builder rather than a developer.

The Portola Highlands and Portola 192 parcels are combined in their respective project areas, which have Tentative Map approval.

Analysis of Suitable Sites

Portola Highlands

Portola Highlands will ultimately double the size of the City of Portola from 1,068 households to 2,073 households a 48% increase on 398 acres of land which is zoned low density residential (LDR), medium density residential (MDR), high density residential (HDR), commercial mixed use (CMU), public/quasi-public (P/QP), parks (PR) and open space (OS). This development has incorporated many livable cities principles including: a comprehensive pedestrian network, transit, live work units, access to open space and a commercial center. Ease of access to all necessary services has been a key design element in the development of the proposed land uses.

Based upon the proposed draft phasing plan, the Portola Highlands project will develop the following affordable and market rate housing units by phase.

Table 33: Portola Highlands Phasing Summary (Estimated Units)

| Residential Phase | LDR | MDR | HDR/CMU | Total Units |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Phase 1a | 0 | 0 | 44 | 44 |
| Phase 1b | 10 | 42 | 264 | 316 |
| Phase 1c | 0 | 51 | 0 | 51 |
| Phase 1d | 0 | 129 | 0 | 129 |
| TOTAL PHASE 1 | 10 | 222 | 308 | 540 |
| Phase 2 | 52 | 94 | 0 | 146 |
| Phase 3 | 10 | 90 | 0 | 100 |
| Phase 4 | 18 | 12 | 0 | 30 |
| Phase 5 | 47 | 42 | 0 | 89 |
| Phase 6 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| Phase 7 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| Phase 8 | | 16 | | 16 |
| TOTAL- ALL PHASES | 221 | 476 | 308 | 1005* |

*A discrepancy was found between the Phasing Plan, Affordable Housing Plan, and Tentative Map. These numbers will be consistent upon approval of the Final Map.



Affordable housing units will be distributed in different phases so that affordable units of various types will be available at different times and locations rather than being clustered in one area of the development. Phase 1 is anticipated to be developed over the next five years. This will result in the development of 15 moderate and low-income housing units; this will satisfy the City of Portola’s regional housing need for 4 low and 4 moderate income units. Phase 1 also includes the development of commercial space and market rate housing, 10 low density residential units, 222 medium density residential units, and 308 high density residential units for a total of 540 market rate units. The market rate units will satisfy the 2 above moderate units required as part of the City of Portola’s regional housing needs assessment. The land zoned high density residential will also be eligible for an increased permitted density of 15 units per acre which will also satisfy the regional housing need of 1 very low and 1 extremely low-income units. Future phases, 2 through 8 are anticipated to be developed over the next 15 to 20 years, however, this schedule is tentative and highly dependent on market conditions.

Table 34: Portola 192 Phasing Summary (Estimated Units)

| Residential Phase | RR | LDR/MDR | HDR/CMU | Total Units |
|-------------------|----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Phase 1 | | | 72 | 72 |
| Phase 2 | 2 | 61 | | |
| Phase 3 | 2 | 61 | | |
| Phase 4 | 2 | 61 | | |
| TOTAL | 6 | 183 | 72 | 261 |

Other Site Availability within the City

Within the City of Portola, the High Density Residential District and the Commercial Mixed Use District has the lowest cost of construction per unit and the highest density and would therefore be most suitable for low and very low-income construction. In addition, fee costs are traditionally smaller per unit in the higher density zones. The City’s Zoning Ordinance has been amended to accommodate the density requirements of affordable housing projects.

The City will continue to meet with the development community to ensure that the available multi-family land is sufficient to meet market demand, will monitor zone change requests, will monitor demand at the time of the Annual Update as required by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR), and will initiate zone changes, including annexations, as necessary to meet demand.

3.3 Realistic Development Capacity

The City has 19.6 acres of vacant HDR land that can currently accommodate 234 units and 19.9 acres of Commercial Mixed Use (CMU), located in the approved Portola Highlands development. An additional +/- 9.4 acres of CMU land is located in the Portola 192 project area, with an expected 72 units to be developed. The CMU zoning accommodates the same number of units per acre as high density residential, 8 to 15 units per acre. Currently, 60 units are approved in this zone as per the Portola Highlands Tentative Map and 72 units are approved for Portola 192. The projected yield is based on approved projects (Tentative Map and Development Agreement).



The City's Zoning Ordinance has been amended to accommodate the density requirements of affordable housing projects, increasing the minimum density allowed in the HDR and CMU districts to 15 dwelling units per acre, subject to environmental considerations.

Capacity of Available Land by Zoning District

Currently, given the number, size, and zoning of vacant parcels, the City of Portola can accommodate a minimum of 1,287 new dwelling units and can sufficiently meet the RHNA. When the Zoning Ordinance is updated to increase the minimum density allowed in HDR and CMU districts will adequately provide for the City's current and future housing needs for both market rate and deed restricted housing.

Environmental Constraints and Adequate Infrastructure

The City of Portola supplies water and sewer services to all areas within the City limits. Currently, existing infrastructure is available to sites identified in the vacant land survey. According to the General Plan Land Use Element, the City of Portola has enough water and sewer existing capacity to accommodate the City's regional housing needs allocation and will prioritize water and sewer allocation for any housing units affordable to lower income populations. The environmental analysis completed for the Portola Highlands development reviews the infrastructure to be completed to serve the development. There are no environmental constraints such as wetlands or contamination that would inhibit developers from building on the parcels identified in the vacant land survey. The area immediately adjacent to the Middle Fork Feather River falls within a designated Federal Emergency Agency (FEMA) floodplain. This floodplain is a special flood hazard area that is inundated by a 100-year flood. The use of the land within the 100-year flood plain is regulated by standards that require all occupiable development to be above the predicted flood elevation.

None of the identifiable parcels are within this flood plain. The parcels identified in the vacant land survey are characterized by flat or hilly land, and in some areas, some grading may be required. In addition, none of the identified parcels fall under the provisions of the Williamson Act. The vacant parcels identified in Appendix D are of general parcel size, can accommodate the densities of the designated zoning, and are ready to be developed as zones.

Dry Utilities

Dry utilities, including refuse collection, electricity, and telephone service, are available to all areas within the City limits. There is sufficient capacity to meet the current need and any future need. Services providers are as follows:

- Refuse Collection.....Intermountain Disposal
- Electricity.....Liberty Energy
- TelephoneAT&T
- Fiber CablePlumas Sierra Rural Electric (limited service area)

Zoning for a Variety of Housing Types

All sites that are zoned MDR, HDR, and CMU will accommodate housing for farmworkers and the homeless. However, as noted above, the number of farmworkers in the area is minimal because agriculture constitutes a very small proportion of the labor force. Additionally, according to the Plumas County Sheriff's Department,



there are only two homeless persons in the City. It was reported that local churches, the Salvation Army, and Portola Family Resource Center provide services to these people and they do have shelter at night. While homelessness is not a significant problem in Portola, the City's Zoning Ordinance defines transitional housing and emergency shelters and allows emergency shelters in the HDR and CMU zoning districts and transitional housing in all residential and CMU zoning districts.

The City complies with the Employees Housing Act, which sets standards for the construction, maintenance, use, and occupancy of living quarters called "employee housing" as defined in Section 17008 of the Health and Safety Code.

Transitional Housing and Emergency Shelters

Transitional housing is a type of supportive housing used to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. A homeless person may live in a transitional apartment for up to two-years while receiving supportive services that enable independent living. Every locality must identify zones that will allow the development of transitional housing. Appropriate sites for transitional housing are zoned with the same permitting processes as other housing in the zone without undue special regulatory requirements, located close to public services and facilities, including transportation, and have appropriate parking requirements, fire regulations, and design standards. Portola allows transitional housing and emergency shelters in any zone that allows single family or multi-family housing (depending on the project type). Portola's Zoning Ordinance allows for emergency shelters consistent with SB 2 and transitional housing as a residential use only subject to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone as required in SB 2. Pursuant to Chapter 633, Statutes of 2007 (SB 2), transitional and supportive housing is permitted as a residential use and only subject to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

Single Room Occupancy (SRO) units are not identified specifically in the City's Municipal Code. If there was an application for construction or conversion of SROs, they would be treated as an application for multi-family housing and permitted in any zone that allows for multi-family housing.

Second Dwelling Units

Second dwelling units are permissible without a conditional use permit in the Portola Municipal Code. However, the construction of second units are not counted towards the City's units in meeting its housing need.

Opportunities for Energy Conservation

The City has planned for sufficient affordable housing for full range of income groups reducing long commutes in search of affordable housing, to encourage proximity to jobs, services, and amenities, reducing congestion and long commutes.

Adopting higher densities and promoting infill and compact development patterns, as described in this Housing Element, will promote housing affordability, maximize existing land resources, and conserve habitat and environmentally sensitive areas. This Housing Element, the City's existing Zoning Ordinance and General Plan, and recently approved Master Plans:

- Promote infill and transit-oriented development
- Zone for higher densities including along transit corridors



- Promote water-efficient landscaping and energy efficient irrigation systems
- Orient housing developments, where possible, to take advantage of natural day lighting
- Encourage the application for or support applications for affordable housing funds from agencies that reward and incentivize good planning. Examples include the HCD’s Multi-Family Housing Program (MHP) and California Tax Credit Allocation Committee resources which provide competitive advantage for affordable infill housing and affordable housing built close to jobs, transportation, and amenities.
- Promote Location Efficient Mortgage (LEM) and Energy Efficient Mortgage (EEM) programs. These programs provide homeowners with affordable mortgage assistance if they purchase a home in specified location efficient areas or by meeting certain energy conservation standards.
- Include conservation incentives, including green waste recycling, for developers.
- Streamline and expedite approval process for housing built using green building standards and specific energy standards.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESOURCES AND CONSTRAINTS

4.1 Land Use Controls

The General Plan is the primary land use control document. This policy document not only establishes the location and amount of land that will be allocated to residential development, but also establishes the intensity of development (in terms of unit densities and total number of units) that will be permitted. While nearly all components or elements of the General Plan contain goals and policies that influence residential development, it is the Land Use Element that has the most direct influence.

The City of Portola zoning code is the major guide for residential development policies and standards. The policies and standards establish and control the type, location, and density of residential development in the City. The zoning regulations serve to protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the community residents and also implement the goals and policies of the general plan.

The City of Portola Residential Development Standards do not contain any unduly restrictive provisions. Building height, setbacks, lot areas, and parking requirements are generally within the range of other similar sized cities in the State.

The maximum height allowed the City’s residential districts is 35 feet for multi-family zones which allows for three stories of development. This height limit is consistent with height limits of other similarly sized cities and will allow for the maximum allowable densities to be built in the multi-family zone. The maximum lot coverage allowed in multi-family zones is 50 percent which allow for a builder to take advantage of the maximum allowable densities.

In addition, the Portola Zoning Ordinance will be amended to accommodate the density requirements of affordable housing projects. The Zoning Ordinance is in the process of being amended so that the minimum density allowed in multi-family high density zones is 15 dwelling units per acre.



Front, side and rear yard setbacks are also required of all residential development. Parking standards require two off-street parking spaces for all single-family, duplex, and mobile home development per dwelling unit. Multi-family parking standards require one and a half spaces per unit plus guest parking.

The City does not have a design review process for multi-family housing. Multi-family development and single family homes must be designed to meet the City's general development standards related to lot size, frontage, setbacks, site coverage, height, landscaping, and off-street parking. Issuance of a design review permit for a single family residential subdivision (more than 4 lots) indicates that the Planning Commission has reviewed and approved all aspects of the design of the subdivision, including but not limited to, parking, streets, landscaping, lighting, and home design. This design review process has not been a constraint to development and is not applicable to multi-family uses.

Manufactured homes with permanent foundations are permitted in zones that permit single family residential development in the same manner that "stick-built" single family homes are allowed.

The City has adopted a Residential Density Bonuses ordinance (PMC Chapter 17.43) in accordance with California Government Code Sections 65915, 65915.5, 65915.7, and 65917. The chapter provides incentives for the production of housing for very low income, lower income, and senior households, and for the production of housing for moderate income households residing in condominium and planned development projects. The Chapter includes a variety of incentives and concessions for the development of affordable housing, including but not limited to, density bonuses up to 35%, modified parking standards, reduction of site development standards, and modification of zoning code requirement or architectural design requirements. Residential density bonus provisions will increase the City's supply of affordable housing and will not impact the cost or supply of affordable housing.

Inclusionary zoning is a land use policy that either requires or encourages housing developers to include a specified percentage of low and/or moderate income housing in new residential developments. The City has incorporated inclusionary zoning through Ordinance (PMC Chapter 17.94, Development Agreement) and an Affordable Housing Master Plan, which requires 12% of units in the project to be affordable, with 60% of affordable units allocated to low income households and 40% of affordable units allocated to moderate income household. City approval of affordable housing sites, the housing type, price range, and phasing of affordable housing production is required. The units are required to be deed restricted for a period of at least 30 years. Inclusionary housing will increase the supply of affordable housing and will not impact the cost or existing supply of affordable housing.

The City maintains restrictions on short-term rentals to establish a permitting process and appropriate restrictions and standards for short-term rental of residential dwellings, to ensure the collection and payment of transient occupancy taxes, to minimum the negative secondary effects of short-term rental use on surrounding residential neighborhoods, and to retain the character of the neighborhoods in which any such use occurs. For short-term rentals, an administrative permit is required, and the City may perform routine inspections. Restrictions and standards include that no commercial activities may occur on the property, that quiet hours between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. must be maintained, amplified sound is not permitted, vehicles must be parked in a designated off-street, on -site parking areas, and parties/group gatherings are prohibited.



These restrictions are intended to promote the public health, safety, and welfare. This ordinance does not impact the cost or supply of affordable housing and residential development.

Table 35: Development Standards

| | RR | LDR | MDR | HDR | CMU |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Density Range | 0.2 units per acre | 0.2 to one unit per acre | 1 to 8 units per acre | 8 to 15 units per acre | 8 to 15 units per acre |
| Front Setback | 20 Feet | 20 Feet | 20 Feet | 20 Feet | 20 Feet |
| Side Setback | 5 to 10 Feet | 5 to 10 Feet | 5 to 10 Feet | 5 to 10 Feet | 5 to 10 Feet |
| Rear Setback | 10 Feet | 10 Feet | 10 Feet | 10 Feet | 10 Feet |
| Lot Coverage | 35 Percent Maximum | 40 Percent Maximum | 45 Percent Maximum | 50 Percent Maximum | 50 Percent Maximum |
| Minimum Lot Size* | 5 acres* | 1 acre* | 6,000 s.f.* | 2,205 s.f. | 3,125 s.f. |
| Parking | 2 per unit | 2 per unit | 2 per unit | 1.5 per unit plus guest parking | 1.5 per unit plus guest parking |
| Height Maximum | 35 Feet | 35 Feet | 35 Feet | 35 Feet | 35 Feet |
| Open Space Requirement | 25 Percent | 25 Percent | NA | NA | NA |

Source: City of Portola Zoning Ordinance

*In RR, LDR, and MDR zoning districts, clustering is permitted. Therefore, the minimum lot size if clustered is one-third acre in the RR District, one-fourth acre in the LDR District, and 4,000 s.f. in the MDR District.

4.2 Fees and Exactions

The City of Portola collects fees from new development projects to cover the costs of planning review and processing permits, which includes plan checks and inspection fees. Further discussion of the development permit and approval processing is provided in the next section.

A variety of development impact fees are often assessed on new residential projects that include City controlled fees (such as roads/traffic fees, park/trails fees, and fire fees), non-City controlled fees (such as school impact fees and utility connection fees), and utility service connection fees (e.g., sewer and water connection fees). The various planning review and processing fees, development impact fees, and utility service connection fees collectively can add significant costs on housing. Table 36 illustrates the different Planning Fees the City incorporates into the development process. Portola’s fee schedule is updated annually and includes Water and Sewer Facility Fees and a Traffic Impact Fee. A developer would review the impact fees and utility connection fees that would be imposed on a single-family residential project and on a multiple family project for an estimate of fees. A typical single-family residential project could expect developer impact fees and utility service connection charges and traffic impact fee of approximately \$13,050 per lot. A multi-family residential project would vary greatly depending on the meter size; however expected development impact fees and utility service connection fees for a 10-unit building, 1 ½” meter size would be \$46,695.



Table 36: Planning and Application Fees

| Application Category | | Fee Amount |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| Abandonment (right-of-way) | | \$630 |
| | Does not include Title documents | |
| Annexation | | \$1,050 |
| | Does not include any fees payable to LAFCo | |
| Appeal to City Council or Planning Commission | | \$262.50 |
| Conditional Use Permit | | \$420 |
| Development Agreement | | \$3,150 |
| Development Agreement Amendment | | \$1,575 |
| Encroachment Permit | | \$52.50 |
| Final Subdivision Map | | \$525 + \$52.50 per lot |
| | Does not include recording fees | |
| Floodplain Review | | \$26.27 |
| General Plan Amendment (greater than 10 acres) | | \$1,785 |
| | Does not include cost of Zoning Ordinance Amendment, Environmental Review, or other potential Planning Fees | |
| General Plan Amendment (less than 10 acres) | | \$1,050 |
| | Does not include cost of Zoning Ordinance Amendment, Environmental Review, or other potential Planning Fees | |
| Home Occupation Permit | | \$143.85 |
| Incomplete Application | | \$1,157.50 |
| Initial Site Plan Review | | \$630 |
| Lot Line Adjustment | | \$315 + \$52.50 per lot |
| Lot Merger | | \$315 |
| Mobile Home Park | | \$315 |
| Parcel Map | | \$420 + \$52.50 per parcel |
| | Does not include recording fees | |
| Record of Survey | | \$420 + \$52.50 add'l page |
| Sign Permit | | \$42 |
| Sign Plan | | \$210 |
| Specific Plan (land division) | | \$1,575 + \$105 per lot |
| | Does not include cost of Environmental Review or other potential Planning Fees | |
| Specific Plan (no land division) | | \$1,575 |
| | Does not include cost of Environmental Review or other potential Planning Fees | |
| Tentative Map | | \$1,575 + \$357 per lot |
| | Does not include cost of Environmental Review or other potential Planning Fees | |
| Tentative Map Reconsideration | | ½ Tentative Map fee |
| | Does not include cost of Environmental Review or other potential Planning Fees | |



| | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| Variance | | \$420 |
| Williamson Act Application (Establish Agricultural Preserve) | | \$1,050 |
| | Does not include cost of Environmental Review or other potential Planning Fees | |
| Zoning Ordinance Amendment- no General Plan Amendment | | \$1,260 |
| | Does not include cost of Environmental Review or other potential Planning Fees | |
| Zoning Ordinance Amendment- with General Plan Amendment | | \$630 |
| | Does not include cost of General Plan Amendment, Environmental Review, or other potential Planning Fees | |
| City Staff Hourly Rate | | \$35 |
| Consultant Hourly Rate | | At City Cost |
| Contract | | At City Cost |
| Pre-application Conference (deducted from application fees) | | At Hourly Rates |
| ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW | | |
| (you may also be responsible for a Fish and Game filing fee of \$2,500) | | |
| Initial Study | | \$525 |
| Categorical Exemption | | \$52.50 |
| Negative Declaration | | \$1,050 |
| | Does not include cost of any required studies or consultants | |
| Mitigated Negative Declaration (plus the cost of any required studies or consultants) | | \$1,575 |
| | Does not include cost of any required studies or consultants | |
| Environmental Impact Report (plus the cost of any required studies or consultants) | | \$3,150 |
| | Does not include cost of any required studies or consultants | |

Source: City of Portola

4.3 Processing and Permit Procedures

The development review and permitting process is utilized to receive, evaluate, and approve new development applications. The development review and permitting process ensures that new residential projects reflect the goals and policies of the General Plan and meet the intent and requirements of the zoning code. All new construction is subject to a review process which includes analyzing proposed projects for consistency with adopted and coded structure setbacks, open space proportions, lot coverage percentages, and infrastructure availability (water and sewer). The process requires coordination with the City Engineer regarding such items as infrastructure, street and transportation review, storm runoff and lot drainage, and landscape ordinance adherence encouraging xeriscaping. All new construction and redevelopment requiring permits and conditional use permits must be reviewed by City Planning and Engineering, Public Works, and Building staff, as well as any other appropriate City personnel.



The City includes objective standards within its Municipal Code, Titles 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 17. The Code describes in detail all requirements associated with development within the City. A development application process must be conducted prior to permitting any new construction. All new construction must adhere to City design standards as outlined in the Portola Municipal Code and other elements within the City of Portola General Plan, especially the Land Use Element. Applications for development permits are made in writing to the City Manager's Office. Applications vary depending on the permit being requested. In addition, some planning applications require public hearings.

The City of Portola Municipal Code requires that new construction, including single-family subdivisions and multi-family structures, are reviewed by the City Engineer and City Planner for all design requirements, including streets and highways, alleys, utility and pedestrian easements, blocks, sidewalks, lots, watercourses, reserved strips, master plan conformance, parks and public areas, surveys, dedications, and filings. Development in the City of Portola, in compliance with the "City of Portola General Plan 2020" and the housing objectives as defined in the City's Housing Element; is encouraged to be:

- Economically and environmentally sustainable, relating well to the natural setting;
- Sustainable because it is well constructed of durable, quality materials appropriate to the setting; and
- Offer memorable buildings and spaces.

Following staff review, the City of Portola Planning Commission and City Council review the subdivisions and multi-family housing for compliance with the General Plan, specifically the Community Design Element, and with the City's Housing Element. Turn-around time for staff and City review is detailed in the subdivision code, and may be completed within approximately 60 days after submittal of a complete Tentative Map. The most recent small-scale Tentative Map (16 lots) request took 9 months from initial application to approval. This included environmental analysis and reports and significant response time from the property owner. The larger Tentative Map application (Portola Highlands) started in February 2005. The Tentative Map was approved after approximately 2.5 years; however, it should be noted that this timeline was based on the developer constraints, not City constraints.

Building permits for single family houses not included in a subdivision do not go through a design review process. They are checked by the Building Inspector and City Manager or designee for compliance with the general development standards detailed in the zoning ordinance. The average turn-around time for this review and a building permit is approximately 2 weeks, based on the most recent 5 building permits issued.

Various development review activities, such as general plan amendments, rezones, and specific plans require the preparation of an environmental document (i.e., environmental impact report or mitigated negative declaration) before a project can be approved. The requirement to prepare an environmental document can substantially lengthen the development review process, sometimes taking up to one year to obtain project approval. On average, however, development permits are processed in less than three months. Overall, the development permit approval processing in Portola does not create any unnecessary delays or increases to the cost of housing. Table 37 shows the development plan review process for proposed residential projects. To encourage and preserve affordability of new construction, developers are allowed to "piggyback" or file concurrent applications (e.g., rezones, tentative tract maps, conditional use permits, variance requests, etc.) if multiple approvals are required, and if consistent with applicable processing requirements, where feasible, after initial review. Additionally, incentives are provided (e.g. density bonus units, fee underwriting, fee deferral, fast-



tracking, etc.) to developers of residential projects who agree to provide the specified percentage of units at a cost affordable to very-low and/or low-income households. In addition, the City intends to propose zoning and permit processing changes to further reduce housing costs and average permit processing time (see Goal 2).

Developers are also encouraged to include second dwelling units as an integral part of their project and to plan for second dwelling units in the design of their projects. The City provides technical assistance to developers, nonprofit organizations, or other qualified private sector interests in the application and development of projects for federal and state housing programs and grants.

Table 37: Timeline for Permit Procedures

| Type of Approval or Permit | Typical Processing Time |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Single Family Home (no subdivision) | 2 weeks |
| Multi-family Structure (no subdivision) | 4 weeks |
| Subdivision | Minimum of 60 Days |
| Conditional Use Permit | Minimum of 30 Days |
| Zone Change | Minimum of 60 Days up to a Year |
| General Plan Amendment | Minimum of 60 Days up to a Year |
| Site Plan Review | 30 Days to 3 Months |
| Tract Maps | 60 Days to 3 Months |
| Parcel Maps | 60 Days to 3 Months |
| Initial Environmental Study | Minimum 90 Days |
| Environmental Impact Report | Minimum 90 Days up to a Year |

Source: City of Portola based on the review and average processing time of permits processed over the last three years.

Single-family housing is permitted in all residential zoning districts without a conditional use permit. Duplexes and fourplexes are permitted in the MDR, HDR, and CMU districts without a conditional use permit. Multi-family housing is permitted in the MDR, HDR, and CMU districts without a conditional use permit. Mobile home parks are permitted in all zoning districts with a conditional use permit, subject to State permitting and regulations. The Second Unit Law (Government Code Section 65852.2) is incorporated into the Portola Municipal Code so that second dwelling units are permitted by right in residential zoning districts provided that they meet the standards imposed on dwelling units and that they do not exceed the maximum density allowed on the parcel.

Portola’s Zoning Ordinance defines transitional housing and emergency shelters and allows emergency shelters in the HDR and CMU zoning districts and transitional housing in all residential and CMU zoning districts. Single room occupancy housing is not identified, though they would be permitted by practice (multi-family residential). Single room occupancy housing is included in multi-family housing zones. Supportive housing is a use by right as defined by Government Code Section 65583.2(i). A supportive housing single family or multi-family residential use does not require a conditional use permit, planned unit development permit, or other discretionary local government review or approval that would constitute a “project” for purposes of Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.



Table 38: Housing Types Permitted by Zoning District

| Housing Types Permitted | RR | LDR | MDR | HDR | CMU |
|---------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Single Family Attached | P | P | P | P | P |
| Single Family Detached | P | P | P | P | P |
| Duplexes to Fourplexes | X | C | P | P | P |
| Multi-family (5+ Units per Structure) | X | X | C | P | P |
| Mobile Home Park | C | C | C | C | C |
| Second Units | P | P | P | P | P |
| Emergency Shelters | X | X | X | P | P |
| Supportive Housing- Single Family | P | P | P | P | P |
| Supportive Housing- Multi-Family | X | X | C | P | P |
| Single Room Occupancy (Multi-Family) | X | X | C | P | P |
| Transitional Housing (Single Family) | P | P | P | P | P |
| Transitional Housing (Multi-Family) | X | X | C | P | P |

Source: City of Portola

Notes: P = Permitted Use C = Conditional Use Permit X = Not Permitted NA = Not Addressed

4.4 Codes and Enforcement

Compliance with Building Code standards often adds to the cost of construction, but is seen as necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of the citizens. Compliance results in greater construction costs up front but ensures that the buildings retain their structural integrity. The City of Portola does not have any amendments to its building codes that might diminish the ability to accommodate persons with disabilities.

In 2018, the City of Portola adopted the Uniform Building Code (UBC), Uniform Housing Code, and the Uniform Code for the Abatement of Dangerous Buildings. New structures must conform to the standards of the UBC. The City has amended these chapters from time to time to be remain current with the UBC. The most recent update was in 2018. The City has a program of inspection and enforcement with its code enforcement officer. This program entails such activities as constant field inspection, coordinating with builders and developers, complainants and law enforcement officials. Additionally, the program includes a master checklist regarding such building activities as ensuring set back requirements, snow load requirements, and energy calculations pursuant to Title 25. All conditions and findings inconsistent with code are abated with enforcement action. Coordination also occurs with the City Planner, City Manager, City Engineer, City Attorney, and Public Works Director for final determinations and enforcement actions.

4.5 On/Off-site Improvement Standards

Costs associated with site improvements are an important component of new residential development costs. Site improvements costs are applied to provide sanitary sewer and water service to a project, to make necessary transportation improvements, and to provide other infrastructure to the project. In addition, the City may require the payment for various offsite improvements as part of project mitigation measures (e.g., payment towards an offsite traffic signal). Developers of new residential projects are also required to construct all onsite streets, sidewalks, curb, gutter, and affected portions of offsite arterials. The cost for site improvements varies from project to project, therefore, it is difficult to estimate what a “typical” per-unit cost would be for site improvements. Even for infill projects where infrastructure may already be available, there is often a need to



upgrade and/or expand the existing improvements to serve new residential development. Curbs, gutters, and drainage facilities direct storm and runoff water out of residential developments. City roadways are required to be paved. Pavement creates an all-weather roadway, facilitates roadway drainage, and reduces dust. It also produces a high-speed circulation system and facilitates relatively safe traffic and pedestrian movement.

Roadways are classified by the City according to traffic needs. They are as follows:

- Low Density Residential/Rural Street- 2 lanes, 50 feet of right-of-way
- Urban Residential Street – 2 lanes, 52 feet right-of-way
- Collector – 2 lanes, 60 foot right-of-way
- Minor Arterial Street – 2 lanes, 60 foot right-of-way

Arterials and collectors are designated on the General Plan according to existing and projected needs. Developers are responsible for the development of roadways associated with the residential project. Development of and connection to municipal water and sewer services are required as a condition of approving tract maps. Water service is necessary for a constant supply of potable water. Sewer services are necessary for the sanitary disposal of wastewater. These off-site requirements allow for the development of much higher residential densities.

4.6 Constraints on Persons with Disabilities

The City of Portola conscientiously and specifically implements and monitors compliance with Section 65583 (a)(4) and Section 65583 (c)(3) of the Government Code in the review of its General Plan, zoning ordinances, development codes, construction and reconstruction regulations, and in the development and rehabilitation of multi-family and single family homes.

Zoning and Land Use

Supportive multi-family or single-family housing for the disabled would be permitted in any residential zone that permits non-designated single or multi-family housing. The City amended its zoning ordinance in 2018 to specifically identify supportive multi-family and single family housing for the disabled and allow that in LDR, MDR, and HDR zoning districts.

The City provides information to individuals with disabilities regarding reasonable accommodations policies, practices and procedures based on guidelines from the State Department of Housing and Community Development, as a result of SB 520. This information is disseminated through postings and pamphlets at City and other public buildings and the City's website. The information is also distributed through coordination with the Plumas County Community Development Commission. The City will also formalize a policy that outlines the general process that a person with disabilities must go through in order to make a reasonable accommodations request. This policy will include appointing a staff person to assist disabled persons who are proposing improvements. The purpose of this is to provide individuals with disabilities an opportunity to make requests for reasonable accommodations in order to meet their needs and streamline the permit review process.

The City of Portola, in its Zoning Ordinance specifically requires the number of handicapped parking spaces to conform to Title 24 of the California Code. All multi-family complexes are required to provide handicapped parking spaces, depending on the size of the development. The City is flexible and would work with the



developers of special needs housing and would reduce parking requirements if the applicant can demonstrate a reduced need for parking. The City has no separate restrictions or development standards for group homes or other special needs housing. The City has adopted and administers the 2018 California Building Code, specifically as it relates to the development of special needs housing.

Currently, group homes with 6 or fewer persons are permitted by right in RR, LDR, MDR, HDR, and CMU districts; and with more than 6 persons are permitted in all residential districts with an Administrative Permit. All group homes are allowed in commercial districts with a conditional use permit. This allows proponents to locate these facilities in any area they can afford without additional development or permit costs. This condition is a market issue, not a jurisdictional issue.

The group housing approval process is currently the same as that of multi-family housing, according to the City of Portola Municipal Code, Title 17, and Chapter 17.10.080. There are no special conditions for group homes if there will be six persons or less in residence, or if the larger facility is located in a commercial zone. Under the commercial zoning designation within the City, long-term care facilities are allowed by permit in CMU (Commercial Mixed Use) and SC (Service-Commercial) zones. These facilities are also allowed in CC (Core Commercial) with the approval of a CUP.

Recognizing that some disabled persons may require the assistance of specially trained persons who live with the disabled persons, the zoning ordinance does not differentiate between related and unrelated persons occupying the same residential unit.

Permits and Processing

All City offices of the City of Portola are handicapped accessible. Disabled applicants are treated with the same courtesy as all applicants. They are provided one-on-one assistance to complete the forms for zoning, permits, or other building applications. The City will reasonably accommodate any specific verbal or written request for assistance. Applications for retrofit are processed over-the-counter in the same process as for improvements to any single family home.

The process for retrofitting homes to improve accessibility utilizes the standard building permit process, however the City does not impose a fee for reasonable accommodation permit requests. The intention of the building permit process is to ensure that the proposed modification meets all tenets of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Uniform Building Code, and that it does not conflict with any other health or safety codes. All development applications are reviewed for full compliance with all applicable laws governing access for persons with disabilities including the 1997 Uniform Building Code and the Americans with Disabilities Act. Additionally, the City follows standards set out by the document "*A Guide to California Non-Residential ADA Accessibility Retrofits*" published by the California Building Officials in 1995. These standards include disseminating information to the public and specific guidelines and plans for all ADA retrofit construction. Comprehensive worksheets are also provided regarding accessibility requirements for ADA retrofit or new construction.

The City Building and Zoning Codes were analyzed to identify any constraints to housing development for persons with disabilities. No constraints were found, however the City will continue to monitor its land use regulations for possible governmental constraints to housing for persons with disabilities. Portola continually



reviews its ordinances, policies, and practices for compliance with fair housing laws. Portola broadened and revised definition of “family” to include State and federal definitions relating to unrelated adults. The City is in compliance with all Fair Housing Laws.

4.7 Building Codes

Portola has set valid and responsible building codes for utilization in the City. The City Building Department administers building code and enforcement services. The City has adopted, and the department implements, provisions of the 2018 California Building Code with no amendments. It does not have any amendments to its building codes that might diminish the ability to accommodate persons with disabilities. The City of Portola has a Code Enforcement Officer who regularly monitors the City to ensure that people are complying with the municipal code. The Code Enforcement Officer stated that the biggest problem in the City of Portola is abandoned vehicles. When a problem is identified, he will first discuss the problem and abating the problem with the homeowner. If the situation has not been remedied, he will typically go back to the owner several times before sending a letter with a picture that documents the transgression. Usually, problems have been resolved before this step is taken. Finally, if nothing is done, they may take the person who is in violation to Court, but the City tries to always avoid this, if possible.

4.8 Non-Governmental Constraints

The provision of adequate and affordable housing is constrained by a number of factors. This section assesses the various market, governmental, and environmental factors that may serve as potential constraint to housing development and improvement in Portola. The City has taken steps, as identified below and incorporating appropriate programs and policies, to lessen constrains and provide incentives to help with affordable housing development.

Market Constraints- Building Materials

The cost of building materials is a major cost associated with constructing a new housing unit. In the current Northern California real estate market, the cost of building materials is the single factor having the most impact on the cost of building a new home. These costs are estimated to account for 40 to 50 percent of the sales price of a new home.

A reduction in amenities and the quality of building materials (above a minimum acceptability for health, safety, and adequate performance) could result in lower sales prices. In addition, prefabricated, factory-built housing may provide for lower priced housing by reducing construction and labor costs. Another factor related to construction costs is the number of units built at one time. As the number increases, overall costs generally decrease, as builders are able to take advantage of the benefits of economies of scale. This type of cost reduction is of particular benefit when density bonuses are used for the provision of affordable housing.

The City does not require any specific type of building materials, except that the building has be constructed to meet local building requirements.

Market Constraints- Land Costs

A key component of the total cost of housing is the price of raw land and any necessary improvements. The diminishing supply of land available for residential construction combined with a fairly high demand for such



development has served to keep the cost of land relatively high. Higher land costs have resulted in homebuilders developing more high-priced homes in order to preserve profits. In Portola, residential land costs vary from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per square foot, depending on the size, location, and zoning of the property. Land cost in Portola is lower than nearby communities, making land cost less of a constraint.

Market Constraints- Availability of Mortgage and Rehabilitation Financing

The availability of financing affects the ability to purchase or improve a home. Interest rates are determined by national policies and economic conditions, and local governments can do little to affect these rates. Jurisdictions can, however, offer interest rate write-downs to extend home purchasing opportunities to a broader economic segment of the population. In addition, government insured loan programs may be available to reduce mortgage down payment requirements.

Environmental Constraints

Portola is subject to the following environmental and infrastructure constraints. Most of the City may be affected by these environmental hazards. Wind or water erosion of soils, depletion or degradation of the water supply, seismic activity, landforms, and flooding, present constraints upon development within the City of Portola.

Environmental Constraints- Water Supply

As more development occurs there will be an increased demand on groundwater resources. Groundwater recharge will decrease as more impervious surfaces are created. Development within the City of Portola will increase the amount of concentrated urban storm runoff. The runoff may carry pollutants into the storm drain system and the Middle Fork of the Feather River having the potential to degrade water quality within the City.

Environmental Constraints- Seismic Hazards

There are no active faults in Portola that have been zoned by the State Geologist under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. The nearest seismically active faults are the Mohawk Valley Fault located approximately 8.5 miles (13.7 kilometers) to the west of Portola, and the Honey Lake Fault located approximately 21 miles (33.8 kilometers) to the east. The nearest potentially active fault zone is the Sulphur Creek Fault Zone located approximately 8 miles (12.9 kilometers) to the southwest, which has an estimated maximum credible earthquake magnitude of 6.5.

Environmental Constraints- Flooding

The area immediately adjacent to the Middle Fork Feather River falls within a designated Federal Emergency Agency (FEMA) floodplain. This floodplain is a special flood hazard area that is inundated by a 100-year flood. The use of the land within the 100-year flood plain is regulated by standards that require all occupiable development to be above the predicted flood elevation.

4.9 Units At-Risk of Converting to Market Rate Uses

The City of Portola has three income-restricted apartment complexes. USDA Rural Rental Housing Loans (Section 515) are mortgages made by USDA to provide affordable rental housing for very low-, low-, and moderate-income families, elderly person, and persons with disabilities.



According to the USDA (information verified with USDA Area Specialist, Debbie McCoy on March 20, 2018), there are no apartment complexes at risk of converting to market rate units over the Housing Element period through 2024. Representatives of each complex have been contacted and there is no plan to convert these units to market-rate.

- Pine Ridge Apartments, located at 349 West Loyalton Avenue, is a general occupancy USDA 515 apartment complex. It will not be at-risk until 2029*. There are 25 units in the complex; the complex maintains a waiting list and usually has 100% occupancy.
- Portola Senior Citizens Community, a USDA 515 senior apartment complex, located at 700 Third Street, will not be considered at-risk until 2052; there is Tax Credit restriction through 2054. There are 50 units in the complex and they are all rental assistance units. They are 100% occupied.
- Sierra Pines Apartments, located at 795 East Sierra Avenue is a general occupancy USDA 515 apartment complex. It will not be at-risk until 2030. There are 41 units in the complex; 36 are rental assistance units and 4 are full-rate units (plus a manager’s unit). The rental assistance units are 100% occupied.

The City will comply with SB 166 regarding “no net loss” that requires a city or county to identify additional low-income housing sites in the Housing Element when market-rate housing is developed on a site currently identified for low-income housing. As identified in the Available Land Inventory Summary Table, there are ample sites available for affordable housing development to accommodate the City’s share of regional housing needs.

Table 39: USDA Assisted Housing Units

| USDA Assisted | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Name | Address | City | USDA Sec 521 Rental Assistance Units | Total Units | Earliest Date of Conversion | Risk Level | USDA Loan Type |
| Pine Ridge Apartments | 349 West Loyalton Avenue | Portola | 24 | 25 | 2029* | Very High | 515 Rural Housing |
| Portola Senior Apartments | 700 Third Street | Portola | 47 | 50 | 2052 | Low | 515 Rural Housing |
| Sierra Pines Apartments | 795 East Sierra Avenue | Portola | 36 | 41 | 2030 | Low | 515 Rural Housing |

* The USDA lien includes a Restrictive Use Provision (RUP) on the Pine Ridge Apartments property for the life of the USDA loan; from 7/1/1999 through 7/1/2029. (Information confirmed with USDA 4/8/2019.) The project is eligible for tax credit based on a Regulatory Agreement effective January 1, 1990, for 30 consecutive taxable years, beginning with the first taxable year of the Credit Period (12/31/1989), through December 31, 2019.



Table 40: USDA Assisted Housing Units by Zip Code

| Zip | Rent Assisted Units | Sec 8 Units | Total Units | Operational Date | Date Restrictive Clause Expiration | Tax Credit Exp DT |
|-------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 96122 | 36 | 0 | 41 | 01/10/1985 | 7/1/2030 | |
| 96122 | 47 | 0 | 50 | 03/07/1980 | 10/1/2028 | 10/1/2054 |
| 96122 | 24 | 0 | 25 | 12/05/1989 | 7/1/2029 | 12/31/2019 |

4.10 Energy Conservation

As residential energy costs rise, increasing utility costs reduce the affordability of housing. California in particular is currently experiencing energy problems; increased costs and decreased power availability have resulted in “rolling blackouts” across the state.

Though the City of Portola has mild summers, Portola’s relatively cold winters makes energy conservation particularly important.

Energy conserving tactics:

- efficient land use patterns
- code enforcement
- building standards
- rehabilitation programs

Energy conservation techniques should be focused on reducing the amount of energy being spent for heating and cooling through encouraging efficient energy design in new construction and retrofitting of existing development. Landscaping treatment around residential neighborhoods can increase the amount of shade available during the summer months, therefore decreasing indoor temperatures.

Unfortunately, the additional costs associated with energy conservation can increase the cost of housing. The City encourages energy efficiency and associated lower service costs and, as described in the General Plan, will be developing a public education program to increase public participation in energy conservation.

CHAPTER FIVE: REVIEW AND REVISE

5.1 Progress

Under State Housing Element Law, communities are required to assess the achievements under their adopted housing programs as part of the five-year update to their housing elements. These results should be quantifiable where possible (e.g. the number of units that were rehabilitated), but may be qualitative where necessary (e.g. mitigation of government constraints). The results should be compared with what was projected or planned in



the element. Where significant shortfalls exist between what was planned and what was achieved, the reasons for such differences must be discussed.

The effectiveness of Portola’s Housing Program in meeting regional housing needs can be measured by the level of achievement. The level of achievement is simply the actual construction divided by the RHNA goal. Many uncontrollable factors influence the City’s effectiveness. Since 2005, the City has been working with a developer, The Schomac Group, Inc. (Portola Highlands) to approve a mixed-use housing development. A Tentative Map has been approved, which will encourage affordable and market rate housing. It is anticipated that the Final Map will be approved, and associated infrastructure improvements will begin thereafter. There have been no other significant new housing starts since 2006 mainly due to the downturn in the economy. For example, the “Feather Ridge Estates” project has Final Map approval, but has not proceeded with infrastructure or housing construction. The City has ensured adequate location for affordable housing, but developers have not shown an interest in constructing affordable housing.

Table 41: Achievement of City of Portola RHNA New Construction Goal 2021

| Income Groups | 2021 RHNA | 2021 Actual Construction | New | Percent of Goal Achieved |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| Very Low | 6 | 0 | | 0% |
| Low | 7 | 0 | | 0% |
| Moderate | 6 | 0 | | 0% |
| Above Moderate | 18 | 0 | | 0% |
| TOTAL | 37 | 0 | | 0% |

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development, City of Portola

Portola’s previous Housing Element was adopted in 2018 for the Housing Element period of 2014-2019 and set forth the following major goals and associated policies dealing with housing issues. The previous Housing Elements Goals and Policies, and the City’s accomplishments (to date) with respect to these goals and policies, are as follows:

Table 42: 2019-2024 Housing Element Review of Goals and Policies

| Goals and Policies | City Objective | Quantified, Results, and Evaluation | Timeframe | Status |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| As resources allow, assist developers with the identification and application for funds designated to assist the development of housing for lower-income households. For example, in partnership with an interested non-profit developer, apply to the AHSC program for the development of low-income housing. | Assist with one funding application during the planning period. | | Ongoing, requested by interested parties | As by requested interested parties |



| Goals and Policies | City Objective Quantified, Results, and Evaluation | Timeframe | Status |
|--|---|---|---|
| Coordinate with County-wide organizations to annually update the Project Information Pamphlet outlining City participation and incentives, housing needs from the Housing Element (or other market source), a definition of the state and federal funding for which the City is willing to apply, and other pertinent information. Distribute the Pamphlet to local non-profit and for-profit development groups, and regional agencies. Information is distributed through direct mailing and is on the City's website. | Maintain updated Pamphlet and distribute as requested by interested parties. | Ongoing distribution of the Project Information Pamphlet | Ongoing distribution |
| Continue to implement the City's density bonus ordinance that offers increased discretionary density. Also, include additional incentives such as fast-tracking, waiver of permits, fee deferrals, or fee reductions, to affordable housing developments that provide affordable units and to provide relaxed development standards or setback requirements for mixed-use developments (commercial or office uses must be on same site as housing) providing an affordable housing component. | Offer incentives to one housing development during the planning period. | Ongoing implementation of density bonus requirements as needed. | Code updated, no interested developers. Ongoing |
| Seek grant funding to develop a First Time Homebuyers Program, such as may be provided by the Home Investment Partnerships Program, the Community Development Block Grant Program, and the federal American Dreams program, to provide down payment assistance to families in order to purchase a single-family home. | Submit at least one funding application during the planning period, if an appropriate funding source is available. If a First Time Homebuyers Program is created, assist 3 homeowners a year. | Continuously review funding opportunities. | Have reviewed funding opportunities. |
| Continue to implement the California Building Code, Chapter 11, Housing Accessibility requirements, or as updated by the State, regarding the formal reasonable accommodation process for persons with disabilities, including physically impaired, and mentally and developmentally disabled. Information regarding reasonable accommodation is available on the City's website and at the front counter. | Consistent with State law. | Ongoing | Ongoing |
| Regularly monitor the City's ordinances, codes, policies, and procedures to ensure that they comply with the "reasonable accommodation" for disabled provisions. | As a result of monitoring, propose appropriate changes to continue to provide reasonable accommodations to person with disabilities in June. | Ongoing (monitoring) and Annually in June (propose appropriate changes) | Ongoing; no proposed changes needed. |



| Goals and Policies | City Objective Quantified, Results, and Evaluation | Timeframe | Status |
|--|---|---|--|
| To preserve affordability, provide incentives (e.g.-density bonus units, fee underwriting, fee deferral, fast-tracking, etc.) to developers of residential projects who agree to provide the specified percentage of units mandated by State law at a cost affordable to extremely low, very-low and/or low-income households. | Provide incentives (or offer incentives) to one developer in the planning period. Investigate additional incentives and reporting procedures by June 2020, then annually. Proposed additional measures for City Council adoption by December 2020, then annually. | Ongoing, as affordable housing developments are proposed. | No housing developments proposed |
| Monitor affordable housing policies, specifically as it relates to a minimum percentage of each housing development to be affordable to low or moderate-income households, to ensure that the policies are not a constraint to development. As further described in Goal 3, Policy 3-3-1, Program 1, consider establishing an option of payment of an in-lieu fee to be used to rehabilitate or acquire low-income housing. NEXT STEPS: After reviewing the policies by September 2019, forward any recommendations to the City Council by December 2019, then monitor the policies annually and when a development application for single family or multi-family housing is received. | After reviewing the policies by September 2019, forward any recommendations to the City Council by December 2019, then monitor the policies annually and when a development application for single family or multi-family housing is received. | Review affordable housing policies by September 2019, with recommendations forwarded to the City Council by December 2019, then monitor the policies annually and when a development application for single family or multi-family housing is received. | Ongoing; no development applications for single family or multi-family housing received. |
| Annually review the Housing Element for consistency with the general plan as part of its general plan annual report. | Consistency among documents | Annually | Achieved with this document |
| Complete the Housing Element Annual Progress Report as required through HCD and review with the General Plan annual report. | Prepare the Housing Element Annual Progress Report by April for the previous year and review with the General Plan annual report. | Annually in April | Achieved with this document |
| Publish the City's Housing Element and updates, Annual Action Plan and respective notices. Provide copies at the City Hall Public Counter and post on the City web site. | Consistency among documents. | Ongoing | Completed and ongoing |
| Update the inventory of vacant land on a quarterly basis or as projects are constructed. | Review the inventory quarterly and update as necessary. | Quarterly | Completed and ongoing |
| Require all Specific Plans and Development Agreements to establish land use policies, implementation programs, and funding responsibilities in proportion to the size of the project, to achieve the City's Housing Element Goals and Objectives. | Consistency among documents. | With Specific Plan proposals | No Specific Plan proposal received. |



| Goals and Policies | City Objective Quantified, Results, and Evaluation | Timeframe | Status |
|--|--|--|---|
| Continue to encourage development of well-planned and designed projects that support the development of compatible residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, or public uses within a single project or neighborhood by providing incentives such as allowing higher building densities, reduced parking requirements, reduced set-back and yard requirements, allow for a higher building height, and greater floor area ratios. These incentives are available to all housing development that meet requirements in the Portola Municipal Code. | Encourage residential development | Ongoing | No development proposals received. |
| Review affordable housing policies, which require: (1) a minimum percentage of each housing development to be affordable to low or moderate-income households; or (2) the payment of an in-lieu fee to be used to rehabilitate or acquire low-income housing. This is also included under Goal 2, Remove Constraints, Policy 2-1-2, Program 2. NEXT STEPS: After reviewing the policies by September 2019, staff will forward any recommendations to the City Council by December 2019, then monitor policies annually and when a development application for single family or multi-family housing is received. | Consistency among documents. | Review affordable housing policies by September 2019, with recommendations forwarded to the City Council by December 2019 then monitor the policies annually and when a development application for single family or multi-family housing is received. | Completed and ongoing. No development proposals received. No recommendations to City Council. |
| Monitor the amount of land zoned for both single family and multi-family development and initiate zone changes to accommodate affordable housing. | Consistency among documents. | Quarterly | Ongoing |
| Implement 1) the provisions of AB 2292 (Dutra)-Section 65863 of the California State Government Code and prevent the down-zoning of a residential property used to meet the RHNA without a concomitant up-zoning of a comparable property and 2) the provisions of SB 166 that require a jurisdiction to accommodate, at all times throughout the planning period, its remaining unmet share of the regional housing need by income category. | Consistency with State law. | Monitor ongoing implementation of the requirements. | Completed and ongoing. No development proposals received. |
| Review the possibility of implementing a rental housing inspection program. Under the program, a code enforcement officer or building inspector would be designated to systematically/annually inspect all rental housing and complexes and to issue reports on conditions in violation of current Health and Safety Codes. Where necessary work is extensive, implement an established rehabilitation program to correct the deficiencies. | Encourage quality housing. | Work on program feasibility by December 2019. | Program not feasible at this time. |



| Goals and Policies | City Objective Quantified, Results, and Evaluation | Timeframe | Status |
|--|---|--|---|
| Contact local energy providers to obtain information on loans, grants, or other incentives that might be available for voluntary energy reduction; and to provide other relevant information on energy efficiency. | Ensure that all relevant materials are obtained and available for distribution. Ensure they are available in public meeting places and on the City's website. | Obtain information by June 2019 and supply information by September 2019 | Completed and ongoing |
| Continue to make available and market the City's rehabilitation revolving loan program in conjunction with PCCDC. | Encourage quality housing. | Annually funding applications with funding cycle, ongoing marketing of programs. | Completed and ongoing |
| Promote program(s) to acquire and rehabilitate dilapidated and older single-family homes and apartment complexes, and maintain these units as affordable on a long-term basis. Ongoing review of funding sources with a goal of at least one funding application every 2 years for viable programs. Grant activity will be based on units being affordable to low- and moderate-income households. | Apply for at least one funding application every 2 years. | Starting with funding cycle in 2020. | Funding opportunities reviewed but not feasible at this time. |
| Notify the agency or agencies established in the following program when at-risk units are identified within the City limits. Post the City's inventory of at-risk units on the City's website and provide a link from the City's website to the California Housing Partnership's list of Affordable Housing at Risk of Conversion (prepared by the California Coalition for Rural Housing) website. The goal of this program is to provide a reliable, easily-accessible source of information to organizations interested in the purchase and maintenance of at-risk housing for extremely low-to moderate income households. | Monitor 25 units of affordable housing that may be at-risk of conversion. | June 2020, then annually in June. | Completed and annually |
| The City will acquire existing information published by HCD summarizing the timelines and requirements associated with converting subsidized housing to market rates. The City will gather and make available to its residents information identifying local agencies that provide tenant relocation assistance and rental subsidies. This information will be provided on the City's webpage and at the front counter. | Gather information by June 2022, and ensure the information is posted and available by December 2022. | December 2022, with annual review of material and website/front counter information. | Gathering information, in progress |
| Require that all recipients of locally administered housing assistance funds acknowledge their understanding of fair housing law and affirm their commitment to the law. | Consistency with State law | Ongoing | Ongoing |



| Goals and Policies | City Objective Quantified, Results, and Evaluation | Timeframe | Status |
|--|--|--|---|
| Annually update fair housing materials, including all pertinent resource, posters and information available through the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to educate on a variety of fair housing issues. Develop information flyers and brochures that highlight (1) disability provisions of both federal and state fair housing laws and (2) familial status discrimination. Fair housing materials, pamphlets and flyers will be distributed at outreach events including school fairs, health fairs, and City-sponsored events. Collaborate with service agencies to distribute educational materials. Maintain updated information on the City's website. | Consistency with State law. | Update annually in December; Ongoing distribution of updated material at the front counter and at various community outreach events throughout the year. | Ongoing; no community outreach events scheduled |
| Continue to refer all housing discrimination referrals to the City Manager or designee who will provide information, assist in completing a complaint form, or refer the complainant to the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing as appropriate. | Assist any residents who request assistance | Ongoing | Complete and ongoing; as needed. |
| Maintain membership in the Housing Authority to qualify City residents for Section 8- existing housing assistance administered by the PCCDC. Provide information on the availability of County programs to qualified residents. Maintain information on the City's website. | Encourage housing opportunities | Ongoing, annually | Completed and ongoing |
| Assist federal, state, non-profit housing organizations, and/or other entities to provide new single-family and multi-family residential units for very low-income residents, by providing research and staff support for grant and development opportunities, as needed. | Assist one affordable housing organization during the planning period. | Ongoing, as needed | No requests for information received; ongoing. |

5.2 Summary of Conclusions

In 1980, the State of California amended the Government Code by adding Article 10.6 regarding Housing Elements. By enacting this statute, the legislature found that "the availability of housing is of vital statewide importance, and the early attainment of decent housing and a suitable living environment for every California family is a priority of the highest order. The early attainment of this goal requires the cooperative participation of government and the private sector in an effort to expand housing opportunities and accommodate the housing needs of Californians of all economic levels. Local and state governments have a responsibility to use the powers vested in them to facilitate the improvement and development of housing to make adequate provision for the housing needs of all economic segments of the community..."

California's Statewide Housing Assessment 2025, "California's Housing Future: Challenges and Opportunities" indicates that California may have to accommodate 50 million people by 2050. To meet the enormous needs for housing and other services, the State will have to use all the resources at its disposal.



The five-year housing strategy is intended for the utilization of federal resources toward housing needs in the state. Three broad objectives are identified for the use of federal funds:

- Meeting low-income renters needs.
- Meeting low-income homeowners needs.
- Meeting the needs of homeless persons and households requiring supportive services.

Within the five-year strategy is a sub-list of strategies that are intended to address housing as a statewide concern:

- Development of New Housing (assisting local governments in preparing and implementing housing elements of their general plan, expedited permit processing for affordable housing, funding resources, and fostering partnerships between housing providers).
- Preservation of Existing Housing and Neighborhoods (rehabilitation of existing homes, code enforcement, preserving government-assisted housing projects, and mobile home ownership).
- Reduction of Housing Costs (development on surplus and under-utilized land, self-help construction and rehabilitation programs, tax-exempt bonds for development and rehabilitation, financing and modular homes, eliminating duplicative environmental review procedures, and revising regulations that add to the cost of housing development).
- Much higher levels of housing construction are needed to adequately house the State's population.
- High housing cost burdens are increasingly an issue for both owners and renters. The combination of upward price pressure in the housing markets and relatively tight urban housing markets has led to increasing cost burdens, particularly for low-income renter residents.
- In some portions of the State, the level of overcrowding has dramatically increased.
- A substantial portion of affordable rental housing developments statewide are at risk of conversion to market rate use.
- Significant numbers of temporary agricultural workers migrate throughout the State, facing housing challenges that impact their welfare.
- Homeless individuals and households face significant difficulties in obtaining shelter and reintegrating themselves into the broader society.

Trends

The following is a summary of housing trends in Portola:

- Over the last Housing Element period, the Portola Housing Program was not effective in meeting its RHNA goals because there was no development in Portola. Affordable housing types and economic segments have been accommodated through the Housing Program. However, because of lack of staffing, public funds, and developer interest not all of the programs were able to be realized.
- The City of Portola is geographically isolated from other major population centers.
- The City has continued to accommodate additional households, providing maximum housing assistance within its resources for very low, low, and moderate income families. With a viable General Plan and consistent zoning, the City has provided for housing growth far beyond this housing element period.
- Four key household trends impacting Portola's housing are:
 - ~ A need to continue the housing rehabilitation program; 45.1 percent of the housing units are in need of moderate or substantial repair.

- ~ A continuing demand for subsidized rental units
- ~ A demand for multi-family units
- ~ High unemployment
- According to the 2018 survey, 82.5 percent of Portola’s housing stock need some level of repair, of which most, 45.1 percent, need minor repairs. Approximately 5.4 percent, are considered to be dilapidated.
- There are no complexes considered to be at-risk of converting to market rate over this Housing Element period or the following five years.

5.3 Policy Goals

The goals, objectives, and programs of the 2014-2019 City of Portola Housing Element focused on maintaining housing affordability, rehabilitating housing, and providing an adequate supply of sites for housing development. The current update continues to address these issues. The objectives in this update will be quantified to meet the RHNA for the City, as prescribed by Plumas County.

The City of Portola has eight broad housing priorities:

1. To maintain and improve the quality of the existing housing stock and surrounding neighborhoods.
2. To provide for a choice of housing locations and types for all residents.
3. To encourage the construction of special needs housing including but not limited to domestic violence issues, senior housing, disabled housing, migrant housing and homeless shelters.
4. To promote access to safe and decent housing for all economic groups.
5. To increase the availability of affordable housing for all households in Portola through public and private channels.
6. To manage housing and community development in a manner that will promote the long-term integrity and value of each new housing unit and its environment.
7. To promote energy and water conservation activities in all residential neighborhoods.
8. Ensure that all housing programs are available without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, marital status, age, household composition, income, size, or any other arbitrary factor.

5.4 Quantified Objectives

Table 43: 2024 Quantified Objectives

| Income Group | New Construction | Rehabilitation | Conservation and Preservation |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Extremely Low | 0 | | 0 |
| Very Low | 0 | | 0 |
| Low | 0 | | 0 |
| Moderate | 0 | | 0 |
| Above Moderate | 2 | | 0 |
| TOTAL | 2 | 0 | 0 |

Source: City of Portola



CHAPTER SIX: HOUSING PROGRAM

GOAL 1: HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES AND ACCESSIBILITY

It is the Goal of the City of Portola to increase the availability of permanent housing for all community residents.

OBJECTIVE 1-1: SEEK ASSISTANCE UNDER FEDERAL, STATE, AND OTHER PROGRAMS FOR ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE CITY THAT ADDRESS AFFORDABLE HOUSING NEEDS.

- **Policy 1-1-1: Apply to HUD and State HCD for grant funds that may be used for housing-related programs.**

Program 1: As resources allow, assist developers with the identification and application for funds designated to assist the development of housing for lower-income households. For example, in partnership with an interested non-profit developer, apply to the AHSC program for the development of low-income housing.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Quantified Objective: Assist with one funding application during the planning period.

Timeline: Ongoing, As requested by interested parties

- **Policy 1-1-2: Provide technical assistance to developers, nonprofit organizations, or other qualified private sector interests in the application and development of projects for federal and state financing.**

Program 1: Coordinate with County-wide organizations to annually update the Project Information Pamphlet outlining City participation and incentives, housing needs from the Housing Element (or other market source), a definition of the state and federal funding for which the City is willing to apply, and other pertinent information. Distribute the Pamphlet to local non-profit and for-profit development groups, and regional agencies. Information is distributed through direct mailing and is on the City's website.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Quantified Objective: Maintain updated Pamphlet and distribute as requested by interested parties.

Timing: Ongoing distribution of the Project Information Pamphlet

- **Policy 1-1-3: Consider incentives such as density bonus and/or an additional incentive to projects providing affordable units.**

Program 1: Continue to implement the City's density bonus ordinance that offers increased discretionary density. Also, include additional incentives such as fast-tracking, waiver of permits, fee deferrals, or fee reductions, to affordable housing developments that provide affordable units and to provide relaxed development standards or setback requirements for mixed-use developments (commercial or office uses must be on same site as housing) providing an affordable housing component.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Quantified Objective: Offer incentives to one housing development during the planning period.

Timing: Ongoing implementation of density bonus requirements as needed.



OBJECTIVE 1-2: PROVIDE HOME OWNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES WHENEVER POSSIBLE.

- **Policy 1-2-1: Investigate programs that would assist first time homebuyers in purchasing a home.**

Program 1: Seek grant funding to develop a First Time Homebuyers Program, such as may be provided by the Home Investment Partnerships Program, the Community Development Block Grant Program, and the federal American Dreams program, to provide down payment assistance to families in order to purchase a single-family home. NEXT STEPS: The city will continue to review funding sources on an ongoing basis to identify and apply, as appropriate, for funds to create a First Time Homebuyers Program. If the City is successful in obtaining funds for the program, it will create and distribute brochures and other information and post it on the City's website within six months of receiving the funds.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Quantified Objective: Submit at least one funding application during the planning period, if an appropriate funding source is available. If a First Time Homebuyers Program is created, assist 3 homeowners a year.

Timing: Continuously review funding opportunities.

OBJECTIVE 1-3: ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING AND PROGRAMS TO ASSIST SPECIAL NEEDS PERSONS.

- **Policy 1-3-1: Encourage the provision of housing to single individuals, working poor, homeless, disabled, senior citizens, and others in need of basic, safe housing to prevent or reduce the incidence of homelessness in areas near service providers, public transportation, and service jobs.**

See Policy 2-1-2 Program 1

- **Policy 1-3-3: Ensure that the City building codes, and development ordinances comply with the provisions of SB 520 (Chapter 671 of the Government Code).**

Program 1: Continue to implement the California Building Code, Chapter 11, Housing Accessibility requirements, or as updated by the State, regarding the formal reasonable accommodation process for persons with disabilities, including physically impaired, and mentally and developmentally disabled. Information regarding reasonable accommodation is available on the City's website and at the front counter.

Responsibility: Building Department

Timing: Ongoing

Program 2: Regularly monitor the City's ordinances, codes, policies, and procedures to ensure that they comply with the "reasonable accommodation" for disabled provisions. NEXT STEPS: As a result of monitoring, propose appropriate changes to continue to provide reasonable accommodations to person with disabilities in June.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office and Building Department

Timing: Ongoing (monitoring) and Annually in June (propose appropriate changes)

GOAL 2: REMOVE CONSTRAINTS

The goal of the Housing Element is to remove constraints that hinder the construction of affordable housing.



OBJECTIVE 2-1: PROVIDE THE CITIZENS IN THE CITY OF PORTOLA WITH REASONABLY PRICED HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE FINANCIAL CAPACITY OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY.

- **Policy 2-1-1: To preserve affordability, allow and encourage developers to "piggyback" or file concurrent applications (e.g., rezones, tentative tract maps, conditional use permits, variance requests, etc.) if multiple approvals are required, and if consistent with applicable processing requirements, where feasible after initial review.**

See Policy 2-1-2, Program 1

- **Policy 2-1-2: Consider the impact of all regulations, fee changes, policies, and development projects on housing affordability.**

Program 1: To preserve affordability, provide incentives (e.g.- density bonus units, fee underwriting, fee deferral, fast-tracking, etc.) to developers of residential projects who agree to provide the specified percentage of units mandated by State law at a cost affordable to extremely low, very-low and/or low-income households. NEXT STEPS: Investigate additional measures annually, and propose additional measures for adoption to the City Council as needed.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Quantified Objectives: Provide incentives (or offer incentives) to one developer in the planning period. Investigate additional incentives and reporting procedures annually. Proposed additional measures for City Council adoption as needed.

Timing: Ongoing, as affordable housing developments are proposed.

Program 2: Monitor affordable housing policies, specifically as it relates to a minimum percentage of each housing development to be affordable to low or moderate-income households, to ensure that the policies are not a constraint to development. As further described in Goal 3, Policy 3-3-1, Program 1, consider establishing an option of payment of an in-lieu fee to be used to rehabilitate or acquire low-income housing. NEXT STEPS: Monitor the policies annually and when a development application for single family or multi-family housing is received.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office.

Timing: Monitor the policies annually and when a development application for single family or multi-family housing is received.

Program 2: Annually review the Housing Element for consistency with the general plan as part of its general plan annual report.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Timing: Annually

- **Policy 2-1-3: Complete the Housing Element Annual Progress Report and review with the General Plan annual report.**



Program 1: Complete the Housing Element Annual Progress Report as required through HCD and review with the General Plan annual report. NEXT STEPS: Review annually.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office and Planning Commission

Quantified Objective: Prepare the Housing Element Annual Progress Report by April for the previous year and review with the General Plan annual report.

Timing: Annually in April

OBJECTIVE 2-2: PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPERS, NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS, OR OTHER QUALIFIED PRIVATE SECTOR INTERESTS IN THE APPLICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECTS FOR FEDERAL AND STATE HOUSING PROGRAMS/GRANTS.

- **Policy 2-2-1: To ensure that the development community (both non-profit and for profit) is aware of the housing programs and technical assistance available from the City.**

Program 1: Publish the City's Housing Element and updates, Annual Action Plan and respective notices. Provide copies at the City Hall Public Counter and post on the City web site.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Timing: Ongoing

GOAL 3: PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF SITES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AFFORDABLE HOUSING

It is the goal of the City of Portola to provide adequate, suitable sites for residential use and development or maintenance of a range of housing that varies sufficiently in terms of cost, design, size, location, and tenure to meet the housing needs of all economic segments of the community at a level which can be supported by the infrastructure.

OBJECTIVE 3-1: PROVIDE INFORMATION TO FOR-PROFIT AND NON-PROFIT DEVELOPERS AND OTHER HOUSING PROVIDERS ON AVAILABLE VACANT LAND.

- **Policy 3-1-1: Monitor and update the inventory of vacant land.**

Program 1: Update the inventory of vacant land on a quarterly basis or as projects are constructed.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Quantified Objective: Review the inventory quarterly and update as necessary.

Timing: Quarterly

OBJECTIVE 3-2: CONTINUE TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENTS.

- **Policy 3-2-1: Encourage developers to employ innovative or alternative construction methods to reduce housing costs and increase housing supply.**

Program 1: Require all Specific Plans and Development Agreements to establish land use policies, implementation programs, and funding responsibilities in proportion to the size of the project, to achieve the City's Housing Element Goals and Objectives.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Timing: With Specific Plan proposals

- **Policy 3-2-2: To encourage the development of housing that has, to the extent possible, a support structure of shopping, services, and jobs within easy access.**

Program 1: Continue to encourage development of well-planned and designed projects that support the development of compatible residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, or public uses within a single project or neighborhood by providing incentives such as allowing higher building densities, reduced parking requirements, reduced set-back and yard requirements, allow for a higher building height, and greater floor area ratios. These incentives are available to all housing development that meet requirements in the Portola Municipal Code.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Timing: Ongoing

OBJECTIVE 3-3: ENCOURAGE BALANCED GROWTH

- **Policy 3-3-1: Achieve a balanced residential community through integration of low- and moderate-income housing throughout the City, and the adequate dispersal of such housing to avoid over concentration in any particular neighborhood.**

Program 1: Review affordable housing policies, which require: (1) a minimum percentage of each housing development to be affordable to low or moderate-income households; or (2) the payment of an in-lieu fee to be used to rehabilitate or acquire low-income housing. This is also included under Goal 2, Remove Constraints, Policy 2-1-2, Program 2. NEXT STEPS: Monitor policies annually and when a development application for single family or multi-family housing is received.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Timing: Monitor the policies annually and when a development application for single family or multi-family housing is received.

OBJECTIVE 3-4: PROVIDE A SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF ZONED LAND TO ACCOMMODATE DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL HOUSING TYPES AND INCOME LEVELS.

- **Policy 3-4-1: Monitor the amount of land zoned for all types of housing and initiate zone changes if necessary.**

Program 1: Monitor the amount of land zoned for both single family and multi-family development and initiate zone changes to accommodate affordable housing.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Timing: Quarterly



- **Policy 3-4-2: Preserve and protect residentially zoned sites needed to accommodate residential development consistent with the City of Portola RHNA.**

Program 1: Implement 1) the provisions of AB 2292 (Dutra)-Section 65863 of the California State Government Code and prevent the down-zoning of a residential property used to meet the RHNA without a concomitant up-zoning of a comparable property and 2) the provisions of SB 166 that require a jurisdiction to accommodate, at all times throughout the planning period, its remaining unmet share of the regional housing need by income category.

Responsibility: City Manager’s Office

Timing: Monitor ongoing implementation of the requirements.

GOAL 4: PRESERVE, REHABILITATE, AND ENHANCE EXISTING HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOODS

It is the goal of the City of Portola to initiate all reasonable efforts to preserve the availability of existing housing opportunities and to conserve as well as enhance the quality of existing dwelling units and residential neighborhoods.

OBJECTIVE 4-1: PRESERVE EXISTING NEIGHBORHOODS.

- **Policy 4-1-1: Establish code enforcement as a high priority and provide adequate funding and staffing to support code enforcement programs.**

Program 1: Review the possibility of implementing a rental housing inspection program. Under the program, a code enforcement officer or building inspector would be designated to systematically/annually inspect all rental housing and complexes and to issue reports on conditions in violation of current Health and Safety Codes. Where necessary work is extensive, implement an established rehabilitation program to correct the deficiencies. NEXT STEPS: Determine if the program is feasible by December 2026, then develop program materials including a Municipal Code update and present the program to the City Council for adoption by December 2027.

Responsibility: City Manager’s Office and Building Department

Timing: Work on program feasibility by December 2026.

- **Policy 4-1-3: Promote energy conservation activities in all residential neighborhoods.**

Program 1: Contact local energy providers to obtain information on loans, grants, or other incentives that might be available for voluntary energy reduction; and to provide other relevant information on energy efficiency. NEXT STEPS: Supply energy conservation awareness information in public meeting places and on the City’s website ongoing.

Responsibility: City Manager’s Office

Quantified Objective: Ensure that all relevant materials are obtained and available for distribution. Ensure they are available in public meeting places and on the City’s website.

Timing: supply information ongoing

OBJECTIVE 4-2: MAINTAIN, PRESERVE AND REHABILITATE THE EXISTING HOUSING STOCK IN THE CITY OF PORTOLA.



- **Policy 4-2-1: Provide technical and financial assistance to eligible homeowners and residential property owners to rehabilitate existing dwelling units through grants or low interest loans. To the extent possible, housing rehabilitation funds should be used first to correct health and safety code violations.**

Program 1: Continue to make available and market the City’s rehabilitation revolving loan program in conjunction with PCCDC. NEXT STEPS: Apply for CDBG single-family housing rehabilitation funds. Rehabilitate 5 units during the five-year lifespan of the Housing Element.

Responsibility: City Manager’s Office

Timing: Annually funding applications with funding cycle, ongoing marketing of programs.

- **Policy 4-2-2: Provide technical and financial assistance as available to all eligible multi-family complex owners to rehabilitate existing dwelling units through low interest or deferred loans.**

Program 1: Promote program(s) to acquire and rehabilitate dilapidated and older single-family homes and apartment complexes, and maintain these units as affordable on a long-term basis. Ongoing review of funding sources with a goal of at least one funding application every 2 years for viable programs. Grant activity will be based on units being affordable to low- and moderate-income households.

Responsibility: City Manager’s Office with the assistance of the PCCDC

Quantified Objective: Apply for at least one funding application every 2 years.

Timing: Review annually.

- **Policy 4-2-3: Monitor the Status of At-Risk Units and Inform Agencies Able to Pursue Purchase**

Program 1: Notify the agency or agencies established in the following program when at-risk units are identified within the City limits. Post the City’s inventory of at-risk units on the City’s website and provide a link from the City’s website to the California Housing Partnership’s list of Affordable Housing at Risk of Conversion (prepared by the California Coalition for Rural Housing) website. The goal of this program is to provide a reliable, easily-accessible source of information to organizations interested in the purchase and maintenance of at-risk housing for extremely low-to moderate income households.

Responsibility: City Manager’s Office with the assistance of the PCCDC

Quantified Objective: Monitor 25 units of affordable housing that may be at-risk of conversion.

Timing: Annually.

- **Policy 4-2-4: Provide Educational Materials for Tenants of At-Risk Housing Developments**

Program 1: The City will acquire existing information published by HDC summarizing the timelines and requirements associated with converting subsidized housing to market rates. The City will gather and make available to its residents information identifying local agencies that provide tenant relocation assistance and rental subsidies. This information will be provided on the City’s webpage and at the front counter.

Responsibility: City Manager’s Office

Quantified Objective: Ensure the information is posted and available.

Timing: Annual review of material and website/front counter information.



GOAL 5: PROVIDE HOUSING FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION

It is the goal of the City of Portola to ensure that all existing and future housing opportunities are open and available to all members of the community without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin or ancestry, marital status, age, household composition or size, or any other arbitrary factors.

OBJECTIVE 5-1: ELIMINATE HOUSING DISCRIMINATION.

- **Policy 5-1-1: Support the letter and spirit of equal housing opportunity laws.**

Program 1: Require that all recipients of locally administered housing assistance funds acknowledge their understanding of fair housing law and affirm their commitment to the law.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office and City Attorney

Timing: Ongoing

Program 2: Annually update fair housing materials, including all pertinent resource, posters and information available through the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to educate on a variety of fair housing issues. Develop information flyers and brochures that highlight (1) disability provisions of both federal and state fair housing laws and (2) familial status discrimination. Fair housing materials, pamphlets and flyers will be distributed at outreach events including school fairs, health fairs, and City-sponsored events. Collaborate with service agencies to distribute educational materials. Maintain updated information on the City's website.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Timing: Update annually in December; Ongoing distribution of updated material at the front counter and at various community outreach events throughout the year.

Program 3: Continue to refer all housing discrimination referrals to the City Manager or designee who will provide information, assist in completing a complaint form, or refer the complainant to the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing as appropriate.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Quantified Objective: Assist any residents who request assistance

Timing: Ongoing

GOAL 6: ENCOURAGE AND ENHANCE COORDINATION

It is the goal of the City of Portola to coordinate local housing efforts with appropriate federal, state, regional, and local governments and/or agencies and to cooperate in the implementation of intergovernmental housing programs to ensure maximum effectiveness in solving local and regional housing problems.

OBJECTIVE 6-1: ASSIST THE PLUMAS COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION TO MEET THE GROWING DEMAND FOR PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS AND RENTAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE VOUCHER PROGRAMS.

- **Policy 6-1-1: Continue to support the efforts of the Plumas County Community Development Commission in its administration of certificates and vouchers.**



Program 1: Maintain membership in the Housing Authority to qualify City residents for Section 8- existing housing assistance administered by the PCCDC. Provide information on the availability of County programs to qualified residents. Maintain information on the City's website.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office and City Council

Timing: Ongoing, annually

OBJECTIVE 6-2: MAXIMIZE COORDINATION AND COOPERATION AMONG HOUSING PROVIDERS AND PROGRAM MANAGERS.

- **Policy 6-2-1: Continue to support non-profit organizations in the development of affordable housing**

Program 1: Assist federal, state, non-profit housing organizations, and/or other entities to provide new single-family and multi-family residential units for very low-income residents, by providing research and staff support for grant and development opportunities, as needed.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Quantified Objective: Assist one affordable housing organization during the planning period.

Timing: Ongoing, as needed

DRAFT



APPENDIX A

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Analysis, 7th Cycle Housing Element

DRAFT





Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Analysis, 7th Cycle Housing Element

CITY OF PORTOLA

June 2024





Assessment of Fair Housing: Plumas County

INTRODUCTION

Assembly Bill (AB) 686 requires that all housing elements due on or after January 1, 2021, contain an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) consistent with the core elements of the analysis required by the federal Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Final Rule of July 16, 2015. Under California law, AFFH means “taking meaningful actions, in addition to combating discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics” (CA Govt Code § 8899.50). California Government Code Section 65583 (10)(A)(ii) requires local jurisdictions to analyze racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity, and disproportionate housing needs, including displacement risk.

This section is organized by fair housing topics. For each topic, the regional and local assessments are addressed. Through discussions with housing service providers, fair housing advocates, and this assessment of fair housing issues, The City of Portola identified factors that contribute to fair housing issues. These contributing factors are in **Table 14, Factors Contributing to Fair Housing Issues**, later in this document, with associated actions to meaningfully affirmatively further fair housing related to these factors.

This section also includes an analysis of the Housing Element’s sites inventory as compared with fair housing factors. The location of housing in relation to resources and opportunities is integral to addressing disparities in housing needs and opportunity and to fostering inclusive communities where all residents have access to opportunity. This is particularly important for lower-income households. AB 686 added a new requirement for housing elements to analyze the distribution of projected units by income category and access to high resource areas and other fair housing indicators compared to townwide patterns to understand how the projected locations of units will affirmatively further fair housing.


SEGREGATION AND INTEGRATION

This section analyzes integration and segregation, including patterns and trends, related to people with protected characteristics with an emphasis on race, disability, familial status and income.

Race

Understanding the racial makeup of a city and region is important for designing and implementing effective housing policies and programs. This understanding also helps in identifying the specific needs and challenges faced by different racial and ethnic communities. These patterns are shaped by both market factors and government actions, such as exclusionary zoning, discriminatory lending practices, and displacement that has occurred over time and continues to impact communities of color





today. Ultimately, a comprehensive understanding of race and ethnicity in relation to housing can help create more equitable and inclusive communities.

Table 1 shows the population by race and ethnicity in Plumas County based on the 2017-2021 ACS and compared to Lassen, Sierra, and Modoc Counties as well as the State. As shown in Table 1, the predominant race or ethnic group was the White, Not Hispanic or Latino population in the majority of unincorporated and incorporated areas in all four counties. In particular, more than 80 percent of the Plumas County population is White, not Hispanic, although this ratio has slightly decreased between 2010 and 2021. Regionally, this is also the case in Sierra and Modoc Counties. It is notable that there has been a marginal rise in the Hispanic/Latino population in Plumas County while the percentage of population that identified as other racial or ethnic groups including Black/African American, Native American, Asian, and others slightly decreased. In contrast, the Hispanic or Latino community in Lassen County makes up a higher percentage of the population than in Plumas, Sierra, or Modoc Counties, particularly in Susanville (Figure 1).

Compared to Plumas County, the City of Portola is also predominantly White, not Hispanic or Latino, but has a higher percentage of community members that identify as Hispanic or Latino (19.6 percent compared to 8.4 percent of the unincorporated areas of the county). This percentage has also increased by 3.3 percentage points since 2010, and the percentage of the population that is White, not Hispanic or Latino, has decreased. This pattern is also found in the demographic population of the State.

Locally, there are no areas of the city that are considered to be concentrated minority communities, nor are there areas known to have particularly low concentrations of minority residents.



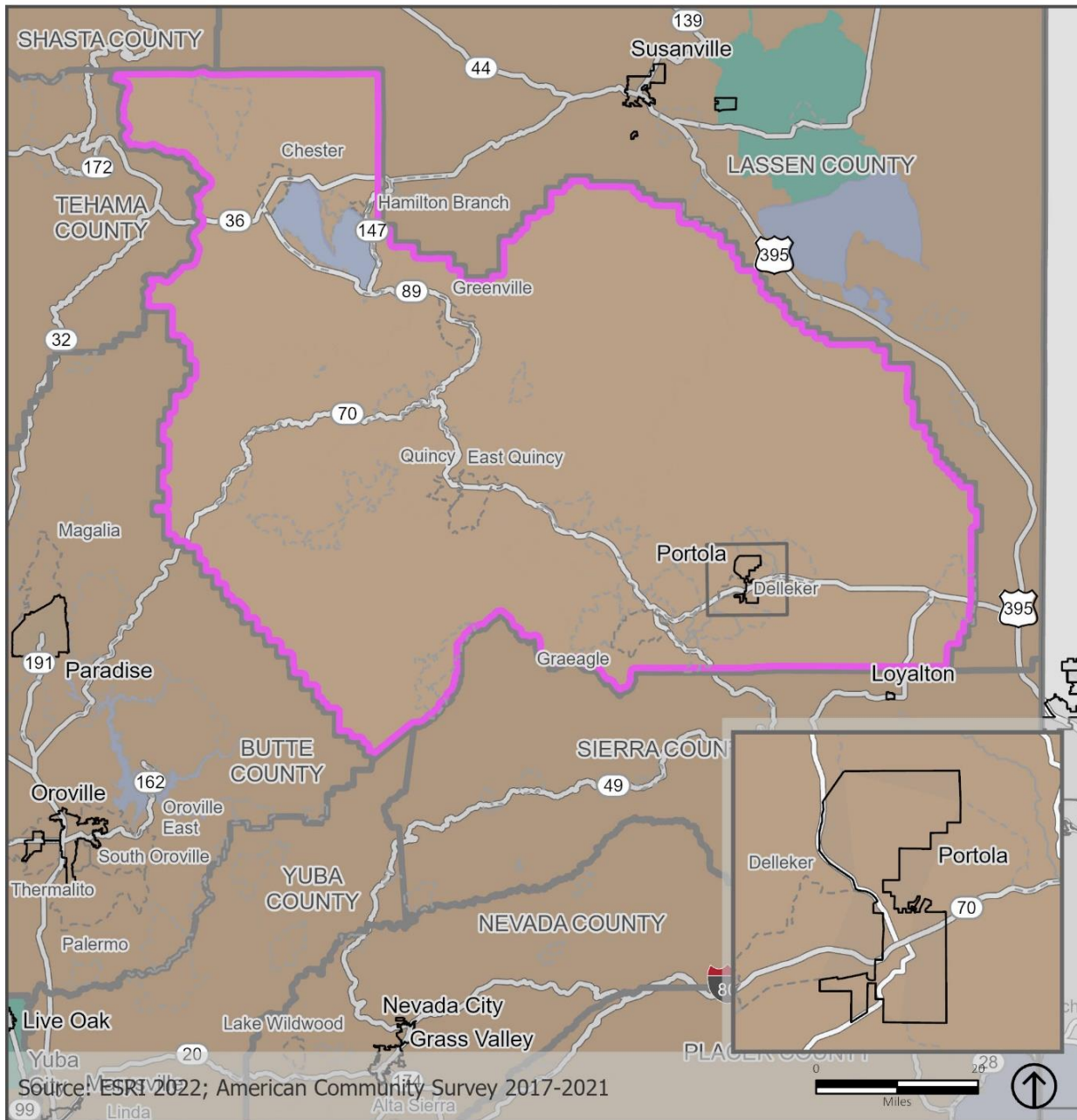


TABLE 1: POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

| Race/ Ethnicity | Portola | | Plumas County (Unin- corporated) | | Plumas County | | Loyalton | | Sierra County | | Susanville | | Lassen County | | Alturas | | Modoc County | | State | |
|---|---------|-------|---|-------|------------------|-------|----------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|-------|------------------|-------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2020 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 |
| White, Not Hispanic or Latino | 78.5% | 74.9% | 85.8% | 83.5% | 85.1% | 82.6% | 80.9% | 92.5% | 88.1% | 87.4% | 55.4% | 50.4% | 66.7% | 64.2% | 80.9% | 68.9% | 79.0% | 76.6% | 41.5% | 36.0% |
| Hispanic/ Latino | 16.3% | 19.6% | 7.1% | 8.4% | 8.0% | 9.6% | 14.0% | 6.4% | 8.3% | 11.2% | 23.7% | 28.3% | 17.5% | 19.7% | 12.3% | 21.9% | 13.9% | 15.2% | 37.0% | 39.8% |
| Black or African American, Not Hispanic or Latino | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 1.7% | 0.9% | 1.5% | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 12.4% | 13.6% | 8.0% | 8.3% | 0.5% | 4.2% | 0.8% | 2.0% | 5.9% | 5.5% |
| Native American, Not Hispanic or Latino | 2.0% | 0.5% | 2.3% | 1.3% | 2.3% | 1.2% | 2.6% | 0.6% | 1.3% | 0.9% | 2.8% | 1.9% | 2.9% | 2.3% | 2.1% | 1.7% | 3.0% | 3.4% | 0.4% | 0.3% |
| Asian, Not Hispanic or Latino | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 1.8% | 1.0% | 1.5% | 1.4% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 12.9% | 14.8% |
| Other, Not Hispanic or Latino | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 2.6% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.2% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Two or More Races | 2.0% | 4.5% | 3.0% | 4.3% | 2.9% | 4.3% | 2.2% | 0.4% | 1.7% | 0.4% | 2.1% | 2.5% | 2.4% | 2.8% | 2.5% | 3.3% | 2.3% | 2.0% | 2.3% | 3.6% |

Source: 2006-2010 ACS Data, 2017-2021 ACD Data, P9





County Boundary



City Boundary



Census Designated Place Boundary



Predominant Population

- White alone, not Hispanic or Latino
- Hispanic or Latino
- Black or African American alone, not Hispanic or Latino
- Asian alone, not Hispanic or Latino

- American Indian and Alaska Native alone, not Hispanic or Latino
- Two or more races, not Hispanic or Latino
- Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone, not Hispanic or Latino
- Some other race alone, not Hispanic or Latino





Disability

Persons with disabilities typically have special housing needs due to physical or developmental capabilities, fixed or limited incomes, and higher health costs associated with disabilities. Seniors typically experience disabilities at higher rates than the general population.

As shown in Table 2, in Plumas County more than half of residents with disabilities report experiencing ambulatory difficulties (55.3 percent); this is the most commonly reported type of disability. The second most commonly reported disability in the county is cognitive difficulties, with 35.7 percent of residents with disabilities reporting this type of disability. Independent living difficulties were the third most common in the county, with 28.8 percent of residents with a disability reporting this type of disability. These patterns are mirrored in the statewide total of individuals with disabilities. Just under half of persons in the state having one or more types of disabilities (48.4 percent) experience ambulatory difficulties, and difficulties related to cognitive ability and independent living are followed closely at 39.6 percent and 39.3 percent, respectively. Northern areas of the unincorporated county, including the communities of Chester and Greenville, tend to have higher rates of residents with disabilities compared to the southern areas around Portola and Quincy (Figure 2).

In Portola, the most commonly reported disability is cognitive difficulty; as of 2021, just over half of residents with a disability report having this type of disability (57.4 percent). This has become a more common disability type since 2012, when only 33.0 percent of residents of Portola reported cognitive difficulties. Independent living difficulties were the second most common, with 41.2 percent of residents with disabilities reporting this type of disability. Ambulatory difficulties were slightly less common, with 39.2 percent of residents with disabilities reporting this disability type.

Regionally, ambulatory difficulties are the most commonly reported types of disability in Lassen and Sierra Counties as well, suggesting that Plumas County does not have a disproportionate concentration of residents with this disability type. Rates of this disability type are also similar between Plumas, Lassen, and Sierra Counties, with over half of residents with disabilities in each county reporting this disability type.

Locally, there are no areas or neighborhoods in the city with known concentrations of persons with disabilities, nor are there any concentrations of group homes or residential care facilities. There have been no requests for reasonable accommodation during the last planning period, and one recent permit issued for the construction of a ramp or other accessibility modification.



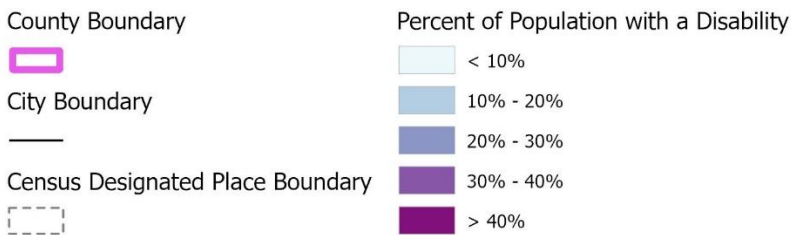
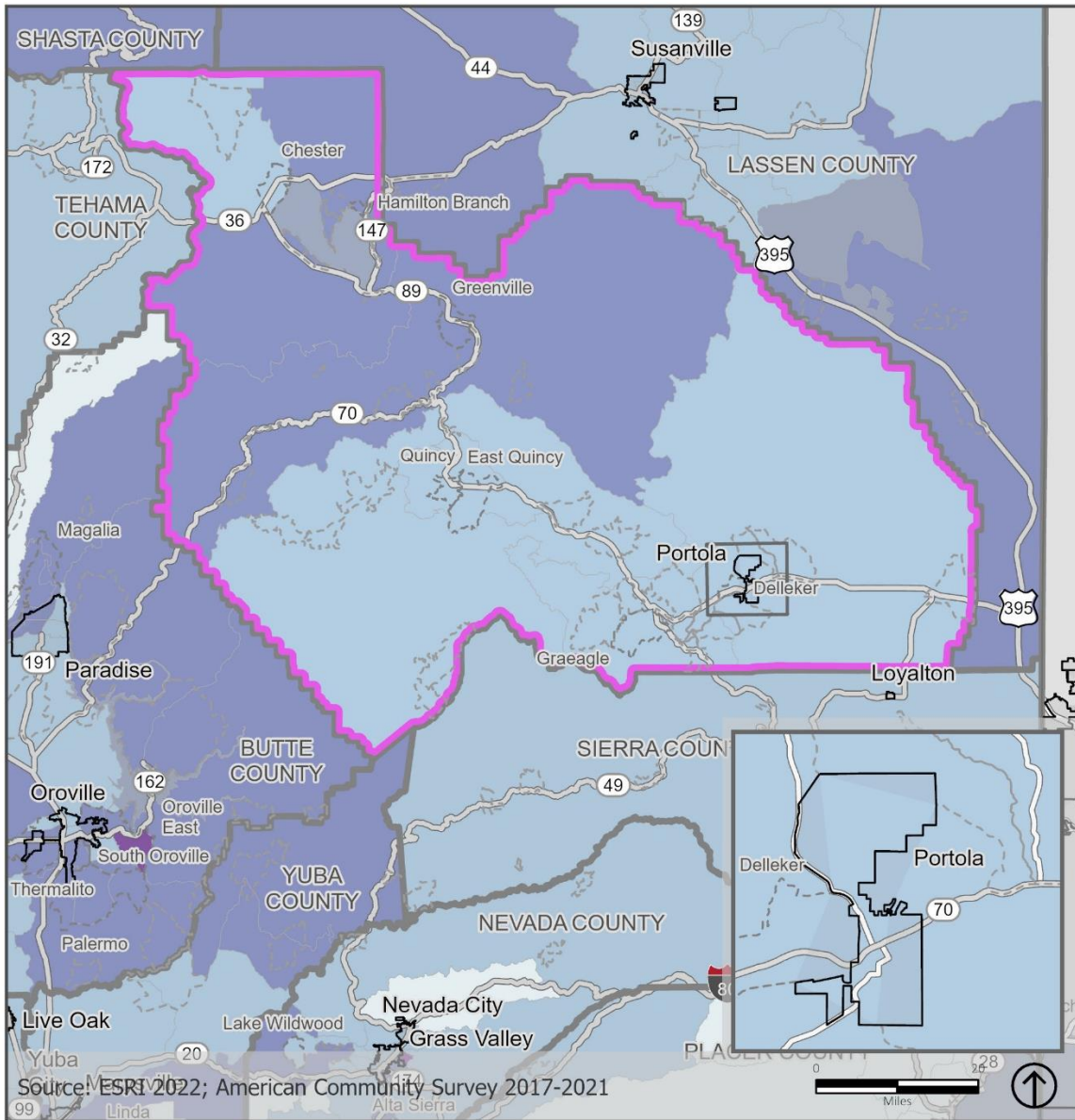
TABLE 2: POPULATION BY DISABILITY TYPE

| Disability | Portola | | Plumas County (Unincorporated) | | Plumas County | | Susanville | | Lassen County | | Loyalton | | Sierra County | | Alturas | | Modoc County | | State | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------|-------|---------------|-------|---------|-------|--------------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2012 | 2021 | 2012 | 2021 | 2012 | 2021 | 2012 | 2021 | 2012 | 2021 | 2012 | 2021 | 2012 | 2021 | 2012 | 2021 | 2012 | 2021 | 2012 | 2021 |
| Total with a Disability | 548 | 408 | 2,997 | 2,810 | 3,545 | 3,218 | 1,665 | 1,160 | 3,872 | 3,939 | 144 | 91 | 454 | 411 | 503 | 485 | 1,916 | 1,520 | 3,693,528 | 4,324,355 |
| Hearing Difficulty | 23.5% | 15.2% | 40.5% | 28.0% | 37.9% | 26.4% | 25.8% | 28.1% | 27.8% | 30.4% | 34.7% | 7.7% | 24.7% | 20.4% | 40.0% | 33.7% | 35.3% | 28.9% | 27.9% | 26.4% |
| Vision Difficulty | 19.0% | 27.0% | 12.1% | 8.4% | 13.2% | 10.7% | 16.0% | 24.0% | 17.2% | 16.5% | 23.6% | 1.1% | 10.8% | 5.1% | 19.5% | 18.0% | 18.4% | 14.9% | 18.7% | 19.5% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 33.0% | 57.4% | 34.8% | 32.6% | 34.5% | 35.7% | 41.6% | 32.3% | 35.2% | 30.9% | 32.6% | 35.2% | 39.2% | 38.2% | 40.8% | 34.3% | 36.0% | 30.7% | 38.2% | 39.6% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 57.3% | 39.2% | 52.7% | 57.6% | 53.4% | 55.3% | 47.3% | 54.5% | 54.4% | 58.0% | 61.1% | 81.3% | 64.3% | 65.9% | 42.5% | 54.0% | 51.0% | 66.0% | 53.1% | 48.4% |
| Self-care Difficulty | 19.5% | 14.7% | 16.3% | 21.7% | 16.8% | 20.8% | 14.5% | 34.3% | 14.6% | 29.3% | 22.2% | 20.9% | 18.7% | 30.7% | 22.1% | 26.2% | 25.1% | 16.1% | 23.4% | 22.5% |
| Independent Living | 35.2% | 41.2% | 29.5% | 27.0% | 30.4% | 28.8% | 29.4% | 49.7% | 28.5% | 46.1% | 32.6% | 58.2% | 44.1% | 65.5% | 32.6% | 29.7% | 30.5% | 54.2% | 39.4% | 39.3% |

Source: ACS 2008-2012, 2017-2021, S1810



FIGURE 2: RATES OF DISABILITY, PLUMAS COUNTY





Familial Status

Patterns of familial status present a potential indicator of fair housing issues related to availability of appropriately sized or priced housing when certain family types are concentrated. Concentrations of family types may also occur as a result of discrimination by housing providers, such as against families with children or unmarried partners. Furthermore, single-parent, female headed households are considered to have a greater risk of experiencing poverty than single-parent, male-headed households due to factors including the gender wage gap and difficulty in securing higher-wage jobs.

Table 3, Population by Familial Status, shows that Plumas County has a higher proportion of family households than nonfamily households. Regionally, this is also true of Lassen, Sierra, and Modoc Counties. Countywide, the percentage of family households has increased in 2021 compared to 2010, though the percentage decreased within the City of Portola. Regionally, higher rates of family households in unincorporated areas compared to cities are also seen in Lassen and Modoc Counties. Statewide, a higher percentage of households are also family households. The distribution of household types has remained steady between the years of 2010 and 2021.

The percentage of family households that are female-headed, single-parent households has remained relatively steady in Plumas County between 2010 and 2021. The share of family households of this type within the City of Portola has increased significantly during this time period (12.2 percent in 2010 to 24.7 percent in 2021), but the extreme nature of this increase is due in part to a decrease in the overall number of family households in the city during this time. The total number of families of this type in Portola increased from 103 families to 138 between 2010 and 2021. In unincorporated areas, there has been a 29.3 percent decrease in the number of families of this type between 2010 and 2021 compared to the 34.0 percent increase in the City of Portola, suggesting an increased preference for residing in incorporated areas, potentially to be in closer proximity to services.

As shown in Figure 3, other, smaller concentrations of children in female-headed households with no spouse present are located in the Quincy and Chester areas. Regionally, Plumas County has a similar percentage of families that are female-headed, single-parent households compared to Lassen County, where there has also been a decrease in this family type over time. However, the City of Susanville in Lassen County has not seen the same increase in this family type that Portola has experienced.

The area near the commercial core of the city (Commercial Street and Sierra Avenue) typically has smaller homes than other areas of Portola. These homes were originally built by Western Pacific Railroad in the early 20th century.

When comparing different areas of the city, there are no differences in where child care facilities are located. There is one Head Start program, “Portola Center”, located at C. Roy Carmichael Elementary operated by Sierra Cascade Family Opportunities (SCFO).



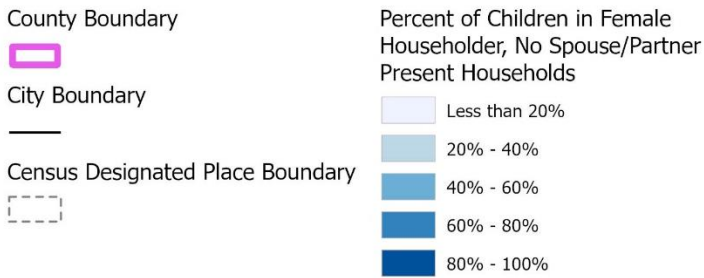
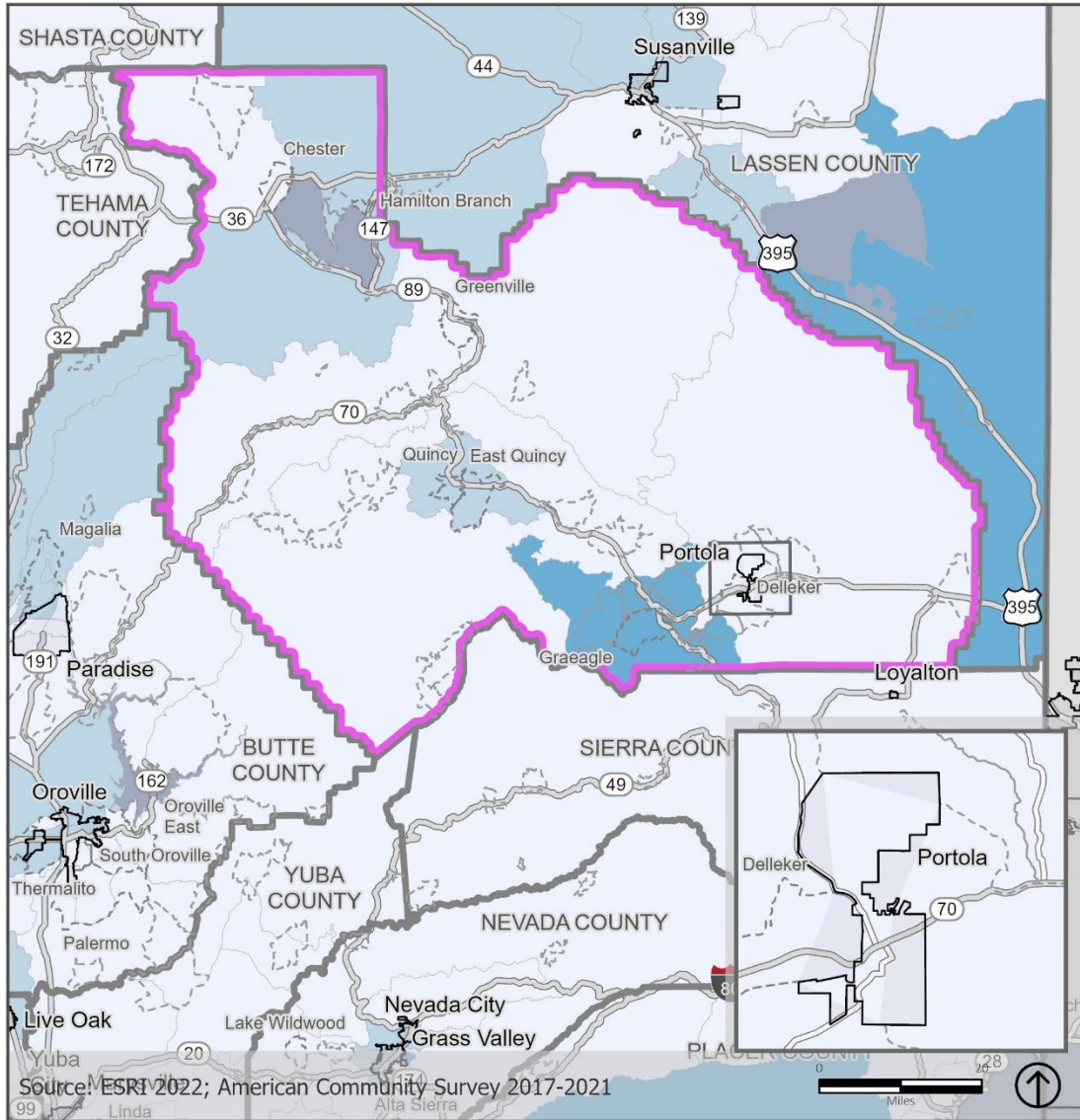
TABLE 3: POPULATION BY FAMILIAL STATUS

| Familial Status | Portola | | Plumas County (Unincorporated) | | Plumas County | | Susanville | | Lassen County | | Loyalton | | Sierra County | | Alturas | | Modoc County | | State | |
|---|---------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------|-------|---------------|-------|---------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 |
| Family Households | 66.3% | 57.0% | 60.4% | 64.0% | 61.2% | 63.1% | 61.9% | 60.6% | 66.7% | 69.3% | 59.8% | 64.8% | 60.5% | 63.2% | 64.0% | 58.5% | 64.9% | 64.9% | 68.6% | 68.6% |
| Non-family Households | 33.7% | 43.0% | 39.6% | 36.0% | 38.8% | 36.9% | 38.1% | 39.4% | 33.3% | 30.7% | 40.2% | 35.2% | 39.5% | 36.8% | 36.0% | 41.5% | 35.1% | 35.1% | 31.4% | 31.4% |
| Percent of Families That are Female-Headed Single-Parent Households | 12.2% | 24.7% | 10.1% | 8.2% | 10.4% | 10.0% | 14.7% | 13.6% | 12.6% | 11.3% | 8.2% | 3.5% | 6.0% | 4.0% | 24.4% | 7.8% | 11.2% | 7.9% | 12.5% | 10.7% |

Source: ACS 2006-2010, 2017-2021



FIGURE 3: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN IN FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS, PLUMAS COUNTY





Income

Table 4, Households by Median Income, shows the median income by geographic location. According to the 2017-2021 ACS, Plumas County had a lower median income than the state median income (\$84,097). Regionally, this was also true in Lassen, Sierra, and Modoc Counties. Compared to Plumas, Sierra, Lassen, and Modoc Counties and their incorporated cities, Portola has the lowest median income at \$45,234. However, Plumas is not the lowest-income county in this region, which suggests that lower-income households in the county may be concentrated in Portola. Higher-income census tracts in Plumas County include the communities of Quincy and Chester as well as the southwest side of the county (Figure 4).

This is also reflected in the percentage of households with incomes below the poverty level, as shown in Table 5. As with the percentage of family households that are female-headed, single-parent households, the growth in the percentage of residents in Portola with incomes below the poverty level is exacerbated by a decrease in the overall population. However, there has been a 38.7 percent increase in the total number of residents in Portola with incomes below the poverty level between 2012 and 2021. Countywide and in the unincorporated areas, there has been a decrease in the percentage of the population with incomes below the poverty level. Within the county, areas with lower levels of poverty include the southwest side of the county; a small section of the north side of the county to the east of Chester; and the census tract just southwest of Lake Almanor, where fewer than 10 percent of residents had incomes below the poverty line (Figure 5).

This decrease in the percentage of residents with incomes below the poverty level is also apparent regionally. Lassen County and Susanville experienced a high poverty rate in 2012, but it has slightly decreased in 2021. The most notable shift in poverty rates is observed in Sierra County. While the poverty level in Sierra County has experienced a significant drop from 16.8 percent to 8.2 percent, Loyaltown City has seen a rise to 17.3 percent, a 5.5 percentage point increase from 2012. This is similar to the pattern seen in Plumas County. In contrast, both the unincorporated area of Modoc County and Modoc County as a whole have seen their poverty rates rise to 20.5 percent and 19.6 percent, respectively. However, the city of Alturas stands as an exception within this county, with a decrease in its poverty rate down to 17.6 percent in 2020.

The commercial core area on the south side of town (south of the Feather River) has older, smaller homes. This could be considered to be a lower-income area. There are some areas at the fringe of the City with newer homes that are on larger lots. These areas are considered to be higher-income areas.

The commercial core area on the south side of town has a higher concentration of HCV/Section 8 housing, as well as the apartment buildings on the north side (north side of the Feather River). There are no publicly-financed affordable housing projects in the city.

TABLE 4: HOUSEHOLDS BY MEDIAN INCOME

| Geography | Median Income | |
|---------------|---------------|----------|
| | 2010 | 2021 |
| Portola | \$35,339 | \$45,234 |
| Plumas County | \$44,000 | \$57,885 |
| Susanville | \$45,198 | \$53,750 |
| Lassen County | \$50,317 | \$59,292 |
| Loyalton | \$49,340 | \$79,185 |
| Sierra County | \$52,950 | \$56,152 |
| Alturas | \$32,385 | \$50,843 |
| Modoc County | \$34,588 | \$51,090 |
| State | \$60,883 | \$84,097 |

Source: ACS 2006-2010, ACS 2017-2021, B01002

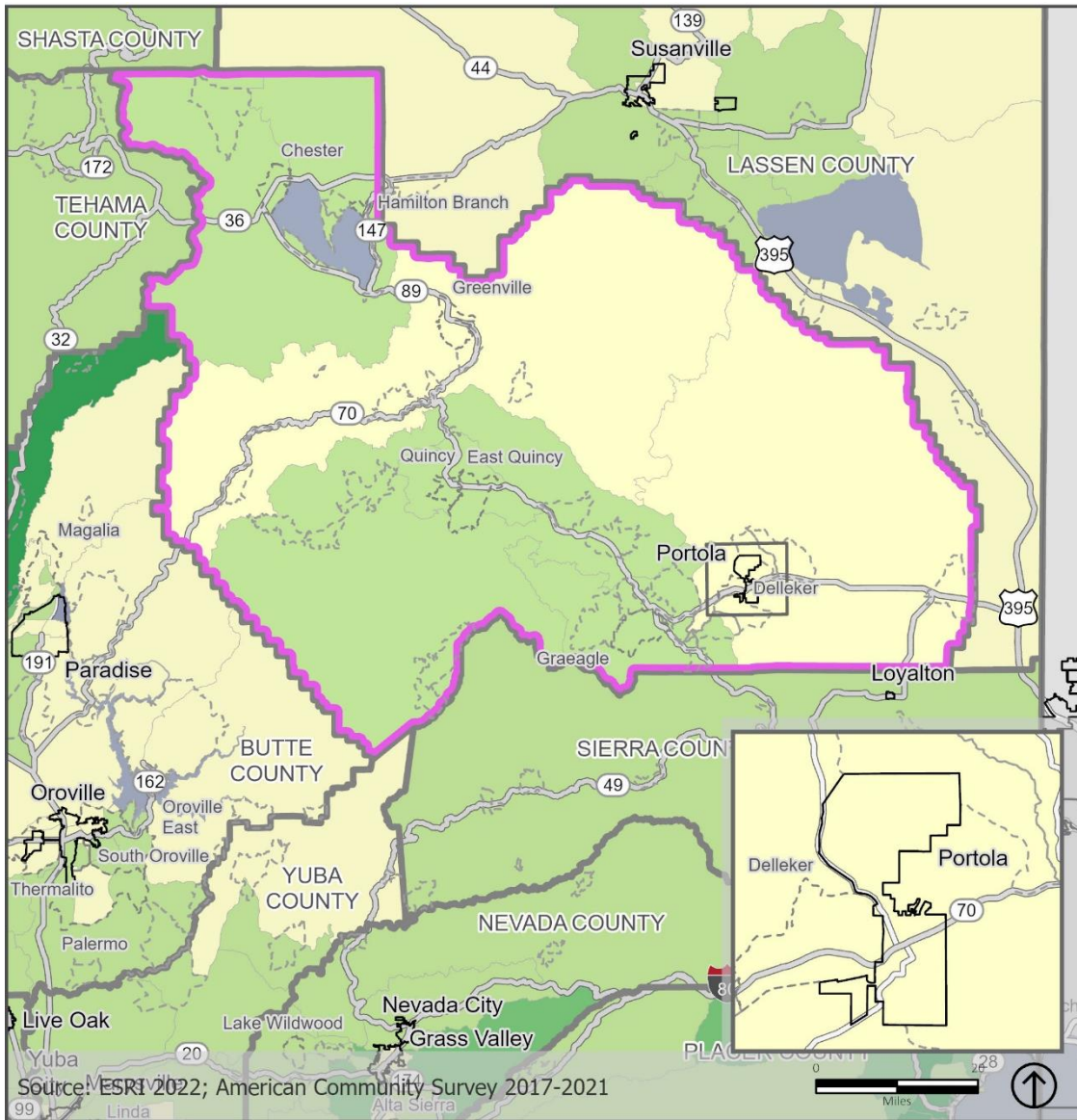
TABLE 5: POVERTY RATE

| Geography | Poverty Rate | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| | 2012 | 2021 |
| Portola | 13.8% | 23.1% |
| Plumas County (Unincorporated) | 13.9% | 10.4% |
| Plumas County | 13.9% | 11.9% |
| Susanville | 19.5% | 17.3% |
| Lassen County | 15.4% | 13.9% |
| Loyalton | 11.8% | 17.3% |
| Sierra County | 16.8% | 8.2% |
| Alturas | 26.2% | 17.6% |
| Modoc County | 18.8% | 19.6% |
| State | 15.3% | 12.3% |

Source: ACS 2008-2012 & 2017-2021 S1701



FIGURE 4: MEDIAN INCOME BY CENSUS TRACT, PLUMAS COUNTY



Source: ESRI 2022; American Community Survey 2017-2021

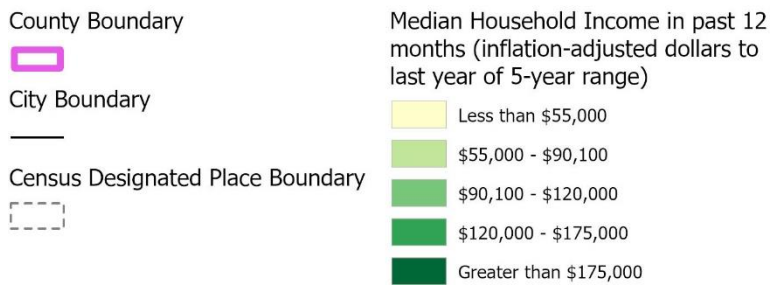
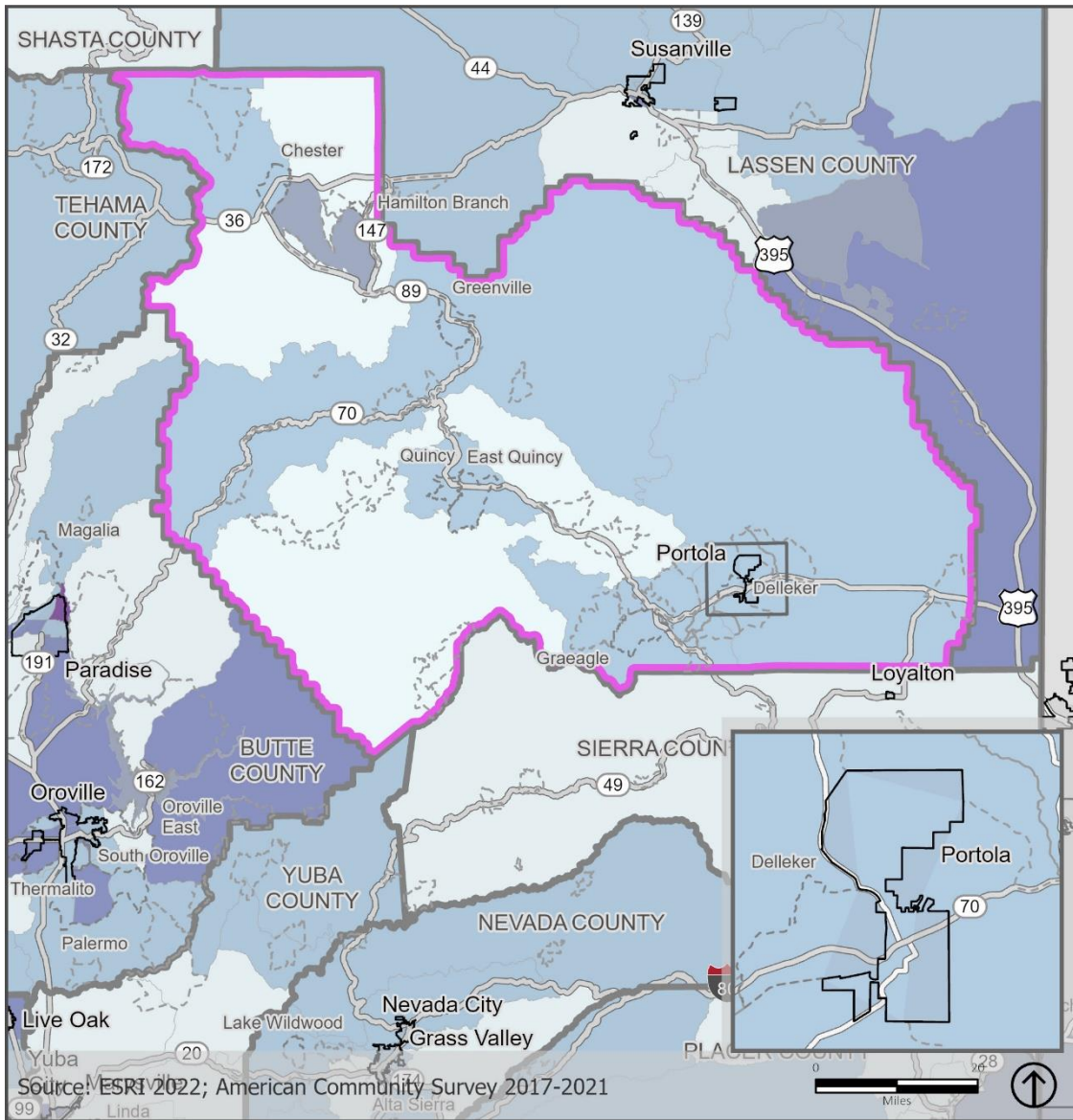


FIGURE 5: RATES OF RESIDENTS WITH INCOMES BELOW POVERTY, PLUMAS COUNTY



- County Boundary
 - City Boundary
 - Census Designated Place Boundary
- Percent of Population whose income in the past 12 months is below poverty level
- < 10%
 - 10% - 20%
 - 20% - 30%
 - 30% - 40%
 - > 40%



CONCENTRATED AREAS OF POVERTY AND AFFLUENCE

Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty

Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP) or areas of High Segregation and Poverty are areas that exhibit both high racial/ethnic concentrations and high poverty rates. HUD defines R/ECAPs as census tracts with a majority non-White population (50 percent or more) and a poverty rate that exceeds 40 percent or is three times the average poverty rate for the county, whichever is lower. HCD defines areas of High Segregation and Poverty as census tracts that have an overrepresentation of people of color compared to the county as a whole, and at least 30.0 percent of the population in these areas is below the federal poverty line (\$30,000 annually for a family of four in 2023). R/ECAPs or areas of High Segregation and Poverty may indicate the presence of disadvantaged households facing housing insecurity and need. They identify areas whose residents may have faced historical discrimination and who continue to experience economic hardship, furthering entrenched inequities in these communities. There are no R/ECAPs or areas of High Segregation and Poverty in the county, including all cities and communities.

Racially Concentrated Areas of Affluence

Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Affluence (RCAA) are neighborhoods in which there are both high concentrations of non-Hispanic White households and high household income rates. Based on research from the University of Minnesota's Humphrey School of Public Affairs, RCAAs are defined as census tracts where 80 percent or more of the population is white, and the median household income is \$125,000 or greater (which is slightly more than double the national median household income in 2016).

HCD further adjusted the RCAA methodology to track more closely with California's higher levels of diversity by setting the white population threshold to 50 percent. There are no RCAAs in the county, including all cities and communities.





DISPARITIES IN ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITY

Since 2017, the Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) and California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) have developed annual maps of access to resources such as high-paying job opportunities; proficient schools; safe and clean neighborhoods; and other healthy economic, social, and environmental indicators to provide evidence-based research for policy recommendations. This effort has been dubbed “opportunity mapping” and is available to all jurisdictions to assess access to opportunities within their community.

The TCAC/HCD Opportunity Maps can help to identify areas within the community that provide strong access to opportunity for residents or, conversely, provide low access to opportunity. The information from the opportunity mapping can help to highlight the need for housing element policies and programs that would help to remediate conditions in low-resource areas and areas of high segregation and poverty and to encourage better access for lower-income households and communities of color to housing in high-resource areas. TCAC/HCD categorized census tracts into high-, moderate-, or low-resource areas based on a composite score of economic, educational, and environmental factors that can perpetuate poverty and segregation, such as school proficiency, median income, and median housing prices. The 2023 TCAC/HCD Opportunity Maps compare each tract to those within the council of governments (COG) region.

Areas designated as “highest resource” are the 20.0 percent highest-scoring census tracts in the region. It is expected that residents in these census tracts have access to the best outcomes in terms of health, economic opportunities, and educational attainment. Census tracts designated “high resource” score in the 21st to 40th percentile compared to the region. Residents of these census tracts have access to highly positive outcomes for health, economic, and education attainment.

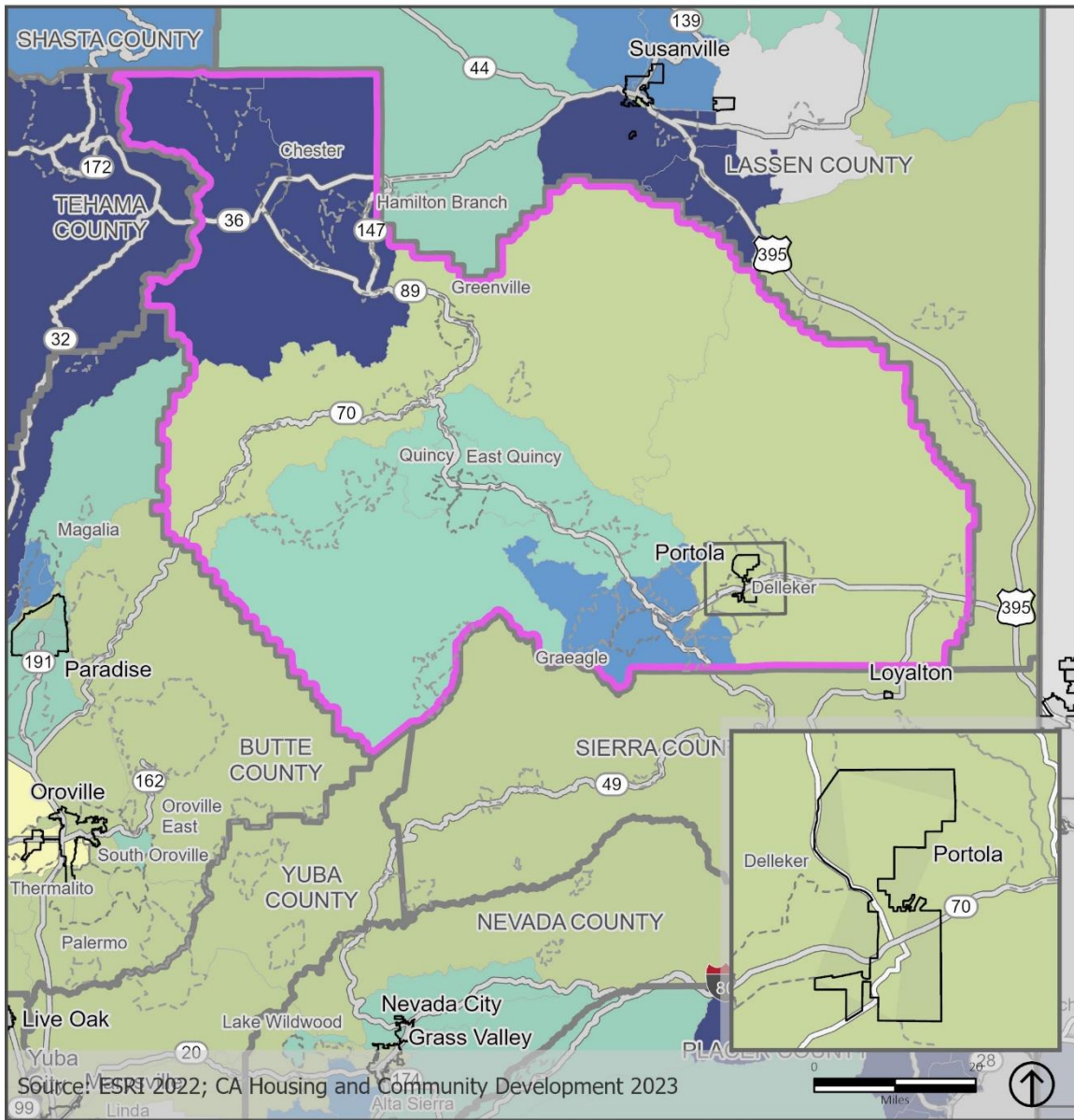
“Moderate resource” areas are in the top 30.0 percent of the remaining census tracts in the region, and those designated as “moderate resource (rapidly changing)” have experienced rapid increases in key indicators of opportunity, such as increasing median income, home values, and an increase in job opportunities. Residents in these census tracts have access to either somewhat positive outcomes in terms of health, economic attainment, and education, or positive outcomes in a certain area (e.g., score high for health, education) but not all areas (e.g., may score poorly for economic attainment).

“Low-resource” areas score in the bottom 30.0 percent of census tracts and indicate a lack of access to positive outcomes and opportunities. The final designation are those areas identified as having “high segregation and poverty”; these are census tracts that have an overrepresentation of people of color compared to the region as a whole, and at least 30.0 percent of the population in these areas is below the federal poverty line (\$19,720 for a two-person household and \$30,000 annually for a family of four in 2023).

As is shown in Figure 6, the highest-resource areas of the county are in the north, including the areas surrounding the unincorporated community of Chester. The census tract in the south-central area of the county, which includes the unincorporated community of Graneagle, is considered a high-resource area. The unincorporated communities of Quincy and East Quincy are within the area of the county that was identified as a moderate-resource area, as was the southwest side of the county. The remainder of the county, including the city of Portola and the unincorporated community of Greenville, is considered a low-resource community. The area along State Route 70 is also considered a low-resource area. All of Portola is within a low-resource area.



FIGURE 6: TCAC OPPORTUNITY AREAS, 2023, PLUMAS COUNTY



Source: ESRI 2022; CA Housing and Community Development 2023

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>County Boundary</p> <p>City Boundary</p> <p>Census Designated Place Boundary</p> | <p>TCAC Opportunity Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest Resource High Resource Moderate Resource Low Resource High Segregation & Poverty No Data |
|---|---|



Education

As shown in Table 6, School Performance, most schools in Plumas County have student performance scores below grade standards on standardized tests. Plumas Charter has the highest performance among the schools, but standardized test scores in these schools are still 11 and 33.8 points below the state standard in English Language Arts and Mathematics, respectively. At this school, 37.3 percent of students are considered socioeconomically disadvantaged. Greenville Junior/Senior High School has the lowest standardized test score in the same subjects, 131.1 points and 147.4 points below the state standard, and 87.5 percent of enrolled students come from a socioeconomically disadvantaged background, which may impact their academic performance. Below-standard scores on standardized tests are also common throughout other counties in the region, including schools in Lassen County, Sierra County, and Modoc County.

Few schools in Plumas County have high percentages of students who are English language learners (ELL). The two schools with the highest percentages of ELLs in the county are both in Portola at Portola Junior/Senior High School and C. Roy Carmichael Elementary (12.0 percent and 9.8 percent of students, respectively). The third-highest is Greenville Junior/Senior High School, where 6.3 percent of students are ELLs. The remaining schools in the county have 5 percent or fewer students who are ELLs.

Chronic absenteeism is a notable issue in many of the public schools that serve students between kindergarten and eighth grade. For example, at C. Roy Carmichael Elementary, 83.3 percent of students are reported as being chronically absent, indicating that they were absent for 10 percent or more of the school days for which they were enrolled. Plumas Charter is the only school in the county where fewer than 40 percent of students are chronically absent.

School locations in the county are concentrated in the city of Portola and the communities of Quincy, Greenville, and Chester. The county also has three continuation high schools, with two located in Chester and one located in Portola, which help nontraditional high school students to regain credits and complete high school. Standardized test scores for these schools are not reported due to the small number of students. These schools also tend to have particularly high percentages of socioeconomically disadvantaged students.

Locally, there is one public school zone for the entire city (one elementary school and one Jr./Sr. High School) and all students attending public schools attend the same schools. Because of this, there is no difference in access to quality schools. There is one charter school in Portola that serves grades Transitional Kindergarten through 12th grade. There have been no past or current local efforts to improve access to education opportunities. There are no known factors that influence the current rates of high school graduation or college attendance. There are tutoring services and educational resources through the local schools. There are no differences between neighborhoods with regard to accessing these services.

There are no higher education facilities or vocational opportunities in the City. Feather River College is a community college in the unincorporated community of Quincy in Plumas County, located approximately 35 miles from Portola. There are a wide variety of higher education and vocational opportunities in Reno, Nevada, located approximately 50 miles from Portola.



TABLE 6: SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

| School Name | Location | ELA Score (Points Above or Below Standard) | Math Score (Points Above or Below Standard) | Chronic Absence (Percent of Students Chronically Absent) | Suspension Rate (Percent Suspended at Least One Day) | Socio-Economic Disadvantage (Percent of Students) | English Learners (Percent of Students) | Foster Youth (Percent of Students) |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---|---|--|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| C. Roy Carmichael Elementary | Portola | 30.8 points below | 42.3 points below | 83.3% | 3.1% | 73.7% | 9.8% | 0.6% |
| Chester Junior/Senior High | Chester | 48.2 points below | 90.5 points below | 47.9% | 17.4% | 66.7% | 1.5% | 0.8% |
| Almanor High (Continuation) | Chester | Fewer than 11 students - data not displayed for privacy reasons | | | | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Beckwourth (Jim) High (Continuation) | Portola | Fewer than 11 students - data not displayed for privacy reasons | | | | 83.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Plumas Charter | Quincy | 11 points below | 33.8 points below | 7.9% | 0.0% | 37.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Almanor High (Continuation) | Chester | Fewer than 11 students - data not displayed for privacy reasons | | | | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Greenville Junior/Senior High | Greenville | 131.1 points below | 147.4 points below | 60.0% | 38.5% | 87.5% | 6.3% | 3.1% |
| Quincy Elementary | Quincy | 52.9 points below standard | 58.9 points below standard | 59.9% | 3.6% | 58.6% | 0.6% | 0.9% |
| Chester Elementary | Chester | 58.6 points below | 68.2 points below | 57.4% | 9.1% | 67.1% | 4.9% | 1.2% |
| Portola Junior/Senior High | Portola | 67.7 points below | 99.1 points below | 78.0% | 6.6% | 69.0% | 12.0% | 0.4% |
| Quincy Junior/Senior High | Quincy | 44.3 points below | 105 points below | 48.7% | 12.9% | 49.4% | 0.9% | 1.8% |

Source: California Schools Dashboard, 2023



Economic

The TCAC Opportunity Analysis identifies geographic disparities in access to opportunities based on Economic Domain scores, which incorporate various indicators like poverty, adult education, employment, job proximity, and median home value. Scores below 0.2 signify less positive economic conditions, and scores exceeding 0.8 indicate more positive economic conditions.

In Plumas County, the central regions of the county have scores ranging from 0 to 0.4, indicating relatively negative economic outcomes. The eastern side, which includes Portola, has higher scores ranging from 0.6 to 0.8. Additionally, there are some areas on the north and south sides of the county with scores ranging from 0.8 to 1.0, indicating more positive economic outcomes.

Regionally, In Lassen County, most areas on the west and north sides of the county have economic scores between 0 and 0.7. However, the center of the county, where Susanville is located, shows a wide range of economic conditions, ranging from 0.2 to 1. The areas that border Plumas County demonstrate the most positive economic outcomes. Sierra County's economic performance is below 0.2. This is in line with the economic conditions of neighboring counties like Yuba, Nevada, and Placer, which underscores the regional nature of these economic disparities. In contrast, Modoc County has the most positive economic outcomes. Despite the fact that scores between 0.2 and 0.4 are recorded on the west side of the county, significant parts of the county, including the City of Alturas, fall within the 0.8 to 1 range, the highest score category in the TCAC Opportunity Analysis.

Locally, Portola is a small city of only 2.24 square miles. There is no difference in access to economic opportunities throughout the City. Major employers in Portola include the Plumas Unified School District, Eastern Plumas Health Care (EPHC) District Hospital, Plumas Sierra Rural Electric Coop (PSREC). Many residents who work outside of Portola drive to Quincy, Plumas County, located approximately 35 miles from Portola and Reno, Nevada, located approximately 50 miles from Portola. There have been no new areas of commercial or industrial development in the city, nor any commercial or industrial areas that have fallen out of use. There are no economic development programs or initiatives planned or in place that might influence the jobs landscape in the next ten years.





Transportation and Infrastructure

Plumas Transit offers fixed-route service Monday through Friday during scheduled times. Specific pick up service is available for persons with disabilities that would otherwise prevent them from traveling to scheduled stops. There are two routes: Westbound Portola to Quincy and Eastbound Quincy to Portola. According to the Plumas Transit website, a new Dial-a-ride service is coming soon. Additionally, for medical care, Eastern Plumas Health Care provide paramedic-level emergency ambulance service to the City of Portola. There is no difference in transit access depending on where residents live or the industry that residents work in, as the City is 2.24 square miles.

Some local roads (approximately 20 percent of roads) have street lights throughout town, with a greater concentration along Commercial Street and Sierra Avenue in the City's commercial core. There is only one traffic signal in town, located at the intersection of Sierra Avenue and Gulling Street. There are bike lanes installed along A-15, West Street, Joy Way, and the Riverwalk. Portola completed a Safe Routes to School project to C. Roy Carmichael Elementary School. Sidewalks are not available on many rural streets. There is no difference between neighborhoods with regard to transportation options; all neighborhoods have access to public infrastructure for driving, biking, and walking, and public transit.

Portola is intensifying efforts to address the pervasive issue of potholes on City streets. Aging infrastructure has been damaged by snowstorms and winter conditions. Repairs are prioritized based on urgency and roadway classification. Recent infrastructure improvements were made to Joy Way and A-15. Willow Springs (New wells were installed at Willow Springs to increase water supply, and interior and exterior resurfacing has been completed on the water tank. There was a recent rehabilitation project at the North lift station. There have also been recent park improvements, including tennis court resurfacing, and basketball and volleyball court resurfacing. The City is also aware of scouring on the Gulling Street Bridge, which connects the north side and south side. Efforts are underway to determine appropriate improvements. There is no difference in infrastructure availability or quality between neighborhoods or unincorporated communities. There are no known high-collision corridors or areas that have high traffic on a regular basis.

Several major community facilities are available, including Baldwin Park, Williams House Museum/Portola Visitor's Center, Riverwalk, Disc Golf Course, West End Park, Community Pool, Eastern Plumas Health Care Center, City Park, and the Western Pacific Railroad Museum. There is no difference in access to these facilities between different areas of the city. Facilities are available throughout the community, which is 2.24 square miles. The walking distance between Baldwin Park on the north side of the City and City Park on the south side of the City is one mile.

All Transit

AllTransit is a transit and connectivity analytic tool developed by the Center for Neighborhood Technology for the advancement of equitable communities and urban sustainability. The tool analyzes the transit frequency, routes, and access to determine an overall transit score at the town, county, and regional levels. AllTransit scores geographic regions (e.g., cities, counties, Metropolitan Statistical Areas) on a scale of 0 to 10, with a score of 10 indicating complete transit connectivity.

As shown in Table 7, AllTransit scores for Portola and Plumas County are slightly higher than those of nearby Sierra and Modoc Counties, with both the city and county scoring 0.7. In Portola, on average, households have 417 jobs accessible within a 30-minute trip, and 20 transit trips are available per week within ½ mile. Regionally, AllTransit scores are lower in Loyalton, Sierra County, Alturas, and Modoc County. Susanville and Lassen County have the highest scores, at 2.5 and 0.9, respectively. Susanville



has a more connected transit system that provides better equal access to workplaces and other destinations than the surrounding region.

TABLE 7: ALLTRANSIT SCORES BY COUNTY AND JURISDICTION

| Jurisdiction | AllTransit Score |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Portola | 0.7 |
| Plumas County | 0.7 |
| Susanville | 2.5 |
| Lassen County | 0.9 |
| Loyalton | 0 |
| Sierra County | 0 |
| Alturas | 0.6 |
| Modoc County | 0.3 |
| State | 5.1 |

Source: All Transit, accessed April 2024





Environment

The California Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) developed the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 web-based mapping tool to help identify California communities that are disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution. CalEnviroScreen uses 21 indicators of environmental, health, and socioeconomic conditions to help identify these communities. The scores are mapped so that different communities can be compared. An area with a high score experiences much higher pollution and/or population burdens than areas with low scores.

Plumas County demonstrates relatively positive environmental conditions with CalEnviroScreen scores. Scores are most positive in the southwest part of the county and least positive in the census tract that includes the community of Greenville (see Figure 7). In the Greenville area, environmental conditions that are among the greatest concerns are solid waste, ozone, hazardous waste, and impaired waters. Lead from housing is also an area of moderate concern in the census tract that includes Greenville. Ozone and solid waste exposure are also factors of concern in the southwest, as is drinking water quality. This is similar to the area that includes Portola and to the northern area of the county around Lake Almanor. None of the census tracts in Plumas County are considered a Disadvantaged Community under SB 535, a designation that is based on having a CalEnviroScreen score in the 75th percentile or higher.

In addition to CalEnviroScreen 4.0, the Public Health Alliance of Southern California has created an evaluative tool known as the Healthy Places Index (HPI). This tool is designed to assess various social, economic, and neighborhood design elements that significantly influence health outcomes. According to HPI, the majority of census tracts in Plumas County are in the second-lowest or second-highest quartiles of its ranking system, indicating conditions associated with moderate to low health outcomes. The northwestern area of the county had the most positively ranked score in this analysis; most negatively ranked factors in this area included access to retail and parks. This was similar in the Quincy and Portola areas.

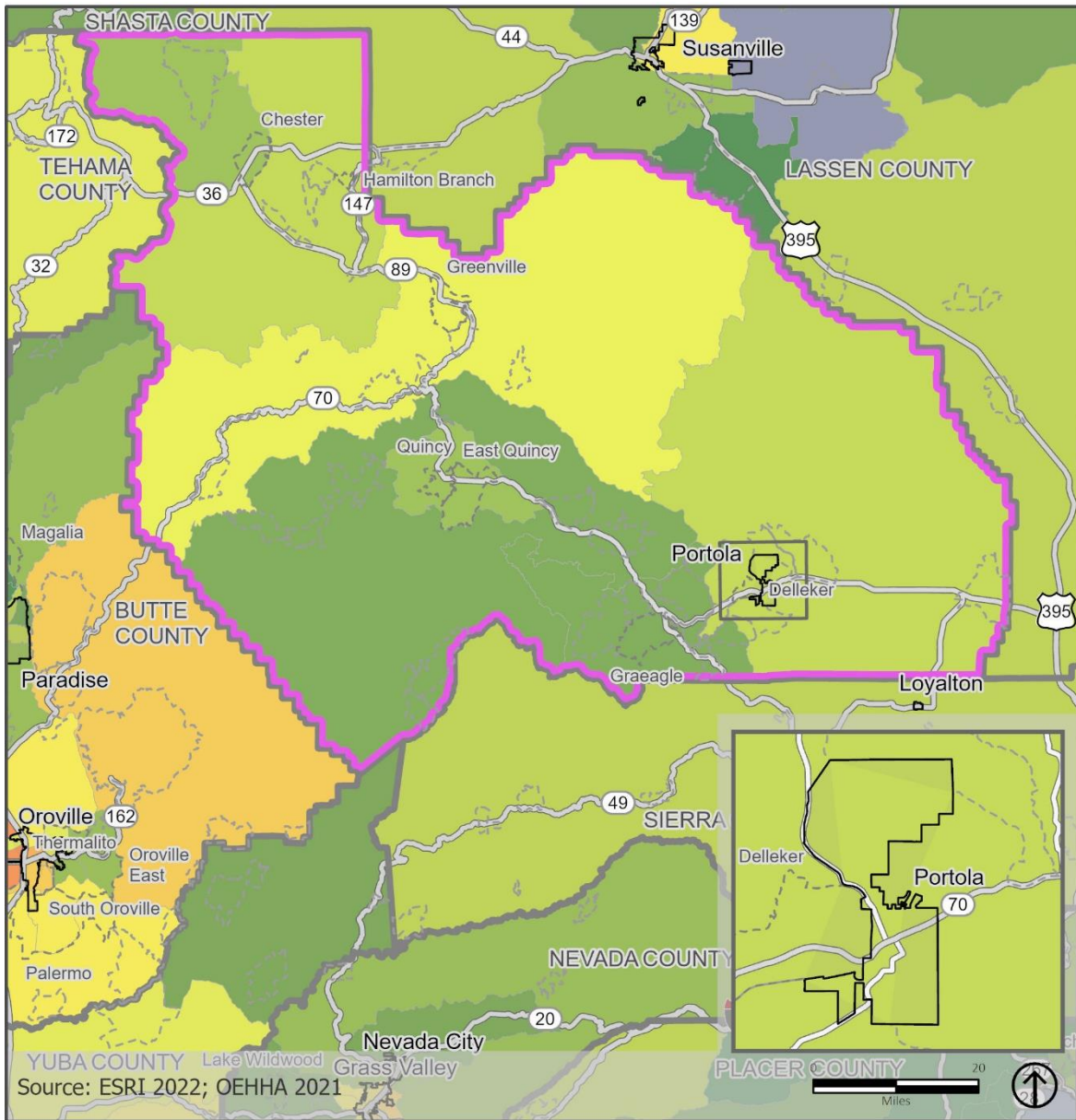
Locally, there is no difference between neighborhoods with regard to environmental conditions, and there are no areas where residential development should be avoided due to environmental conditions, or where existing environmental conditions are negatively affecting residents. The water infrastructure is aging throughout the City. Boil water notices are issued if needed when there is a water leak. There may be lead paint exposure in older homes, but it is not known to the City.

Eastern Plumas County, including Portola, is in the federal nonattainment area for the federal annual standard for PM_{2.5} (fine particulate matter). High PM_{2.5} levels are mostly smoke as a result of residential wood burning. Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District operates a Woodstove Changeout Program for replacement of non-EPA certified wood stoves with new, efficient cleaner-burning EPA certified devices.

There are community parks throughout the City, with parks on both the north side and south side of the river. There is a community pool at City Park on the south side. There is no difference in neighborhoods in terms of access.

There are no differences between neighborhoods with respect to access to shopping and healthy foods. All commercial services are located along Commercial Street and Sierra Avenue, and all areas of the city are within one mile of the commercial services.

FIGURE 7: CALENVIROSCREEN 4.0, PLUMAS COUNTY



County Boundary



Census Designated Place Boundary



City Boundary



CalEnviroScreen 4.0 - Percentile Score

1 - 10% (Lowest Scores)

11 - 20%

21 - 30%

31 - 40%

41 - 50%

51 - 60%

61 - 70%

71 - 80%

81 - 90%

91 - 100% (Highest Scores)





DISPROPORTIONATE HOUSING NEEDS, INCLUDING DISPLACEMENT

A combination of factors can result in increased displacement risk, particularly for lower-income households, including some factors previously discussed. These factors include environmental hazards, overcrowding, housing cost burden, low vacancy rates, availability of a variety of housing options, and increasing housing prices compared to wage increases.

Overpayment

Housing represents a significant percentage of the total cost of living for many households in California. Households spending more than 30 percent of their gross income on housing costs are considered to be overpaying, or “cost burdened.” Overpayment is disproportionately experienced by renters in low-income households and low-resource areas. As is the case across the region and the state, households in unincorporated Plumas County face elevated rates of overpayment. However, according to CHAS 2006-2010 and 2016-2020 data, there has been a decrease in the percentage of homeowner households experiencing cost burden within Plumas County (from 33.1 percent in 2010 to 21.2 percent in 2020) (see Table 8). Rates of renter overpayment have been relatively stable during the same period. Within Portola, however, the number of renters experiencing cost burden has not decreased at the same rate that the total number of renters has decreased, so the share of renters experiencing cost burden has increased. As of 2020, more than half of renters in Portola (53.3 percent) experience cost burden, compared to 48.8 percent in 2010. During the same time period, the share of homeowners experiencing cost burden in Portola has decreased from 31.2 percent to 27.0 percent even as the overall number of homeowners has decreased. Regionally, in the nearby counties of Lassen and Sierra, the percentages of owner and renter households facing housing overpayment are also comparable with those in Plumas County. In contrast, rates of overpayment are lower for both tenure types within Modoc County. Plumas County’s rates of overpayment are slightly lower than those of the state overall.

Homeowner overpayment has a similar distribution across the county by census tract (see Figure 8). All census tracts in the county have rates of homeowner overpayment between 20 and 40 percent. The City of Portola and the unincorporated area of Quincy have higher concentrations of renters experiencing cost burden than other areas of the county (see Figure 9). This is also true in the census tracts around Lake Almanor, including the communities of Hamilton Branch and Prattville.

Locally, both rents and sales prices have increased recently throughout Portola, but not differently between neighborhoods or nearby unincorporated communities. Details for specific rents or sales prices are unknown. There are no known patterns of evictions or foreclosures between neighborhoods.



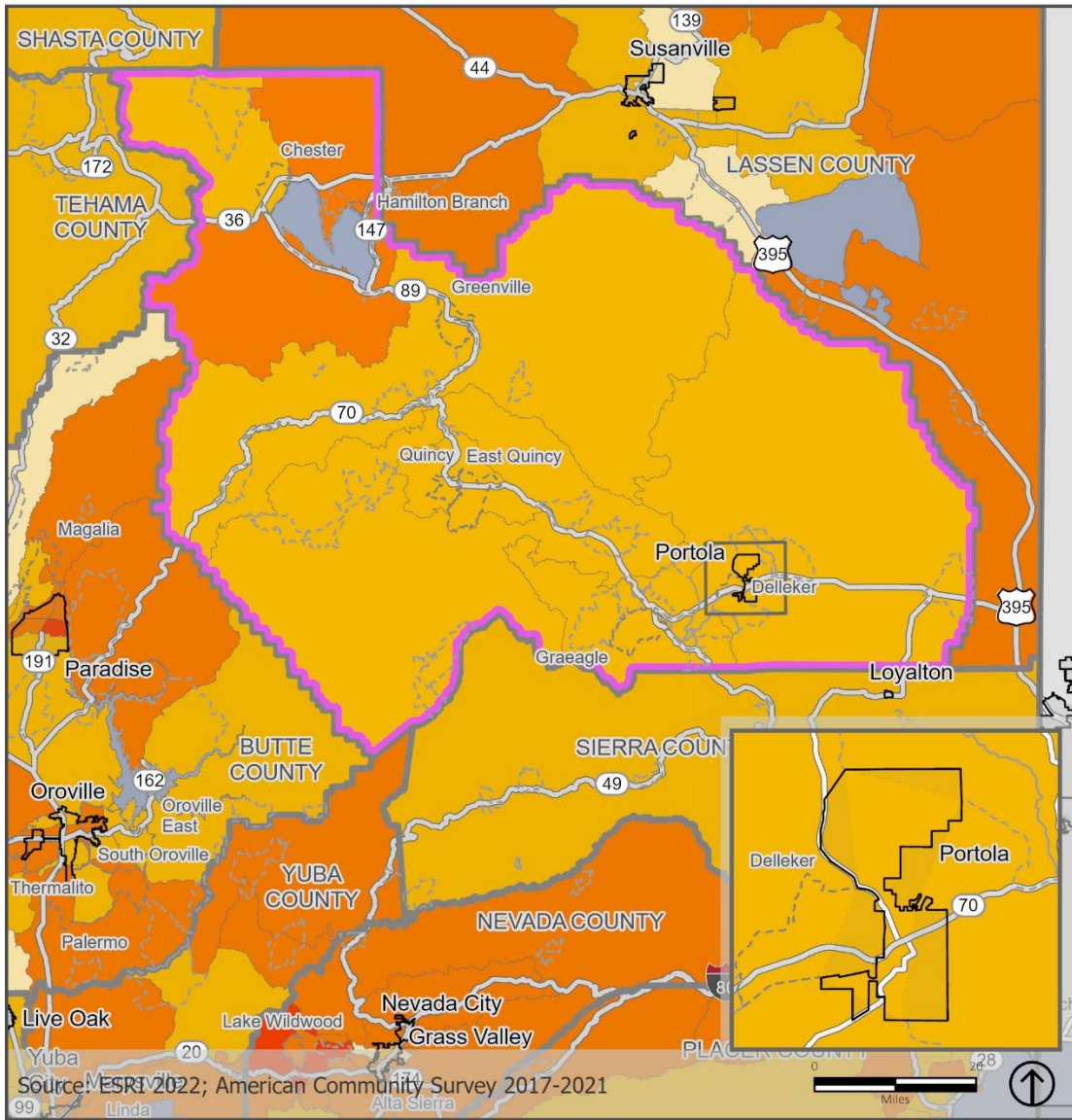
TABLE 8: HOUSEHOLDS BY OVERPAYMENT

| Households Paying >30% of Income for Housing Costs | Portola | | Plumas County (Unincorporated) | | Plumas County | | Susanville | | Lassen County | | Loyalton | | Sierra County | | Alturas | | Modoc County | | State | |
|---|---------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------|-------|---------------|-------|---------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2010 | 2020 | 2010 | 2020 | 2010 | 2020 | 2010 | 2020 | 2010 | 2020 | 2010 | 2020 | 2010 | 2020 | 2010 | 2020 | 2010 | 2020 | 2010 | 2020 |
| Percent of Owner Households Experiencing Cost Burden | 31.2% | 27.0% | 33.3% | 21.2% | 33.1% | 21.6% | 27.7% | 23.2% | 29.6% | 20.6% | 18.5% | 22.7% | 25.1% | 30.5% | 27.7% | 23.7% | 25.8% | 15.2% | 41.2% | 29.3% |
| Percent of Renter Households Experiencing Cost Burden | 48.8% | 53.3% | 39.8% | 39.2% | 41.4% | 41.7% | 57.8% | 35.4% | 51.2% | 39.6% | 12.3% | 49.1% | 43.2% | 37.0% | 49.5% | 35.6% | 39.2% | 35.6% | 50.4% | 49.5% |
| Percent of All Households Experiencing Cost Burden | 39.8% | 39.9% | 35.4% | 25.6% | 36.0% | 27.0% | 42.0% | 29.6% | 37.4% | 26.6% | 17.3% | 30.5% | 28.7% | 32.2% | 36.7% | 27.8% | 29.8% | 20.0% | 45.1% | 38.3% |

Source: CHAS 2006-2010, 2016-2020



FIGURE 8: RATE OF HOMEOWNER OVERPAYMENT, PLUMAS COUNTY



Source: ESRI 2022; American Community Survey 2017-2021

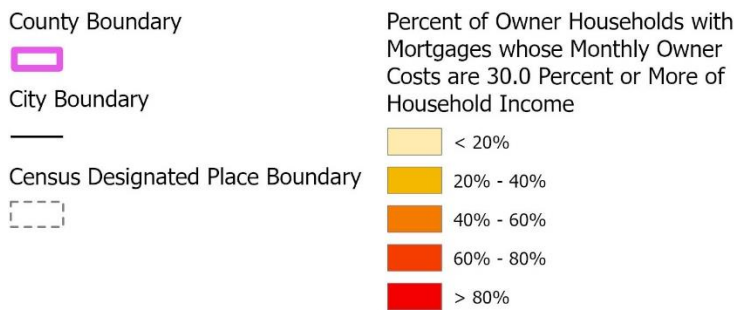
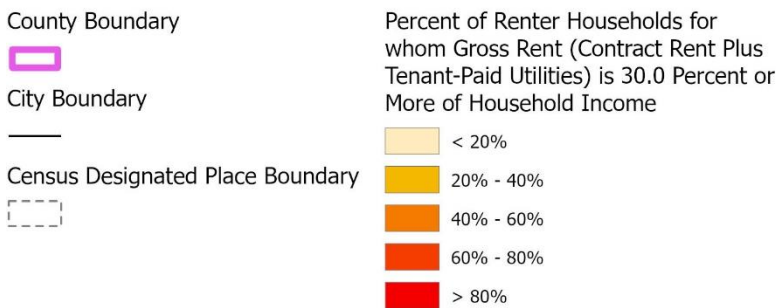
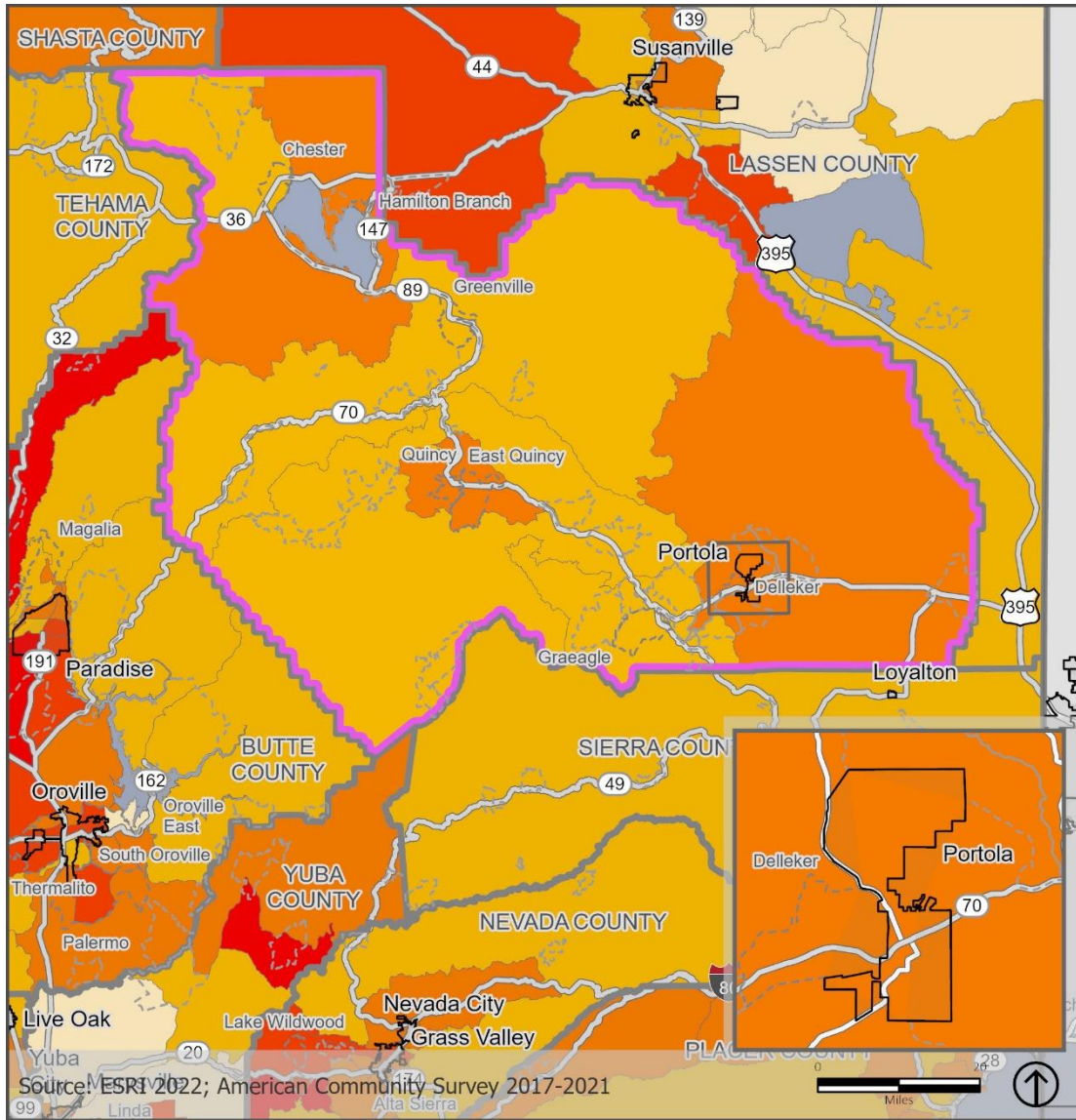


FIGURE 9: RATES OF RENTER OVERPAYMENT, PLUMAS COUNTY





Overcrowding

Overcrowding occurs when the number of people living in a household is greater than the home was designed to hold. The U.S. Census Bureau considers a household overcrowded when there is more than one person per room, excluding bathrooms, hallways, and kitchens, and severely overcrowded when there are more than 1.5 occupants per room. A typical home might have a total of five rooms that qualify for habitation under this definition (three bedrooms, living room, and dining room). If more than five people were living in the home, it would be considered overcrowded. Overcrowding is strongly related to household size, particularly for large households, and the availability of suitably sized housing. A small percentage of overcrowded units is not uncommon and often includes families with children who share rooms or multigenerational households. However, high rates of overcrowding may indicate a fair housing issue resulting from situations such as two families or households occupying one unit to reduce housing costs. Situations such as this may indicate a shortage of appropriately sized and affordable housing units because overcrowding is often related to the cost and availability of housing and can occur when demand in a jurisdiction or region is high.

Plumas County has seen an increase in the percentage of overcrowding in renter households, from 5.3 percent in 2010 to 6.4 percent in 2021. However, the number of renters experiencing severe overcrowding has decreased by 1.2 percentage points. The unincorporated area of the county has seen a significant rise in overcrowded renters, with a shift from 1.9 percent in 2010 to 7.3 percent in 2021, but a decrease in the percentage of renters that experience severe overcrowding (3.9 percent in 2010 to 1.3 percent in 2021). Rates of homeowner overcrowding are low in the unincorporated county (0.6 percent in 2021), which has been relatively steady since 2010. Additionally, there are no reports of severe overcrowding among homeowner households throughout the county. At the census tract level, most tracts in the county have rates of overcrowding below 5 percent between both tenure groups, though rates are slightly higher (between 5.0 and 10.0 percent) in the central and southwest areas of the county, including the tracts with the communities of Greenhorn, Cromberg, La Porte, and Meadow Valley (see Figure 10).

Regionally, Plumas County has comparably low levels of homeowner overcrowding when compared to Lassen and Sierra Counties, and a lower rate of homeowner overcrowding compared to Modoc County. Among renters, rates of overcrowding are also similar to those in Sierra County, though with a higher rate of severe overcrowding in Plumas County.

Within Portola there has been a significant decrease in the percentage of renters experiencing overcrowding, from 20.7 percent in 2010 to 2.3 percent in 2021. However, the percentage of renters experiencing severe overcrowding has increased from 0.0 percent in 2010 to 4.7 percent in 2021. This is still a decrease in the percentage of renters experiencing any level of overcrowding. Homeowner overcrowding in Portola has increased by 1.1 percentage points during the same period, though the percentage of homeowners experiencing severe overcrowding has stayed steady at 0.0 percent.

Locally, there are no areas in the city that are known to have higher rates of household overcrowding, such as "doubling-up" families in one house.

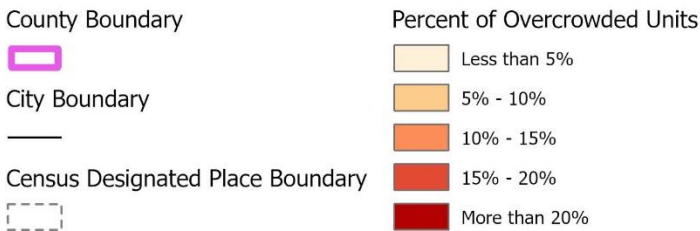
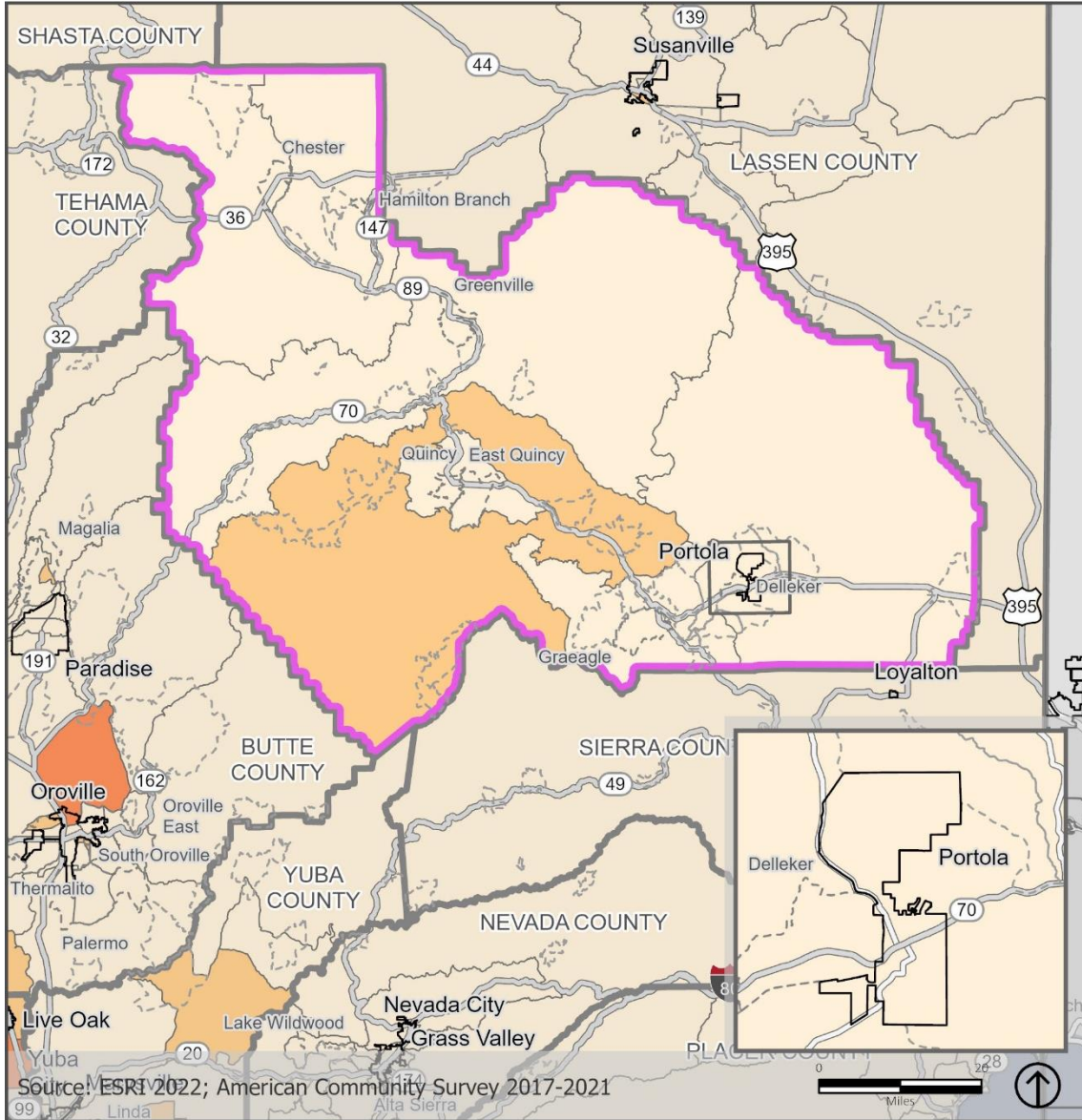
TABLE 9: HOUSEHOLDS BY OVERCROWDING

| Households Experiencing Overcrowding | Portola | | Plumas County (Unincorporated) | | Plumas County | | Susanville | | Lassen County | | Loyalton | | Sierra County | | Alturas | | Modoc County | | State | |
|---|---------|------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------|------|---------------|------|---------|------|--------------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 |
| Percent of Owner Households Experiencing Overcrowding | 4.3% | 5.4% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 3.7% | 2.4% | 2.5% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 3.5% | 3.1% | 3.1% |
| Percent of Owner Households Experiencing Severe Overcrowding | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.9% | 1.1% |
| Total Number of Owner Households | 650 | 538 | 5,965 | 5,413 | 6,615 | 5,951 | 2,924 | 1,590 | 6,545 | 6,236 | 263 | 297 | 1,151 | 908 | 707 | 784 | 2,790 | 2,543 | 7,112,050 | 7,502,706 |
| Percent of Renter Households Experiencing Overcrowding | 20.7% | 2.3% | 1.9% | 7.3% | 5.3% | 6.4% | 10.8% | 3.0% | 9.0% | 3.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6.6% | 7.9% | 3.2% | 6.1% | 1.5% | 8.2% | 7.4% |
| Percent of Renter Households Experiencing Severe Overcrowding | 0.0% | 4.7% | 3.9% | 1.3% | 3.2% | 2.0% | 1.5% | 1.1% | 1.7% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.6% | 0.0% | 1.5% | 0.0% | 5.1% | 5.8% |
| Total Number of Renter Households | 627 | 443 | 2,848 | 1,837 | 3,475 | 2,280 | 2,657 | 1,401 | 3,731 | 2,674 | 65 | 58 | 286 | 243 | 494 | 375 | 1,187 | 870 | 5,280,802 | 5,926,357 |

Source: ACS 2006-2010, 2017-2021 B25014



FIGURE 10: HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING OVERCROWDING, PLUMAS COUNTY





Housing Conditions

There is no available data on the age of homes or units in need of rehabilitation and replacement. The commercial core area on the south side of town is typically older construction and therefore the physical condition of the housing may suggest a higher need for rehabilitation for safety or accessibility reasons. However, the City is not aware of particular concerns. There are no known differences in housing conditions based on unit types (i.e. single family, multifamily, or mobile and manufactured homes).

The City has not had a Code Enforcement officer dedicated to residential complaints since 2022. At that time, Code Enforcement complaints were typically related to weed abatement, and were located throughout the City without being concentrated in specific areas. Abandoned vehicles drive many of the complaints and the City uses the Abandoned Vehicle Abatement program and funds to help mitigate this.


Persons Experiencing Homelessness

There are approximately 3 homeless people that live on United States Forest Service (USFS) property outside of the city. These community members often frequent public places in the City. Homeless community members tend to congregate at the library to use the public Wi-Fi. There are no City programs to provide emergency rental assistance, but The Portola Family Center, operated through Plumas Crisis Intervention and Resource Center offers assistance programs, case management, and homelessness prevention programming.

Displacement

The Urban Displacement Project, a joint research and action initiative of UC Berkeley and the University of Toronto, analyzes income patterns and housing availability to determine the gentrification displacement risk at the census tract level. The UCB analysis identifies the following categories of displacement risk:

- **Lower Displacement Risk:** The model estimates that the loss of low-income households is less than the gain in low-income households. However, some of these areas may have small pockets of displacement within their boundaries.
- **At Risk of Displacement:** The model estimates there is potential displacement or risk of displacement of the given population in these tracts.
- **Elevated Displacement:** The model estimates there is a small amount of displacement (e.g., 10 percent) of the given population.
- **High Displacement:** The model estimates there is a relatively high amount of displacement (e.g., 20 percent) of the given population.
- **Extreme Displacement:** The model estimates there is an extreme level of displacement (e.g., greater than 20 percent) of the given population.
- **Low Data Quality:** The tract has less than 500 total households and/or the census margins of error were greater than 15 percent of the estimate.

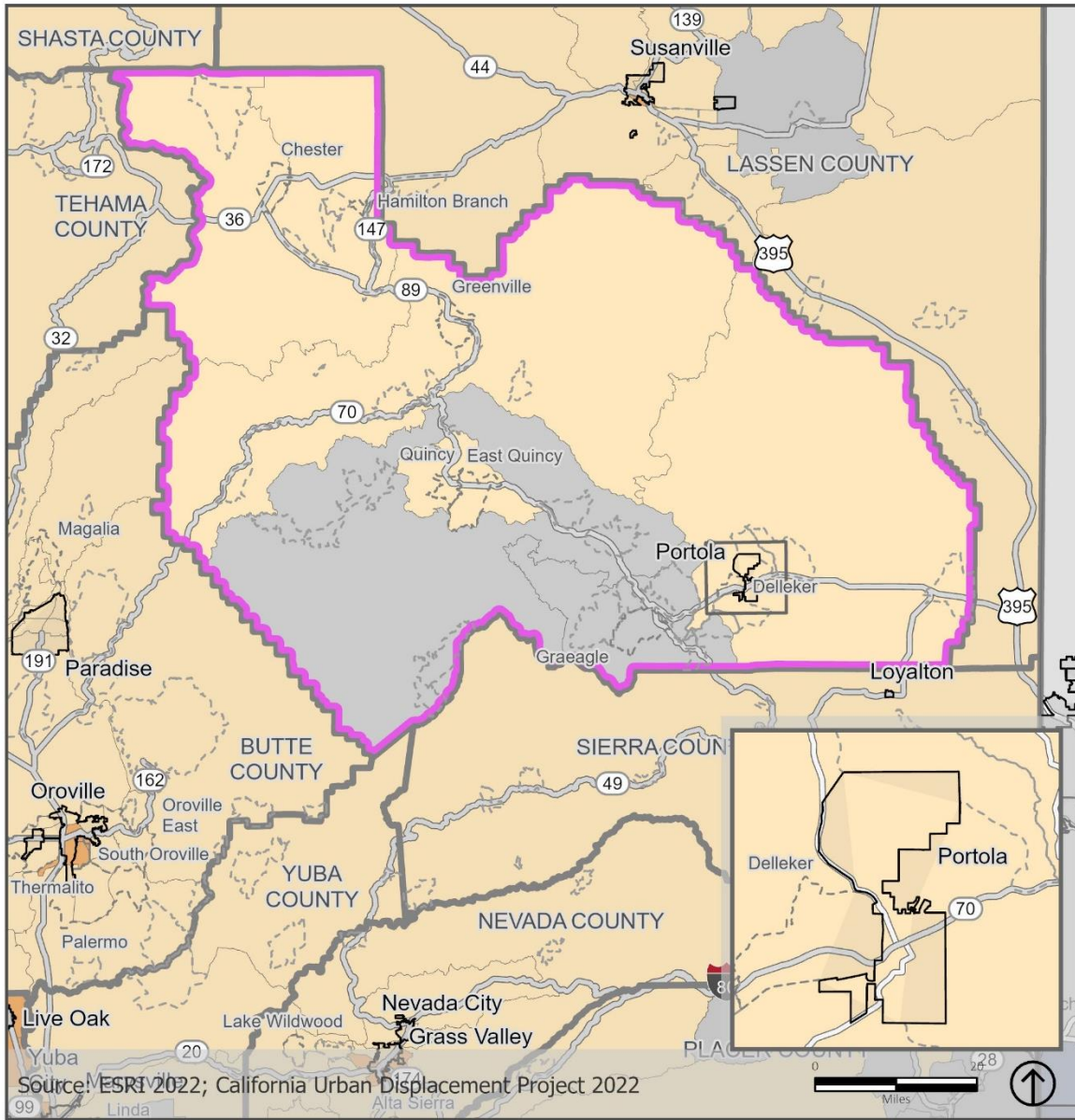


A combination of factors can result in increased displacement risk, particularly for lower-income households. Displacement risk increases when a household is paying more for housing than its income can support; the housing condition is unstable or unsafe; and when the household is overcrowded. Each of these presents barriers to stable housing for the occupants. All areas of Plumas County that were evaluated as part of the Urban Displacement Project analysis were determined to have a lower risk of displacement, which is also typical for neighboring Sierra and Lassen Counties, with the exception of the area on the south side of Susanville (see Figure 11). Census tracts in the center and on the southwest side of Plumas County were determined to have low data quality and so were not evaluated.

Natural hazards can also present risks of displacement. Many areas of the county are within CAL FIRE's High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, including the communities of Chester, Hamilton Branch, Greenville, the north sides of Quincy and East Quincy, and the City of Portola (see Figure 12). The largest concentrations of high or very high fire hazard severity zones are surrounding Lake Almanor and in the State Route 70 corridor between Quincy and the area east of Portola. Fire hazards are typical for many counties in the rural north state. Flood hazards are also a common displacement risk factor. As shown in Figure 13, there are few areas of the county that are within FEMA's 100-year flood risk zone. A small area immediately surrounding Lake Almanor, an area in the Greenville and Crescent Mills area to the east of State Route 70, a small section of the county immediately north of Quincy, and on the southeast side of the county near Marble Hot Springs. Other small flood-prone areas are located along Yellow and Humbug Creeks on the west side of the county and immediately surrounding Butt Valley Reservoir. The majority of the county is not considered in a high flood-risk zone.

Locally, there have been no recent natural disasters or related events that have led to displacement. There are some houses located within the floodplain that have a higher susceptibility to environmental damage due to building age and building design. There are no areas outside of the flood zone that have a tendency to flood during storms. Defensible space inspections are not performed, and there are no other environmental hazard mitigation programs available.

FIGURE 11: RISK OF DISPLACEMENT, PLUMAS COUNTY











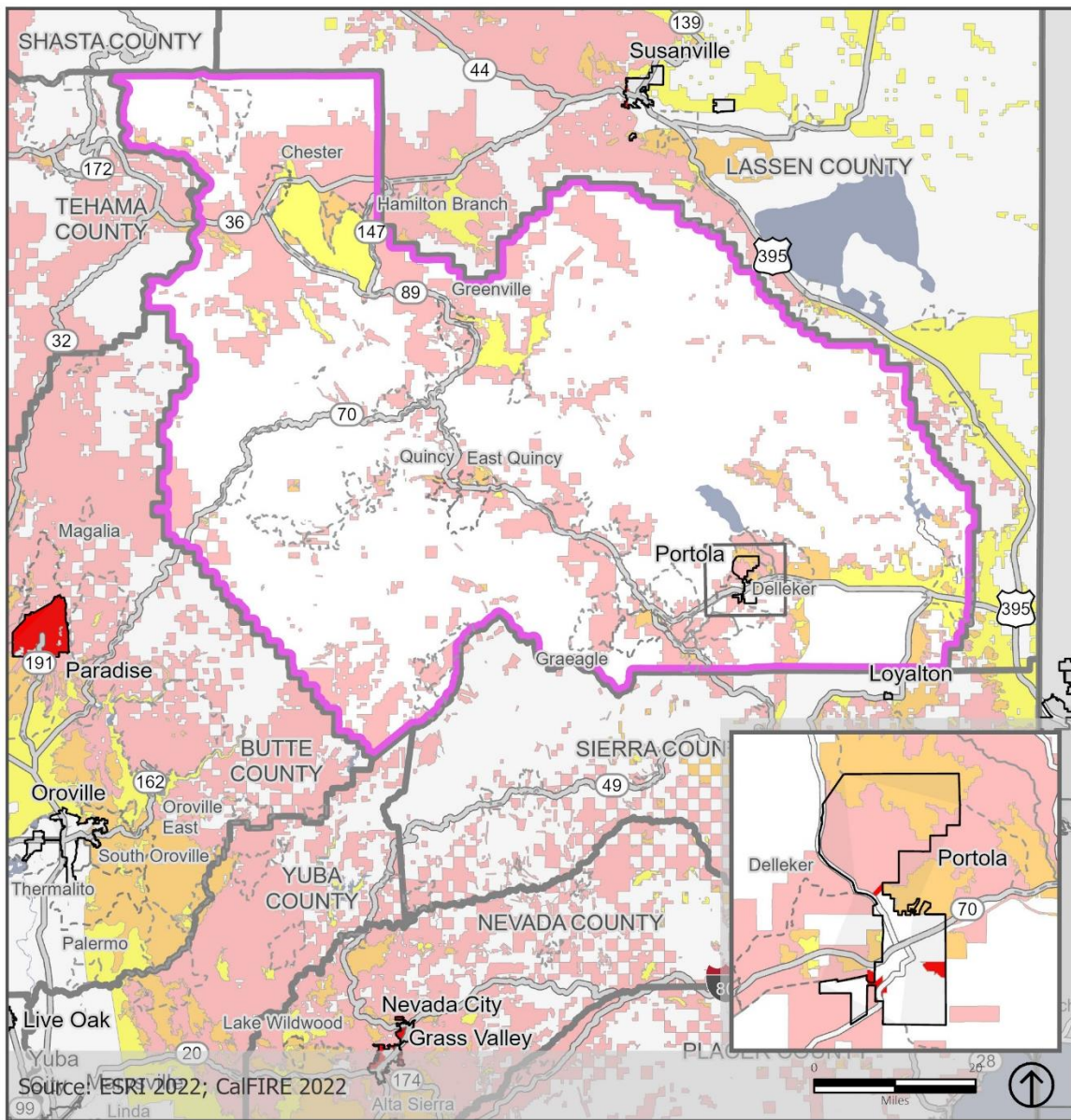
- | | |
|---|--|
| County Boundary | Overall Displacement Risk |
|  |  Low Data Quality |
| City Boundary |  Lower Displacement Risk |
|  |  At Risk of Displacement |
| Census Designated Place Boundary |  1 Income Group Displacement |
|  |  2 Income Groups Displacement |

FIGURE 12: FIRE HAZARD AREAS, PLUMAS COUNTY





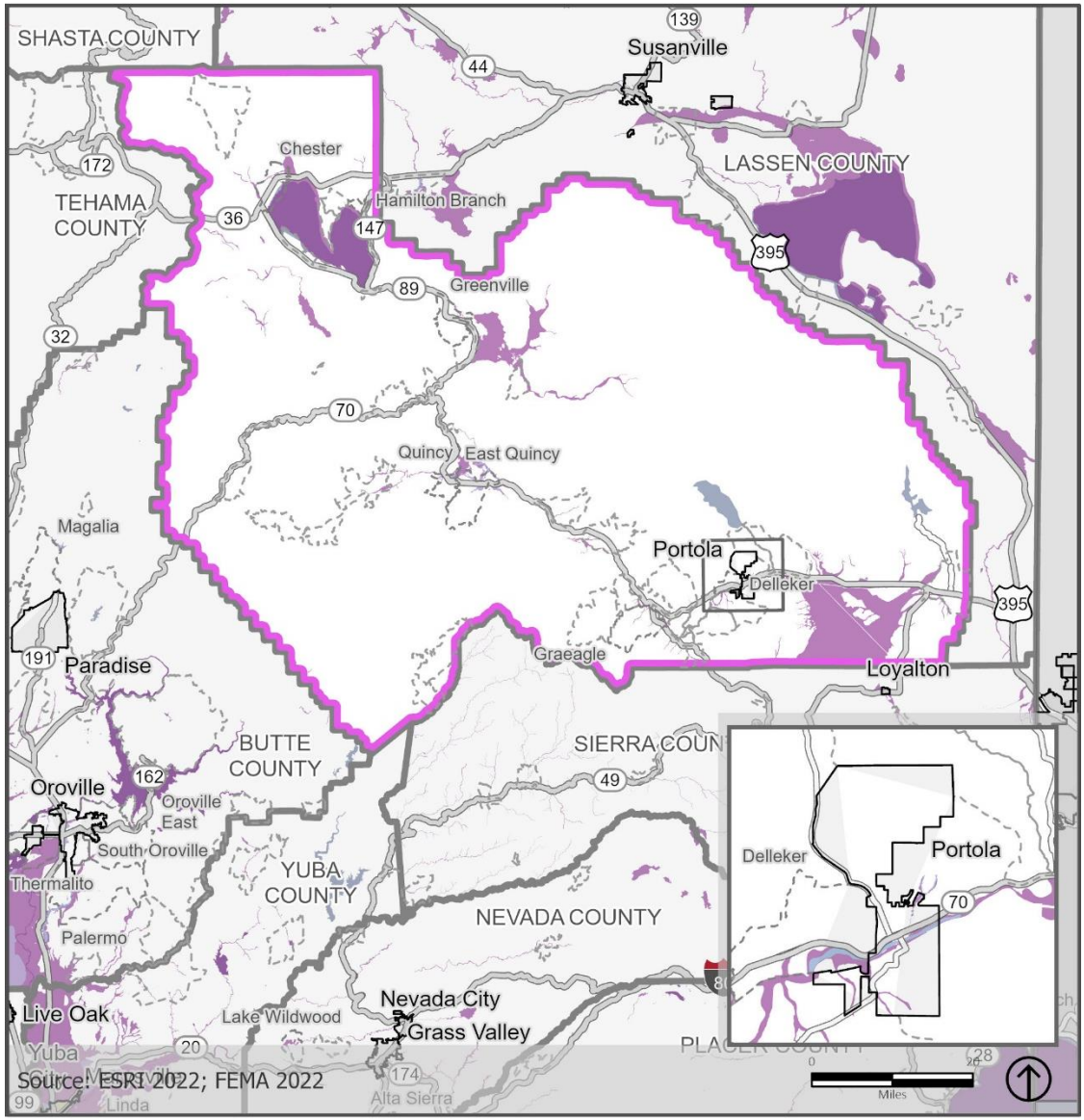
- | | |
|---|---|
| County Boundary | Fire Hazard Severity Zones |
|  | State Responsibility Areas |
| City Boundary |  Moderate |
|  |  High |
| Census Designated Place Boundary |  Very High |
|  | Local Responsibility Areas |
| |  |

FIGURE 13: FEMA FLOOD HAZARD AREAS, PLUMAS COUNTY



- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| County Boundary | Special Flood Hazard Areas (FEMA) |
| County Boundary | 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard |
| City Boundary | 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard |
| City Boundary | Regulatory Floodway |
| Census Designated Place Boundary | Special Floodway |
| Census Designated Place Boundary | Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard |
| | Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee |

ENFORCEMENT AND OUTREACH CAPACITY

In addition to assessing demographic characteristics as indicators of fair housing, jurisdictions must identify how they currently comply with fair housing laws or identify programs to achieve compliance. Plumas County enforces fair housing and complies with fair housing laws and regulations through a twofold process: review of local policies and codes for compliance with state law, and referral of fair housing complaints to appropriate agencies. The following identifies how the County complies with fair housing laws:

Local Outreach and Fair Housing Issues

- To be updated with final document.

Fair Housing Outreach Capacity

The Portola Family Center, operated through Plumas Crisis Intervention and Resource Center, offers fair housing assistance programs. These programs include a Self-Help Legal Clinic, a Housing and Disability Advocacy Program, and several homelessness prevention and case management programs.

Fair Housing Enforcement

There have been no recent fair housing inquiries or cases. Upon request, City staff will provide County, State or federal resources to residents as applicable. Staff also speaks with landlords to ensure compliance with building codes.

The specific policy/programs actions that have been included in the 6th Cycle Housing Element to address fair housing enforcement and that are expected to be continued into the 7th Cycle Housing Element include:

Policy 4-2-4: Provide Educational Materials for Tenants of At-Risk Housing Developments

Program 1: The City will acquire existing information published by HDC summarizing the timelines and requirements associated with converting subsidized housing to market rates. The City will gather and make available to its residents information identifying local agencies that provide tenant relocation assistance and rental subsidies. This information will be provided on the City's webpage and at the front counter.

Responsibility: City Manager's Office

Quantified Objective: Gather information by June 2022, and ensure the information is posted and available by December 2022.

Timing: December 2022, with annual review of material and website/front counter information.

Compliance with Fair Housing Laws

There have not been any recent fair housing related lawsuits, settlements, consent decrees or other related legal matters.



TABLE 10: COMPLIANCE WITH FAIR HOUSING LAWS

| Title | Statute | Description | Compliance Efforts |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Density Bonus Law | Government Code section 65915 | The density bonus ordinance allows up to a 50.0 percent increase in project density depending on the proportion of units that are dedicated as affordable, and up to 80.0 percent for projects that are completely affordable, in compliance with state law. | Zoning code is up-to-date with the State’s Density Bonus law. |
| No Net Loss Law | Government Code section 65863 | The County has identified a surplus of sites available to meet the Regional Housing Needs Allocation. | Yes, this has been identified in the Housing Element. |
| Housing Accountability Act | Government Code section 65589.5 | The County does not condition the approval of housing development projects for very low-, low-, or moderate-income households, or emergency shelters unless specific written findings are made. Further, the City currently allows emergency shelters by-right, without limitations, in at least one zone that allows residential uses. | Yes |
| Senate Bill 35 | Government Code Section 65913.4 | The County has established a written policy or procedure, as well as other guidance as appropriate, to streamline the approval process and standards for eligible projects. | Yes |
| Senate Bill 330 | Government Code Section 65589.5 | The County relies on regulations set forth in the law for processing preliminary applications for housing development projects, conducting no more than five hearings for housing projects that comply with objective general plan and development standards, and making a decision on a residential project within 90 days after certification of an environmental impact report or 60 days after adoption of a mitigated negative declaration or an environmental report for an affordable housing project. | Yes |

| Title | Statute | Description | Compliance Efforts |
|---|---|---|--|
| California Fair Employment and Housing Act and Federal Fair Housing Act | Government Code Section 12900 - 12996 Title VIII of the Federal Civil Rights Act | The County provides protections to residents through referrals to legal assistance organizations, | Yes |
| Anti-Discrimination in Zoning and Land Use | Government Code Section 65008 | The County reviews affordable development projects in the same manner as market-rate developments, except in cases where affordable housing projects are eligible for preferential treatment, including, but not limited to, on residential sites subject to AB 1397. | Yes |
| Assembly Bill 686 | Government Code section 8899.50 | The County has completed this AFH analysis and has identified programs to address identified fair housing issues. | This analysis has been completed. |
| Equal Access | Government Code section 1195 et seq. | The County offers translation services for all public meetings and offers accessibility accommodations to ensure equal access to all programs and activities operated, administered, or funded with financial assistance from the state, regardless of membership or perceived membership in a protected class. | Translation services are available upon request. |

IDENTIFIED SITES AND AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING

The location of housing in relation to resources and opportunities is integral to addressing disparities in housing needs and opportunity and to fostering inclusive communities where all residents have access to opportunity. This is particularly important for lower-income households. AB 686 added a new requirement for housing elements to analyze the location of lower-income sites in relation to areas of high opportunity. **Table 11**, Site Capacity By Income By Quadrant Or Neighborhood, presents the RHNA capacity by neighborhood in the city and the existing conditions of each tract related to indicators of fair housing.

TABLE 11: SITE CAPACITY BY INCOME BY NEIGHBORHOOD

| Neighborhood/ Area | Number of Households | RHNA | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | | Section under review with HCD. | Income | er Income | Moderate Income | Above Moderate Income | Total |
| North | | Below Average | 6 | 7 | 6 | 18 | 37 |
| South | | Low | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | |


Other Relevant Factors

Sierra Avenue/State Route 70 and the Feather River bisect the City. There is a “north side” and “south side”. However, this does not appear to have influenced socio-economic patterns, as there is similar development on both the north and south sides of the highway and river. There have not been any past zoning or land use decisions that have influenced socio-economic patterns. Historically, Portola started as a railroad town; when the railroad (Western Pacific, now Union Pacific) drastically slowed its Portola operations in the early 2000s, there was a shift in socio-economic patterns as a major employer was lost.

Relevant Demographic Information

Housing Units by Type

As shown in Table 12, the majority of homes in Plumas County are single-family detached homes, which has remained relatively consistent since 2010. As of 2021, 79.1 percent of the total housing structures comprise single-family units countywide. This is typical of rural counties in the northern areas of the state, including nearby Lassen, Sierra, and Modoc Counties. Cities in rural areas tend to have higher concentrations of homes in multi-family buildings than unincorporated areas do, and this is true in Plumas County. In Portola, 12.5 percent of homes are in buildings with 5 or more units, and 6.8 percent are in buildings with between 2 or 4 units. In contrast, in unincorporated Plumas County, only 2.5 percent of homes are in buildings with 5 or more



units, and only 1.9 percent are in buildings with 2 to 4 units. This is similar to patterns of housing unit types in neighboring Lassen County. However, Plumas County differs from Lassen County in the percentage of mobile homes that are located in the incorporated city. Mobile homes make up a higher percentage of homes in Portola (8.8 percent in 2021) than in Susanville (4.7 percent), whereas the two counties have similar percentages of mobile homes as a percentage of all homes in the county, indicating that Lassen County has a greater concentration of mobile homes in its unincorporated area than Plumas County does. Locally, there have not been any subdivisions developed in the past ten years, and there are no new master planned areas with different infrastructure. Multi-family housing is not widely available in the city.



TABLE 12: HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE

| Housing Unit Type | Portola | | Plumas County (Unincorporated) | | Plumas County | | Susanville | | Lassen County | | Loyalton | | Sierra County | | Alturas | | Modoc County | | State | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------|-------|---------------|-------|---------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 |
| Single Family Detached | 71.2% | 67.0% | 77.6% | 80.8% | 77.0% | 79.7% | 72.3% | 76.1% | 71.2% | 77.9% | 94.1% | 97.6% | 90.2% | 92.4% | 77.1% | 72.9% | 75.2% | 80.2% | 58.1% | 57.2% |
| Single Family Attached | 0.0% | 4.9% | 2.7% | 1.9% | 2.5% | 2.2% | 5.2% | 2.3% | 2.9% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 0.0% | 1.8% | 0.6% | 1.8% | 0.4% | 7.1% | 7.5% |
| 2-4 Units | 0.8% | 6.8% | 2.2% | 2.5% | 2.1% | 2.8% | 3.2% | 3.7% | 2.8% | 2.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.4% | 0.6% | 6.0% | 4.6% | 2.3% | 2.6% | 8.2% | 7.7% |
| 5+ Units | 12.3% | 12.5% | 3.7% | 1.6% | 4.5% | 2.5% | 12.8% | 13.2% | 7.1% | 5.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.1% | 1.4% | 9.3% | 15.7% | 3.1% | 5.6% | 22.6% | 23.9% |
| Mobilehomes | 15.7% | 8.8% | 13.3% | 12.6% | 13.5% | 12.3% | 5.9% | 4.7% | 15.1% | 12.5% | 5.1% | 2.4% | 4.3% | 5.6% | 5.8% | 6.2% | 17.6% | 11.3% | 3.9% | 3.5% |
| Other (Boat, RV, van, etc.) | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% |

Source: ACS 2006-2010, ACS 2017-2021, DP04





Households by Tenure

The number of residents who own their homes compared to those who rent their homes can help identify the level of housing insecurity (i.e., ability for individuals to stay in their homes) in a city and region. Generally, renters may be displaced more quickly if prices increase.

Table 13 shows the distribution of homeowner and renter households in the overall household count. Plumas County had 10,090 households in 2010, but this figure declined to 8,231 by 2021. However, the percentage of owner households has increased to 72.3 percent of the total households, up from 65.6 percent in 2020. This is typical for other rural counties in the region, including in Modoc, Sierra, and Lassen Counties. Sierra County has seen a slight decline in the percentage of households that own their homes between 2010 and 2021, but the rate as of 2021 is still similar to that of Plumas County and other nearby counties.

The shift toward homeownership has also occurred in Portola, where there was a 3.9 percentage point increase between 2010 and 2021 in the share of households that were homeowners. This is similar to other incorporated cities in the region, including Susanville and Loyalton, though Loyalton has a higher percentage of homeowners overall. In Portola, 54.8 percent of households own their homes, compared to 53.2 percent in Susanville and 83.7 percent in Loyalton. Portola and Susanville have both experienced population decreases over the past decade. When considering the increase in homeowner households as a share of all households, this may indicate that renter households have left the cities in greater numbers than homeowner households.





TABLE 13: HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE

| Tenure | Portola | | Plumas County (Unincorporated) | | Plumas County | | Susanville | | Lassen County | | Loyalton | | Sierra County | | Alturas | | Modoc County | | State | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------|-------|---------------|-------|---------|-------|--------------|-------|------------|------------|
| | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 | 2010 | 2021 |
| Owner Households | 50.9% | 54.8% | 67.7% | 74.7% | 65.6% | 72.3% | 52.4% | 53.2% | 63.7% | 70.0% | 80.2% | 83.7% | 80.1% | 78.9% | 58.9% | 67.6% | 70.2% | 74.5% | 57.4% | 55.5% |
| Renter Households | 49.1% | 45.2% | 32.3% | 25.3% | 34.4% | 27.7% | 47.6% | 46.8% | 36.3% | 30.0% | 19.8% | 16.3% | 19.9% | 21.1% | 41.1% | 32.4% | 29.8% | 25.5% | 42.6% | 44.5% |
| Total Households | 1,277 | 981 | 8,813 | 7,250 | 10,090 | 8,231 | 5,581 | 2,991 | 10,276 | 8,910 | 328 | 355 | 1,437 | 1,151 | 1,201 | 1,159 | 3,977 | 3,413 | 12,392,852 | 13,217,586 |

Source: ACS 2006-2010, ACS 2017-2021, DP04



Contributing Factors to Fair Housing Issues

Through discussions with stakeholders, fair housing advocates, and this assessment of fair housing issues, the County identified factors that contribute to fair housing issues, as shown in Table 14. While there are several strategies identified to address the fair housing issues, the most pressing issues are displacement risk due to substandard conditions and rising housing costs and barriers to homeownership. Prioritized contributing factors are bolded in Table 14, and associated actions to meaningfully affirmatively further fair housing related to these factors are *bold and italicized*.

- Add summary of [redacted]
- Add summary of [redacted] Section under review with HCD. [redacted] housing issues and goals and program approaches.

TABLE 14: FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO FAIR HOUSING ISSUES

| Fair Housing Issue | Contributing Factors | Priority | Meaningful Actions |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Goals, Actions, Milestones and Metrics

Programs to affirmatively further fair housing that are included in Chapter Six: Housing Program, are summarized in Table 15 and organized by the action area that the program seeks to address.

TABLE 15: SUMMARY OF GOALS, ACTIONS, MILESTONES, AND METRICS TO MEET FAIR HOUSING

| Action Area | Programs | Specific Commitment | Timeline | Geographic Targeting | Metrics |
|---|----------|---------------------|----------|----------------------|---------|
| Housing Mobility | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| New Opportunities in Higher Opportunity Areas | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Place-based Strategies for Community Revitalization | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Displacement | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Section under review with HCD for any additional AFH programs.