

City of Wheatland
Community Development Department



**City of Wheatland
4-Year (2017-2021) Housing Element Update and
Associated General Plan Amendments and Zoning
Amendments**

Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

March 2020

Prepared by



1501 Sports Drive, Suite A, Sacramento, CA 95834

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APPENDIX:

Draft City of Wheatland 4-Year (2017-2021) Housing Element Update

INITIAL STUDY

March 2020

A. BACKGROUND

1. Project Title: City of Wheatland 4-Year (2017-2021) Housing Element Update
2. Lead Agency Name and Address: City of Wheatland
Community Development Department
111 C Street
Wheatland, CA 95692
3. Contact Person and Phone Number: Tim Raney
Community Development Director
(916) 372-6100
4. Project Location: Wheatland, CA
5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address: City of Wheatland
Community Development Department
111 C Street
Wheatland, CA 95692
(916) 372-6100
6. Existing General Plan Designation: N/A
7. Existing Zoning: N/A
8. Required Approvals from Other Public Agencies: None
9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting: N/A
10. Project Description Summary:

The City of Wheatland 4-Year (2017-2021) Housing Element Update sets forth a number of specific goals as well as policies and programs describing how the City aims to reach them. The approval of the 4-Year Housing Element Update would enable the City to preserve, improve and develop housing for all incoming segments of the community and show how the City intends to meet the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) numbers assigned by SACOG. The proposed project includes the adoption of the City's 4-Year (2017-2021) Housing Element Update and implementation of associated programs. In addition, in order for the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to certify the 4-Year Housing Element Update, the City needs to process various General Plan Amendments (GPAs) and Zoning Amendments associated with the 4-Year Housing Element Update programs.

11. Status of Native American Consultation Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1:

In compliance with Senate Bill (SB) 18, project notification letters were distributed on March 5, 2020 to the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, the Tsi Akim Maidu, the Strawberry Rancheria, the Estom Yumeka Maidu tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria, and the Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians. In addition, in compliance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1), a project notification letter was distributed to the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria. Responses requesting formal consultation have not been received at this time.

B. SOURCES

The following documents are referenced information sources used for the purpose of this Initial Study:

1. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. *Yuba County, Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA*. October 5, 2007.
2. California Energy Commission. *Title 24 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards FAQ*. November 2018.
3. CalRecycle. *SWIS Facility Detail, Recology Ostrom Road LF Inf. (58-AA-0011)*. Available at: <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/58-AA-0011/Detail/>. Accessed March 2020.
4. Caltrans. *Scenic Highways*. Available at: <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-landscape-architecture-and-community-livability/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways>. Accessed March 2020.
5. City of Wheatland. *Draft City of Wheatland 4-Year (2017-2021) Housing Element Update*. March 2020.
6. City of Wheatland. *City of Wheatland Community Vision*. July 2008.
7. City of Wheatland. *City of Wheatland General Plan Draft and Final Environmental Impact Report*. July 11, 2006.
8. City of Wheatland. *General Plan Policy Document*. Adopted July 11, 2006.
9. City of Wheatland. *Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation, SCH# 2008082127*. Certified August 14, 2012.
10. Cordua Irrigation District, Yuba Water Agency, City of Marysville. *Yuba Subbasins Water Management Plan: A Groundwater Sustainability Plan*. December 2019.
11. Department of Conservation. *California Important Farmland Finder*. Available at: <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/>. Accessed February 2020.
12. Department of Toxic Substances Control *EnviroStor*. Available at: <https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/?myaddress=wheatland%2C+ca>. Accessed March 2020.

13. Federal Emergency Management Agency. *FEMA Flood Map Service Center: Search By Address*. Available at: https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=wheatland%2C%20ca#searchresults_anchor. Accessed March 2020.
14. Native American Heritage Commission. *City of Wheatland Housing Element Update Project, Yuba County*. December 13, 2016.
15. Office of Planning and Research. *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts In CEQA*. December 2018.
16. Sacramento Area Council of Governments. *Beale Air Force Base Land Use Compatibility Plan*. Approved March 2011.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is “Less-Than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forest Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

D. DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial study:

- ☐ I find that the Proposed Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that although the Proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the applicant. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the Proposed Project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature

Tim Raney, Community Development Director
Printed Name

Date

City of Wheatland
For

E. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

The following document is an Initial Study resulting in a Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), for the City of Wheatland 4-Year (2017-2021) Housing Element Update (4-Year Housing Element Update). This IS/MND has been prepared in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq., and the State CEQA Guidelines to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. The Draft 4-Year Housing Element Update is included as an Appendix to this IS/MND.

The City of Wheatland is located in Northern California's Central Valley along State Route 65 (SR 65) in Yuba County, and has a land area of 8.19 square miles. SR 65 runs northwest to southeast and divides the City into eastern and western sections (see Figure 1). The individual setting for each impact analysis area is described in the respective analysis section.

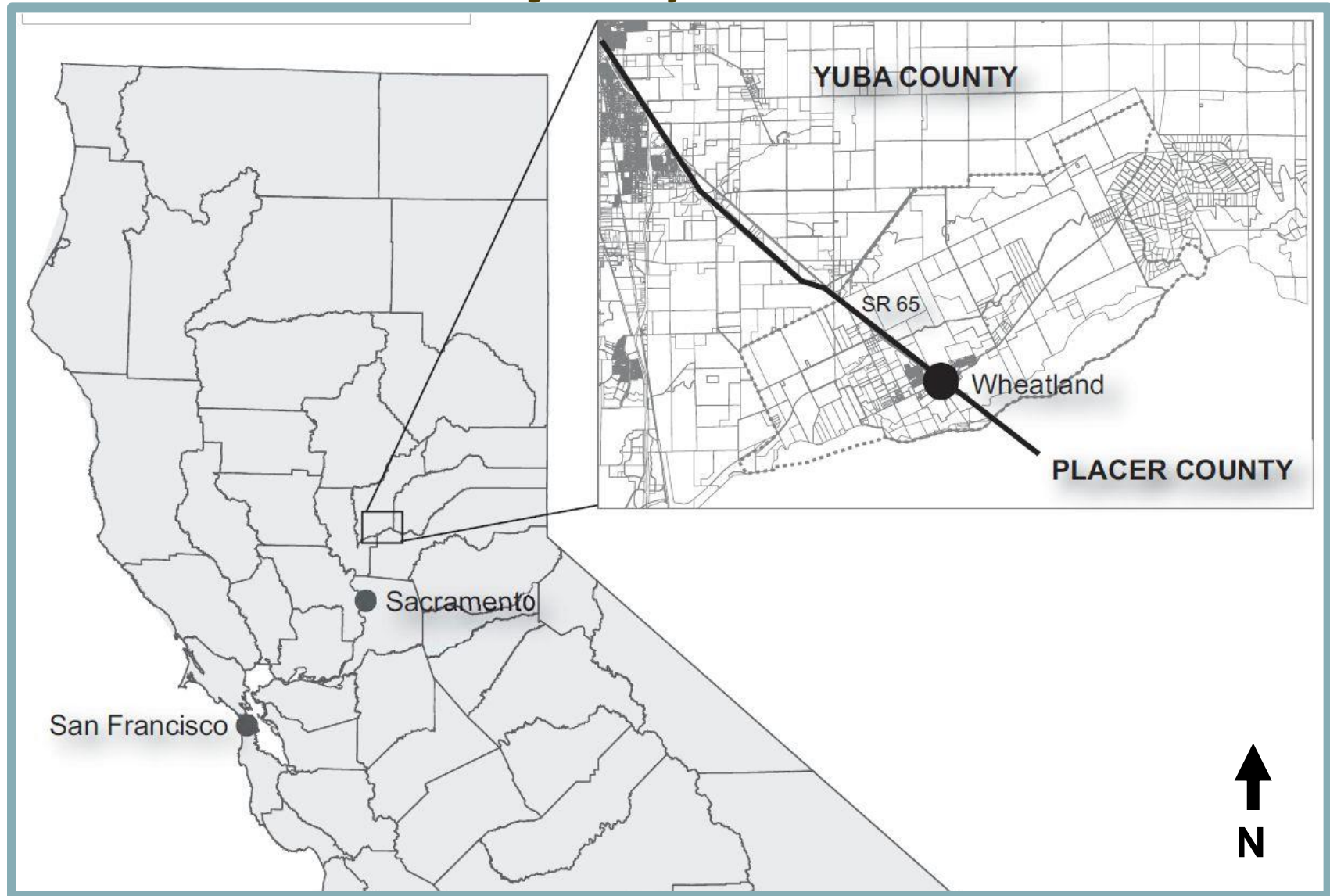
State Housing Element law (Government Code Section 65583) requires each local government entity to adopt a comprehensive long-term general plan for the physical development of their City or County. The Housing Element is one of the seven mandated elements composing the General Plan. State law, through the Housing Element, addresses the existing and projected housing needs within all economic segments of the State's various communities, including the City of Wheatland. On June 27, 2017, the City of Wheatland approved the 2013-2021 Housing Element, along with an associated IS/MND (2017 IS/MND).

The 2013-2021 Housing Element was intended to serve the 5th Cycle (2013-2021); however, the 2013-2021 Housing Element did not receive certification from the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD); therefore, pursuant to State law, this 4-Year Housing Element Update to address years 2017-2021 has been prepared. City of Wheatland staff have determined that a majority of the goals, policies, and implementation measures in the 2013-2021 Housing Element are appropriate and effective in providing sound housing and community development planning on a regional basis and for the City of Wheatland. Such goals, policies, and implementation measures would continue to be utilized by the City in an effective and efficient manner during the planning period for the 4-Year Housing Element Update. In a select few occasions, goals, policies, and implementation measures provided in the 2013-2021 Housing Element were modified or removed for the 4-Year Housing Element Update.

An important component of the 4-Year Housing Element Update is the identification of sites for future housing development and an evaluation of the adequacy of these sites in fulfilling the City's share of the RHNA, as determined by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG). The intent of the RHNA is to assure that every community provides an opportunity for a mix of affordable housing to all economic segments of its population.

Construction needs are derived from SACOG 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 Wheatland. The RHNA housing requirements applicable to the 4-Year Housing Element Update are described further below.

**Figure 1
Regional Project Location**



2006-2013 (4th Cycle) SACOG Regional Housing Needs

The City of Wheatland had a 4th Cycle (2006-2013) RHNA of 916 total units (see Table 1). Due to limited funding, the City of Wheatland was unable to prepare a Housing Element update for the 2006-2013 planning period; therefore, pursuant to State law, the RHNA from the 2006-2013 planning period (4th Cycle) results in an unaccommodated need and must be addressed in the 5th Cycle (2013-2021) Housing Element Update.

Table 1 City of Wheatland Unaccommodated Need				
	Income Level			
	Very	Low	Moderate	Above
2006-2013 RHNA	192	151	194	379
Units constructed (2006-2013)	0	0	44	45
Sites rezoned pursuant to housing element program ¹	0	0	0	0
2017-2013 Remaining Need	192	151	150	334
¹ State law requires sites designated to meet the unaccommodated need must have a minimum allowable density of 20 du/ac.				

As seen in the above table, the City of Wheatland has an unaccommodated need from 2006-2013 of 343 Low and Very Low income housing units in the City.

2013-2021 (5th Cycle) SACOG Regional Housing Needs

As shown in Table 2 below, the SACOG RHNA allocated 483 new housing units to Wheatland for the 5th Cycle. Of the 483 housing units, 55 units are to be for Extremely Low income households, 55 units for Very Low income households, 76 for Low income households, 90 units for Moderate income households, and 208 for Above Moderate income households.

Table 2 City of Wheatland Regional Housing Needs Determination by Income (2013-2021)		
Income Level	RHNA	Percent of Total
Extremely Low	55	11.3%
Very Low	55	11.3%
Low	76	15.7%
Moderate	90	18.6%
Above Moderate	208	43.1%
Total	483	100.0%
<i>Source: SACOG, 2013.</i>		

F. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 4-Year Housing Element Update identifies the goals, policies, and programs that the City will implement to ensure that housing in Wheatland is affordable, safe, and decent. The Housing Element addresses housing needs by encouraging the provision of an adequate number of potential building sites designated for multi-family housing, by assisting in affordable housing development, and through the preservation and maintenance of existing affordable housing stock.

Project Components

The 4-Year Housing Element Update consists of the following components:

- *Review of the Previous Housing Element*: includes an evaluation of the effectiveness and progress of the implementation of the 2013-2021 Wheatland Housing Element, as well as an examination of the appropriateness of housing goals.
- *Summary of Existing Conditions*: includes current demographic information, an inventory of resources, housing cost and affordability, at-risk units, suitable land for development.
- *Constraints, Efforts and Opportunities*: includes a discussion of governmental and non-governmental constraints on the production of affordable housing, the City's efforts to remove constraints, and opportunities for energy conservation.
- *Housing Program*: identifies housing goals, policies and programs. Funding sources are identified and schedules for implementation are set forth. In addition, a quantified objectives summary is provided.

Pursuant to State law, and direction from HCD, due to the City's 4th Cycle unaccommodated need, in order for HCD to certify the 4-Year Housing Element Update, the City needs to process the following GPAs and Zoning Amendments:

- Amend the General Plan to allow a maximum dwelling units per acre (du/ac) increase from 16 du/ac to a maximum of 30 du/ac in the High-Density Residential Land Use Designation (*Housing Element Program 2*).
- Amend the General Plan Map for three properties totaling 21.75 acres (Sites D, E, and F) to High-Density Residential (*Housing Element Program 12*);
- Amend the Zoning Code to allow a maximum du/ac increase from 18 du/ac to a maximum of 30 du/ac in the (Multi-family) R-3 Zoning District (*Housing Element Program 3*); and
- Rezone three properties totaling 21.75 acres (Sites D, E, and F) to the R-3 Zoning District (*Housing Element Program 11*);
- Amend the Zoning Code to create an Emergency Shelter Overlay District, which would permit emergency shelters without a conditional use permit or other discretionary action in accordance with SB 745 (*Housing Element Program 4*); and
- Rezone one property (Site A) to add the Emergency Shelter Overlay District designation.

The 4-Year Housing Element Update, along with implementation of the Housing Element Programs listed above, are referred to hereafter as the proposed project.

The City of Wheatland contains three existing vacant sites (Sites A, B, and C) that currently have General Plan land use designations of High-Density Residential and are zoned R-3 (see Figure 2). In addition, the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties include 30 acres of multi-family designated lands (density consistent with High-Density Residential land use designation) and 500 mixed-use units (see Figure 3). As seen in Table 3 below, the City of Wheatland currently has more than enough vacant residential land to meet SACOG's affordable housing allocation for the City. However, as discussed previously, in order for the City to meet the unaccommodated need requirements from the 4th Cycle (2006-2013), additional available sites need to be rezoned for multi-family development. Therefore, the City has identified three additional vacant sites within the city limits (Sites D, E, and F) that are currently zoned Single Family (R-1) and Two-Family (R-2), but with implementation of Programs 2, 3, 11, and 12, described above, would meet the unaccommodated need requirements from the 4th Cycle (2006-2013) (see Figure 4 and Table 4).

Figure 2
Available R-3 Sites

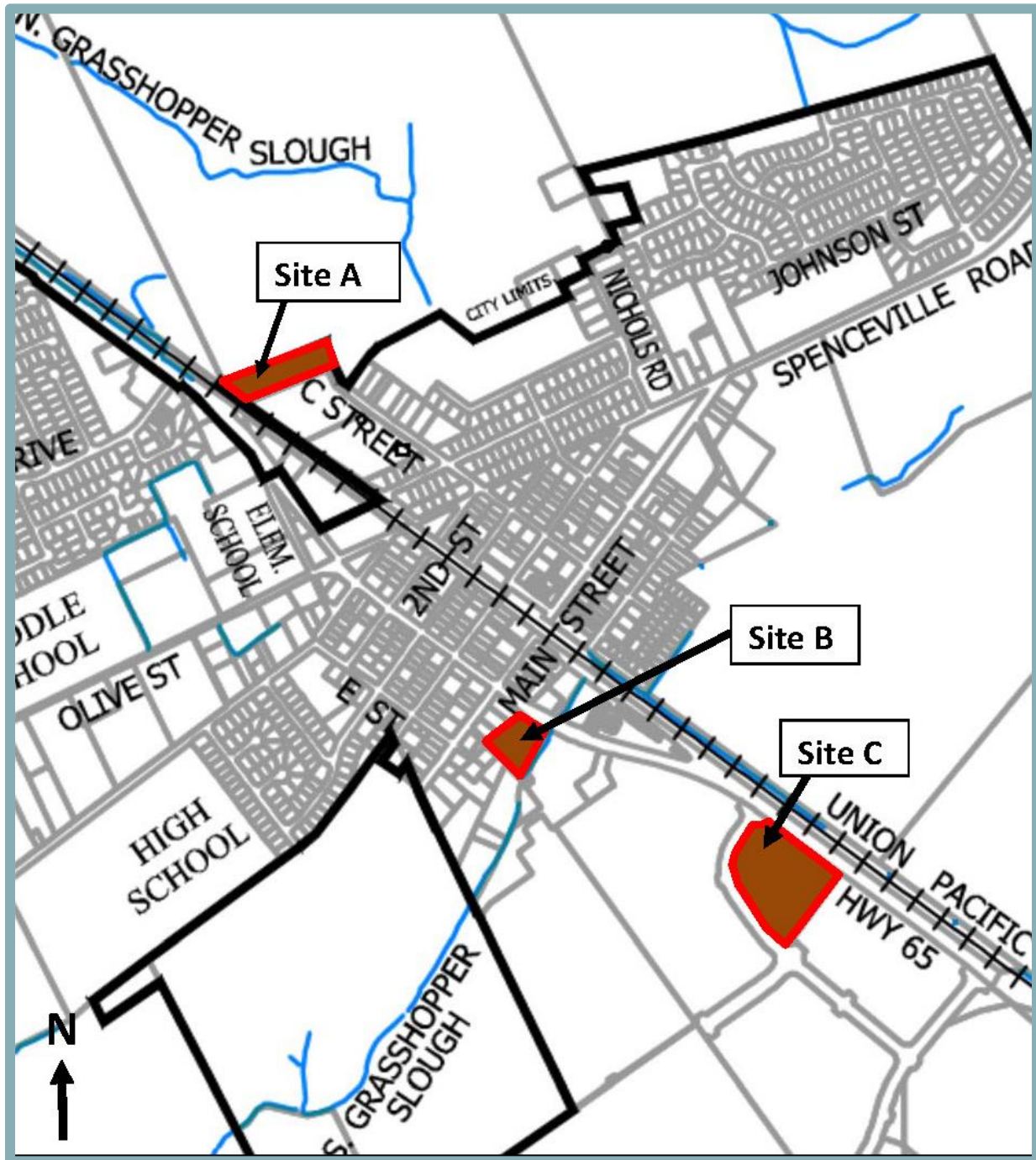


Table 3
Affordable Housing Buildout Potential: Existing R-3 Sites

Site	Assessor Parcel Number	Zone	Allowable Density (Current Zoning)	General Plan Designation	Acres	Realistic Unit Capacity ³	Existing Use	Infrastructure Capacity
Site A	015-500-018-000	R-3	18 du/ac ¹	High-Density Residential	2.24	38	Vacant	Wastewater Treatment – Limited Capacity ⁴
Site B	015-490-018-000	R-3	18 du/ac ¹	High-Density Residential	1.85	32	Vacant	Wastewater Treatment – Limited Capacity ⁴
Site C	016-660-12	PD	18 du/ac ¹	High-Density Residential	6.3	108	Vacant	Wastewater Treatment – Limited Capacity ⁴
Johnson Rancho	Multiple ²	PD	18 du/ac ¹	High-Density Residential	30.0	1,010	Vacant and Agricultural Production	Wastewater Treatment – Limited Capacity ⁴
Total					40.39	1,188	-	-
2000-2021 RHNA					-	826	-	-
Excess Potential					-	362	-	-

¹. The City of Wheatland has included Program No. 3 requiring the City to amend its Zoning Ordinance to allow a maximum du/ac increase from 18 du/ac to a maximum of 30 du/ac in the R-3 District.

². Johnson Rancho APNs: 015-160-029 (540.6 acres), 015-160-098 (266.5 acres), 015-036-024 (70.2 acres), 015-036-025 (14.2 acres), 015-037-001 (576.3 acres), 015-080-020 (581.7 acres), 015-360-038 (353.5 acres), 015-160-095 (40 acres), 015-160-096 (44 acres), 015-360-026 (50 acres), 015-360-028 (125.2 acres), 015-360-029 (101.4 acres), 015-360-030 (404.7 acres), 015-360-031 (134 acres), 015-360-032 (21.2 acres), 015-057-006 (13.7 acres), 015-056-005 (95.6 acres), 015-360-033 (22.5 acres), 015-360-052 (159 acres), 015-360-053 (2695 acres), and 015-360-051 (146.6 acres). 4,031 total acres.

³. The realistic unit capacity is based on 20 du/ac, as result of Program No. 3 increasing the maximum allowable density for the R-3 zone from 18 du/ac to 30 du/ac.

⁴. Due to existing conservation measures, the City's existing wastewater treatment plant now has additional capacity for future affordable housing development. The City of Wheatland will continue to practice existing conservation measures and provide affordable housing development with priority wastewater services.

Figure 3 Johnson Rancho Multi-Family Sites

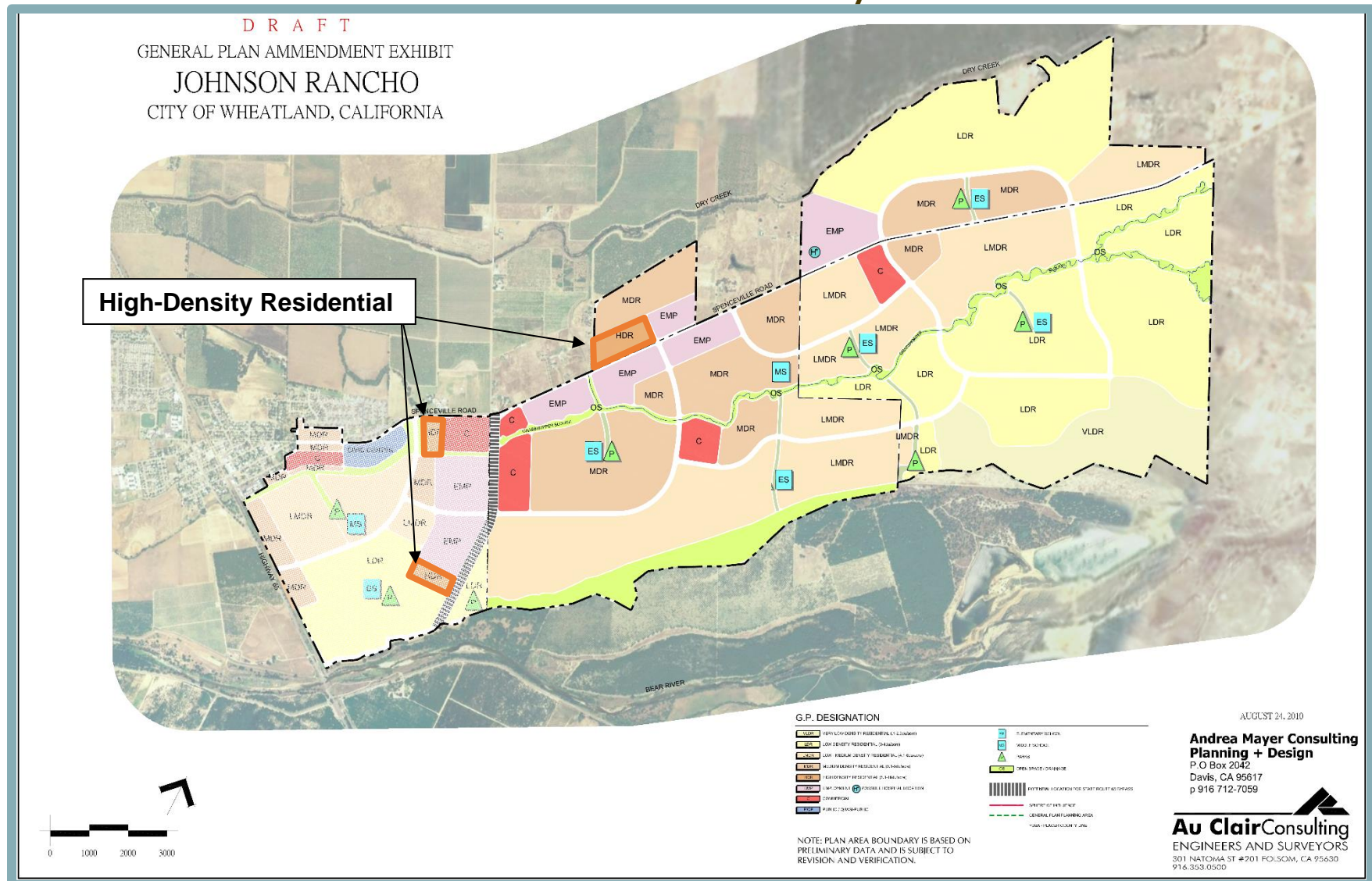


Figure 4
Sites to be Rezoned R-3

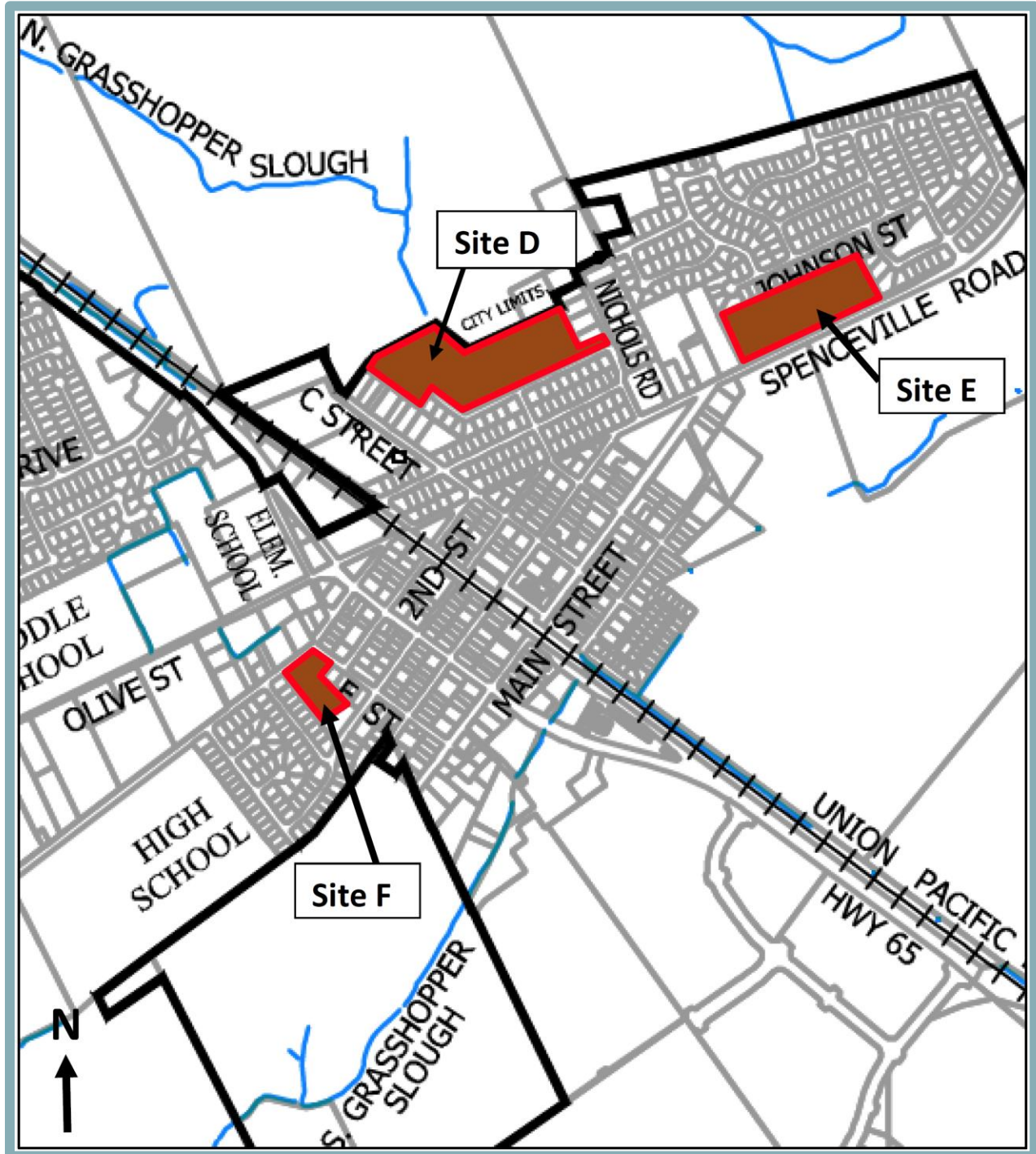


Table 4
Affordable Housing Buildout Potential: Sites to be Rezoned R-3

Site	Assessor Parcel Number	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Minimum Density	Acres	Realistic Unit Capacity ¹	Existing Use	Infrastructure Capacity
Site D	015-500-008-000	R-1	R-3	20 du/ac	11.75	235	Vacant	Wastewater Treatment – Limited Capacity ²
Site E	015-360-001-000	R-2	R-3	20 du/ac	9.0	180	Vacant/Single-Family Residence	Wastewater Treatment – Limited Capacity ²
Site F	015-350-012-000	R-1	R-3	20 du/ac	2.0	40	Vacant	Wastewater Treatment – Limited Capacity ²
Total					22.75	455	-	-
2006-2013 Unaccommodated Need					-	343	-	-

¹. The realistic unit capacity is based on 20 du/ac, as result of Program No. 3 increasing the maximum allowable density for the R-3 zone from 18 du/ac to 30 du/ac.

². Due to existing conservation measures, the City's existing wastewater treatment plant now has additional capacity for future affordable housing development. The City of Wheatland will continue to practice existing conservation measures and provide affordable housing development with priority wastewater services.

Sites Analyzed in this IS/MND

The proposed GPA and Rezone would be limited to Sites D, E, and F, while the proposed Zoning Amendment to allow for up to 30 du/ac in the R-3 Zoning District would affect the development potential of Sites A, B, C, D, E, and F, as well as possibly the future development associated with the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation Project. In addition, Site A would be rezoned to include a new Emergency Shelter Overlay District to allow emergency shelters by-right, without a discretionary approval, pursuant to State law. Each of the aforementioned sites is described below.

Site A

Site A is a 2.24-acre vacant site, identified as APN 015-500-018-000, located at the northern end of C Street. Site A has a General Plan land use designation of High-Density Residential and is zoned R-3.

Site B

Site B is a 1.85-acre vacant site, identified as APN 015-490-018-000, located on SR 65 south of the SR 65 and Main Street intersection. Site B has a General Plan land use designation of High-Density Residential and is zoned R-3.

Site C

Site C is a 6.3-acre vacant multi-family site located on SR 65 near the City of Wheatland's southern boundary. Site C is a portion of the approved Heritage Oaks Estates East subdivision, and has a General Plan land use designation of High-Density Residential and zoned Planned Development (PD).

Site D

Site D is an 11.75-acre vacant site, identified as APN 015-500-008-000, located north of the Meadow Way and B Street intersection. Site D currently has a General Plan land use designation of Low Density Residential and is zoned R-1.

Site E

Site E is an 9.0-acre site, identified as APN 015-360-001-000, located along Spenceville Road east of Main Street. Site E has a General Plan land use designation of Low-Medium Density Residential and is zoned R-2.

Site F

Site F is a 2.0-acre vacant site, identified as APN 015-350-012-000, located southwest of the First Street and E Street intersection. Site E currently has a General Plan land use designation of Medium Density Residential and is zoned R-1.

Johnson Rancho Multi-Family Potential

The Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties include approved General Plan land uses, rezoning of PD, and Stage One design guidelines, which contains 30 acres of multi-family designated lands (density consistent with High-Density Residential land use designation) and 500 mixed-use units (see Figure 3). Using a reasonable buildout density potential of 17 du/ac, based on approximately 80 percent increase to 30 du/ac, Johnson Rancho could potentially provide up to 510 multi-family units with 500 more mixed-use units, totaling 1,010 units.

Project Implementation and Framework of the IS/MND Analysis

The 4-Year Housing Element Update sets forth a number of specific goals as well as policies and programs describing how the City aims to reach them. The approval of the 4-Year Housing Element Update would enable the City to preserve, improve and develop housing for all incoming segments of the community and show how the City intends to meet the RHNA numbers assigned by SACOG.

The proposed project includes the adoption of the City's 4-Year Housing Element Update and implementation of associated programs that are necessary in order for HCD to certify the Housing Element. The proposed project does not include the development of multi-family housing identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update. Nonetheless, the proposed GPA and Zoning Amendments would increase the maximum allowable development potential of Sites A through F, as well as multi-family designated land within the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation Project. While future buildout of the aforementioned sites may include market-rate residences, which could be subject to additional review by the City, State law requires that affordable housing is permitted by-right on the sites.

Thus, this IS/MND includes a program-level analysis of the environmental impacts associated with future development of such sites under the amended General Plan land use and zoning designations. It should be noted that this IS/MND does not include analysis of future development for which additional discretionary entitlements (i.e., conditional use permits) would be required; rather, such development would be subject to future CEQA analysis when project-level information is available.

PUBLIC AGENCIES WHOSE APPROVAL IS OR MAY BE REQUIRED: (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement.)

- City of Wheatland City Council.

It should be noted that HCD will review the 4-Year Housing Element Update to determine whether the Update complies with State law; however, HCD approval is not required for the City's adoption of the 4-Year Housing Element Update and implementation of associated programs.

G. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

The following checklist contains the environmental checklist form presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. The checklist form is used to describe the impacts of the proposed project. A discussion follows each environmental issue identified in the checklist. For this checklist, the following designations are used:

Potentially Significant Impact: An impact that could be significant, and for which no mitigation has been identified. If any potentially significant impacts are identified, an EIR must be prepared.

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated: An impact that requires mitigation to reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.

Less-Than-Significant Impact: Any impact that would not be considered significant under CEQA relative to existing standards.

No Impact: The project would not have any impact.

I. AESTHETICS.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a-d. Wheatland is located in Northern California's Central Valley along SR 65 in Yuba County. The City is located approximately one mile north of the Bear River and the tri-county boundary of Sutter, Placer, and Yuba Counties. The City is surrounded on all sides by agricultural parcels. Per the Caltrans State Scenic Highways Program, the City of Wheatland is not located near any officially designated State scenic highways.¹

The City of Wheatland's 4-Year Housing Element Update is a policy-level document intended to assist the City of Wheatland in meeting the housing needs established by the State of California, and would include development or redevelopment of specific projects within the City. While the 4-Year Housing Element would not directly induce new residential development, the proposed GPAs and Zoning Amendments required to meet the City's 4th Cycle unaccommodated need could allow for increased future residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties. However, such sites have been previously anticipated for buildout with residential uses per the City and analyzed in the General Plan EIR and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation EIR. In addition, Sites A through F are surrounded by existing development and are generally located within urbanized areas. Future buildout of Sites A through F, as well as the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties, would be required to comply with all applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality, including the area and lot coverage restrictions established for the R-3 zone district per Section 18.27.060 of the City's Municipal Code. Future development would also be required to comply with the City's Community Design Standards document, which includes goals, objectives, and standards to guide the design of new residential projects within the City.

The 4-Year Housing Element Update is consistent with the City's General Plan and therefore, specific goals and policies that have been identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update would be consistent with General Plan policies related to scenic vistas, scenic resources, historic buildings, and the visual character of the City. Furthermore, because the 4-Year Housing Element Update is a policy-level document, site-specific

¹ Caltrans. *Scenic Highways*. Available at: <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-landscape-architecture-and-community-livability/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways>. Accessed March 2020.

designs or proposals are not included; therefore, an assessment of potential site-specific visual impacts resulting from future development proposals is not possible at this time.

Based on the above, impacts to aesthetics and visual character associated with the proposed project would be ***less than significant***.

II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a,e. According to the Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), the City of Wheatland contains Urban and Built-Up Land, Other Land, Unique Farmland, and Prime Farmland.² Sites A through F are currently designated Other Land and Urban and Built-Up Land.

The 4-Year Housing Element Update is a policy-level document intended to assist the City of Wheatland in meeting the housing needs established by the State of California; therefore, the Housing Element Update would not convert any of the existing agricultural lands within the City of Wheatland to non-agricultural uses. While the proposed project would allow for an increased amount of future residential development on Sites A through F, as required by State law, such sites have been previously anticipated for buildout with residential uses per the City and analyzed in the General Plan EIR. In addition, conversion of agricultural land associated with future residential development within the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties has been previously analyzed in the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation EIR.³ Therefore, the proposed project would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) to non-agricultural use or involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. A **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

- b The City of Wheatland is surrounded by agricultural uses; however, the City does not contain any land under a Williamson Act contract. The proposed project would not involve changes to agricultural zoning districts. As such, the proposed project would not conflict

² Department of Conservation. *California Important Farmland Finder*. Available at: <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/>. Accessed February 2020.

³ City of Wheatland. *Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation*, SCH# 2008082127. Certified August 14, 2012.

with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract, and ***no impact*** would occur.

- c,d The City does not include lands designated as forest land or timberland. Therefore, the proposed project would have ***no impact*** on forest land or timberland resources.

III. AIR QUALITY.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a-c. Wheatland is located within the Feather River Air Quality Management District (FRAQMD). The FRAQMD is part of the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB) that includes Butte, Colusa, Glen, Tehama, Shasta, Yolo, Sacramento, Yuba, Sutter, and parts of Placer and Solano counties. California and the federal government have established air quality standards for various pollutants. The standards are used to determine attainment of State and federal air quality goals and plans. Generally, State regulations are more strict standards than federal regulations. Air quality standards are set at concentrations that provide a sufficient margin of safety to protect public health and welfare. FRAQMD has adopted thresholds of significance for various pollutants intended to maintain attainment of federal and State air quality standards.

The 4-Year Housing Element Update is a policy-level document intended to assist the City of Wheatland in meeting the housing needs established by the State of California. Although implementation of a successful Housing Element could be expected to facilitate residential development in the City, the lack of site-specific development applications, including the design and location of specific improvements, makes evaluation of the project's air quality impacts highly speculative. In addition, while the proposed GPA and Zoning Amendments would allow for an increased amount of future residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho properties, as required by State law, such sites have been previously anticipated for development with residential uses by the City. Increasing the allowable density on the aforementioned sites would also further the State's goals of reducing vehicle miles travelled (VMT) and, thus, decrease criteria pollutant emissions associated with vehicle travel. All new residential development would be required to comply with the latest California Building Standards Code (CBSC) Building Energy Efficiency Standards, which would help to further reduce criteria pollutant emissions associated with on-site operations (e.g., heating and cooling, lighting, irrigation).

Future residential development would be required to adhere to General Plan goals and policies related to air quality, as well as federal, State, and regional air quality plans. Furthermore, future residential development identified within the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation area would be subject to additional environmental review when Stage Two Zoning occurs. Therefore, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would result.

- d. Typical sources of objectionable odors include industrial or intensive agricultural uses. The proposed project does not involve any industrial or intensive agricultural development, and therefore would not include any odor-producing uses. Thus, and **no impact** related to resulting in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people would occur.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a-d. The 4-Year Housing Element Update is a policy-level document intended to assist the City of Wheatland in meeting the housing needs established by the State of California. Although implementation of a successful Housing Element could be expected to facilitate residential development in the City, new residential development would not impact local rivers or streams. Principles from the City of Wheatland's Community Vision document establishes controls on creekside development which seek to preserve and enhance riparian vegetation and habitat. Residential development proposed near local rivers or streams, would be subject to Policies 8.C.2 and 8.D.3 from the General Plan establish controls on creekside development to preserve and enhance riparian vegetation and habitat. Consequently, the Housing Element Update would not interfere with fish or wildlife movement or adversely affect wildlife corridors. It should be noted that while the proposed GPA and Zoning Amendments would allow for an increased amount of future residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho properties, as required by State law, such sites have been previously anticipated for development with residential uses by the City, and associated impacts to biological resources have been evaluated in the General Plan EIR, the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation EIR, and the Heritage Oaks Estates Project EIR. The proposed project would not result in a substantially increased disturbance area relative to what has been anticipated.

Successful implementation of the City of Wheatland 4-Year Housing Element Update would require improvements in the area, which could adversely impact known and unknown biological resources in the area. Future residential development identified within

the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation and Site C have been previously analyzed in the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation EIR and the Heritage Oaks Estates Project EIR, respectively. In addition, future projects would be subject to federal, State, and local regulations, such as the Federal Endangered Species Act, the California Endangered Species Act, and Policies 8.C.2 and 8.D.3 found in the General Plan. However, future residential development of Sites A, B, D, E, and F could impact special-status species found on-site. Therefore, a **potentially significant** impact could occur.

Mitigation Measure(s)

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce the above potential impact to a *less-than-significant* level.

Sites A, B, D, E, and F

IV-1. Prior to any ground disturbance related activities, a USFWS/CDFW-approved biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey of Sites A, B, D, E, and F as identified in the City of Wheatland 4-Year (2017-2021) Housing Element. The surveys shall establish the presence or absence of on-site special status-species. Preconstruction surveys shall be conducted within 30 days of ground disturbance. The survey results shall be submitted to the City of Wheatland Community Development Department. If no special-status species are discovered, further mitigation is not required.

If special-status species are discovered, appropriate mitigation shall be applied, as determined by the approved biologist and the City of Wheatland Community Development Department. Mitigation would include, but would not be limited to, the following:

- Avoid construction activities during breeding seasons;*
- Establish appropriate buffers; and*
- Relocate special-status species, pending consultation with appropriate agencies.*

e-f. Future buildout of Sites A through F, as well as other multi-family sites identified in the City of Wheatland 4-Year Housing Element, would comply with all applicable ordinances of the City related to the preservation of sensitive biological resources. The City of Wheatland is not subject to a Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Furthermore, future residential development within the City, including buildout of Sites A through F and multifamily development within the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties, would be required to comply with the City's applicable development standards. Therefore, a **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a. Historical resources are features that are associated with the lives of historically-important persons and/or historically-significant events, that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the local area, California, or the nation. Examples of typical historical resources include, but are not limited to, buildings, farmsteads, rail lines, bridges, and trash scatters containing objects such as colored glass and ceramics.

As stated in the Wheatland General Plan EIR, a number of historical resources have either been formally designated as properties listed on the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP), State Historic Landmark (SHL), California Points of Historical Interest, and/or California Historical Resources Inventory. However, a comprehensive historic resources inventory has not been prepared for either the City of Wheatland or the surrounding planning area and a high probability of additional unrecorded historic properties exists. The City has a formal review process to evaluate proposed demolition or alteration of historic buildings.

Currently, the multi-family development sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update are vacant and undeveloped. Thus, the sites do not contain any existing structures or other features which would be considered historical. In addition, buildout of the sites with residential uses has been previously anticipated by the City and analyzed in the General Plan EIR, the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation EIR, and the Heritage Oaks Estates Project EIR. The proposed project would not result in a substantially increased disturbance area relative to what has been anticipated. Therefore, the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5, and a **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

- b,c. As stated in the City's General Plan, little of the General Plan planning area has been surveyed for the presence of archaeological resources. Nevertheless, prehistoric sites have been found in the Wheatland Planning Area to date. Future residential development identified within the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties and Site C have been previously analyzed in the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation EIR and the Heritage Oaks Estates Project EIR, respectively. In addition, future projects would be required to adhere to federal and State regulations associated with protection of cultural resources and implement General Plan goals and policies associated with cultural resources. However, future ground-disturbing activities may have the potential to uncover buried cultural deposits for Sites A, B, D, E, and F.

Therefore, the proposed project could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic or archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and/or disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, during construction. Consequently, impacts could be considered **potentially significant**.

Mitigation Measure(s)

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce the above potential impact to a *less-than-significant* level.

Sites A, B, D, E, and F

V-1 *In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains on Sites A, B, D, E, and F as identified in the City of Wheatland 4-Year (2017-2021) Housing Element, the City shall be notified and further excavation or disturbance of the find or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains shall not occur until compliance with the provisions of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e)(1) and (2) has occurred. The Guidelines specify that in the event of the discovery of human remains other than in a dedicated cemetery, no further excavation at the site or any nearby area suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the Yuba County Coroner has been notified to determine if an investigation into the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines that the remains are Native American, then, within 24 hours, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which in turn will notify the most likely descendants who may recommend treatment of the remains and any grave goods. The potential exists that the Native American Heritage Commission may be unable to identify a most likely descendant, the most likely descendant fails to make a recommendation within 48 hours after notification by the Native American Heritage Commission, or the landowner or his authorized agent rejects the recommendation by the most likely descendant and mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide a measure acceptable to the landowner. In such a case, the landowner or their authorized representative shall rebury the human remains and grave goods with appropriate dignity at a location on the property not subject to further disturbances. Should human remains be encountered, a copy of the resulting County Coroner report noting any written consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission shall be submitted as proof of compliance to the City's Community Development Department. The language of this mitigation measure shall be included on final improvement plans and/or building plans, subject to review and approval by the City.*

V-2 *In the event a potentially significant cultural resource is encountered during subsurface earthwork activities on Sites A, B, D, E, and F as identified in the City of Wheatland 4-Year (2017-2021) Housing Element, the City shall be notified and all construction activities within a 100-foot radius of the find shall cease and workers should avoid altering the materials until an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology has evaluated the find. The project*

applicant shall include a standard inadvertent discovery clause in every construction contract to inform contractors of this requirement. The qualified archeologist shall make recommendations to the City on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to, culturally appropriate temporary and permanent treatment, which may include avoidance of cultural resources, in-place preservation, and/or re-burial on project property so the resource(s) are not subject to further disturbance in perpetuity. If avoidance is determined to be infeasible, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C), a data recovery plan, which makes provisions for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken. Such studies shall be deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center. If necessary, excavation and evaluation of the finds shall comply with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.

Potentially significant cultural resources include, but are not limited to, stone, bone, glass, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project site shall be recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms and will be submitted to the City of Wheatland, the North Central Information Center, and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), as required.

The language of this mitigation measure shall be included on final improvement plans and/or building plans, subject to review and approval by the City.

VI. ENERGY.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a,b. While the 4-Year Housing Element would not directly result in increased energy use relative to existing conditions, the proposed GPAs and Zoning Amendments required to meet the City's 4th Cycle unaccommodated need could allow for increased future residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties. The main forms of available energy supply are electricity, natural gas, and oil. A description of the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code and the Building Energy Efficiency Standards, with which future multi-family development identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update would be required to comply, as well as discussions regarding potential effects related to energy demand during construction and operations are provided below.

California Green Building Standards Code

The 2019 California Green Building Standards Code, otherwise known as the CALGreen Code (CCR Title 24, Part 11), is a portion of the CBSC, which became effective with the rest of the CBSC on January 1, 2020. The purpose of the CALGreen Code is to improve public health, safety, and general welfare by enhancing the design and construction of buildings through the use of building concepts having a reduced negative impact or positive environmental impact and encouraging sustainable construction practices. The provisions of the code apply to the planning, design, operation, construction, use, and occupancy of every newly constructed building or structure throughout California. Requirements of the CALGreen Code include, but are not limited to, the following measures:

- Compliance with relevant regulations related to future installation of Electric Vehicle charging infrastructure in residential and non-residential structures;
- Indoor water use consumption is reduced through the establishment of maximum fixture water use rates;
- Outdoor landscaping must comply with the California Department of Water Resources' Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWEL0), or a local ordinance, whichever is more stringent, to reduce outdoor water use;
- Diversion of 65 percent of construction and demolition waste from landfills;
- Mandatory periodic inspections of energy systems (i.e., heat furnace, air conditioner, mechanical equipment) for nonresidential buildings over 10,000 square feet to ensure that all are working at their maximum capacity according to their design efficiencies;
- Mandatory use of low-pollutant emitting interior finish materials such as paints, carpet, vinyl flooring, and particle board; and
- For some single-family and low-rise residential development developed after January 1, 2020, mandatory on-site solar energy systems capable of producing

100 percent of the electricity demand created by the residence(s). Certain residential developments, including those developments that are subject to substantial shading, rendering the use of on-site solar photovoltaic systems infeasible, are exempted from the foregoing requirement.

Building Energy Efficiency Standards

The 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards is a portion of the CBSC, which expands upon energy-efficiency measures from the 2016 Building Energy Efficiency Standards. The 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards are in effect for building permit applications submitted after January 1, 2020.

The 2019 standards provide for additional efficiency improvements beyond the current 2016 standards. Non-residential buildings built in compliance with the 2019 standards are anticipated to use approximately 30 percent less energy compared to the 2016 standards, primarily due to lighting upgrades.⁴

For residential buildings, compliance with the 2019 standards will use approximately seven percent energy due to energy efficiency measures compared to homes built under the 2016 standards. Once rooftop solar electricity generation is factored in, homes built under the 2019 standards will use approximately 53 percent less energy than those under the 2016 standards.

Construction Energy Use

Construction activities associated with future multi-family development identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update would involve energy demand and consumption related to the use of oil in the form of gasoline and diesel fuel for construction worker vehicle trips, hauling and material delivery truck trips, and operation of off-road construction equipment. In addition, diesel-fueled portable generators may be necessary to provide additional electricity demands for temporary on-site lighting, welding, and for supplying energy to areas of the site where energy supply cannot be met via a hookup to the existing electricity grid. Use of natural gas appliances or equipment would not be required.

The CARB has prepared the 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update (2017 Scoping Plan), which builds upon previous efforts to reduce GHG emissions and is designed to continue to shift the California economy away from dependence on fossil fuels. Appendix B of the 2017 Scoping Plan includes examples of local actions (municipal code changes, zoning changes, policy directions, and mitigation measures) that would support the State's climate goals. The examples provided include, but are not limited to, enforcing idling time restrictions for construction vehicles, utilizing existing grid power for electric energy rather than operating temporary gasoline/diesel-powered generators, and increasing use of electric and renewable fuel-powered construction equipment. All construction equipment used for future construction activities on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties would be required to comply with the CARB's In-Use Off Road regulation, which is consistent with the intention of the 2017 Scoping Plan and the recommended actions included in Appendix B of the 2017 Scoping Plan.

Based on the above, temporary energy use associated with future construction of multi-family development identified in the 4-Year Housing Element would not result in a

⁴ California Energy Commission. *Title 24 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards FAQ*. November 2018.

significant increase in peak or base demands or require additional capacity from local or regional energy supplies. Construction activities would be required to comply with all applicable regulations related to energy conservation and fuel efficiency, which would help to reduce the temporary increase in demand.

Operational Energy Use

Energy use associated with operation of future multi-family development identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update would be typical of residential uses, requiring electricity for interior and exterior building lighting, operation of stoves, kitchen and cleaning appliances, security systems, and more. Maintenance activities during operations, such as landscape maintenance, could involve the use of electric or gas-powered equipment. In addition to on-site energy uses, the proposed project could result in transportation energy use associated with vehicle trips generated by the future multi-family residences

Future development would be subject to all relevant provisions of the most recent update of the CBSC, including the Building Energy Efficiency Standards. Adherence to the most recent CALGreen Code and Building Energy Efficiency Standards would ensure that future multi-family development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties would consume energy efficiently. Required compliance with the CBSC would ensure that the building energy use associated with such future development would not be wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary. In addition, electricity supplied to the residences by PG&E would comply with the State's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), which requires investor-owned utilities, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators to increase procurement from eligible renewable energy resources to 33 percent of total procurement by 2020 and to 60 percent by 2030. Thus, a portion of the energy consumed during operations would originate from renewable sources.

Based on the above, compliance with the State's latest Energy Efficiency Standards would ensure that future multi-family residential development identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update would implement all necessary energy efficiency regulations.

Conclusion

Based on the above, the proposed project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources or conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Thus, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a.i-iv. According to the Wheatland General Plan EIR, the City of Wheatland lies within a moderately seismic region. The City is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zone (AP Zone) nor is any active fault near the City. The closest AP Zone is the Bangor Quadrangle, including the AP Zone for the Cleveland Hill Fault to which the 1975 Oroville earthquake is attributed. The Bangor Quadrangle zone is located 27 miles north of the City. The next nearest active fault is the Dunnigan Hills fault, located 35 miles southwest of the City. The closest branches of the seismically active San Andreas Fault system are the Green Valley and Rodgers Creek faults located approximately 60 to 70 miles southwest of the City. The San Andreas Fault is located approximately 100 miles to the west. Given that the City does not contain any known faults or trace lines, fault rupture hazard is not a significant geologic hazard for development within the City.

Liquefaction, settlement, ground lurching, ground displacement along the fault line, and landslides are often the secondary effects of earthquakes. Areas found throughout the City of Wheatland may be more susceptible to liquefaction during seismic events if perched ground water conditions are present. The degree of liquefaction would in part depend on groundwater conditions at specific sites. In addition, the Wheatland General Plan Background Report states that a portion of the County, which includes the Wheatland area, is potentially susceptible to liquefaction because the area underlain by unconsolidated sands and finer grained materials. Water-saturated, clay-free sediments

in the most recent Holocene unit are generally expected to have a high susceptibility to liquefaction.

The 4-Year Housing Element does not include any site-specific development, designs, or proposals that would impact geology or soils of the City. While the proposed GPAs and Zoning Amendments required per State law would allow for future multi-family residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties, all future development would be required to comply with the goals and policies set forth in the City's General Plan relating to seismic and geologic hazards, including liquefaction, as well as all other applicable federal and State policies and standards, including the CBSC. The CBSC provides minimum standards to ensure that future structures would be designed using sound engineering practices and appropriate engineering standards for the seismic area in which the multi-family sites are located. Projects designed in accordance with the CBSC should be able to: 1) resist minor earthquakes without damage; 2) resist moderate earthquakes without structural damage, but with some non-structural damage; and 3) resist major earthquakes without collapse, but with some structural, as well as non-structural, damage. Although conformance with the CBSC does not guarantee that substantial structural damage would not occur in the event of a maximum magnitude earthquake, conformance with the CBSC can reasonably be assumed to ensure that the future multi-family structures would be survivable, allowing occupants to safely evacuate in the event of a major earthquake. Furthermore, none of the multi-family sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update contain steep slopes that would be subject to substantial landslide hazards.

Based on the above, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur related to seismic rupture of a known earthquake fault, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, and landslides.

- b. Issues related to erosion are discussed in Section X, Hydrology and Water Quality, of this IS/MND. As noted therein, the proposed project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. Thus, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.
- c. As noted above, the multi-family sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update are relatively level, and the sites are not located on or near any slopes. In addition, all future development would be required to comply with applicable standards included in the CBSC related to seismic and geologic safety. Therefore, future multi-family development occurring on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties would not be subject to risk from landslide, liquefaction, or seismic settlement.

Lateral spreading is horizontal/lateral ground movement of relatively flat-lying soil deposits towards a free face such as an excavation, channel, or open body of water; typically, lateral spreading is associated with liquefaction of one or more subsurface layers near the bottom of the exposed slope. The amount of movement depends on the soil strength, duration and intensity of seismic shaking, topography, and free face geometry. Given that the multi-family sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update do not contain any free faces, the potential for lateral spreading to pose a risk to future development on such sites is negligible.

Based on the above, the proposed project would result in a ***less-than-significant*** impact related to being located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become

unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.

- d. Expansive soils can undergo significant volume change with changes in moisture content. Specifically, such soils shrink and harden when dried and expand and soften when wetted. Expansive soils can shrink or swell and cause heaving and cracking of slabs-on-grade, pavements, and structures founded on shallow foundation. Building damage due to volume changes associated with expansive soil can be reduced by a variety of solutions. If structures are underlain by expansive soils, foundation systems must be capable of tolerating or resisting any potentially damaging soil movements, and building foundation areas must be properly drained. Exposed soils must be kept moist prior to placement of concrete for foundation construction.

As stated in the City's General Plan EIR, impacts related to expansive soils in parts of the planning area may be eliminated when specific development projects are proposed by conducting engineering tests to determine the proper design criteria. Roadways and sidewalks can be designed in areas of clayey soils to accept the estimated degree of soil contraction, expansion, and settlement potential determined from on-site soils testing, according to standards provided by the CBSC.

While the proposed GPAs and Zoning Amendments required per State law would allow for future multi-family residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties, development of such sites with residential uses has been previously anticipated by the City and risks related to expansive soils were analyzed in the General Plan EIR, the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation EIR, and the Heritage Oaks Estates Project EIR. Future development of the multi-family sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update would not result in an increased disturbance area relative to what has been anticipated by the City. Therefore, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur related to proposed structures being located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1B of the Uniform Building Code, thereby creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property.

- e. Future multi-family development related to the 4-Year Housing Element Update would not include the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, ***no impact*** would result.
- f. The potential exists for unknown paleontological resources to exist within the multi-family sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update. The potential for such resources to be impacted by residential development within the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties and Site C have been previously analyzed in the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation EIR and the Heritage Oaks Estates Project EIR, respectively. Furthermore, development within the remaining sites has been generally anticipated by the City's General Plan and potential impacts have been analyzed in the General Plan EIR. The General Plan EIR concluded that buildout of the General Plan could result in the destruction or damage of paleontological resources, but with implementation of applicable General Plan policies, impacts would be less than significant. Development of the identified sites at a higher density than previously anticipated would not result in an increase in the likelihood that paleontological resources would be disturbed because the area of disturbance within each site would generally remain the same, despite the increased allowable density.

Although the proposed project would not be anticipated to increase the likelihood that paleontological resources would be disturbed because paleontological resources may exist within the City's Planning Area, future development within the identified sites would have the potential to result in the direct or indirect destruction of a unique paleontological resource, and a ***potentially significant*** impact could occur.

Mitigation Measure(s)

Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce the above potential impact to a *less-than-significant* level.

VII-1 *Implement Mitigation Measures V-1 and V-2.*

VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gasses?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a,b. Emissions of GHGs contributing to global climate change are attributable in large part to human activities associated with the industrial/manufacturing, utility, transportation, residential, and agricultural sectors. Therefore, the cumulative global emissions of GHGs contributing to global climate change can be attributed to every nation, region, and city, and virtually every individual on Earth. An individual project's GHG emissions are at a micro-scale level relative to global emissions and effects to global climate change; however, an individual project could result in a cumulatively considerable incremental contribution to a significant cumulative macro-scale impact. As such, impacts related to emissions of GHG are inherently considered cumulative impacts.

Implementation of the proposed project would cumulatively contribute to increases of GHG emissions. Estimated GHG emissions attributable to future development would be primarily associated with increases of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and, to a lesser extent, other GHG pollutants, such as methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) associated with area sources, mobile sources or vehicles, utilities (electricity and natural gas), water usage, wastewater generation, and the generation of solid waste. The primary source of GHG emissions for the project would be mobile source emissions. The common unit of measurement for GHG is expressed in terms of annual metric tons of CO₂ equivalents (MTCO₂e/yr).

On December 11, 2018 the City of Wheatland City Council adopted a Climate Action Plan (CAP). The City's CAP provides a planning framework that ensures that emissions within the City are controlled in compliance with the legislative goals of Assembly Bill (AB) 32 and Senate Bill (SB) 32. The CAP includes Emissions Reduction Strategies that target emissions from specific sectors, such as transportation, energy consumption, water use, and solid waste disposal.

The proposed project would aid the City in achieving several of the measures included within the CAP. For example, Land Use Measure 2 directs the City to comply with existing state laws related to the provision of affordable housing within the City. The proposed project is specifically intended to meet State housing laws, and would aid the City in fulfilling Land Use Measure 2. In addition, Land Use Measure 1 and Land Use Measure 3 encourage the reuse of underutilized lots, as well as the implementation of sustainable growth principles. The proposed project would support both measures by allowing development at higher densities in locations that are in proximity to existing services within the City.

In addition to the measures highlighted above, future developments within the City would be required to complete the Sustainability Checklist mandated by the City's CAP. The CAP

intended that Sustainability Checklists be integrated into the City's development review process. Consequently, as development proposals for the identified sites are brought forward, the proposed developments would be required to demonstrate consistency with the City's CAP. By maintaining consistency with the City's CAP, development within the identified sites would comply with all existing regulations related to the reduction of GHG emissions.

In conclusion, implementation of the proposed project would aid implementation of the City's CAP, and future development within the identified sites would be further required to comply with all relevant standards within the City's CAP and Sustainability Checklist. Consequently, the project would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, and would not conflict with applicable plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. Therefore, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the likely release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to the risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a-d. The 4-Year Housing Element Update would not directly involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. While the proposed GPAs and Zoning Amendments required to meet the City's 4th Cycle unaccommodated need could allow for increased future residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties, residential uses are not typically associated with typically associated with the routine transport, use, disposal, or generation of substantial amounts of hazardous materials. Maintenance and operation of the proposed hotel may use common household cleaning products, fertilizers, and herbicides on-site, any of which could contain potentially hazardous chemicals; however, such products would be expected to be used in accordance with label instructions. Due to the regulations governing use of such products and the amount anticipated to be used in conjunction with future multi-family development, routine use of such products would not represent a substantial risk to public health or the environment.

Construction activities associated with future development of the multi-family sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update would involve the use of heavy equipment, which would contain fuels and oils, and various other products such as concrete, paints, and adhesives. Small quantities of potentially toxic substances (e.g., petroleum and other chemicals used to operate and maintain construction equipment) would be used at the project site and transported to and from the site during construction. However, the contractors would be required to comply with all California Health and Safety Codes and local City ordinances regulating the handling, storage, and transportation of hazardous and toxic materials. Thus, future construction activities on the multi-family sites

would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the likely release of hazardous materials into the environment.

In addition, per the EnviroStor database, Sites A through F are not located on or adjacent to any sites included on a list of hazardous materials compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.⁵ The Envirostor Database includes information provided by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and included in the State's Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites (Cortese) List, which is compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. In the event that currently unknown hazardous materials are discovered during construction on the multi-family sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update, construction would cease until such materials have been remediated in accordance with State and local requirements. Such standards have been designed to eliminate or minimize to an acceptable level the potential health impacts associated with human exposure to hazardous materials.

Therefore, the proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials or through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the likely release of hazardous materials into the environment. In addition, the proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment related to being located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Thus, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

- e. Beale Air Force Base is located approximately eight miles northeast of the City of Wheatland. The airport land use zones for Beale Air Force Base are located approximately six miles north of the city limits.

The Wheatland study area is located at the edge of the Beale Air Force Base Overflight Zone; therefore, the City is subject to some development restrictions under the Land Use Compatibility Guidelines for Safety. According to the Beale Air Force Base Overflight Guidelines, the following types of development should be restricted: chemical and allied products manufacturing; petroleum refining; rubber and plastics manufacturing; regional shopping centers; colleges and universities; hospitals; jails and detention centers; motion picture theater complexes; professional sport developments; stadiums and arenas; auditoriums; concert halls and amphitheaters; fairgrounds and expositions; racetracks; and theme parks. Adoption of the 4-Year Housing Element Update and implementation of associated programs would not directly result in the development of any of the aforementioned uses. In addition, future buildout of Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation multi-family properties would adhere to federal and State regulations, as well as General Plan goals and policies, related to airport land use plans. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a ***less-than-significant*** impact related to a conflict with airport land use plans.

- f. The 4-Year Housing Element Update is a policy-level document that does not include site-specific development proposals, and any future residential development projects within the City would be required to adhere to City regulations regarding emergency access. Therefore, the proposed project would not interfere with an emergency evacuation or response plan, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

⁵ Department of Toxic Substances Control *EnviroStor*. Available at: <https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/?myaddress=wheatland%2C+ca>. Accessed March 2020.

- g. Issues related to wildfire hazards are discussed in Section XX, Wildfire, of this Initial Study. As noted therein, the multi-family sites identified for future multi-family development in the 4-Year Housing Element Update are not located within or adjacent to any Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.⁶ In addition, according to the City's General Plan EIR, the agricultural areas on the valley floor are the least fire-prone areas of the County, due to the presence of croplands, orchards, and irrigation. The relatively flat terrain of the proposed study area also makes the danger of wildland fires less hazardous. As wildland fires resulting from either natural or manmade causes occur in forest, brush, or grasslands, Wheatland is among the most fire secure areas in Yuba County. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to the risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

⁶ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. *Yuba County, Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA*. October 5, 2007.

X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a. Construction of future residential development on Sites A through F, as well as the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties, would likely include grading and vegetation removal activities that may increase soil erosion rates on the sites. Grading operations may impact the surface runoff by increasing the amount of silt and debris carried by runoff. In addition, refueling and parking of construction equipment and other vehicles on-site during construction may result in oil, grease, or related pollutant leaks and spills that may discharge into the City's storm drains. Improper handling, storage, or disposal of fuels and materials or improper cleaning of machinery close to area waterways could cause water quality degradation. Measures included in subsequent grading plans for future residential development projects requiring grading would be required to comply with the City's Site Development Code, drainage requirements, and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program, as well as employ best management practices for the prevention of erosion and the control of loose soil and sediment, to ensure that construction does not result in the movement of unwanted material into waters within or outside that particular project site. Implementation of Policy 5.E.5 would ensure that future drainage system requirements would comply with applicable State and federal pollutant discharge requirements.

Although construction of the future residential development associated with implementation of the 4-Year Housing Element Update could result in impacts associated with water quality, the proposed project does not involve any proposals for physical development. In addition, while the proposed GPAs and Zoning Amendments required to

meet the City's 4th Cycle unaccommodated need could allow for increased future residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties, the proposed GPAs and Zoning Amendments would not result in an increased disturbance area relative to what has been previously anticipated by the City, and future development would be required to implement General Plan goals and policies related to hydrology, water quality, and drainage, as well as comply with all applicable federal, State, and local water quality regulations.

Based on the above, the proposed project would not result in the violation of water quality standards or degradation of water quality, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

- b,e The City of Wheatland is situated within the South Yuba Sub-basin which lies within the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin. The South Yuba Sub-basin is bounded on the north by the Yuba River, which separates the South Yuba Sub-basin from the North Yuba Subbasin, on the west by the Feather River, on the south by the Bear River, and on the east by the Sierra Nevada. The *California Department of Water Resources Bulletin 118-80* documents that the South Yuba Sub-basin is not considered to be in overdraft and that groundwater levels within the sub-basin are continuing to increase to near historic high elevations due to increasing surface water irrigation supplies and reduced groundwater pumping.

Groundwater within the South Yuba Subbasin is managed by the *Yuba Subbasins Water Management Plan: A Groundwater Sustainability Plan* (Yuba Subbasins GSP), a product of three Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs): the Cordua Irrigation District, the Yuba Water Agency, and the City of Marysville.⁷ Per the Yuba Subbasins GSP, regional groundwater quality in the Yuba Subbasins is considered good to excellent for municipal, domestic, and agricultural uses and does not have a significant adverse impact on the beneficial uses of groundwater in the subbasins. In addition, groundwater extraction in the Yuba Subbasins does not exceed sustainable yield.

While the proposed GPAs and Zoning Amendments required to meet the City's 4th Cycle unaccommodated need could allow for increased future residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties, the proposed GPAs and Zoning Amendments would not result in an increased disturbance area relative to what has been previously anticipated by the City, and, thus, the proposed project would not substantially impede groundwater recharge. In addition, although future buildout of the multi-family sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update would result in a slight increase in demand for water supplies relative to what has been previously anticipated by the City, such increases would be relatively minor and would not be expected to adversely affect groundwater management efforts for the South Yuba Subbasin. Per the Yuba Subbasins GSP, while groundwater pumping may exceed sustainable yield during certain years, balanced by other years with reduced pumping generally ensures that the long-term average remains at or below the sustainable yield.

Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the South Yuba Subbasin. In addition, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the Yuba Subbasins GSP. Thus, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

⁷ Cordua Irrigation District, Yuba Water Agency, City of Marysville. *Yuba Subbasins Water Management Plan: A Groundwater Sustainability Plan*. December 2019.

- c.i-iii. The proposed GPAs and Zoning Amendments required to meet the City's 4th Cycle unaccommodated need could allow for increased future residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties. Such development would involve the creation of new impervious surfaces, which would alter the existing drainage patterns of the sites. However, the proposed project does not involve any proposals for physical development. In addition, the proposed GPAs and Zoning Amendments would not result in an increased disturbance area relative to what has been previously anticipated by the City; thus, the proposed project would not result in increased stormwater runoff volumes relative to what has been analyzed in prior environmental documents. All future residential development associated with the 4-Year Housing Element Update would be subject to the General Plan policies and municipal regulations related to runoff management and low impact design, and would be subject to payment of the City's storm drainage development impact fee. Therefore, adoption of the 4-Year Housing Element Update and implementation of associated programs would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the City, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding on- or off-site, create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Consequently, the proposed project would result in a ***less-than-significant*** impact.
- c.iv. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map the identified sites are located in a variety of flood hazard areas.⁸ Sites F and B, as well as portions of Site E and D are located in areas that are not classified as a Special Flood Hazard Area or otherwise located within a 100-year or 500-year floodplain. The remaining portion of Site E, all of Site C, and all of the sites within the Johnson Rancho are located in sites zoned X due to the presence of levees. A portion of Site D and all of Site A are located in Special Flood Hazard Area Zone A.⁹

Based on the above, Sites B, C, D, E, and all of the sites within the Johnson Rancho would not be subject to flood hazards. However, portions of Site D and all of Site A are within a Special Flood Hazard Area A, and, thus, future development within either site could be exposed to risks from flood hazards. Chapter 15.20, Floodplain Management, of the City of Wheatland Municipal Code establishes standards for developments within floodplains. Thus, development within Sites D and A would be subject to all relevant restrictions within the City's Municipal Code.

Despite the required compliance of future development within Sites D and A with the City's Municipal Code requirements related to development within floodplains, due to the location of a portion of Site D and all of Site A within a flood hazard zone, a ***potentially significant*** impact could occur due to implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measure(s)

Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce the above potential impact to a ***less-than-significant*** level.

⁸ Federal Emergency Management Agency. *FEMA Flood Map Service Center: Search By Address*. Available at: <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=wheatland%2C%20ca#searchresultsanchor>. Accessed March 2020.

⁹ *Ibid.*

X-1 *Prior to Improvement Plan approval or issuance of building permits for Sites D and A, a Hydrology Study must be submitted to the City Engineer demonstrating the project's compliance with all relevant sections of the City's Municipal Code and applicable federal standards (such as those established by FEMA). Compliance with FEMA standards may include obtaining a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) or Conditional Letter of Map Revision based on Fill (CLOMR-F) for fill within a Special Flood Hazard Area, if required. A copy of the letter shall be provided to the Engineering and Surveying Division. A Letter of Map Revision (LOMR), or a Letter of Map Revision based on Fill (LOMR-F) from FEMA shall be submitted to the City's Engineer prior to acceptance of project improvements as complete.*

- d. As discussed under question 'c.iv' above, a portion of Site D and all of Site A are located within flood hazard zones. Consequently, future development at both sites could be subject to flooding. Although future development at the foregoing sites could be subject to flooding, residential developments do not typically involve the use or storage of substantial amounts of pollutants that could result in impacts to water quality should flooding occur. Moreover, both sites were previously anticipated for residential development, and any pollutant related risks related to flooding would not be made more severe by the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would not pose a risk related to the release of pollutants due to project inundation due to flooding, tsunami, or seiche, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a. The future multi-family development sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element update are currently anticipated for buildout with residential uses per the City. In addition, Sites A, B, D, E, and F are bordered by existing residential development. Site C, as well as the Johnson Rancho Hop Farm Annexation multi-family properties, have been previously analyzed for development with residential uses per the Heritage Oaks Estates Project EIR and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation EIR. Thus, buildout of Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho Hop Farm Annexation multi-family properties consistent with the proposed GPAs and Zoning Amendments would represent a continuation of existing development trends, and would not divide an established community. In addition, the 4-Year Housing Element Update does not include any specific development proposals. As such, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.
- b. The 4-Year Housing Element Update has been designed to ensure fulfillment of the City's share of the RHNA, as determined by SACOG, and to meet applicable HCD requirements related to provision of affordable housing within the City. While the proposed project is required to include GPAs and Zoning Amendments in order to meet the unaccommodated need requirements from the 4th Cycle (2006-2013), such entitlements, if approved, would not result in conflicts with the City's General Plan or Zoning Code.

As discussed throughout this IS/MND, the proposed project would not result in any significant environmental effects that cannot be mitigated to a less-than-significant level by the mitigation measures provided herein. In addition, future residential development occurring pursuant to the 4-Year Housing Element Update would be required to be consistent with all applicable development standards established in the City's Municipal Code. Therefore, the proposed project would not cause a significant environmental impact in excess of what has already been analyzed and anticipated in the General Plan EIR, and would not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental impact. Thus, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗

Discussion

- a,b. According to the Yuba County General Plan Environmental Setting and Background Report (ESBR), mineral resources present in the County include precious metals, copper, zinc, Fullers earth, sand and gravel, and crushed stone. However, the City of Wheatland is located outside of the recognized Mineral Land Classification Area as identified in the Yuba County General Plan ESBR. In addition, the 4-Year Housing Element is a policy-level document that does include any development proposals. Therefore, ***no impact*** to mineral resources would occur with implementation of the proposed project.

XIII. NOISE.

Would the project result in:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×

Discussion

- a,b. Some land uses are considered more sensitive to noise than others, and, thus, are referred to as sensitive noise receptors. Land uses often associated with sensitive noise receptors generally include residences, schools, libraries, hospitals, and passive recreational areas. Noise sensitive land uses are typically given special attention in order to achieve protection from excessive noise.

Generally, the primary noise source associated with residential development is traffic noise; residential uses do not typically involve generation of substantial on-site noise level increases. Given that the 4-Year Housing Element Update is a policy level document, implementation of the proposed project would not directly result in the generation of increased noise levels within the City, and would not expose sensitive receptors to excess noise levels. As discussed previously, while the proposed GPAs and Zoning Amendments required to meet the City's 4th Cycle unaccommodated need could allow for increased future residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties, such sites have been previously anticipated for buildout with residential uses per the City, and associated environmental effects related to noise and vibration have been evaluated in the General Plan EIR, the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation EIR, and the Heritage Oaks Estates Project EIR. Future development of the multi-family sites under the updated General Plan land use and zoning standards proposed as part of the 4-Year Housing Element Update would not result in substantial traffic noise level increases relative to what has been considered in previous environmental documents. In addition, given that the overall disturbance area associated with future construction activities on the multi-family sites would not increase as a result of the proposed project, construction noise and vibration associated with future buildout would not be altered from what has been previously anticipated.

Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in excess of standards established in the City's General Plan and the Municipal Code. Thus, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

- c. The nearest airport to the City of Wheatland is the Beale Air Force Base, located approximately eight miles northeast of the city limits. Per the Beale Air Force Base Land

Use Compatibility Plan (LUCP), the City is located within the Airport Influence Area associated with the airstrip, within Review Area 2.¹⁰ Review Area 2 encompasses the airspace protection surfaces and Recorded Overflight Notification Area. However, the City is located outside of the 60 decibel (dB) Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) contour designated in the LUCP. Therefore, future residential development occurring pursuant to the 4-Year Housing Element Update and associated programs would not expose people residing or working in the City to excessive airport noise levels. Thus, ***no impact*** would occur.

¹⁰ Sacramento Area Council of Governments. *Beale Air Force Base Land Use Compatibility Plan*. Approved March 2011.

XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through projects in an undeveloped area or extension of major infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×

Discussion

- a. The 4-Year Housing Element Update contains housing goals and programs intended to help meet the City's affordable housing needs. Generally, the proposed project is intended to accommodate existing growth trends within the area, rather than induce growth. Accounting for both the 4th Cycle and 5th Cycle planning periods, the RHNA accommodated by the 4-Year Housing Element is 826 units. As discussed in Chapter 2, Existing Conditions and Demographic Data, of the 4-Year Housing Element Update, the City of Wheatland is projected to have a population of 3,645 persons and a housing stock of 1,276 units by 2021, resulting in an average household size of approximately 2.86. Based on an average household size of 2.86 and an RHNA of 826, implementation of the proposed project has the potential to increase the City's population by 2,362 persons.

However, as stated previously, the 4-Year Housing Element Update is a policy-level document that does not include any specific development proposals. Future housing development occurring within the City, including future buildout of the multi-family sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update, would occur in response to market demand, and is not a direct result of the proposed project. In addition, Sites A, B, D, E, and F are bordered by existing residential development. Site C, as well as the Johnson Rancho Hop Farm Annexation multi-family properties, have been previously analyzed for development with residential uses per the Heritage Oaks Estates Project EIR and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation EIR. Thus, future development of such sites is unlikely to require the extension of major infrastructure.

Furthermore, while the proposed project includes GPAs and Zoning Amendments that would increase the development potential of Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation multi-family properties, such entitlements are required by the State in order for HCD to consider certification of the 4-Year Housing Element Update. Given that the growth allowed under the 4-Year Housing Element is consistent with regional housing needs projections, and such growth would be guided by the goals, policies, and programs included in the Housing Element, the proposed project would not induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

- b. The future multi-family sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update are currently vacant and do not include existing housing or other habitable structures. As such, the proposed project would not displace existing housing or people and would not necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, ***no impact*** would occur.

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES.

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Other Public Facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a-e. The 4-Year Housing Element Update includes policies and programs designed to facilitate the construction and conservation of housing to meet Wheatland's affordable housing needs. Subsequent residential development projects occurring pursuant to the 4-Year Housing Element Update, including potential construction of affordable housing on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties, could result in an increase in demand for public services. However, the 4-Year Housing Element Update is a policy-level document that does not include any specific development proposals.

While the proposed project would allow for an increased amount of future residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties, as required by State law, such sites have been previously anticipated for buildout with residential uses per the City and analyzed in the General Plan EIR and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation EIR.¹¹ Any future development on such sites would be subject to payment of applicable development impact fees at the time of building permit issuance, including the City's Law Enforcement Facilities Fee, Fire Protection Facilities Fee, General Government Facilities Fee, and Parkland Facilities Fee. In addition, future development would be subject to payment of school impact fees collected by the Wheatland Elementary School District and the Wheatland High School District.. Proposition 1A/SB 50 prohibits local agencies from using the inadequacy of school facilities as a basis for denying or conditioning approvals of any "[...] legislative or adjudicative act...involving ...the planning, use, or development of real property" (Government Code 65996(b)). Satisfaction of the Proposition 1A/SB 50 statutory requirements by a developer is deemed to be "full and complete mitigation."

Payment of applicable fees by future developers would help to fund ongoing provision of public services within the City. Therefore, the proposed project would have a **less-than-significant** impact related to the need for new or physically altered public facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts.

¹¹ City of Wheatland. *Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation*, SCH# 2008082127. Certified August 14, 2012.

XVI. RECREATION.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a,b. The 4-Year Housing Element Update is a policy-level document, which encourages the provision of a range of housing types and affordability levels, but does not include any specific development proposals. Future residential development consistent with the 4-Year Housing Element Update could increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities and require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. However, as discussed previously, future development would be subject to payment of the City's Parkland Facilities Fee, which is used to fund the construction of new park and recreation facilities within the City. In addition, all future residential development involving subdivision of land is subject to compliance with Section 17.09.090 of the City's Municipal Code. Thus, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur with regard to recreation facilities.

XVII. TRANSPORTATION.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less- Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a. A discussion of potential impacts related to roadway facilities, transit facilities and services, bicycle facilities, and pedestrian facilities is provided below.

Roadway Facilities

The Policy 2.A.2 of the City's General Plan establishes Level of Service (LOS) C or better as the roadway standard for all roadways, except within one-quarter mile of state highways. In such areas, the operations standard is LOS D or better or better. LOS is a qualitative measure that describes operational conditions as they relate to the traffic stream and perceptions by motorists and passengers. The LOS generally describes these conditions in terms of such factors as speed and travel time, delays, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort, convenience and safety. The operational LOS are given letter designations from A to F, with A representing the best operating conditions (free-flow) and F the worst (severely congested flow with high delays). Intersections generally are the capacity-controlling locations with respect to traffic operations on arterial and collector streets.

The 4-Year Housing Element Update includes policies and programs designed to facilitate the construction and conservation of housing to meet Wheatland's affordable housing needs. Subsequent residential development projects could result in an increase in traffic on City roadways and a decrease in level of service on those roadways. However, the 4-Year Housing Element Update is a policy-level document that does not include any specific development proposals. While the 4-Year Housing Element would not directly induce new residential development, the proposed GPAs and Zoning Amendments required to meet the City's 4th Cycle unaccommodated need could allow for increased future residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties. Future buildout of such sites with multi-family residential uses would result in increased vehicle traffic on local roadways. However, given that the multi-family sites are distributed throughout the City, vehicle traffic would not be concentrated in any one area. In addition, the multi-family sites have been previously anticipated for buildout with residential uses per the City and analyzed in the General Plan EIR and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation EIR. Thus, relative to what has been analyzed in such previous EIRs, the proposed project would be unlikely to result in new or more severe impacts related to conflicts with the City's LOS goals.

Furthermore, since the establishment of the City's LOS standards, the Third Appellate District court published an opinion (December 18, 2019) regarding *Citizens for Positive Growth & Preservation v. City of Sacramento* (2019). Among other points, Citizens

challenged the City of Sacramento's adoption of its General Plan based on its use of the LOS metric instead of the vehicle miles traveled (VMT) metric in the transportation impacts section. In 2018, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency promulgated and certified CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 to implement Public Resources Code section 21099(b)(2). The Court held that the plain language of Public Resources Code section 21099(b)(2) provides that "[u]pon certification of the guidelines by the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency pursuant to this section, automobile delay, as described solely by level of service or similar measures of vehicular capacity or traffic congestion *shall not be considered a significant impact* on the environment pursuant to this division, except in locations specifically identified in the guidelines, if any." On this basis, the Court concluded that the General Plan's LOS determinations could not constitute a significant environmental impact. Based on the above, the analysis presented within this IS/MND focuses primarily on VMT effects associated with implementation of the 4-Year Housing Element and associated programs, as opposed to LOS. Impacts related to VMT are evaluated under question 'b' below.

Transit, Bicycle, and Pedestrian Facilities

Transit services are provided to the Wheatland area by Yuba-Sutter Transit. Yuba-Sutter Transit offers regular fixed route service to the communities of Yuba City, Marysville, Olivehurst, and Linda. Limited route deviation service is provided to the Yuba County foothills and to the cities of Live Oak and Wheatland. The Wheatland Route offers two roundtrips into Marysville and Linda on Tuesdays and Thursdays under a reimbursable contract to the City. Transfers to routes serving Sacramento and Yuba City are available.

Currently the following five designated stops exist on the Wheatland Route:

- Spruce Avenue/Evergreen Drive;
- SR 65/3rd Street;
- Main Street/C Street;
- Anderson Way/McCurry Street; and
- Donner Trail Manor (121 C Street).

Future development occurring consistent with the 4-Year Housing Element Update has the potential to increase demand for transit services within the City. However, Yuba-Sutter Transit would likely scale up services within the City in response to such increases in demand. In addition, the proposed project does not include any specific development proposals that would conflict with existing transit services. With regard to bicycle and pedestrian facilities, the multi-family development sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update have been previously anticipated for buildout with residential uses by the City. As such, the City has previously anticipated bicycle and pedestrian improvements necessary to serve such sites. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with any existing or planned transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, and a less-than-significant impact would occur.

Conclusion

Based on the above, the proposed project would not result in new conflicts with applicable City standards related to roadway, transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities. Thus, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

- b. Section 15064.3 of the CEQA Guidelines provides specific considerations for evaluating a project's transportation impacts. Per Section 15064.3, analysis of VMT attributable to a project is the most appropriate measure of transportation impacts. Other relevant considerations may include the effects of the project on transit and non-motorized travel. Except as provided in Section 15064.3 (b)(2) regarding roadway capacity, a project's effect on automobile delay does not constitute a significant environmental impact under CEQA. It should be noted that currently, the provisions of Section 15064.3 apply only prospectively; determination of impacts based on VMT is not required Statewide until July 1, 2020.

Per Section 15064.3(3), a lead agency may analyze a project's VMT qualitatively based on the availability of transit, proximity to destinations, etc. As discussed previously, while the proposed GPA and Zoning Amendments would allow for an increased amount of future residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties, as required by State law, such sites have been previously anticipated for development with residential uses by the City. Per the Office of Planning and Research (OPR), higher density residential uses are generally associated with lower per capita VMT compared to low-density uses.¹² In addition, as noted previously, Sites A, B, D, E, and F are surrounded by existing development, thereby potentially reducing distances between future housing and workplaces, retail businesses, and other amenities and destinations. Accordingly, adding affordable housing to infill locations generally shortens commutes and reduces VMT.¹³ Furthermore, future residents would have access to Yuba-Sutter Transit services within the City. Thus, the proposed project would help to further the State's goals of reducing VMT.

Based on the above, the proposed project would not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b), and a **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

- c,d. The 4-Year Housing Element Update is a policy-level document that does not include any specific development proposals, nor does the Housing Element grant any entitlements for development that would result in design hazards or affect emergency access within the City of Wheatland. While the proposed GPA and Zoning Amendments would allow for an increased amount of future residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties, as required by State law, such sites have been previously anticipated for development with residential uses by the City, and the proposed project would not alter future access to such sites. Future residential development projects would be required to comply with applicable City engineering standards related to access and roadway design.

Based on the above, the proposed project would not substantially increase hazards due to design features or incompatible uses, or result in inadequate emergency access. Therefore, the project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact.

¹² Office of Planning and Research. *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts In CEQA* [pg. 12]. December 2018.

¹³ Office of Planning and Research. *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts In CEQA* [pg. 14]. December 2018.

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES.

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe, and that is:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k).	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	✗	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a,b. As discussed in Section V, Cultural Resources, of this IS/MND, the future multi-family sites identified by the 4-Year Housing Element Update within the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation properties and Site C have been previously analyzed in the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation EIR and the Heritage Oaks Estates Project EIR, respectively; both EIRs evaluated potential impacts related to tribal cultural resources. In addition, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File did not identify any known tribal cultural resources within the City's Sphere of Influence, which includes all sites anticipated for future development in the 4-Year Housing Element Update.¹⁴

While the proposed GPAs and Zoning Amendments could increase the future development intensity of such sites, the proposed project would not increase the overall disturbance area relative to what has been previously anticipated in prior environmental documents. In addition, future projects would be required to adhere to federal and State regulations associated with protection of cultural resources and implement General Plan goals and policies associated with cultural resources. However, future ground-disturbing activities may have the potential to uncover buried cultural deposits, including tribal cultural resources, at Sites A, B, D, E, and F.

In compliance with SB 18, project notification letters were distributed on March 5, 2020 to the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, the Tsi Akim Maidu, the Strawberry Rancheria, the Esttom Yumeka Maidu tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria, and the Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians. In addition, in compliance with AB 52 (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1), a project notification letter was distributed to the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria. Responses requesting formal consultation have not been received at this time.

¹⁴ Native American Heritage Commission. *City of Wheatland Housing Element Update Project*, Yuba County. December 13, 2016.

Based on the above, the possibility exists that construction of the proposed project could result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource if previously unknown tribal cultural resources are uncovered during grading or other ground-disturbing activities at Sites A, B, D, E, and F. Thus, a ***potentially significant*** impact to tribal cultural resources could occur.

Mitigation Measure(s)

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce the above potential impact to a *less-than-significant* level.

XVIII-1 *Implement Mitigation Measures V-1 and V-2.*

XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a. The 4-Year Housing Element Update is a policy-level document that does not include any specific development proposals and, thus, the proposed project would not directly result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded utilities. Future development occurring pursuant to the 4-Year Housing Element Update would be subject to payment of applicable City fees used to fund new utility connections and necessary utility improvements.

While the proposed GPA and Zoning Amendments would allow for an increased amount of future residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho properties, as required by State law, such sites have been previously anticipated for development with residential uses by the City, and associated impacts related to water, wastewater treatment, storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, and telecommunications facilities have been evaluated in the General Plan EIR, the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation EIR, and the Heritage Oaks Estates Project EIR. Given that City has previously anticipated extension of utility infrastructure to the multi-family sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update, the proposed project would not require substantial utility improvements relative to buildout of such sites under the existing General Plan land use and zoning designations. Furthermore, future development proposals would be reviewed by the appropriate service agencies as part of the development application review process in order to ensure that sufficient capacity in all utilities would be available to maintain desired service levels.

Therefore, the proposed project would result in a ***less-than-significant*** impact related to the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or storm

water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.

- b. As discussed previously, water supplies within the City of Wheatland are provided solely through groundwater sources; specifically, the South Yuba Subbasin. Per the Yuba Subbasins GSP, regional groundwater quality in the Yuba Subbasins is considered good to excellent for municipal, domestic, and agricultural uses and does not have a significant adverse impact on the beneficial uses of groundwater in the subbasins. In addition, groundwater extraction in the Yuba Subbasins does not exceed sustainable yield. Although future buildout of the multi-family sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update would result in a slight increase in demand for water supplies relative to what has been previously anticipated by the City, such increases would be relatively minor and would not be expected to adversely affect groundwater management efforts for the South Yuba Subbasin. Per the Yuba Subbasins GSP, while groundwater pumping may exceed sustainable yield during certain years, balanced by other years with reduced pumping generally ensures that the long-term average remains at or below the sustainable yield. Generally, the City has found that water supply is not a limiting factor for new residential development. Therefore, the City would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the future development occurring pursuant to the 4-Year Housing Element Update during normal, dry, and multiple dry years, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.
- c. The Public Works Department operates the City's sanitary sewer collection and Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) system. The WWTP is situated on a 2.1-acre parcel at the southern edge of the community adjacent to the Bear River levee, with an area on the south side of the levee for infiltration of treated water. The WWTP was originally constructed in 1969 and was upgraded in 1990 and 2008. The plant consists of a headworks facility with sewage combination grinder/screen/screenings compactor unit, an oxidation ditch, a secondary clarifier, an effluent pump station, a return-activated-sludge (RAS) and waste-activated-sludge (WAS) pump station, an aerated sludge storage basin and three sludge drying beds. In 2004, CH₂MHill concluded that the capacity of the WWTP was limited by the organic load treatment capacity.

Improvements to the WWTP in 2008 included a new grinder/screen/screenings compactor unit, new oxidation ditch disc aerators, new RAS, WAS and effluent pumps, and a new supervisor-control-data-acquisition (SCADA) system. However, the improvements in 2008 did not increase the capacity of the facility.

Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board-Central Valley Region (RWQCB) permit the WWTP to discharge an average dry weather flow (ADWF) of 0.62 mgd. The WWTP currently discharges treated wastewater to percolation and evaporation ponds located within the Bear River floodplain. RWQCB staff has indicated that the future WDRs would unlikely permit the continued use of these basins unless (1) the elevations of levees surrounding the basins are raised above the 100-year flood elevation; and (2) the City demonstrates that hydraulic connection does not exist between the infiltration basins and the Bear River. A review of data obtained from monitoring wells near the existing infiltration basins indicates that such a hydraulic separation could exist.

As mentioned above, the existing WWTP has a permitted design treatment capacity of 0.62 mgd ADWF. The ADWF for the existing WWTP for 2008-2009 was 0.29 mgd; therefore, the existing WWTP is adequate to meet the current demands of the City.

However, the current capacity of 0.62 mgd ADWF is not adequate to meet the WWTP demands within the existing City limits when full buildout occurs, which includes serving the Heritage Oaks Estates, Jones Ranch, and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Projects should these projects ultimately be constructed. According to the Wheatland General Plan Update Sewer Collection System Master Plan, prepared by TLA Engineers and updated by Au Clair Consulting for the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation Project in May 2010, the projected ADWF from the entire City limits, including the recently annexed Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Project, is 8.98 mgd.

As a result, in order for adequate wastewater service to be provided for buildout of the entire City, including the multi-family sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update, either a new WWTP would need to be constructed or the existing WWTP would need to be improved. However, in accordance with the requirements of SB 1087, the City would give priority in the sewer connection pool to affordable housing development projects. The City, upon adoption of the 4-Year Housing Element Update, would coordinate with service providers to establish written procedures to make sewer and water connections available to affordable housing projects on a priority basis. Further, the 4-Year Housing Element Update would be forwarded to the wastewater treatment manager, upon adoption by the City.

It should be noted that with the City's recent conservation measures, the current ADWF for the existing WWTP has been reduced, which allows for additional capacity to meet the City's RHNA. The City will continue implementing conservation measures to allow for increased capacity and to give affordable housing development projects priority for services.

Based on the above, the City would have adequate capacity to serve the wastewater demand associated with future construction of affordable housing on the multi-family sites identified in the 4-Year Housing Element Update, in addition to the City's existing commitments, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

- d,e. The City of Wheatland is served by the Recology Ostrom Road Landfill. The Recology Ostrom Road Landfill has a maximum permitted daily throughput of 3,000 tons, with a remaining capacity of 39,223,000 cubic yards (approximately 90 percent of the maximum permitted capacity). The anticipated closure date for the landfill is 2066.¹⁵

As discussed previously, the 4-Year Housing Element Update includes policies and programs designed to facilitate the construction and conservation of housing to meet Wheatland's affordable housing needs, but does not include any specific development proposals. While the proposed GPA and Zoning Amendments would allow for an increased amount of future residential development on Sites A through F and the Johnson Rancho properties, as required by State law, any increases in solid waste generation associated with future development of such sites would be accommodated by the substantial remaining capacity at the Recology Ostrom Road Landfill. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals and would comply with federal, State, and local management and

¹⁵ CalRecycle. *SWIS Facility Detail, Recology Ostrom Road LF Inf. (58-AA-0011)*. Available at: <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/58-AA-0011/Detail/>. Accessed March 2020.

reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Thus, a ***less-than-significant*** impact related to solid waste would occur as a result of the proposed project.

XX. WILDFIRE.

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a-d. According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Fire and Resource Assessment Program, the multi-family sites identified for future multi-family development in the 4-Year Housing Element Update are not located within or adjacent to any Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones or State Responsibility Areas.¹⁶ In addition, according to the City's General Plan EIR, the agricultural areas on the valley floor are the least fire-prone areas of the County, due to the presence of croplands, orchards, and irrigation. The relatively flat terrain of the proposed study area also makes the danger of wildland fires less hazardous. As wildland fires resulting from either natural or manmade causes occur in forest, brush, or grasslands, Wheatland is among the most fire secure areas in Yuba County. Furthermore, while not located in an area of high wildfire risk, future multi-family development occurring pursuant to the 4-Year Housing Element Update would include fire sprinklers, as required by State law. Therefore, the proposed project would not be expected to be subject to or result in substantial adverse effects related to wildfires, and a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

¹⁶ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. *Yuba County, Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA*. October 5, 2007.

XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than- Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than- Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a. As discussed in Section IV, Biological Resources, of this IS/MND, while the potential exists for special-status species to occur on of Sites A, B, D, E, and F, Mitigation Measure IV-1 would ensure that impacts to special-status species would be less than significant. In addition, while the potential exists for Sites A, B, D, E, and F to contain previously undiscovered archaeological resources, Mitigation Measures V-1 and V-2 would ensure that in the event that historic or prehistoric resources are discovered within the sites during construction activities, such resources are protected in compliance with the requirements of CEQA.

Generally, the 4-Year Housing Element Update is a policy-level document, which encourages the provision of a range of housing types and affordability levels, and does not include specific development proposals that would have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment. Considering the above, the proposed project would not: 1) degrade the quality of the environment; 2) substantially reduce or impact the habitat of fish or wildlife species; 3) cause fish or wildlife populations to drop below self-sustaining levels; 4) threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; 5) reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal; or 6) eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. Therefore, a ***less-than-significant*** impact would occur.

- b. The 4-Year Housing Element Update is intended to guide future residential development throughout the City of Wheatland; thus, the analysis presented within this IS/MND is inherently cumulative. As demonstrated in this IS/MND, all potential environmental impacts that could occur as a result of project implementation would be reduced to a less-than-significant level through compliance with the mitigation measures included in this IS/MND, as well as applicable General Plan policies, Municipal Code standards, and other applicable local and State regulations. Thus, the proposed project would not contribute any new or additional unmitigable impacts not previously analyzed in prior environmental documents. When viewed in conjunction with other closely related past, present, or

reasonably foreseeable future projects, adoption of the 4-Year Housing Element Update and associated programs would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative impacts in the City of Wheatland, and the project's incremental contribution to cumulative impacts would be ***less than significant***.

- c. As described in this IS/MND, future development occurring pursuant to the 4-Year Housing Element Update would comply with all applicable General Plan policies, Municipal Code standards, other applicable local and State regulations, and mitigation measures included herein. In addition, as discussed in the Air Quality, Geology and Soils, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Noise sections of this IS/MND, the proposed project would not cause substantial effects to human beings, which cannot be mitigated to less-than-significant levels, including effects related to exposure to air pollutants, geologic hazards, GHG emissions, hazardous materials, and excessive noise. Therefore, the proposed project's impact would be ***less than significant***.

APPENDIX

DRAFT CITY OF WHEATLAND 4-YEAR (2017-2021) HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE



CITY OF WHEATLAND

4-YEAR HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE



**2017 - 2021
March 2020**

**PREPARED BY
Raney Planning & Management**

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1.0

INTRODUCTION

Meeting the housing needs established by the State of California continues to be an important goal for the City of Wheatland. As the population of the State continues to grow and scarce resources decline, creating adequate housing opportunities while maintaining a high standard of living for the community becomes more difficult for local agencies.

State Housing Element law (Government Code Section 65583) requires each local government entity to adopt a comprehensive long-term general plan for the physical development of their City or County. The Housing Element is one of the seven mandated elements composing the General Plan. State law, through the Housing Element, addresses the existing and projected housing needs within all economic segments of the State's various communities, including the City of Wheatland. The legal mandate recognizes that in order for the private sector to adequately address housing needs, local governments must adopt land use plans and other planning programs to create opportunities that do not constrain development of affordable housing. Housing policy in the State is dependent on the effective development and implementation of local general plans and particularly housing elements. For this analysis and consistent with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), "affordable" is defined as housing that costs no more than 30 percent of a household's monthly income. Specifically, rent and utilities in an apartment or the monthly mortgage payment and housing expenses for a homeowner should be less than 30 percent of a household's monthly income to be considered affordable.

The City's 4-Year (2017-2021) Housing Element Update is based on the following six goals that provide direction and guidance for meeting the City's housing needs over the next eight years:

- Provide housing opportunities and accessibility for all community residents
- Remove constraints that discourage the production of affordable housing
- Provide and maintain an adequate supply of sites for the development of new affordable housing
- Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance existing housing and neighborhoods
- Provide housing free from discrimination
- Encourage energy efficiency and conservation into residential development

The 4-Year Housing Element Update (2017-2021) was created in compliance with State General Plan law pertaining to Housing Elements.

1.1 PURPOSE

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.” In addition, government and the private sector should cooperate to provide a diversity of housing opportunity and accommodate regional housing needs. At the same time, housing policy must recognize economic, environmental, and fiscal factors as well as community goals within 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
- An analysis of population and employment trends
- An analysis of the City’s fair share of the regional housing needs
- An analysis of household characteristics
- An inventory of suitable land for residential development
- An analysis of the governmental and non-governmental constraints on the improvement, maintenance and development of housing
- An analysis of special housing needs
- An analysis of opportunities for energy conservation
- An analysis of publicly-assisted housing developments that may convert to non-assisted housing developments
- Identification of regulatory provisions for emergency shelters
- An analysis residential energy conservation
- An analysis of “at-risk” assisted housing developments

The purpose of the 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 the City of Wheatland.

1.2 ORGANIZATION

The City of Wheatland’s Housing Element is organized into four primary sections:

- Review of the Previous Housing Element: includes an evaluation of the effectiveness and progress of the implementation of the 2004 Wheatland Housing Element, as well as an examination of the appropriateness of housing goals.
- Summary of Existing Conditions: includes current demographic information, an inventory of resources, housing cost and affordability, at-risk units, suitable land for development.
- Constraints, Efforts and Opportunities: includes a discussion of governmental and non-governmental constraints on the production of affordable housing, the City’s efforts to remove constraints, and opportunities for energy conservation.

- *Housing Program*: 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.

1.3 GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY

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. All elements of the City of Wheatland’s General Plan were found to be consistent with the City of Wheatland Housing Element Update. During the planning period any amendment to the General Plan or Housing Element will be reviewed by City staff at the time they are proposed to ensure consistency between the General Plan and Housing Element.

1.4 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

State law requires a diligent effort be made to achieve public participation during the update of the Housing Element. Public participation assists the City with identifying and analyzing existing and projected housing needs in order to achieve the City’s goal to preserve, improve, and develop housing for all incoming segments of the community. It should be noted that the City of Wheatland’s effort to encourage community participation in developing its housing policies and programs is an on-going process. Public outreach efforts in conjunction with the Housing Element Update are described below:

1.4.1 PUBLIC MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

On March 4, 2020, the City of Wheatland published a Notice of Availability for the Draft 4-Year (2017-2021) Housing Element Update. The Wheatland Planning staff will be conducting a public meeting to solicit input and comments from public agencies and the general public on the Draft 4-Year Housing Element Update. The meeting is tentatively scheduled for March 31, 2020, starting at 6:00 PM. And will be held at the City of Wheatland Community Center, located at 101 C Street, Wheatland, CA 95692.

Copies of the 4-Year Draft Housing Element were made available for public review during normal business hours at City Hall, as well as online on the City’s website at <http://www.wheatland.ca.gov/>.

1.4.2 PUBLIC COMMENTS

[Section will be updated after the March 31, 2020 public meeting.]

1.5 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS HOUSING ELEMENT

State law requires the City of Wheatland to review the previous Housing Element in order to evaluate:

- “The effectiveness of the Housing Element in attainment of the community’s housing goals and objectives.”
- “The progress of the City, County, or City and County in implementation of the Housing Element.”
- “The appropriateness of the housing goals, objectives and policies in contributing to the attainment of the state housing goal.”

1.5.1 EVALUATION OF 2013-2021 HOUSING ELEMENT

The following section examines goals, policies, implementation measures and specific programs included in the 2013-2021 Housing Element to determine their effectiveness.

City of Wheatland staff has determined that a majority of the goals, policies, and implementation measures in the 2013-2021 Housing Element are appropriate and effective in providing sound housing and community development planning on a regional basis and for the City of Wheatland. These goals, policies, and implementation measures will continue to be utilized by the City in an effective and efficient manner during the 2017-2021 4-Year Housing Element Update planning period. In a select few occasions, goals, policies, and implementation measures provided in the 2013-2021 Housing Element were deemed irrelevant for this 4-Year (2017-2021) Housing Element Update.

The City’s affordable housing programs continue to utilize as many affordable housing tools as possible to help meet the goals it has established.

Unless otherwise specified, any program not implemented will continue to be an important potential source for affordable housing assistance and will remain in the Housing Element for possible future use. These programs may be implemented if the need for the program exists and sufficient resources are available.

1.5.2 EFFECTIVENESS OF PREVIOUS ELEMENT

The following section reviews and evaluates Wheatland’s progress in implementing the previous Housing Element. It reviews the results and effectiveness of programs for the previous Housing Element planning period. It also analyzes the difference between projected housing need and actual housing production.

The 2013-2021 Housing Element was intended to serve a planning period from 2017 to 2021; however, did not receive certification from the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD); therefore, pursuant to State law, this 4-Year Housing Element Update has been prepared.

1.5.3 2013-2021 HOUSING ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW

Goal 1: Provide for the City’s regional share of new housing for all income groups.

Program 1: Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to provide for affordable housing density bonuses consistent with State law.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Council	2018	Not Complete	Include

The 2013-2021 Housing Element has not yet been certified by HCD, and therefore, the City of Wheatland has not yet amended its Zoning Ordinance to provide for affordable housing density bonuses consistent with State Law. Additionally, the City of Wheatland has not experienced development during the previous two planning cycles, and therefore, does not have the funds to amend its Zoning Ordinance. The City of Wheatland is expecting an increase in development during the next planning cycle in addition to being awarded SB 2 Grant funds; therefore, is planning a comprehensive update to its currently out of date Zoning Code. As a result, Program 1 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 2: Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall amend its General Plan to modify the High-Density Residential Land Use Designation to allow a density range of 8.1 dwelling units per acre (du/ac) to a maximum of 24 du/ac, an increase from 8.1 du/ac to a 16 du/ac.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Council	2018	Not Complete	Modify

The 2013-2021 Housing Element has not yet been certified by HCD, and therefore, the City of Wheatland has not yet amended its General Plan to increase the maximum density range for the High-Density Residential Land Use Designation. Additionally, the City of Wheatland has not experienced development during the previous two planning cycles, and therefore, does not have the funds to amend its General Plan. The City of Wheatland is expecting an increase in development during the next planning cycle in addition to being awarded SB 2 Grant funds; therefore, is planning a comprehensive update to its currently out of date General Plan. The City of Wheatland intends to modify Program 2 to further increase the maximum density range for the High-Density Residential Land Use Designation to 30 du/ac. As a result, a modified Program 2 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 3: Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to allow a maximum du/ac increase from 18 du/ac to a maximum of 24 du/ac in the Multi-Family Residential Zoning District (R-3).

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Council	2018	Not Complete	Modify

The 2013-2021 Housing Element has not yet been certified by HCD, and therefore, the City of Wheatland has not yet amended its Zoning Ordinance to increase the maximum density range for the Multi-Family Residential Zoning District. Additionally, the City of Wheatland has not experienced development during the previous two planning cycles, and therefore, does not have the funds to amend its Zoning Ordinance. The City of Wheatland is expecting an increase in development during the next planning cycle in addition to being awarded SB 2 Grant funds; therefore, is planning a comprehensive update to its currently out of date Zoning Ordinance. The City of Wheatland intends to modify Program 3 to further increase the maximum density range for the Multi-Family Residential Zoning District to 30 du/ac. As a result, a modified Program 3 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 4: Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to create an overlay district, which would permit emergency shelters without a conditional use permit or other discretionary action in accordance with SB 745. This amendment shall identify sufficient capacity to accommodate the need for transitional supportive housing for at a minimum, the 2.24-acre property identified as Site A (APN 015-500-018-00), subject to review and approval from the Wheatland City Council.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Council	2018	Not Complete	Include

The 2013-2021 Housing Element has not yet been certified by HCD, and therefore, the City of Wheatland has not yet amended its Zoning Ordinance to create an emergency shelter overlay district. Additionally, the City of Wheatland has not experienced development during the previous two planning cycles, and therefore, does not have the funds to amend its Zoning Ordinance. The City of Wheatland is expecting an increase in development during the next planning cycle in addition to being awarded SB 2 Grant funds; therefore, is planning a comprehensive update to its currently out of date Zoning Ordinance. As a result, Program 4 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 5: Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to permit accessory dwelling units and revise the City's definition of 'family'. The new accessory dwelling unit ordinance and 'family' definition shall be consistent with State law. To the satisfaction of the Wheatland City Council, the definition of family shall be revised to *"One or more persons living together in a dwelling unit, with common access to, and common use of all living, kitchen, and eating areas within the dwelling unit."*

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Council	2018	Not Complete	Include

The 2013-2021 Housing Element has not yet been certified by HCD, and therefore, the City of Wheatland has not yet amended its Zoning Ordinance to create an accessory dwelling unit ordinance. Additionally, the City of Wheatland has not experienced development during the previous two planning cycles, and therefore, does not have the funds to amend its Zoning Ordinance. The City of Wheatland is expecting an increase in development during the next planning cycle in addition to being awarded SB 2 Grant funds; therefore, is planning a

comprehensive update to its currently out of date Zoning Ordinance. As a result, Program 5 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 6: The City shall require planning and permit processing fees that do not exceed the reasonable cost of providing the service or impact, and shall consider allowing partial fee waivers and priority to affordable housing developers for Extremely Low, Very Low, Low, or Moderate income households on a case-by-case basis (up to three times a year), to the extent that the partial fee waivers are not cost-prohibitive to the City.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2017-2021	Continue	Include

The City shall continue to work with affordable housing developers on a case-by-case basis to allow partial fee waivers for affordable housing development throughout the planning period. As a result, Program 6 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 7: The City shall expedite (fast track) processing of affordable housing developments for Extremely Low, Very Low, Low, or Moderate income households by assigning a City staff member to serve as an individual project manager for the application, to the extent that it does not result in higher costs to either the City or the applicant.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2017-2021	Continue	Include

The City shall continue to work with affordable housing developers on a case-by-case basis to expedite affordable housing development throughout the planning period. As a result, Program 7 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 8: The City shall encourage the use of CalHome Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance Allocation to encourage and expedite the development of self-help housing within the City to create affordable homeownership opportunities for Low and Very Low income families.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2017-2021	Continue	Include

The City shall continue to encourage the use of CalHome Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance Allocation throughout the planning period. As a result, Program 8 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 9: The City, upon request, shall continue working with developers of affordable housing for Extremely Low, Very Low, Low, or Moderate income households by identifying potential building sites and processing potential affordable housing projects/application with high importance and priority.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2017-2021	Continue	Include

The City shall continue to work with affordable housing developers by identifying potential building sites throughout the planning period. As a result, Program 9 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 10: Annually, the City shall monitor the progress in meeting the affordable housing objectives presented in this Housing Element and review the City's development process in order to identify governmental constraints and opportunities to remove such constraints. Community Development Department Staff shall prepare an annual status report of the City's progress in meeting its Housing Element goals and review compliance with the General Plan. Community Development Department Staff shall present these reports at an annual public hearing held before City Council and shall also send a copy to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD).

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2017-2021	Continue	Include

The City shall continue to monitor the progress in meeting the affordable housing objectives presented in this Housing Element throughout the planning period. As a result, Program 10 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 11: The City shall ensure that the final Stage Two zoning to be applied by the end of the 2018 calendar year, to the Johnson Rancho project shall provide for at least the amount of Medium Density Residential (384 acres) and High Density Residential (30 acres) acreage that was approved. At least 30 acres of High Density Residential shall have a minimum density of 20-24 du/ac, and each individual site shall range from two to ten acres, have a site capacity of at least 16 dwelling units, and shall be permitted by right, without a discretionary approval, sufficient to meet the unaccommodated need of the previous planning periods.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Council	2018	Not Complete	Remove

The development potential located in the Johnson Rancho Project area does not meet HCD's requirements for unaccommodated need; therefore, Program 11 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is not included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Goal 2: Improve/conservate the supply of existing housing.

Program 12: The City of Wheatland, upon request, shall assist interested affordable housing developers for Extremely Low, Very Low, Low, or Moderate income households to pursue available funding sources for affordable housing applications including applications for HOME, CDBG funds, Low Income Housing Tax Credits and tax-exempt bonds for the construction or rehabilitation of Low income housing, including Extremely Low income renter occupied housing.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2017-2021	Continue	Include

The City shall continue to assist affordable housing developers in receiving funds for affordable housing developments throughout the planning period. As a result, Program 12 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 13: The City shall prepare an online brochure of housing rehabilitation and conservation programs available (i.e., CDBG and HOME) for City residents via the City website. This information shall be available by October 31, 2018.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2018	Not Complete	Include

City staff shall continue the preparation of an online brochure for the housing rehabilitation and conservation programs available. As a result, Program 13 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 14: Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall consider an Abatement Ordinance that authorizes the City to initiate appropriate action against owners of properties with severe code violations. A component of this Ordinance may include a case-by-case removal of dilapidated dwellings. Another component of this Ordinance could require the property owners to pay for the costs of abatement. If determined, within one year after the determination, the City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to include the revised Abatement Ordinance.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2018	Not Complete	Include

The 2013-2021 Housing Element has not yet been certified by HCD, and therefore, the City of Wheatland has not yet amended its Zoning Ordinance to adopt an Abatement Ordinance. Additionally, the City of Wheatland has not experienced development during the previous two planning cycles, and therefore, does not have the funds to amend its Zoning Ordinance. The City of Wheatland is expecting an increase in development during the next planning cycle in addition to being awarded SB 2 Grant funds; therefore, is planning a comprehensive update to its currently out of date Zoning Ordinance. As a result, Program 14 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Goal 3: Meet the special housing needs of homeless persons, seniors, large families, female head of households, disabled persons, and farmworkers.

Program 15: The City shall advertise services available from public and non-profit organizations that assist disabled individuals and seniors. This information shall be available by October 31, 2018.

The City shall continue to advertise services available to assist disabled individuals and seniors throughout the planning period. As a result, Program 15 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2017-2021	Continue	Include

Program 16: Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to allow resident facilities (i.e., home child care and group homes) of seven (7) or more units, as a conditional use in R-1 areas as consistent with State law. The City shall continue to allow home day care facilities within the other residential zones as a conditional use. Resident facilities for six or fewer persons shall be permitted by right in all residential zones.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Council	2018	Not Complete	Include

The 2013-2021 Housing Element has not yet been certified by HCD, and therefore, the City of Wheatland has not yet amended its Zoning Ordinance to allow home child care and group homes of seven (7) or more units, as a conditional use in R-1. Additionally, the City of Wheatland has not experienced development during the previous two planning cycles, and therefore, does not have the funds to amend its Zoning Ordinance. The City of Wheatland is expecting an increase in development during the next planning cycle in addition to being awarded SB 2 Grant funds; therefore, is planning a comprehensive update to its currently out of date Zoning Ordinance. As a result, Program 16 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 17: The City shall adopt formal reasonable accommodation procedures and provide literature on universal design, disabled accessibility, and the City's reasonable accommodation procedures on the City's website. This information shall be available by October 31, 2018.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2018	Not Complete	Include

City staff shall continue the preparation of formal reasonable accommodation procedures. As a result, Program 17 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 18: Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to comply with the Employee Housing Act and will support and assist with applications for farmworker housing funding.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Council	2018	Not Complete	Include

The 2013-2021 Housing Element has not yet been certified by HCD, and therefore, the City of Wheatland has not yet amended its Zoning Ordinance to comply with the Employee Housing Act.

Additionally, the City of Wheatland has not experienced development during the previous two planning cycles, and therefore, does not have the funds to amend its Zoning Ordinance. The City of Wheatland is expecting an increase in development during the next planning cycle in addition to being awarded SB 2 Grant funds; therefore, is planning a comprehensive update to its currently out of date Zoning Ordinance. As a result, Program 18 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Goal 4: Ensure equal housing opportunity.

Program 19: Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall display multi-lingual fair housing posters in prominent locations in City buildings and facilities throughout the City, as well as distribute educational materials to property owners, apartment managers, and tenants every two years throughout the planning period. The City shall also contact the local fair housing council to provide fair housing services to the residents and property owners and establish a process for resolving fair housing complaints. The City shall continue to refer fair housing complaints to the California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA), or similar organization.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2018	Not Complete	Include

City staff shall continue the preparation of multi-lingual fair housing posters. As a result, Program 19 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 20: Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall annually meet and encourage local builders to include equal housing opportunity references in their advertising.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2018	Continue	Include

City staff shall continue to meet and encourage local builders to include equal housing opportunity references in their advertising. As a result, Program 20 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Goal 5: Provide safe, adequate shelter for all residents.

Program 21: The City shall continue code enforcement to expedite the removal of illegal or unsafe dwellings, to eliminate hazardous site or property conditions, and resolve chronic building safety problems.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2018	Continue	Include

The City shall continue code enforcement services to expedite the removal of illegal or unsafe dwellings throughout the planning period. As a result, Program 21 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 22: Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall consider a Rental Inspection Program to improve the condition of the City’s Housing Stock. If determined, within one year after the determination, the City shall adopt a rental Inspection Program.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2018	Not Complete	Include

City staff shall continue the preparation of a Rental Inspection Program to improve the condition of the City’s Housing Stock. As a result, Program 22 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Goal 6: Maintain, preserve and enhance the quality of neighborhoods, encourage neighborhood stability and owner occupancy, and improve neighborhood appearance, function, and sense of community.

Program 23: The City shall require developers to adhere to the guidelines as set forth in the adopted City of Wheatland Bikeway Master Plan. The City of Wheatland Bikeway Master Plan identifies a program designed to encourage, maximize, and ensure safe bicycling within the community.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2018	Continue	Include

The City shall continue to require developers to adhere to the guidelines as set forth in the adopted City of Wheatland Bikeway Master Plan throughout the planning period. As a result, Program 23 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 24: The City shall require developers to adhere to the guidelines as set forth in the adopted City of Wheatland Community Design Standards. The proposed City of Wheatland Community Design Standards establish objective design goals and standards determining the level of architectural design that is required throughout the City. The Community Design Standards are estimated for adoption by December 2017. The design review process takes approximately four weeks, and the process has not been and will continue not to be a constraint on development.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2018	Continue	Include

The City shall continue to require developers to adhere to the guidelines as set forth in the adopted City of Wheatland Community Design Standards throughout the planning period. As a result, Program 24 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Goal 7: Encourage housing that is resource-conserving, healthful, economical to live in, environmentally benign, and recyclable when demolished.

Program 25: The City shall continue to educate planning and building staff and citizen review bodies on energy conservation issues, including the City's energy conservation policies and Climate Action Plan by encouraging attending applicable conferences throughout the State.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2018	Continue	Include

The City shall continue to educate planning and building staff and citizen review bodies on energy conservation issues, including the City's energy conservation policies and Climate Action Plan throughout the planning period. As a result, Program 25 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 26: The City shall provide assurance of long-term solar access for new or remodeled housing and for adjacent properties, consistent with the City of Wheatland Community Design Standards.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2018	Continue	Include

The City shall continue to provide assurance of long-term solar access for new or remodeled housing throughout the planning period. As a result, Program 26 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 27: The City shall promote building materials reuse and recycling in site development and residential construction, consistent with the City of Wheatland Community Design Standards.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2018	Continue	Include

The City shall continue to promote building materials reuse and recycling in site development and residential construction throughout the planning period. As a result, Program 27 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

Program 28: Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall consider participating in financing programs for sustainable home improvements such as solar panels, heating and cooling systems, water conservation and energy efficient windows. If determined, within one year after the determination, the City shall participate in the financing programs for sustainable home improvements.

Responsibility	Timeframe	Progress and Evaluation	Action for Update
City Staff	2018	Not Complete	Include

City staff shall continue participating in financing programs for sustainable home improvements. As a result, Program 28 from the 2013-2021 Housing Element Update is included in this 4-Year Housing Element Update

1.5.4 APPROPRIATENESS OF GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

The City of Wheatland has struggled to meet and maintain many of the goals set from the previous Housing Element because of a lack of funding for local housing programs. Additionally, some goals and objectives are no longer relevant to the City of Wheatland, and these goals and objectives have been modified or removed from this 4-Year Housing Element Update.

A few areas remain in which the City of Wheatland will strive to improve on over the next Housing Element cycle. These areas include the remaining Zoning Ordinance updates, the wider use of Federal and State grant funding for affordable housing construction and rehabilitation, as well as the development and distribution of housing information via City Hall and the City of Wheatland website.

1.6 COMMUNITY PROFILE

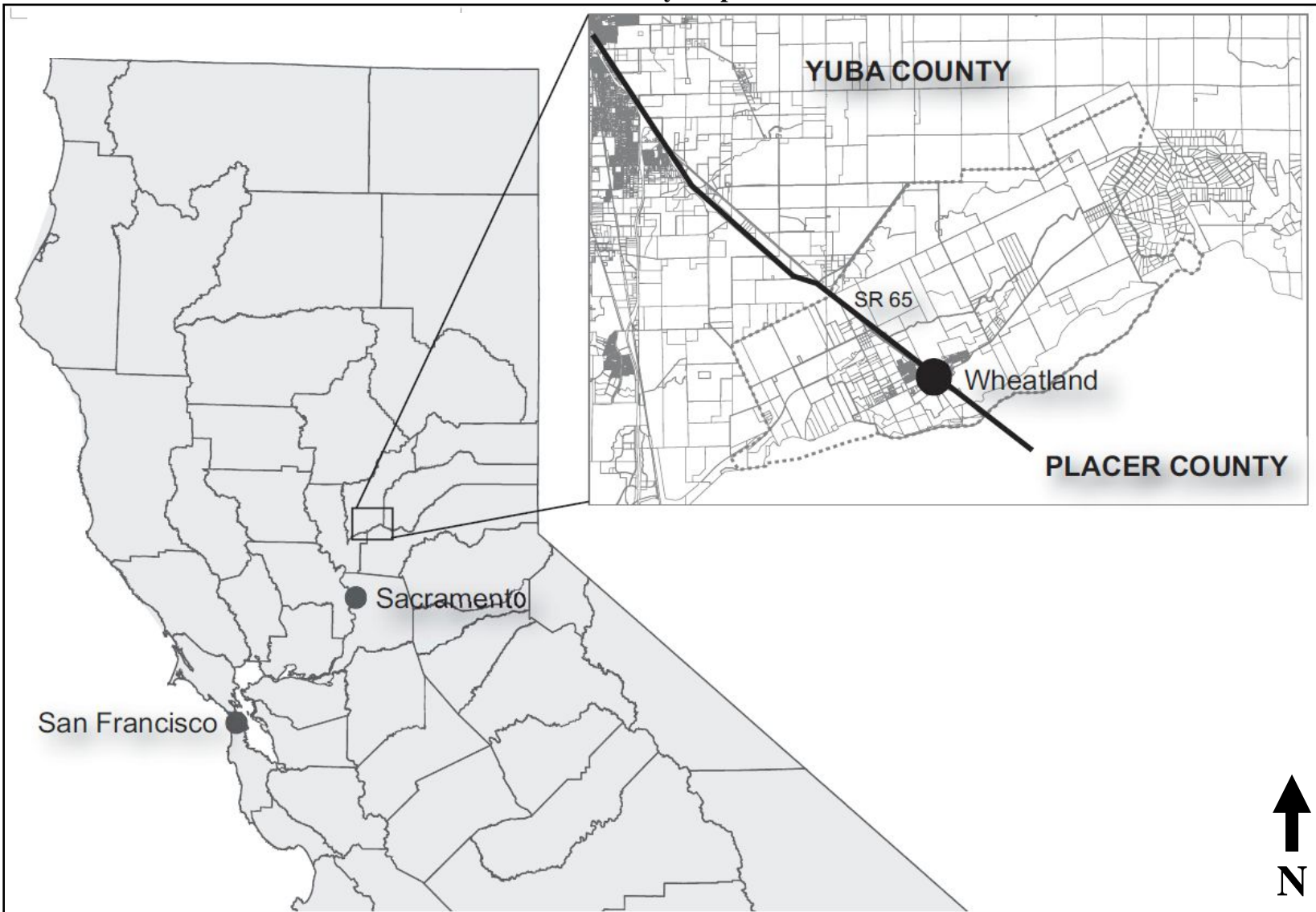
Wheatland is located in Northern California's Central Valley along State Route (SR) 65 in Yuba County. The City is located approximately one mile north of the Bear River and the tri-county boundary of Sutter, Placer, and Yuba Counties (see Figure 1-1). Marysville and Yuba City, which are both about 12 miles to the north of Wheatland, are the closest cities of significant size. Sacramento is approximately 40 miles to the south and Beale Air Force Base is located eight miles to the northeast. Wheatland is also the gateway to Camp Far West, a recreation area of regional significance. Located within a primarily agricultural region, Wheatland is completely surrounded by agricultural lands.

The City of Wheatland was incorporated in 1874 and Wheatland's first subdivision was built in 1953 when Charles Nichols developed his property bordering the northeastern part of the City. Ten homes were built in the first project that led to the first housing development within the City. Wheatland's rate of commercial and residential development has been slow relative to the growth rates of nearby areas such as Marysville/Yuba City and particularly south Placer County. Wheatland is a general law City that operates under the Council/Manager form of government, and consists of the following seven departments:

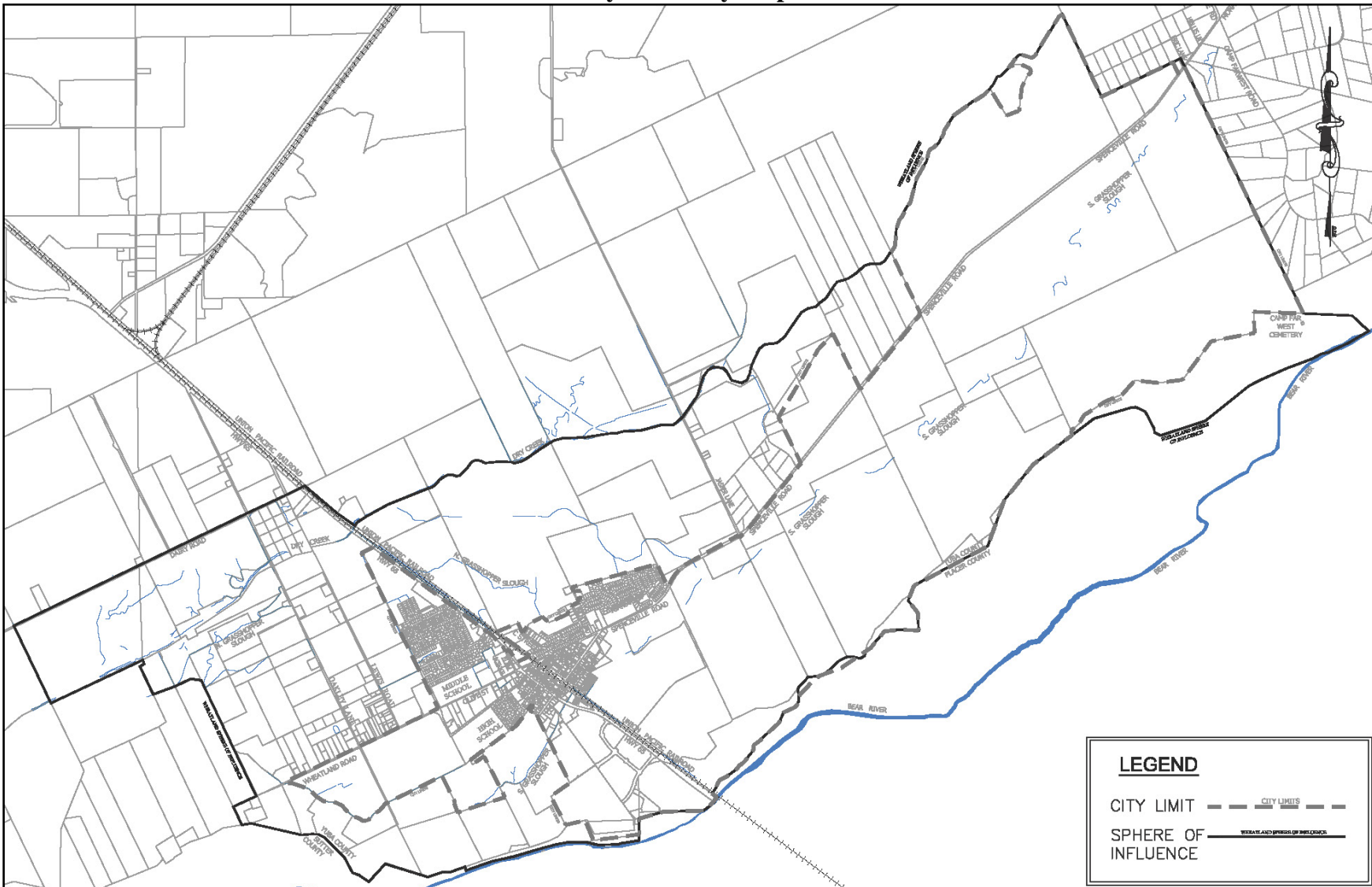
- Administration,
- Community Development,
- Engineering,
- Recreation,
- Public Works, and
- Public Safety.

The City's current City limits span 8.19 square miles with a 13.9-square mile Sphere of Influence (SOI) area and has a current estimated population of 3,514 (see Figure 1-2).

**Figure 1-1
Vicinity Map**



**Figure 1-2
City Boundary Map**



1.6.1 REGIONAL GROWTH PRESSURES

Wheatland's location just 40 miles north of Sacramento places it within one of the fastest growing regions in the State. Located on SR 65 between Marysville/Yuba City and Lincoln, Wheatland is subject to major growth pressures. The 2006 Wheatland General Plan projected Wheatland's population to increase from 3,000 in 2004 to 30,100 in 2025, while employment was projected to increase from 500 to 11,080 during the same time period. Wheatland has statutory obligations to try to meet its projected fair share of regional housing needs. The 2006 General Plan intended to create the capacity to accommodate projected growth through 2025, and also set policies and standards to ensure orderly and high-quality development along with provision of needed public facilities and services.

1.6.2 COMMUNITY FORM AND CHARACTER

Wheatland has a strong historic heritage, which is reflected in the stock of historic buildings in the City's Downtown. Wheatland's agricultural setting is largely responsible for the community's distinct identity and plays an important economic role in Wheatland. Wheatland's Downtown is an important symbol of the City's small-town atmosphere and historic heritage. Maintaining the Downtown as the center of government, specialty retail, entertainment, and culture is important to preserving Wheatland's small-town atmosphere as the City grows. A centralized Downtown also helps knit the community together as a place where everyone in the community gathers. Maintaining Downtown's central location and accessibility in the larger City is important to achieving this goal. Providing for expansion of the district's gridded street pattern to the east reinforces Downtown's centralized location and accessibility.

2.0

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

2.1 SUMMARY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The purpose of this chapter is to summarize and analyze the existing housing conditions in the City of Wheatland. This chapter consists of three major sections: Section 2.1 Summary of Existing Conditions - an analysis of population trends, employment trends, household trends, and special needs groups; Section 2.2 Housing Needs - the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) determined by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG); Section 2.3 Inventory of Resources - an analysis of existing housing characteristics, housing conditions, vacancy trends, housing costs and availability, “at-risk housing”, and suitable lands for future development.

In order to assess the present and future housing needs of the City of Wheatland demographic variables, such as population, employment, and households were analyzed. Sources used in the analysis include, but are not limited to, the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, State Department of Finance (Demographic Research Unit), SACOG, and ESRI, a demographic data provider. See Appendix A for a complete list of data sources.

2.1.1 POPULATION TRENDS

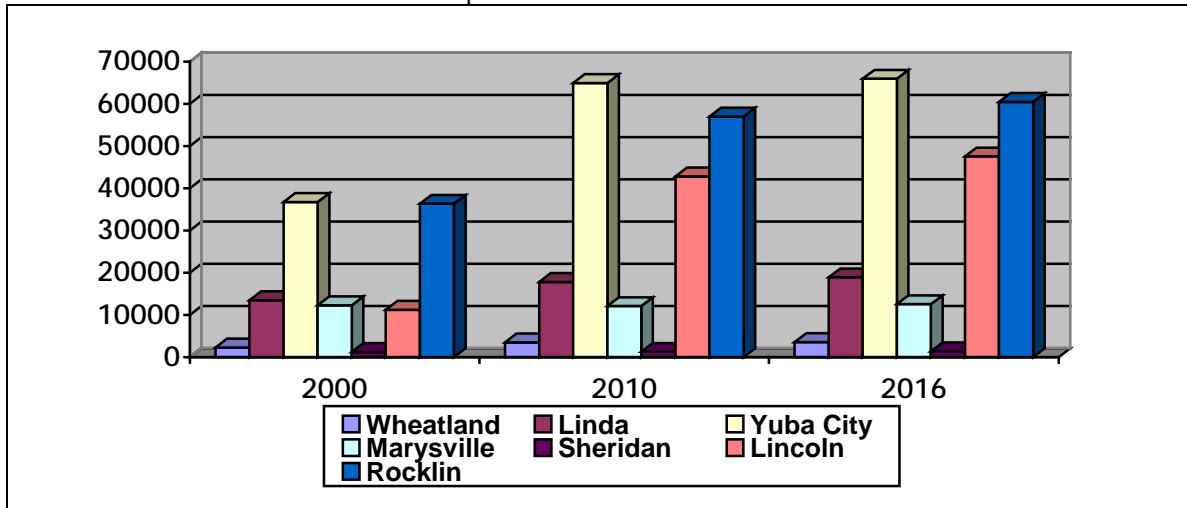
SACOG is comprised of six counties and 22 cities, including the City of Wheatland. As shown in Table 2-1 between 2000 and 2010, Yuba County’s population increased by 19.8 percent or 11,936 persons. In 2016, the County had an estimated population of 75,726, which represents an increase of 3,571 persons since 2010. Six counties surround Yuba County: Sutter, Butte, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, and Placer. Of these counties, Yuba County is the fifth most populated.

Table 2-1 Population Trends – Yuba and Neighboring Counties							
County	2000	2010	Change 2000-2010	Percent Change	2016	Change 2010-2016	Percent Change ¹
Yuba	60,219	72,155	11,936	19.8%	75,726	3,571	4.9%
Sutter	78,930	94,737	15,807	20.0%	96,263	1,526	1.6%
Butte	203,171	220,000	16,829	8.28%	227,414	7,414	3.3%
Plumas	20,824	20,007	-817	-3.92%	20,229	222	1.1%
Sierra	3,555	3,240	-315	-8.8%	3,150	-90	-2.7%
Nevada	92,033	98,764	6,731	7.31%	100,967	2,203	2.2%
Placer	248,399	348,432	100,033	40.3%	376,223	27,791	7.9%
Notes: ¹ . Percentage change was calculated using the following equation: $[y(2010) - x(2000)] / x(2000) * 100$. <i>Source: ESRI 2016</i>							

Population trends in the City of Wheatland and surrounding cities and communities are shown in Table 2-2 and illustrated in Figure 2-1. The City of Wheatland was fourth in population growth of the six surrounding cities between 2000 and 2010, with an estimated 52.92 percent growth rate. Population growth between 2010 and 2016, in the City of Wheatland and most of the other surrounding cities, has declined, with Wheatland's population growth rate at 3.0 percent, Marysville's growth rate at 3.8 percent, and Yuba City's population growth rate at just 1.6 percent. Only Sheridan and Lincoln have experienced a substantial increase in population between 2010 and 2016.

Table 2-2 Population by City (2000-2016)				
Year	Number	Change	Percent Change	Simple Annual Percent Change
Wheatland				
2000	2,260			
2010	3,456	1,196	52.9%	5.3%
2016	3,559	103	3.0%	0.5%
Linda				
2000	13,474			
2010	17,773	4,299	31.9%	3.2%
2016	18,899	1,126	6.3%	1.1%
Yuba City				
2000	36,758			
2010	64,925	28,167	76.6%	7.7%
2016	65,963	1,038	1.6%	0.3%
Marysville				
2000	12,268			
2010	12,072	-196	-1.6%	-0.2%
2016	12,529	457	3.8%	0.6%
Sheridan				
2000	1,175			
2010	1,238	63	5.4%	0.5%
2016	1,364	126	10.2%	1.7%
Lincoln				
2000	11,205			
2010	42,819	31,614	282.1%	28.2%
2016	47,556	4,737	11.1%	1.8%
Rocklin				
2000	36,330			
2010	56,974	20,644	56.8%	5.7%
2016	60,490	3,516	6.2%	1.0%

Figure 2-1
Population Growth 2000-2016



As shown in Table 2-3, between 2010 and 2016, the median age in the City of Wheatland increased from 33.4 to 35.7 years of age. The 0-14 age group represents the largest population at 21.7 percent, a decrease from 24.2 percent in 2010. The senior population (65+) is overall expected to see growth from 2010 to 2021.

Table 2-3
Population by Age – City of Wheatland

Age Group	2010		2016		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-14	845	24.2%	772	21.7%	806	22.1%
15-19	286	8.2%	228	6.4%	244	6.7%
20-24	220	6.3%	169	4.7%	182	5.0%
25-34	468	13.4%	554	15.6%	554	15.2%
35-44	513	14.7%	463	13.0%	485	13.3%
45-54	482	13.8%	427	12.0%	448	12.3%
55-64	307	8.8%	450	12.6%	437	12.0%
65-74	192	5.5%	303	8.5%	292	8.0%
75-84	129	3.7%	140	3.9%	142	3.9%
85+	49	1.4%	54	1.5%	55	1.5%
Total	3,492	100.0%	3,559	100.0%	3,645	100.0%
Median Age	33.4	-	35.7	-	35.8	-
Under 65	3,122	89.4%	3,062	86.0%	3,157	86.6%
Over 65	370	10.6%	497	14.0%	489	13.4%

Source: ESRI 2016

According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, persons who categorized themselves as White represented 52.9 percent of the Wheatland population and 60.1 percent of the Yuba County population (see Table 2-4). In the City, 18.5 percent of the population is of Hispanic origin.

Table 2-4 Population by Race and Ethnicity 2014				
Category	City of Wheatland		Yuba County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	2,088	52.9%	41,919	60.1%
Black	76	1.9%	2,261	3.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	5	11.6%	762	1.1%
Asian	399	10.1%	5,109	7.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	251	0.3%
Other	196	5.0%	315	0.5%
Hispanic Origin	730	18.5%	19,181	27.5%
Total	3,949	100.0%	69,798	100.0%
<i>Source: American Community Survey 2010-2014.</i>				

2.1.2 EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

In the City of Wheatland, the largest industry type for the year 2010 was Services, which represented 38.9 percent of all major industries (see Table 2-5). Since 2010, the service industry has grown by more than 10 percent of total employment.

Table 2-5 Employment by Industry – City of Wheatland				
Major Industries	2010		2016	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture /Mining	55	6.2%	56	3.8%
Construction	78	8.8%	117	8.0%
Manufacturing	86	9.7%	42	2.9%
Wholesale Trade	29	3.3%	35	2.4%
Retail Trade	145	16.3%	204	14.0%
Transportation / Utilities	55	6.2%	101	6.9%
Information	14	1.6%	0	0.0%
Finance / Insurance / Real Estate	40	4.5%	43	2.9%
Services	345	39.8%	726	49.7%
Public Administration	40	4.5%	137	9.4%
Total	887	100.0%	1,461	100.0%
<i>Sources:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010-2014 American Community Survey Estimate. • ESRI, 2016. 				

As shown in Table 2-6, the top employer in the City of Wheatland is a pumpkin farm. One of the major twenty-five employers in Yuba County is located in the City of Wheatland.

Table 2-6 Major Employers – Yuba County			
Employer Name	Location	Industry	# of Employees
Abraham Lincoln High School	Marysville	Schools	50-99
Appeal Democrat	Marysville	Newspapers (publishers/mfrs)	100-249
Aramark Sports & Entertainment	Yuba County	Concessionaires	100-249
Beale Air Force Base	Beale AFB	Military Bases	500-999
Bishop's Pumpkin Farm	Wheatland	Fruits & Vegetables & Produce-Retail	250-499
Haycart Custom Farming Inc	Plumas Lake	Farming Service	100-249
Linda Elementary School	Marysville	Schools	50-99
Lindhurst High School	Olivehurst	Schools	100-249
Lone Tree School Kitchen	Beale AFB	Schools	100-249
Marysville Care & Rehab Center	Marysville	Nursing & Convalescent Homes	100-249
Marysville School District	Marysville	Schools	1,000-4,999
Recology Yuba-Sutter	Marysville	Garbage Collection	100-249
Richard R Wilbur Ranch	Marysville	Ranches	50-99
Rideout Memorial Hospital	Marysville	Hospitals	1,000-4,999
Rideout Outpatient Radiology	Marysville	Physicians & Surgeons	100-249
Shoei Foods USA Inc	Olivehurst	Importers (whls)	100-249
South Lindhurst High School	Olivehurst	Schools	50-99
Sleep Train Amphitheatre	Yuba County	Concert Venues	250-499
Transportation Departments	Marysville	Government Offices-State	100-249
Transportation Dept-Equipment	Marysville	State Government-Transportation Programs	50-99
U.S. Post Office	Marysville	Post Offices	100-249
Veolia Transportation	Marysville	Transportation Services	50-99
Walmart Supercenter	Marysville	Department Stores	250-499
Yuba College	Marysville	Schools-Universities & Colleges Academic	100-249
Yuba County Health & Human Services	Marysville	Clinics	250-499
<i>Source: California Employment Development Department, 2016.</i>			

As shown in Table 2-7, approximately 24.1 percent of the City of Wheatland residents travel less than 20 minutes to work; however, 25.3 percent travel more than 35 minutes.

Table 2-7 Travel Time to Work – City of Wheatland	
Travel Time	Percent
Less than 5 minutes	2.8%
5-9 minutes	4.5%
10-19 minutes	16.8%
20-34 minutes	50.5%
35-59 minutes	8.0%
More than one hour	17.3%
<i>Source: ESRI, 2016.</i>	

According to the California Employment Development Department as shown in Table 2-8, the City of Wheatland labor force contained 1,500 persons in June 2016. Currently, the unemployment rate is 8.4 percent, a steady decrease since its high in 2010.

Table 2-8 Civilian Labor Force – City of Wheatland				
Year	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
2010	1,700	1,300	300	19.2%
2011	1,600	1,300	300	18.4%
2012	1,600	1,400	300	16.7%
2013	1,600	1,400	200	14.3%
2014	1,600	1,400	200	12.2%
2015	1,600	1,400	200	10.1%
2016	1,500	1,400	100	8.4%

Source: United States Census Bureau. American Fact Finder. Accessed June 28, 2016.

2.1.3 HOUSEHOLD TRENDS

Household formation is influenced by a variety of factors. The aging population, young adults leaving home, and divorce are factors that can cause household growth even in relatively static periods of population growth.

As shown in Table 2-9, the City of Wheatland had a total of 1,233 households in 2010; by 2016 the number increased by 1.5 percent to 1,251 households. The number of households in the City is projected to increase to 1,276 households by 2021. Yuba County had a total of 24,307 households in 2010, which increased to a current total of 25,341; the number of households is projected to increase to 26,277 by 2021.

Table 2-9 Households				
Year	Number	Change	Percent Change	Simple Annual Percent Change
City of Wheatland				
2010	1,233			
2016	1,251	18	1.5%	0.2%
2021	1,276	25	2.0%	0.4%
Yuba County				
2010	24,307			
2016	25,341	1,034	4.3%	0.7%
2021	26,277	936	3.7%	0.7%

Source: ESRI, 2016.

Household size is also an important factor in determining the size of housing units needed within a jurisdiction. In the City of Wheatland, “large” households containing four or more persons represented 36 percent of all households in 2014; “small” households with two persons represented 23.4 percent (see Table 2-10). Four or more person households were the fastest

growing household size between 2000 and 2014, increasing from 31.8 percent in 2000 to 36 percent in 2014, which may indicate a growing demand for larger sized housing units with three or more bedrooms.

Table 2-10 Household Size Trends						
Household Size	2000		2010		2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City of Wheatland						
1 person	169	21.5%	245	20.3%	227	19.1%
2 Person	232	29.6%	348	28.5%	278	23.4%
3 Person	134	17.1%	250	20.5%	255	21.5%
4+ Person	250	31.8%	376	30.8%	428	36.0%
Yuba County						
1 person	4,456	21.7%	5,089	21.4%	5,140	20.8%
2 Person	6,494	31.6%	6,515	27.4%	7,463	30.2%
3 Person	3,515	17.1%	2,748	18.5%	4,423	17.9%
4+ Person	6,070	29.5%	4046	32.7%	7,710	31.2%

Source: United States Census Bureau. American Fact Finder. August 10, 2016.

Tenure, defined as the ratio between homeowner and renter households, can be affected by many factors, such as: housing cost (interest rates, economics, land supply, and development constraints), housing type, housing availability, job availability, and consumer preference.

As shown in Table 2-11, between 2010 and 2016, the proportion of owner households in Wheatland decreased 0.3 percent while renter households increased by 0.3 percent. Between 2016 and 2021, renter households are projected to increase by 0.8 percent. In Yuba County, the proportion of owner households decreased by 1.9 percent between 2010 and 2016, and another 0.3 percent decrease is expected between 2016 and 2021. Renter households in Yuba County have increased from 40.5 percent to 42.4 percent from 2010 to 2016.

Table 2-11 Tenure by Households						
Tenure	2010		2016		2021¹	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City of Wheatland						
Owners	773	62.7%	780	62.4%	786	61.6%
Renters	460	37.3%	471	37.6%	490	38.4%
Yuba County						
Owners	14,468	59.5%	14,604	57.6%	15,054	57.3%
Renters	9,839	40.5%	10,737	42.4%	11,223	42.7%

Notes:
¹. Numbers are projected by ESRI.
Source: ESRI, 2016.

According to the 2010 Census, the City of Wheatland's median household income was higher than four surrounding communities, whereas nearby cities of Sheridan, Lincoln, and Rocklin held among the highest ranges of median income (see Table 2-12). More than half of the

communities in Yuba County experienced a rise in average median incomes; however, Wheatland decreased by \$417.

Table 2-12		
Median Household Income Trends – Surrounding Areas		
City	Median Household Income	
	2010	2016
Wheatland	\$60,123	\$59,706
Linda	\$34,710	\$37,395
Yuba City	\$49,500	\$50,661
Marysville	\$37,858	\$35,561
Sheridan	\$64,083	\$60,401
Lincoln	\$73,375	\$77,301
Rocklin	\$80,379	\$83,081
<i>Source: ESRI, 2016.</i>		

As shown in Table 2-13, in 2010, 30.2 percent of the City of Wheatland households were estimated to have incomes below \$35,000, while 61.2 percent had incomes greater than \$50,000. In 2016, 30.6 percent of the City of Wheatland households are estimated to have incomes below \$35,000, while 61.8 percent have incomes greater than \$50,000.

Table 2-13						
Households by Income – City of Wheatland						
Income Range	2010		2016		2021¹	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less Than \$15,000	163	13.2	188	15.0	188	14.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	118	9.6	104	8.3	108	8.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	91	7.4	91	7.3	93	7.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	106	8.6	96	7.6	100	7.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	279	22.6	155	12.4	180	14.1
\$75,000-\$99,999	245	19.9	309	24.7	305	23.9
\$100,000+	231	18.7	309	24.7	302	23.7
Total	1,233	100.0	1,251	100.0	1,276	100.0
<i>Notes:</i>						
¹ Numbers are projected by ESRI.						
<i>Source: ESRI, 2016.</i>						

HUD estimates area median incomes (AMI) for all counties in the State annually. The AMI is utilized in many housing programs, such as Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, Home Investments Partnerships Program (HOME), and Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC). The 2016 Yuba County AMI is \$58,900.

In addition to an estimated annual income, HUD has established standard income groups. They are defined as: (1) Extremely Low, which are households earning less than 30 percent of AMI; (2) Very Low income, which are households earning between 30 and 50 percent of the AMI; (3) Low income, for households earning between 50 percent and 80 percent of the AMI; (4)

Moderate income, for households earning between 80 percent and 120 percent of the AMI, and (5) Above Moderate income are households earning over 120 percent of the AMI. Generally, these categories are used to determine household eligibility for federal and State housing programs.

The AMI for four persons in the City of Wheatland is \$58,900. For Extremely Low income households, this results in an income of \$17,670 or less for a four-person household. Extremely Low income households have a variety of housing situations and needs. For example, most families and individuals receiving public assistance, such as social security insurance or disability insurance, are considered Extremely Low income households. At the same time, a minimum wage worker could be considered an Extremely Low income household. Table 2-14 identifies examples of occupations with wages that could qualify as Extremely Low income households.

Table 2-14	
Possible Extremely Low Income Occupations	
Occupation	Median Hourly Wage
Hotel and Resort Clerk	\$9.72
Childcare Worker	\$9.51
Housekeeper	\$8.62
Manicurist/Pedicurist	\$8.33
Hosts and Hostesses	\$8.21
Education, Training and Library Workers	\$8.16
Agricultural Graders and Sorters	\$8.10
Waiters and Waitresses	\$8.05
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers	\$8.05
<i>Source: California Employment Development Department. Occupational Employment Projections, 2017.</i>	

Based on the 2016 Yuba County AMI and Table 2-15, the proportion of households in the Extremely Low, Very Low, and Low income groups is fewer than those in the Moderate and Above Moderate categories. For example, approximately 37.1 percent of Wheatland households make less than 80 percent of the Yuba County AMI. In comparison, 62.9 percent of households are in the Moderate and Above Moderate categories.

Table 2-15			
Households by Income Categories			
2016 Area Median Income (4-Person Household) - \$58,900			
Income Category	Income Range	Number	Percent
Extremely Low	Less than \$17,670	198	15.8%
Very Low	\$17,671 – \$29,450	129	10.3%
Low	\$29,451 – \$47,120	138	11.0%
Moderate	\$47,121 – \$70,680	255	20.4%
Above Moderate	Greater than \$70,680	532	42.5%
<i>Source: TCAC Maximum Income Levels, 2016.</i>			

To calculate the projected housing needs, the City assumed 50 percent of its Very Low income regional housing need are Extremely Low income households. As a result, from the Very Low income need of 466 units (200-2021), the City of Wheatland has a projected need of 233 units for Extremely Low income households (2000-2013). Many Extremely Low income households will be seeking rental housing and most likely facing overpayment, overcrowding or substandard housing conditions. Some Extremely Low income households could consist of persons with mental or other disabilities and special needs. To address the range of needs for Extremely Low income households, the County employs a range of housing strategies including promoting a variety of housing types, expedited processing, and funding sources. For example, the Wheatland Housing Element includes programs, such as Programs 6-9 and 12, which would assist developers in identifying potential development sites, expedite permit processing, and assist available funding sources for Extremely Low income households.

2.1.4 OVERPAYMENT

Overpayment is an important measure of the affordability of housing within a city. Overpayment for housing is based on the total cost of shelter compared to a household's ability to pay. Specifically, overpayment is defined as a household paying more than 30 percent of their gross household income for shelter. According to the U.S. Census, shelter cost is the monthly owner costs (mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase or similar debts on the property, taxes, and insurance) or the gross rent (contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities).

As shown in Table 2-16, a total of 275 owner households (39.3 percent) were paying in excess of 30 percent of their income for housing in 2014; 76.6 percent of those overpaying have annual incomes of \$50,000 or more. In contrast, 46.9 percent of the renter households were paying in excess of 30 percent of their income for housing. The majority of the renter households overpaying, 54.7 percent, have annual incomes less than \$35,000. In addition, of all renter occupied households within the City, 30 (6.8 percent) are considered to be in the Extremely Low income category and for 66.7 percent of those households, the cost of housing is greater than half of the gross household income. Similarly, of all owner occupied households within the City, 20 (5.1 percent) are considered to be in the Extremely Low income category and for 50.0 percent of those households, the cost of housing is greater than half of their household incomes. Table 2-17, shows housing overpayment for Low income households.

Table 2-16					
Tenure by Housing Costs (2014)					
Income Range	Total Households	Percent of Total Households	0-20 Percent of Household Income	20-29 Percent of Household Income	30 + Percent of Household Income
Owner Occupied Units					
\$0-\$20,000	57	8.2%	12	13	32
\$20,000-\$34,999	41	5.9%	5	17	19
\$35,000-\$49,999	65	9.3%	14	6	45
\$50,000 +	536	76.6%	197	160	179
Subtotal	699	100.0%	228	196	275

(Continued on next page)

Renter Occupied Units					
\$0-\$20,000	198	40.4%	0	94	104
\$20,000-\$34,999	70	14.3%	0	22	48
\$35,000-\$49,999	76	15.5%	4	44	28
\$50,000 +	139	28.4%	43	46	50
Subtotal	490	100.0%	47	206	230
Total	1,189		275	402	505
Note: Some households are not accounted for; therefore, figures may slightly differ for other U.S. Census estimates for Total Households. <i>Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey Estimate.</i>					

Table 2-17 Housing Overpayment for Low Income Households			
Income Level	Total Owners	Total Renters	Total Households
Household Income <=30% AMI	20	30	50
% Cost Burden 30%-50%	50.0%	33.3%	
% Cost Burden >50%	50.0%	66.7%	
Household Income >30% to <=50% MFI	30	35	65
% Cost Burden 30%-50%	50.0%	28.6%	
% Cost Burden >50%	50.0%	71.4%	
Household Income >50% to <=80% MFI	25	30	55
% Cost Burden 30%-50%	60.0%	66.7%	
% Cost Burden >50%	40.0%	33.3%	
<i>Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Data Query Tool, Data 2008-2012.</i>			

2.1.5 HOUSING UNITS

As shown in Table 2-18, in 2010, 73.9 percent of the total housing units in City of Wheatland are estimated to be single-family homes, while 23.5 percent are multi-family (two or more units per structure). Between 2010 and 2016, single-family homes increased by 15 units (1.5 percent), while multi-family units remained the same. For this analysis, family households are those that consist of two or more related persons living together. Non-family households include either persons who live alone or groups composed of non-related individuals.

Table 2-18 Housing Units by Type – City of Wheatland						
Housing Units by Type	2010		2016		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single-Family	978	73.9%	992	74.2%	15	1.5%
2 – 4 Units	248	18.7%	248	18.5%	0	0.0%
5 or more Units	63	4.8%	63	4.7%	0	0.0%
Mobile Homes or Other	34	2.6%	35	2.6%	1	2.9%
Total	1,323	100.0%	1,339	100.0%	16	1.2%
<i>Source: California Department of Finance, 2016.</i>						

2.1.6 SPECIAL 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 consideration. Generally, people who are Low income and have less access to housing choices would be considered as special needs. Special needs housing needs groups also include the elderly, disabled, large families, farm workers, single-parent households, and homeless.

Elderly

Many elderly households live in housing that costs too much or live in housing that does not accommodate specific needs for assistance. Due to various circumstances, an elderly household may have difficulties staying in their home community or near family. The purpose of this section is to determine the housing needs for all characteristics of the elderly community, defined as persons over the age of 65 years.

As the population of seniors in the City increases, so do their collective needs. In 2000, there were 287 seniors in Wheatland, which represented 12 percent of the total population in the City (see Table 2-19). According to the 2000 Census, Wheatland had 148 owner-occupied senior households and 53 renter-occupied senior households. Between 2000 and 2010, the senior population increased by 28.9 percent. By 2016, the senior population increased by 127 persons, or 34.3 percent. By 2021, the senior population is estimated to decrease down to 490 persons, a 1.4 percent decrease over the 2016 number.

Table 2-19			
Senior Population Trends (65+) City of Wheatland			
Year	Number	Change	Percent Change
2000	287	-	-
2010	370	83	28.9%
2016	497	127	34.3%
2021	489	-8	-1.6%
<i>Sources:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESRI, 2016. • 2010-2014 American Community Survey Estimate. 			

In 2010, 55.8 percent of all senior citizen households had incomes below \$25,000 (see Table 2-20). By 2016, this percent has decreased to 30.6 percent. In 2010 there were 26 senior households with annual incomes over \$50,000. In 2016, there are 122 senior households with incomes over \$50,000 a year.

Table 2-20						
Senior Households by Income – City of Wheatland						
Income Range	2010		2016		2021¹	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less Than \$15,000	64	35.7%	42	15.5%	55	18.3%
\$15,000-\$24,999	36	20.1%	41	15.1%	41	13.6%
\$25,000-\$34,999	36	20.1%	31	11.4%	34	11.3%
\$35,000-\$49,999	17	9.5%	35	12.9%	37	12.3%
\$50,000-\$74,999	22	12.3%	64	23.6%	64	21.3%
\$75,000-\$99,999	0	0.0%	33	12.2%	33	11.0%
\$100,000+	4	2.3%	25	9.3%	37	12.2%
Total	179	100.0%	271	100.0%	301	100.0%
<i>Notes:</i>						
¹ . Numbers are projected by ESRI.						
<i>Source: ESRI, 2016.</i>						

Based on the 2016 Yuba County AMI and senior household income tables, the proportion of households in the Extremely Low, Very Low and Low income groups is less than those in the Moderate and Above Moderate categories. For example, approximately 44.4 percent of Wheatland senior households make less than 80 percent of the Yuba County AMI. In comparison, 55.6 percent of households are in the Moderate and Above Moderate categories (see Table 2-21).

Table 2-21			
Senior Households by Income Categories			
2016 Area Median Income (2-Person Household) - \$47,200			
Income Category	Income Range	Number	Percent
Extremely Low	Less than \$14,160	40	14.6%
Very Low	\$14,161 – \$23,600	38	13.9%
Low	\$23,601 – \$37,760	43	15.9%
Moderate	\$37,761 – \$56,640	45	16.8%
Above Moderate	Greater than \$56,640	105	38.8%
<i>Source: TCAC Maximum Income Levels, 2016.</i>			

Senior Amenities

Dedicated senior amenities do not exist in the City of Wheatland. As stated in the previous Housing Element, services are available in the City of Marysville, which is located approximately 16 miles to the north.

Disabled Persons

The physically, mentally, and developmentally disabled are considered to have special housing needs. Each type is unique and requires specific attention in terms of access to housing, employment, social services, medical services, and accessibility within housing. According to

the Department of Developmental Services, 840 persons experienced some type of disability in Wheatland (see Table 2-22) and 39 persons with development disabilities within the City of Wheatland receive services from the State Department of Development Services (see Table 2-23).

Table 2-22		
Age by Types of Disability – City of Wheatland		
Type of Disability	Number of Persons	Percent
5-15 years		
Sensory Disability	4	10.0%
Physical Disability	2	5.0%
Mental Disability	29	72.5%
Self-care Disability	5	12.5%
Total	40	100.0%
16-64 Years		
Sensory Disability	34	7.0%
Physical Disability	121	24.8%
Mental Disability	69	14.2%
Self-Care Disability	23	4.7%
Go-Outside-Home Disability	113	23.2%
Employment Disability	127	26.1%
Total	487	100.0%
65 Years and Over		
Sensory Disability	54	17.3%
Physical Disability	105	33.5%
Mental Disability	35	11.2%
Self-Care Disability	41	13.1%
Go-Outside-Home Disability	78	24.9%
Total	313	100.0%
<i>Source: California Department of Developmental Services, October 2016.</i>		

Table 2-23	
Persons Receiving State Disability Services – City of Wheatland	
Age	Number of Persons
0-17	27
18 and older	12
Total	39
<i>Source: California Department of Developmental Services, October 2016.</i>	

Dedicated facilities that offer services for the disabled do not exist in the City of Wheatland. Several facilities in Yuba County assist persons with disabilities. The Alta California Regional Center, with a field office in Yuba City, is a coordinating agency for group homes assisting the developmentally disabled population. The regional center supervises a network of 21 residential care facilities in northern and central California, serving an estimated 12,000 persons. Eight adult residential care facilities are located in the County, providing capacity for 52 individuals. Adult residential facilities typically provide 24-hour nonmedical care for persons age 18-59 who are

unable to provide for their own daily needs. Adults may be physically handicapped, developmentally disabled, or mentally disabled.

In addition, the County contains five facilities for adult day care, which provide capacity for 100 individuals. Adult day care facilities typically provide programs for frail elderly, developmentally disabled, and or mentally disabled clients. Sutter-Yuba Mental Health Services assists persons with mental disabilities. Established in 1968 as a joint powers agency, Sutter-Yuba Mental Health Services is the only joint county mental health program in California and serves the residents of Sutter and Yuba Counties.

Large Families

For the purposes of this section, a large family is defined as a household consisting of five or more persons. In some cases, the needs of larger families are not targeted in the housing market, especially in the multi-family market. This sub-section explores the availability of larger housing units in the City of Wheatland.

According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, a majority of the City's owner housing stock is comprised of three and four bedroom units, while the rental units are a comprised mostly of two and three bedroom units. Three and four bedroom units comprise 91.5 percent of the owner households, and two and three bedroom units comprise 70.8 percent of the renter households (see Table 2-24), which indicate a more than adequate number of larger housing units based upon the household sizes below.

Table 2-24				
Households by Tenure by Bedroom Type (2014)				
Bedroom Type	Owner Households		Renter Households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 BR	0	0.0%	9	1.9%
1 BR	24	3.4%	90	18.4%
2 BR	14	2.0%	122	24.9%
3 BR	420	60.0%	225	45.9%
4 BR	220	31.5%	44	8.9%
5+ BR	21	3.0%	0	0.0%
Total	699	100.0%	490	100.0%
<i>Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey Estimate.</i>				

According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, 11.4 percent of the households were considered large households (5 or persons) in 2010. As shown in Table 2-25, the large household percentage decreased to 10.8 percent in 2014.

Table 2-25
Household Size Distribution

Household Size	2010			2014		
	Owner	Renter	Percent	Owner	Renter	Percent
1 Person	96	131	19.1%	97	151	20.3%
2 Persons	174	104	23.3%	262	132	32.3%
3 Persons	160	96	21.5%	214	81	24.2%
4 Persons	201	91	24.6%	106	44	12.3%
5 Persons	45	22	5.6%	9	41	4.1%
6 Persons	5	46	4.3%	26	36	5.1%
7 + Persons	18	0	1.5%	20	0	1.6%
Total	699	490	100.0%	734	485	100.0%
<i>Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey Estimate.</i>						

Farmworkers

Estimating farmworkers and those households associated with farm work within the State is extremely difficult. Generally, the farmworker population contains two segments of workers: permanent and migratory (seasonal). The permanent population consists of farmworkers who have settled in the region, maintain local residence and 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 sources of population estimates, including the 2010 Census, have tended to significantly underestimate the 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 between 650,000 and 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 2012 USDA Census of Agriculture, 2,910 farmworkers reside in Yuba County, and according to the 2017 ESRI, 61 persons in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining industry live in Wheatland.

Single-Parent Households

Single-parent households have special housing needs such as reasonable day care, health care, and affordable housing. The most significant portion of this group is the female-headed household. Female-headed households with children often have lower incomes, limiting their access to available housing. Many housing experts believe these households are especially at risk of housing cost burden or homelessness. As shown in Table 2-26, the 2010-2014 American Community Survey determined the City of Wheatland to have 909 total family households. Of those households, 94 or 10.3 percent were single parent households. In addition, in 2014,

approximately 124 households of the total family households in the City of Wheatland were below the poverty level. Of these households, 60.5 percent (75 households) were female-headed households (see Table 2-27).

Table 2-26		
Presence of Unmarried Partner of Householder by Household Type for Children Under 18 Years in Households – City of Wheatland (2014)		
Household Type	Number	Percent
Married-Couple Family Households	718	79.0%
<i>With Children Under 18 Years Old</i>	379	41.7%
<i>With No Children</i>	339	47.2%
Female Householders Only	111	12.2%
<i>Female Householder With Children</i>	71	7.8%
<i>Female Householder With No Children</i>	40	4.4%
Male Householders Only	80	8.8%
<i>Male Householder With Children</i>	23	2.5%
<i>Male Householder With No Children</i>	57	6.3%
Total Households	909	100.0%
<i>Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey Estimate.</i>		

Table 2-27		
Family Households by Poverty Level – City of Wheatland (2014)		
Household Type	Number	Percent
Total Families with Income below the Poverty Level	124	100.0%
<i>Female Single Parent Households with Children Under 18 years below the Poverty Level</i>	75	60.5%
<i>Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey Estimate.</i>		

Homeless Persons (Persons in Need of Emergency Shelter)

Homelessness continues as a regional and national issue. Factors contributing to the rise in homelessness include the general lack of housing affordable to lower income persons, increases in the number of persons whose incomes fall below the poverty level, reductions in public subsidies to the poor, alcohol and substance abuses, and the de-institutionalization of the mentally ill. Homeless people, victims of abuse, and other individuals require housing that is not being met by the traditional housing stock. These people require temporary housing and assistance at little or no cost to the recipient.

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. The farmworker and day laborer are most appropriately classified as part of the migratory homeless population. According to personal communication with the Wheatland Police Chief and Wheatland Fire Authority Chief, the City of Wheatland’s current homeless population is less than five persons.

Special Needs Resources/Emergency Shelters/SRO Units

State law requires that emergency shelters are allowed by right in at least one zoning designation. Currently, the City of Wheatland's Zoning Ordinance allows for emergency shelters as a conditional use. Therefore, as part of this Housing Element Update, the City of Wheatland has included a program (Program No. 4) stating the City shall amend its current Zoning Ordinance to create an overlay district for, at a minimum, the 2.24-acre property identified as Site A (APN 015-500-018-00), subject to review and approval from the Wheatland City Council. The emergency shelter overlay district would permit the development of emergency shelters by right in accordance with SB 745.

Residential occupancy or single room occupancy hotels can be an important component of the special needs housing picture. SRO's can provide low cost housing for those in the Extremely Low and Very Low income categories, and can also play a role in the transitioning process from homelessness to more permanent housing.

According to the Wheatland Police Department, they are not aware of a homeless problem in Wheatland. Although the police sporadically encounter homeless persons, these persons are generally passing through Wheatland on SR 65. Based on Yuba County information and local police encounters, the incidence of homelessness in Wheatland is minimal.

Additional services provided in Marysville for the homeless include the following:

- Salvation Army Family Service Center operates an emergency shelter program for both Sutter and Yuba County residents. The program provides short-term shelter for three days in a local motel. In addition to the shelter program, this Center also provides drug and alcohol rehabilitation, groceries, and other services.
- The Salvation Army Depot Family Crisis Center, Marysville, provides longer-term housing. Residents take part in a homeless prevention program. Transitional housing is also provided through the Depot Family Crisis Center.
- Twin Cities Rescue Mission is also located in Marysville, and provides 52 beds for homeless persons and families. The mission provides meals and housing for up to three days.

Manufactured Homes

Mobile homes or house trailers may be located on individual lots and used for residences or offices only under the following regulations:

- A. Trailer Sales. One mobile home may be used as an office appurtenant and accessory to, and in conjunction with the operation of a mobile home sales area.
- B. Temporary Uses. One mobile home may be permitted, with a special permit issued by the building department, as a temporary office or residence, after obtaining a permit for the construction of a permanent building of the same lot, or prior to obtaining such a building

permit so long as the permit is obtained within ninety days from the installation of the mobile home. Such use of the mobile home shall be limited to six months from the date of issuance of the building permit and shall automatically terminate upon the expiration or voidance of the building permit or of the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for the permanent building. The building department may renew such special permit for one additional period of six months if substantial progress has been made in the construction of the permanent building and it is reasonable and probable that the permanent building will be completed within such additional period.

- C. Contractors. Mobile homes may be used, with a use permit, as a temporary office by construction contractors; or as temporary living quarters on the construction site for their employees for a single six-month period in any zone.
- D. Mobile Home Parks. Mobile homes may be placed in mobile home parks as regulated by this title and the California Division of Codes and Standards. (Ord. 367 § 3, 1997; Ord. 337 Exh. A, 1991)

Manufactured homes are subject to the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Act of 1974 and are required to conform to foundational regulations as per Government Code Sect. 65852.3. It should be noted that the City of Wheatland identifies and defines manufactured or pre-fabricated homes, not resting on wheels, as a single-family residence in all zones.

2.1.7 INDICATORS OF SUBSTANDARD LIVING

An overcrowded unit is defined by the Census as having 1.01 persons or more per room, excluding kitchens and bathrooms. A severely overcrowded unit has 1.5 or more persons per room. Generally, a room is defined as a living room, dining room, bedroom, or finished recreation room.

While family size and tenure are critical determinants in overcrowding, household income also plays a strong role in the incidence of overcrowding. As a general rule, overcrowding levels tend to decrease as income rises, especially for renter households. The rate of overcrowding for lower-income households, including Extremely Low and Very Low income households is generally nearly three times greater than households over 95 percent of the area median income. As with renters, owner households with higher incomes have lower rates of overcrowding. According to the 2000 Census, the City of Wheatland has 95 renter-occupied overcrowded households and 14 owner-occupied overcrowded households, four of which are considered severely overcrowded owner-occupied households.

Substandard housing indices, without physical inspection, can generally be judged as overcrowding, units lacking complete plumbing, and units constructed before 1940 without diligent maintenance. As shown in Table 2-28, the percentage of overcrowded units was 6.0 percent in Wheatland in 2014. Approximately 6.2 percent of the total housing was built before 1940 and 0.0 percent of the units lacked complete plumbing facilities. In Yuba County, 8.0 percent of the total housing units were overcrowded, and 5.2 percent were built before 1940.

Table 2-28		
Indicators of Substandard Housing - 2014		
Indicators	Number	Percent
City of Wheatland		
Overcrowded	71	6.0%
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	0	0.0%
Built 1939 or Earlier	74	6.2%
Yuba County		
Overcrowded	1,968	8.0%
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	73	0.3%
Built 1939 or Earlier	1,283	5.2%

Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey Estimate.

According to the 2008-2012 American Community Survey approximately 15.3 percent of the renter households are in potential overcrowding situations in the City of Wheatland (see Table 2-29).

Table 2-29				
Renter Households Overcrowding - City of Wheatland (2012)				
Occupants Per Room	Owner	Percentage	Renter	Percentage
1.00 or less occupants	671	94.8%	398	84.7%
1.01 to 1.05 occupants	37	5.2%	61	13.0%
1.51 or more occupants	0	0.0%	11	2.3%
Total	708	100.0%	470	100.0%

Source: 2010-2012 American Community Survey Estimate.

According to the 2015 American Community Survey, 32.2 percent of the renter households were overpaying, 35 percent or more, for shelter in the City of Wheatland (see Table 2-30). Of these households, those earning the least experienced the most rent burden. For example, of the renter households earning less than \$10,000, 100.0 percent were overpaying for shelter, while those earning over \$50,000, 5.0 percent were overpaying.

Table 2-30			
Renter Households Overpaying - 2015			
Income Group	Total in Income Group	Number Overpaying	Percent
Less than \$10,000	46	46	100.0%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	147	43	29.2%
\$20,000 - \$34,999	61	41	67.2%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	112	37	33.0%
\$50,000 or more	180	9	5.0%
Overall Total	546	176	32.2%

Source: 2010-2016 American Community Survey Estimate.

2.2 HOUSING NEEDS

An important component of the Housing Element is the identification of sites for future housing development and an evaluation of the adequacy of these sites in fulfilling the City's share of the RHNA, as determined by SACOG. The intent of the RHNA is to assure that every community provides an opportunity for a mix of affordable housing to all economic segments of its population.

Construction needs are derived from SACOG 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 Wheatland.

2000-2007 SACOG Regional Housing Needs Plan

As shown in Table 2-31, the 2000-2007 SACOG Regional Housing Needs Plan (RHNP) allocated 702 new housing units to Wheatland for the period 2000 to 2007. The time frame for this Regional Housing Needs process was January 1, 2000, through June 30, 2007, (a 7.5-year planning period). The allocation was equivalent to a yearly need of approximately 94 housing units for the 7.5-year time period. Of the 702 housing units, 436 units were to be affordable to moderate-income households and below, including 164 Very Low income units, 133 Low income units, and 139 Moderate income units.

Table 2-31		
City of Wheatland Regional Housing Needs Allocation by Income (2000-2007)		
Income Level	RHNA	Percent of Total
Very Low	164	23.4%
Low	133	18.9%
Moderate	139	19.8%
Above Moderate	266	37.9%
Total	702	100.0%
<i>Source: City of Wheatland Housing Element Background Report, 2004.</i>		

According to the 2004 Housing Element, Wheatland's RHNP allocation of 702 housing units for the period from 2000 to 2007 represented an 8.9 percent annual average growth rate (AAGR) for the 7.5-year period. In contrast, the allocated AAGR for the Yuba-Sutter Market Area for 2000 through 2007 was 2.2 percent and the allocated AAGR for the El Dorado-Placer-Sacramento-Yolo Market Area was 2.0 percent.

Wheatland's total number of housing units listed in the RHNP for 2000 (783) represented 1.49 percent of the total Yuba-Sutter Market Area housing units (52,417) in 2000. However, Wheatland's allocation of new housing units from 2000 to 2007 (702) was 7.5 percent of the total housing unit allocation for the Market Area (9,330), a share that was over five times its share of the current regional housing stock. Lincoln was the only municipality out of the 22 jurisdictions in the region that has a higher projected housing unit growth rate for the 2000 to 2007 period based on the RHNP. Lincoln was also the only other municipality that had a higher ratio of RHNP allocated units (new units) to existing units in 2000.

These figures indicated that Wheatland was assigned a RHNP that is far out of proportion to its size relative to the Sutter-Yuba Market Area and the SACOG region as a whole. If Wheatland had been given an RHNP allocation proportionate with its relative size in 2000 compared to the Yuba-Sutter Market Area, Wheatland would have been assigned approximately 139 new units. However, since Wheatland was projected to experience a relatively high rate of growth in SACOG's officially adopted housing projections from 2000 to 2025, it was also assigned a high rate of growth for housing for 2000 to 2007 in the RHNP.

2006-2013 SACOG Regional Housing Needs Plan

As shown in Table 2-32, the 2006-2013 SACOG RHNP allocated 916 new housing units to Wheatland for the period 2006 to 2013. Of the 916 housing units, 537 units were to be affordable to moderate-income households and below, including 192 Very Low income units, 151 Low income units, and 194 Moderate income units.

Table 2-32		
City of Wheatland Regional Housing Needs Allocation by Income (2006-2013)		
Income Level	RHNA	Percent of Total
Very Low	192	21.0%
Low	151	16.5%
Moderate	194	21.2%
Above Moderate	379	41.3%
Total	916	100.0%
<i>Source: SACOG, 2007.</i>		

Similar to the 2000-2007 RHNP, SACOG projected a large increase in growth for the City of Wheatland.

Unaccommodated Need

The City of Wheatland had a 2006-2013 RHNA of 916 total units. The City of Wheatland was unable to prepare a Housing Element update for the 2006-2013 planning period; therefore, this 4-Year Housing Element Update includes the RHNA from the 2006-2013 planning period for the unaccommodated need analysis required for the current 2013-2021 planning period (see Table 2-33).

Table 2-33				
City of Wheatland Unaccommodated Need				
	Very	Low	Moderate	Above
2006-2013 RHNA	192	151	194	379
Units constructed (2006-2013)	0	0	44	45
Sites rezoned pursuant to housing element program	0	0	0	0
2006-2013 Remaining Need	192	151	150	334

As seen in Table 2-33, the City of Wheatland has an unaccommodated need from 2006-2013 of 343 Low and Very Low housing units in the City. Therefore, Program 11 has been included to ensure sufficient number of acres are rezoned to meet the unaccommodated need requirements, as discussed Section 2.3.8 in detail below.

2013-2021 SACOG Regional Housing Needs Plan

As shown in Table 2-34, the SACOG RHNP allocated 483 new housing units to Wheatland for the period 2013 to 2021. Of the 483 housing units, 55 units are to be for Extremely Low income households, 55 units for Very Low income households, 76 for Low income households, 90 units for Moderate income households, and 208 for Above Moderate income households.

Table 2-34 City of Wheatland Regional Housing Needs Determination by Income (2013-2021)		
Income Level	RHNA	Percent of Total
Extremely Low	55	11.3%
Very Low	55	11.3%
Low	76	15.7%
Moderate	90	18.6%
Above Moderate	208	43.1%
Total	483	100.0%
<i>Source: SACOG, 2013.</i>		

The core of the RHNP is a series of tables that indicate for each jurisdiction the distribution of housing needs for each of five household income groups. The tables also indicate the projected new housing unit targets by income group for the ending date of the plan. These measures of units define the basic new construction that needs to be addressed by individual city and county housing elements. The allocations are intended to be used by jurisdictions when updating their housing elements as the basis for assuring that adequate sites and zoning are available to accommodate at least the number of units allocated.

2.3 INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

The following section describes the City of Wheatland current housing inventory.

2.3.1 EXISTING HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

As shown in Table 2-35, the proportion of single-family units has increased by 1.5 percent since 2010.

Table 2-35						
Total Housing Units by Type - City of Wheatland						
Unit Type	2010		2016		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single-Family	978	73.9%	993	74.2%	15	1.5%
2-4 Units	248	18.7%	248	18.5%	0	0.0%
5+ Units	63	4.8%	63	4.7%	0	0.0%
Mobile Home	34	2.6%	35	2.6%	1	2.9%
Total	1,323	100.0%	1,339	100.0%	16	1.2%
<i>Source: California Department of Finance, Table E-5.</i>						

2.3.2 HOUSING CONDITIONS

Approximately, 17.6 percent of the Wheatland housing stock (occupied and vacant units) was built before 1960 and may be in need of some degree of rehabilitation. According to SACOG, the number of households by HUD Income Category that has one or more of four housing unit problems, including lacks kitchen or plumbing, more than one person per room, or cost burden greater than 30 percent, in the City of Wheatland is 245 total rental-occupied households and 280 owner-occupied households. As shown in Table 2-36, new housing in the City has been minimal since 2010; only 89 units have been built in the last five years. The City of Wheatland Code Enforcement has identified less than five residential units in the City of Wheatland are in need of rehabilitation and/or replacement.

2.3.3 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION TRENDS

According to the 2004 Housing Element, the rate of housing unit growth in Wheatland required to meet the 2000-2007 RHNP projections exceeded that of all other jurisdictions in the SACOG region except for one. Wheatland's housing units would have needed to increase by approximately 90 percent in a 7.5-year period to meet the regional housing needs as defined by SACOG. According to the 2004 Housing Element, Wheatland experienced a net change of 279 units housing units from April 1, 2000 to January 1, 2004. In comparison, SACOG projected 502 unit increase for Wheatland from 2000 to 2005.

Table 2-36		
Housing Units by Year Built – City of Wheatland		
Year	Number of Housing Units Built	Percent
1939 or earlier	74	5.3%
1940 – 1949	79	5.6%
1950 - 1959	94	6.7%
1960 – 1969	107	7.6%
1970 - 1979	209	14.9%
1980 - 1989	84	6.0%
1990 - 1999	178	12.7%
2000 - 2010	481	34.4%
2011 - 2016	89	6.3%
Total	1,395	100.0%
<i>Source: 2016 SOCDs Building Permits Database</i>		

As shown in Table 2-37, a total of 266 housing units were constructed in the City of Wheatland since 2004, which were all single-family units. The limited amount of development that occurred within the City of Wheatland can be attributed to the economic recession that started in 2007. The recession created a large negative impact on the ability for the City of Wheatland to provide affordable housing. The 2016 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS) prepared by SACOG identified short term economic growth impacts have occurred due to the recession; although, SACOG projects economic trends will recover by 2020. The MTP/SCS projections are based on observed data that while the region is recovering as a whole, the housing recovery is happening at a much slower rate than the employment recovery. This statement is especially relevant to the City of Wheatland, where the population has experienced little growth, and only been 266 single-family residential units and zero multi-family units have been constructed in the City of Wheatland since 2001.

Table 2-37			
New Construction Building Permits by Year – City of Wheatland			
Year	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Total
2004	151	0	151
2005	0	0	0
2006	12	0	12
2007	5	0	5
2008	4	0	4
2009	3	0	3
2010	2	0	2
2011	1	0	1
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0
2014	88	0	88
2015	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0
Total	266	0	266
<i>Source: SOCDs Building Permit Database, 2016.</i>			

2.3.4 VACANCY TRENDS

Vacancy trends in housing are analyzed using a “vacancy rate” which establishes the relationship between housing supply and demand. For example, if the demand for housing is greater than the available supply, then the vacancy rate is low, and the price of housing would most likely increase. In addition, the vacancy rate indicates whether or not the City has an adequate housing supply to provide choice and mobility. HUD standards indicate that a vacancy rate of five percent is sufficient to provide choice and mobility. As shown in Table 2-38, the City of Wheatland vacancy rate was 13.7 percent in 2014.

Table 2-38	
City of Wheatland Occupancy Status of Housing Stock	
Type	Number
Occupied	1,189
Vacant	87
Vacancy Rate	13.7%
For Rent	13
For Sale Only	24
Rented / Sold, Not occupied	0
For Seasonal Recreational or Occasional Use	0
For Migrant Workers	0
Other Vacant	50
<i>Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey Estimate.</i>	

2.3.5 HOUSING COSTS AND AFFORDABILITY

In order to provide housing to all economic levels in a community, a wide variety of housing opportunities at various prices should be made available. Table 2-39 shows the acceptable monthly payment for households in the five major income groups, based upon Yuba County’s 2016 median income for a family of four.

Table 2-39		
Affordable Housing Payments by Income Group Yuba County		
2016 Median Income - \$58,900 (Four-Person Household)		
Income Group	Income Range	Ideal Monthly Payment¹
Extremely Low	\$17,670	\$459
Very Low	\$17,671 - \$29,450	\$460 - \$766
Low	\$29,451 - \$47,120	\$767 - \$1,225
Moderate	\$47,121 - \$70,680	\$1,226 - \$1,838
Notes:		
¹ . Gross rent includes utilities.		
<i>Source: California Tax Credit Allocation Committee 2016</i>		

Single-Family Median Sales Prices

As shown in Table 2-40, the 2016 median sales price for homes in Wheatland was \$259,600. During the following four years, home prices increased dramatically, by almost 70 percent.

Table 2-40	
2016 Median Home Prices in Yuba County	
Jurisdiction	Median Sales Price
Wheatland	\$259,600
Yuba City	\$244,000
Marysville	\$201,100
Lincoln	\$400,300
Rocklin	\$419,900
<i>Source: Zillow. Available at: http://www.zillow.com/. Accessed on June 28, 2016.</i>	

Current Single-Family Listings

As of November 2016, 13 single-family units were listed for sale in Wheatland, ranging in price from a \$155,000 foreclosed three-bedroom/two bath manufactured home to a four-bedroom home located on 10 acres listed for \$619,000 (see Table 2-41). Of the 13 homes listed, 46 percent were in some state of foreclosure.

Table 2-41	
Wheatland Sales Listings for Single-Family Homes	
Price Range	Number of Houses
Below \$100,000	0
\$100,000 - \$200,000	1
\$200,000 - \$300,000	7
\$300,000 - \$400,000	2
\$400,000 - \$500,000	2
Over \$500,000	1
Total	13
<i>Source: Zillow. Available at: http://www.zillow.com/. Accessed on June 28, 2016.</i>	

Rental Units

According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, the asking rent price in the City of Wheatland was \$1,380, compared to \$1,001 for Yuba County.

Affordability

Affordability is defined as a household spending 30 percent or less of household income for shelter. Shelter is defined as gross rent or gross monthly owner costs. Gross rent is the contract rent, plus utilities. In most cases, the contract rent includes payment for water, sewer and garbage. “Gross monthly owner costs” includes mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, utilities (including gas and electric), condominium fees, and site rent for mobile homes.

While shelter costs for rental units are generally figured to be affordable at 30 percent of gross income, households are able to obtain a mortgage loan based on 35 percent of gross income. This is subject to individual credit and budgeting conditions, and those with less revolving loan-type debt can generally find financing for a more expensive home.

2.3.6 AT - RISK HOUSING

California Housing Element Law requires all jurisdictions to include a study of all Low income housing units which may at some future time be lost to the affordable inventory by the expiration of some type of affordability restrictions. The law requires that the analysis and study cover a five-year and a ten-year period, coinciding with updates of the Housing Element. Three general cases can result in the conversion of public assisted units; the prepayment of HUD mortgages, opt-outs and expirations of project-based Section 8 contracts, and the expiration of the low income use period of various funding sources, such as Low Income Housing Tax Credits, bond financing, and others.

Opt-outs and expirations of project-based Section 8 contracts – Section 8 is a federally funded program that provides for subsidies to the owner of a pre-qualified project for the difference between the tenant's ability to pay and the contract rent. Opt-outs occur when the owner of the project decides to cancel the contract with HUD by pre-paying the remainder of the mortgage. Usually, the likelihood of opt-outs increases as the market rents exceed the contract rents. According to SACOG, zero at-risk housing projects exist in the City of Wheatland.

2.3.7 STRATEGIES TO RETAIN AFFORDABLE UNITS

The following is a list of potential financial resources considered a part of the City's overall financial plan to deal with retaining affordable units. The number and availability of programs to assist cities and counties in increasing and improving their affordable housing stock is limited, and public funding for new projects is unpredictable. The list includes local, State, and federal programs.

- HOME Program: The HOME Program was created under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act enacted on November 28, 1990. The HOME Program helps to expand the supply of decent, affordable housing for Low and Very Low income families by providing grants to States and local governments. This money can be used to acquire property, construct new housing for rent or homeownership, rehabilitate rental or owner-occupied housing, improve sites for HOME-assisted development or demolish dilapidated housing on such sites, pay relocation costs for households displaced by HOME activities, provide financing assistance to Low income homeowners and new homebuyers for home purchase or rehabilitation, provide tenant-based rental assistance or help with security deposits to Low income renters, meet HOME program planning and administration expenses to take a more regional, collaborative approach to meeting their affordable housing needs.

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds: Since 2004, the City has not received any additional Community Development CDBG grant funding. The City may apply for future CDBG funds for housing rehabilitation activities.
- Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC): The LIHTC Program provides for federal and state tax credits for private and non-profit developers and investors who agree to set aside all or an established percentage of their rental units for households at or below 60 percent of AMI for 55 years. These tax credits may also be utilized on rehabilitation projects, contributing to the preservation program.

2.3.8 CITY OF WHEATLAND – RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The following section describes the City of Wheatland’s residential development buildout potential within the City limits.

Available Multi-Family Sites

The 2004 Wheatland Housing Element identified two vacant residential sites within the Wheatland City limits with General Plan land use designations of high density residential and zoned multi-family. In addition, the 2004 Housing Element identified two residential sites outside the City limits, which were assumed to allow potential development of units affordable to Very Low and Low income households. Both vacant sites have since been annexed into the City of Wheatland; however, one of the identified sites no longer includes potential multi-family development that could result in units affordable to Very Low and Low income households. The three remaining multi-family sites previously identified in the 2004 Housing Element that could provide affordable housing units have still not yet been developed and currently remain vacant. The three vacant multi-family sites within the existing Wheatland City limits are described in more detail below (see Figure 2-2).

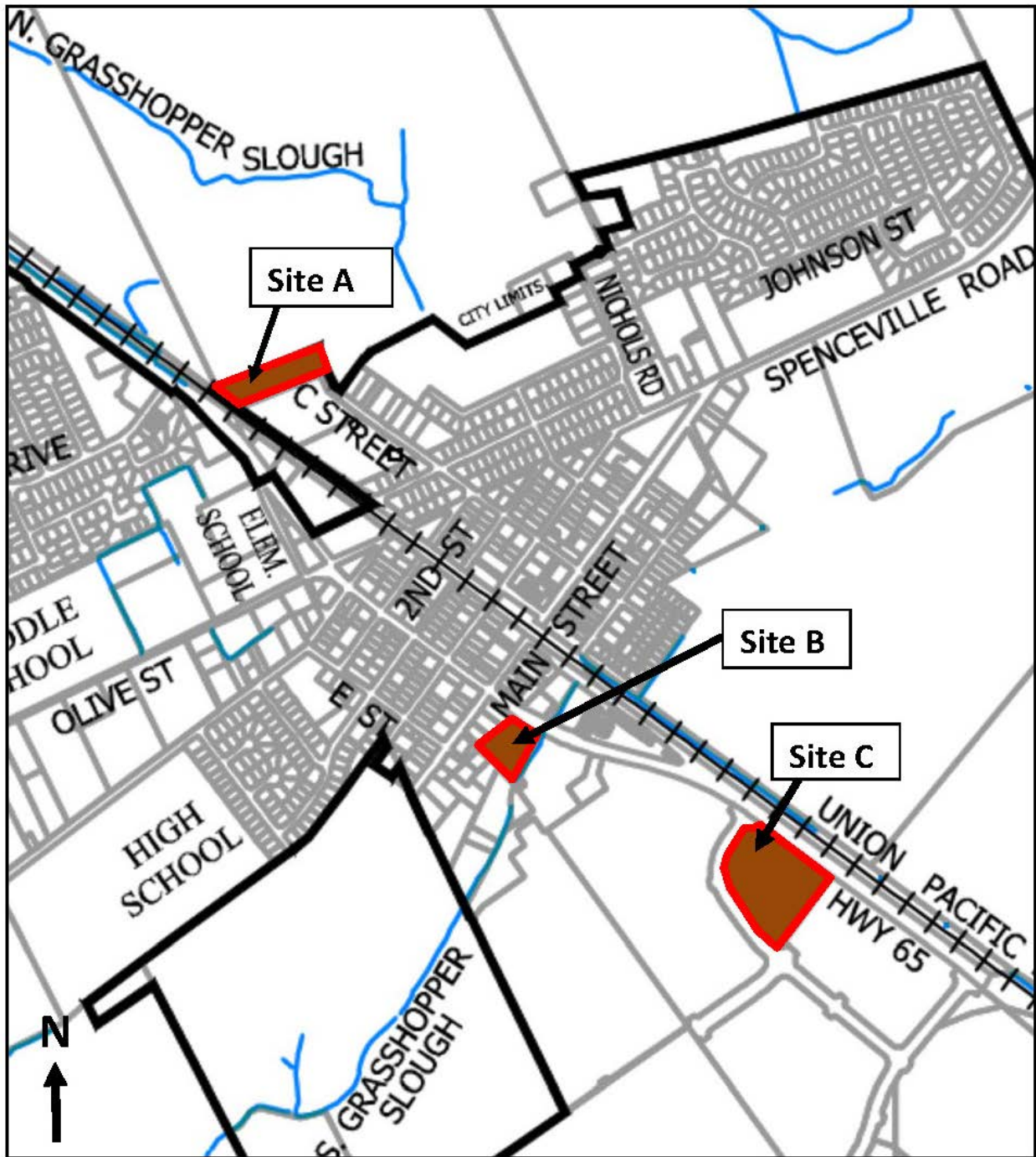
Site A

Site A is a 2.24-acre vacant site, identified as APN 015-500-018-000, currently zoned R-3 (Multi-family) and located at the northern end of C Street. Using a reasonable buildout density potential of 17 dwelling units per acre (du/ac), based on approximately 80 percent of up zoning, Site A could potentially provide up to 38 multi-family units. Known environmental constraints can be mitigated for the site as described in the City of Wheatland Housing Element Mitigated Negative Declaration and Errata Sheet (see Appendix C).

Site B

Site B is a 1.85-acre vacant site, identified as APN 015-490-018-000, currently zoned R-3 and located on State Route (SR) 65 south of the SR 65 and Main Street intersection. Using a reasonable buildout density potential of 17 du/ac, based on approximately 80 percent of up zoning, Site B could potentially provide up to 32 multi-family units. Known environmental constraints can be mitigated for the site as described in the City of Wheatland Housing Element Mitigated Negative Declaration and Errata Sheet (see Appendix C).

Figure 2-2
Available Multi-Family Sites



Site C

Site C is a 6.3-acre vacant multi-family site, currently zoned R-3, and located on SR 65 near the City of Wheatland's southern boundary. Site C is a portion of the approved Heritage Oaks Estates East subdivision. Using a reasonable buildout density potential of 17 du/ac, based on approximately 80 percent of up zoning, Site C could potentially provide up to 108 multi-family units. Site C was previously analyzed as part of the Heritage Oaks Estates Project Environmental Impact Report and the Heritage Oaks Estates – East Tentative Map Mitigated Negative Declaration; known environmental constraints can be mitigated for the site as described in the City of Wheatland Housing Element Mitigated Negative Declaration and Errata Sheet (see Appendix C).

Johnson Rancho Potential

On August 13, 2014, the City of Wheatland annexed 4,149.4 acres into the City of Wheatland, known as the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation Project. The Johnson Rancho properties include approved General Plan land uses, rezoning of Planned Development (PD), and Stage One design guidelines, which contains 30 acres of multi-family designated lands (density consistent with High-Density Residential land use designation) and 500 mixed-use units (see Figure 2-3). Using a reasonable buildout density potential of 17 du/ac, based on approximately 80 percent of up zoning, Johnson Rancho could potentially provide up to 510 multi-family units with 500 more mixed-use units, totaling 1,010 units. Although the Johnson Rancho properties still require Stage Two Zoning, development is expected to begin during the 2013-2021 RHNP time period. Stage Two Zoning will consist of specific development standards and the approval procedures by housing type for the Johnson Rancho PD zoning district. Potential multi-family development sites will range from two to ten acres. The PD zoning district, including the permitting process and development standards, would not be considered a constraint on housing. The Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation Project Environmental Impact report previously analyzed the potential environmental impacts resulting from Johnson Rancho multi-family development; known environmental constraints can be mitigated for the site as described in the City of Wheatland Housing Element Mitigated Negative Declaration and Errata Sheet (see Appendix C).

As seen in Table 2-42, and discussed above, the RHNA determined by SACOG for the 2000 to 2007, 2006 to 2013, and the 2013 to 2021 time periods combine for a total of 826 affordable housing units. As seen in Table 2-43, the City of Wheatland currently has more than enough vacant residential land to meet SACOG's affordable housing allocation for the City. However, as discussed previously, in order for the City to meet the unaccommodated need requirements from the 4th Cycle (2006-2013), additional available sites need to be rezoned for multi-family development. Therefore, the City has identified three additional vacant sites within the City limits to be rezoned to multi-family development, which are described in detail below (see Figure 2-4). As described below and seen in Table 2-44, the three vacant sites proposed for rezone would meet the unaccommodated need requirements from the 4th Cycle (2006-2013).

Figure 2-3
Johnson Rancho Multi-Family Potential

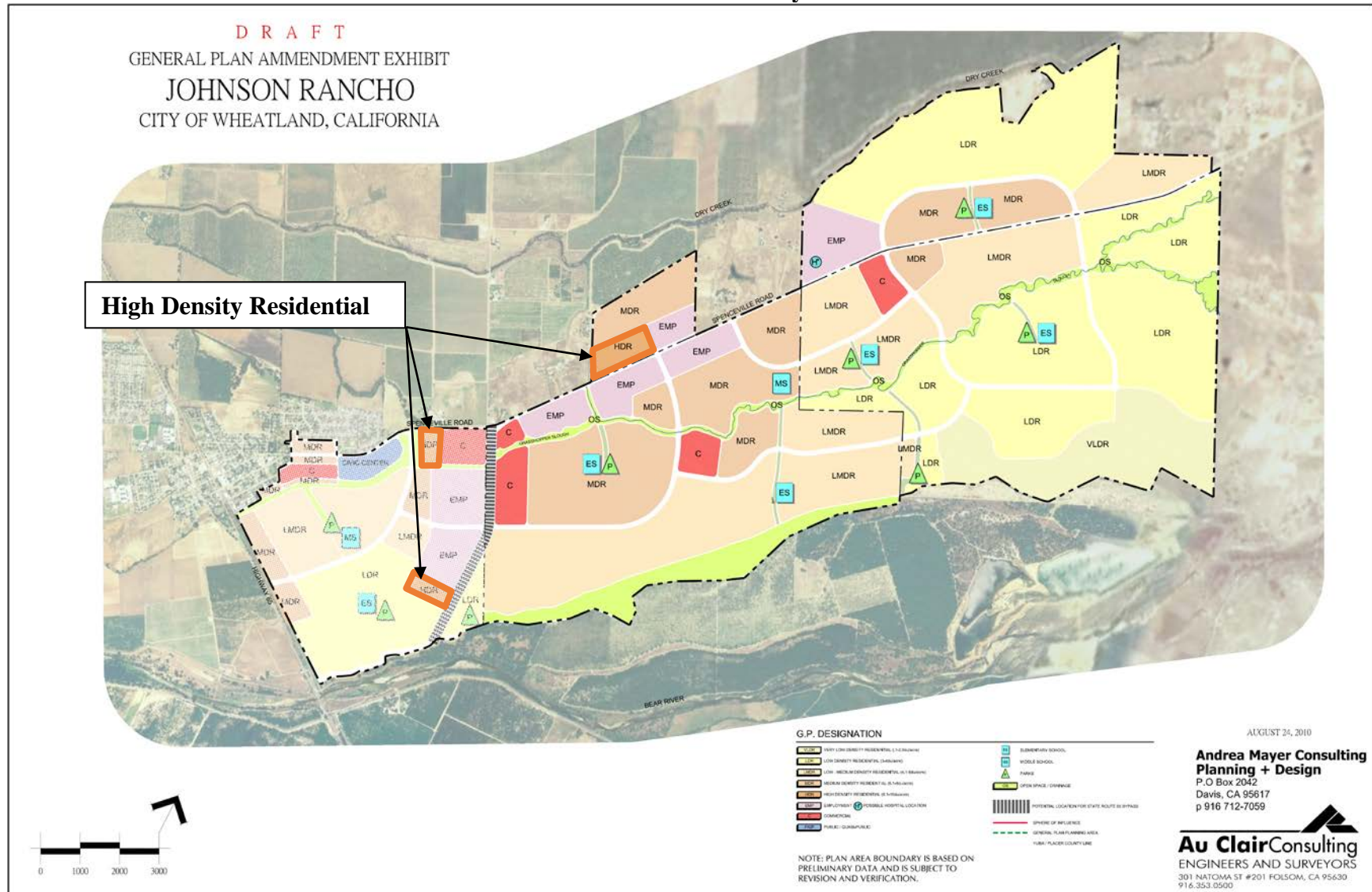


Table 2-42	
City of Wheatland Regional Housing Needs Allocation (Affordable)	
Income Level	RHNA
2000-2007 Planning Period	
Very Low	164
Low	133
2000-2007 Affordable Housing Subtotal	297
2006-2013 Planning Period	
Very Low Income	192
Low Income	151
2006-2013 Affordable Housing Subtotal	343
2003-2021 Planning Period	
Extremely Low Income	55
Very Low Income	55
Low Income	76
2013-2021 Affordable Housing Subtotal	186
Affordable Housing Total	826
<i>Sources:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SACOG, 2007. • SACOG, 2013. 	

Site D

Site D is an 11.75-acre vacant site, identified as APN 015-500-008-000, currently zoned R-1 (Single Family) and located north of the Meadow Way and B Street intersection. Using the minimum buildout density potential of 20 du/ac, Site D could potentially provide up to 235 multi-family units. Potential environmental constraints are expected to be mitigated for the site, which will be analyzed in detail as part of the environmental review during the rezone process.

Site E

Site E is an 9.0-acre site, identified as APN 015-360-001-000, currently zoned R-2 (Two-Family) and located along Spenceville Road east of Main Street. Using the minimum buildout density potential of 20 du/ac, Site E could potentially provide up to 180 multi-family units. Potential environmental constraints are expected to be mitigated for the site, which will be analyzed in detail as part of the environmental review during the rezone process.

Site F

Site F is a 2.0-acre vacant site, identified as APN 015-350-012-000, currently zoned R-1 (Single Family) and located southwest of the First Street and E Street intersection. Using the minimum buildout density potential of 20 du/ac, Site F could potentially provide up to 40 multi-family units. Potential environmental constraints are expected to be mitigated for the site, which will be analyzed in detail as part of the environmental review during the rezone process.

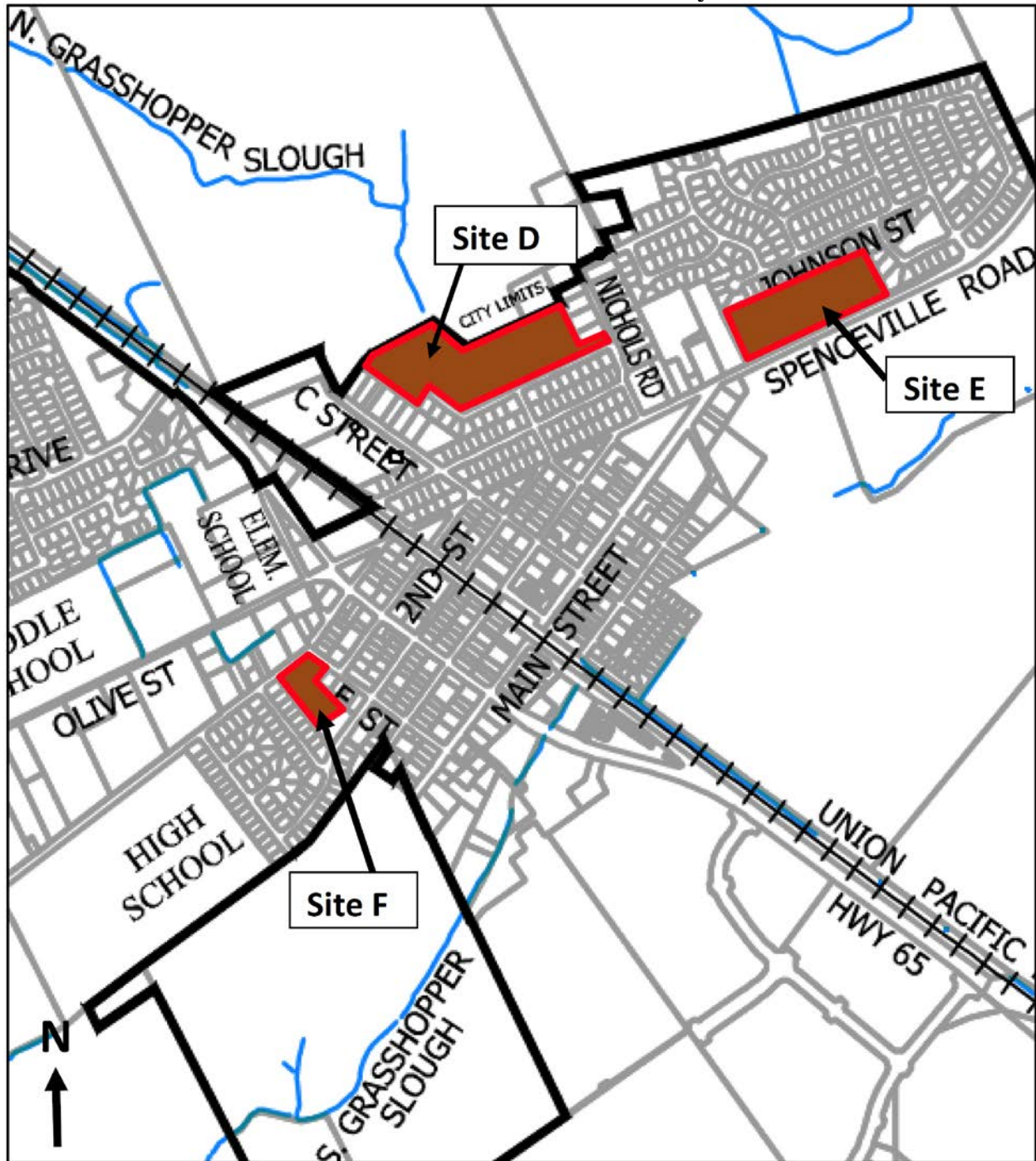
**Table 2-43
Wheatland Affordable Housing Buildout Potential**

Site	Assessor Parcel Number	Zone	Allowable Density	General Plan Designation	Acres	Realistic Unit Capacity ³	Existing Use	Infrastructure Capacity	On-Site Constraints
Site A	015-500-018-000	R-3	18 du/ac ¹	High Density	2.24	38	Vacant	Wastewater Treatment – Limited Capacity ⁴	Cultural and biological resources can be mitigated
Site B	015-490-018-000	R-3	18 du/ac ¹	High Density	1.85	32	Vacant	Wastewater Treatment – Limited Capacity ⁴	Cultural and biological resources can be mitigated
Site C	016-660-12	PD	18 du/ac ¹	High Density	6.3	108	Vacant	Wastewater Treatment – Limited Capacity ⁴	All impacts can be mitigated.
Johnson Rancho	<i>Multiple</i> ²	PD	18 du/ac ¹	High Density	30.0	1,010	Vacant and Agricultural Production	Wastewater Treatment – Limited Capacity ⁴	Additional CEQA review required.
Total					40.39	1,188	-	-	-
2000-2021 RHNA					-	826	-	-	-
Excess Potential					-	362	-	-	-

Notes:

- ¹. The City of Wheatland has included Program No. 3 requiring the City to amend its Zoning Ordinance to allow a maximum du/ac increase from 18 du/ac to a maximum of 30 du/ac in the R-3 District.
- ². Johnson Rancho APNs: 015-160-029 (540.6 acres), 015-160-098 (266.5 acres), 015-036-024 (70.2 acres), 015-036-025 (14.2 acres), 015-037-001 (576.3 acres), 015-080-020 (581.7 acres), 015-360-038 (353.5 acres), 015-160-095 (40 acres), 015-160-096 (44 acres), 015-360-026 (50 acres), 015-360-028 (125.2 acres), 015-360-029 (101.4 acres), 015-360-030 (404.7 acres), 015-360-031 (134 acres), 015-360-032 (21.2 acres), 015-057-006 (13.7 acres), 015-056-005 (95.6 acres), 015-360-033 (22.5 acres), 015-360-052 (159 acres), 015-360-053 (2695 acres), and 015-360-051 (146.6 acres). 4,031 total acres.
- ³. The realistic unit capacity is based on 20 du/ac, as result of Program No. 3 increasing the maximum allowable density for the R-3 zone from 18 du/ac to 30 du/ac.
- ⁴. Due to existing conservation measures, the City's existing wastewater treatment plant now has additional capacity for future affordable housing development. The City of Wheatland will continue to practice existing conservation measures and provide affordable housing development with priority wastewater services.

Figure 2-4
Sites to be Rezoned Multi-Family



**Table 2-44
Sites to be Rezoned Multi-Family**

Site	Assessor Parcel Number	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Minimum Density	Acres	Realistic Unit Capacity ¹	Existing Use	Infrastructure Capacity	On-Site Constraints
Site D	015-500-008-000	R-1	R-3	20 du/ac	11.75	235	Vacant	Wastewater Treatment – Limited Capacity ²	Potential impacts would be mitigated.
Site E	015-360-001-000	R-2	R-3	20 du/ac	9.0	180	Vacant/Single-Family Residence	Wastewater Treatment – Limited Capacity ²	Potential impacts would be mitigated.
Site F	015-350-012-000	R-1	R-3	20 du/ac	2.0	40	Vacant	Wastewater Treatment – Limited Capacity ²	Potential impacts would be mitigated.
Total					22.75	455	-	-	-
2006-2013 Unaccommodated Need					-	343	-	-	-
Notes: ¹ The realistic unit capacity is based on 20 du/ac, as result of Program No. 3 increasing the maximum allowable density for the R-3 zone from 18 du/ac to 30 du/ac. ² Due to existing conservation measures, the City's existing wastewater treatment plant now has additional capacity for future affordable housing development. The City of Wheatland will continue to practice existing conservation measures and provide affordable housing development with priority wastewater services.									

Available Single-Family Sites

The City of Wheatland recognizes the importance of identifying the City's need for all income levels. Therefore, as seen in Table 2-45, the RHNA determined by SACOG for the 2000 to 2007, 2006 to 2013, and the 2013 to 2021 planning periods combine for a total of 1,276 market rate housing units.

Table 2-45	
City of Wheatland Regional Housing Needs Allocation (Market Rate)	
Income Level	RHNA
2000-2007 Planning Period	
Moderate	139
Above Moderate	266
2000-2007 Single-Family Housing Subtotal	405
2006-2013 Planning Period	
Moderate	194
Above Moderate	379
2006-2013 Single-Family Subtotal	573
2003-2021 Planning Period	
Moderate	90
Above Moderate	208
2013-2021 Single-Family Housing Subtotal	298
Single-Family Housing Total	1,276
<i>Sources:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SACOG, 2007. • SACOG, 2013. 	

The City of Wheatland includes the following five vacant properties with single-family housing potential:

- Heritage Oaks Estates – East;
- Heritage Oaks Estates – West
- Caliterra Ranch (formerly known as Jones Ranch)
- Hop Farm Properties; and
- Johnson Rancho Properties.

The Heritage Oaks Estates – East property consists of up to 490 low density residential unit potential. The Heritage Oaks Estates – West property consists of up to 173 low density residential unit potential. The Caliterra Ranch property consists of up to 552 low density residential unit potential. The Hop Farm property consists of up to 493 low density, 674 low-medium density, and 464 medium density residential unit potential. The Johnson Rancho properties consists of up to 367 very low density, 3,291 low density, 4,265 low-medium density, and 3,698 medium density residential unit potential. As seen in Table 2-46, the City of Wheatland currently has an excess amount of vacant residential land to meet SACOG's housing allocation for all income levels.

Table 2-46	
Wheatland Single-Family Housing Buildout Potential	
Site Location	Unit Potential
Heritage Oaks Estates - East	490
Heritage Oaks Estates - West	173
Caliterra Ranch	552
Hop Farm	1,631
Johnson Rancho	11,621
Total	14,467
2000-2021 RHNA	1,276
Excess Potential	15,743

3.0

CONSTRAINTS, EFFORTS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.1 GOVERNMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

The purpose of this chapter is to analyze potential and actual governmental and non-governmental constraints on the maintenance, improvement and development of housing in the City of Wheatland. A discussion of the City's efforts to remove constraints and to promote energy conservation is included.

Lack of City staff is an additional constraint that is not strictly a result of regulations, ordinances or practices. As with most small cities, Wheatland has a small staff and limited resources and cannot provide the same services that larger cities can provide. Wheatland depends on consultants to perform activities that are normally staff responsibilities, such as building inspection and planning.

3.1.1 STATE AND FEDERAL POLICY

Actions or policies of governmental agencies, whether involved directly or indirectly in the housing market, can impact the ability of the development community to provide adequate housing to meet consumer demands. For example, the impact of federal monetary policies and the budgeting and funding policies of a variety of departments can either stimulate or depress various aspects of the housing industry. Local or State government compliance or the enactment of sanctions (sewer connection or growth moratoriums) for noncompliance with the federal Clean Air and Water Pollution Control Acts could impact all types of development.

State agencies and local government compliance with State statutes could complicate the development of housing. Statutes such as the California Environmental Quality Act and sections of the Government Code relating to rezoning and General Plan amendment procedures could also act to prolong the review and approval of development proposals by local governments. In many instances, compliance with these mandates establishes time constraints that cannot be altered by local governments.

Local governments exercise a number of regulatory and approval powers which directly impact residential development within their respective jurisdictional boundaries. The regulatory and approval powers establish the location, intensity, and types of units that may or may not be developed. The City's General Plan, zoning regulations, project review and approval procedures, development and processing fees, utility infrastructure, public service capabilities, and development attitudes all play important roles in determining the cost and availability of housing opportunities in Wheatland.

Compliance with numerous governmental laws or regulations may have the capacity to add to the cost of housing. However, these laws and regulations are intended to serve the public welfare

and common good. In virtually every instance, cities implement such regulations in a uniform fashion to satisfy needed improvements and ancillary facilities, such as parking and open space. The provision of parking and open space requirements, and the observation of site development regulations within developments could indirectly increase costs by reducing the number of dwelling units which could occupy a given piece of land. Developers have the flexibility of deciding whether or not to build smaller units at the maximum allowable density or fewer larger units at a density less than the maximum. Either solution could have different impacts on the housing market.

Other development and construction standards could also impact housing costs. Such standards may include the incorporation of additional design treatment (architectural details or trim, special building materials, landscaping, and textured paving) to improve the appearance of the development. Other standards included in the Uniform Building Code require developers to address such issues as noise transmission and energy conservation, and could also result in higher construction costs. While some features (interior and exterior design treatments) are included by the developer as amenities to help sell the product in the competitive market, other features (i.e. those required to achieve compliance with energy conservation regulations) may actually reduce monthly living expenses and long-term costs of ownership in general. However, a drawback to all these benefits is that they may add to the initial sales price and an individual's ability to purchase.

3.1.2 LAND USE CONTROLS

The General Plan is the primary land use control document. The General Plan is a policy document that not only establishes the location and amount of land that would be allocated to residential development, but also establishes the intensity of development (in terms of unit densities and total number of units) that would be permitted. While nearly all components or elements of the General Plan contain goals and policies that influence residential development, the Land Use Element has the most direct influence. In accordance with State law, land identified in the City's Housing Element for potential future affordable housing would be permitted by right, and would not require Wheatland Planning Commission approval of a use permit. Per the Wheatland Municipal Code, multi-family development requires site plan and architectural review approval by the City of Wheatland Planning Commission.

The City of Wheatland contains the following five residential land use designations:

- Very Low Density Residential: 0.1 to 2.9 dwelling units per acre (compatible with RE-1 and RE-1/2 zones)
- Low Density: 3.0 to 4.0 dwelling units per acre (compatible with R-1 zone)
- Low-Medium Density: 4.1 to 6.0 dwelling units per acre (compatible with R-1 zone)
- Medium Density: 6.1 to 8.0 dwelling units per acre (compatible with R-2 zone)
- High Density: 8.1 to 16.0 dwelling units per acre (compatible with R-3 zone)

Residential Development Standards

The Wheatland Municipal Code is a tool that implements the goals and policies within the General Plan. Table 3-1 lists development standards, which include the maximum building height, minimum lot size, and setbacks for the RE-1, RE-¹/₂, R-1, R-2, and R-3 zones as defined in the Wheatland Municipal Code.

Table 3-1 Development Standards by Residential Zone								
Zone District	Building Height (Feet)	Minimum Yard Setback			Minimum Lot Area (Square Feet)	Lot Depth (Feet)	Lot Width (Feet)	Maximum Lot Coverage
		Front (Feet)	Side (Feet)	Rear (Feet)				
RE-1	30	40	20	40	43,560	140	150	N/A
RE- ¹ / ₂	30	30	15	30	20,000	120	130	N/A
R-1	30	20	5 ¹	15	6,000 ²	60	60	40%
R-2	35	20	5	30	6,000 ²	90	60	45%
R-3	40	20	5	10	6,000	90	60	60%
Notes: ¹ 7 ft for two or more stories ² 7,000 sq ft for corner lots <i>Source: Wheatland Municipal Code</i>								

Park Development Standards

The Wheatland General Plan Policy 6.A.5 requires new development to provide a minimum of 5 acres of parkland for every 1,000 new residents. Wheatland currently has two distinct types of City parks: neighborhood and community. Neighborhood park sites are generally located within short walking distance of residents, and typically range in size from 5 to 10 acres. Neighborhood parks are designated to serve from 3,000 to 5,000 people located within a quarter to half-mile radius of the park. Community City parks are designated to be centrally located to a larger population, and should serve 20,000 to 30,000 people located within five-mile radius. Community parks are generally 20 to 30 acres in size. Facilities located in community parks should include lawn areas, playing fields, multipurpose equipment, and picnic areas. City standards for the development of City-owned park facilities are shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 City-Owned Park Development Standards		
Facility Type	Size	Standard
Neighborhood Park	5 to 10 acres	2 acres / 1,000 population
Community Park	20 to 30 acres	1 acre / 1,000 population
Regional Park	50+ acres	2 acres / 1,000 population
<i>Source: City of Wheatland General Plan, July 2006.</i>		

Parking Requirements

According to Section 18.63.040 of the Wheatland Municipal Code, at least two parking spaces shall be provided on the same lot with the main building for each dwelling unit. The required parking spaces for single family dwellings shall be enclosed within a garage and have a minimum dimension of nine feet wide, twenty feet long and seven feet high for each required parking space. For duplexes, such spaces can be within a garage or carport of similar dimensions as listed above for single family dwellings. For multi-family dwellings, parking spaces need not be enclosed. The City of Wheatland does not identify the current off-street parking requirements for multi-family dwelling to be a constraint to development; however, City staff currently reviews proposed development projects and the associated off-street parking requirements on a case-by-case basis.

3.1.3 LOCAL ENTITLEMENT FEES AND EXACTIONS

Part of the cost associated with developing residential units is related to the fees or other exactions required of developers to obtain project approval and the time required to conduct project review and issue land use entitlements. Critics contend that lengthy review periods increase financial and carrying costs, and that fees and exactions increase expenses. The costs are in part passed onto the prospective homebuyer or renter in the form of higher purchase prices or rents. Fees, land dedications, or improvements are required as part of the development of property, including housing developments, in order to provide an adequate supply of public parkland and to provide necessary infrastructure (streets, sewers, and storm drains) to support the new development. While such costs are charged to the developer, ultimately additional costs are passed to the product consumer in the form of higher home prices or rents. Table 3-3 below illustrates the average cost in planning fees charged by the City of Wheatland, compared to neighboring jurisdictions. In addition, pursuant to the Wheatland Municipal Code, all multi-family developments in Wheatland are be subject to site plan and architectural review. Therefore, in addition to the development impact fees discussed below, all multi-family development, even when permitted by right, would need to pay the design review processing fee of \$2,740.00.

The significance of the necessary infrastructure improvements in determining final costs varies greatly from project to project. The improvements are dependent on the amount and condition of existing infrastructure, the location of the project and the nature of the project. Table 3-4 describes the fees assessed to residential development for both single-family development projects and for multi-family development projects.

Two school districts serve the City of Wheatland, the Wheatland School District and the Wheatland Union High School District. All of the school facilities within the City of Wheatland and in the surrounding area have been recently operating below capacity. The Wheatland School District has a school impact fee of \$1.92 per square foot of residential and the Wheatland Union High School District has an impact fee of \$1.49 per square foot of residential. Even though the aforementioned development impact fees may add significantly to the cost of development, the fees are consistent with the amount established by California Government Code Section 65995 et seq.

Table 3-3 Planning Application Fees – Surrounding Jurisdictions				
Jurisdiction	General Plan Amendment	Zone Change	Tentative Subdivision Map	Variance
City of Wheatland ¹	\$20,550	\$20,550	\$20,550	\$2,055
City of Marysville	\$2,400	\$1,900	\$800 ²	\$450
City of Roseville	\$6,981 ³	\$7,228 ⁴	\$2,335 ⁵	\$923
Yuba City	\$2,548	\$2,548	\$3,827 ⁶	308
Yuba County	\$5,000 ⁶	\$5,000 ⁷	\$3,320	\$2,880 ⁸
<p>Notes:</p> <p>¹ Fees consist of deposits, which are intended to cover all City processing costs associated with project, the City will bill actual costs in the event that more time/budget is required.</p> <p>² Up to 15 units (additional \$20 per unit for each unit exceeding 15 total units).</p> <p>³ Varies from \$6,981 (10 acres or less) to \$13,036 (11+ acres).</p> <p>⁴ Varies from \$7,228 (10 acres or less) to \$13,495 (11+ acres).</p> <p>⁵ Varies from \$2,335 (4 or fewer lots), \$4,618 (5 through 99 lots), and \$6,670 (100 through 499 lots) to \$13,335 (500+ lots).</p> <p>⁶ Base fee plus \$29 per lot over 4.</p> <p>⁷ Varies from \$5,000 (200 dwelling units) to \$6,000 + deposit (200+ dwelling units).</p> <p>⁸ Varies from \$2,880 (minor/parking) to \$3,400 (major).</p> <p>Sources: City and County Planning Departments September 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Wheatland. <i>Current & Proposed Fees. FY 2006-2007.</i> City of Marysville <i>Fee Schedule. Available at http://www.marysville.ca.us. Accessed on May 28, 2015.</i> City of Roseville. <i>Planning Fee Schedule. July 1, 2013.</i> Yuba City. <i>2013-2021 Housing Element Update. February 2014.</i> Yuba County. <i>2008-2013 Housing Element. December 15, 2009.</i> 				

Table 3-4 Residential Development Impact Fees		
Fee Description	Single-Family Fee Per DU	Multi-Family Fee Per DU
Law Enforcement Facilities	\$1,213	\$1,037
Fire Protection Facilities	\$1.29 ¹	\$1.29 ¹
Bridges, Signals, Thoroughfares	\$9,655	\$6,448
South Yuba Transportation Improvement Authority	\$2,828	\$1,697
Storm Drainage Facilities	\$11,035	\$3,183
Water Distribution Facilities	\$5,335	\$3,200
Sewer Collection Facilities	\$2,107	\$1,053
Wastewater Treatment Facilities	\$12,321	\$6,159
General Government Facilities	\$2,271	\$2,267
Public Meeting Facilities	\$3,222	\$2,860
Parkland Facilities Development	\$,387	\$7,454
Bear River North Levee Rehab. Project	\$1,395	\$620
Total Per Unit	\$51,383²	\$35,979²
<p>Note:</p> <p>¹ \$1.29 per square foot.</p> <p>² Total does not reflect fire protection facilities fee or planning processing fees that vary per specific entitlement.</p> <p>Source: City of Wheatland Development Impact Fees. July 1, 2019.</p>		

3.1.4 EXISTING TRAFFIC DEFICIENCIES

The Wheatland street system is in the general form of a grid with streets running parallel and perpendicular to State Route (SR) 65 and the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) tracks. The City of Wheatland Public Works Department maintains the City's street system. The street system consists of approximately 12.5 miles of roads. The City streets are primarily local roads except for Spenceville Road, Main Street, and First Street which are classified as collector or arterials.

The Wheatland General Plan Circulation Element establishes the allowable LOS standard for roadways and intersections. The City of Wheatland General Plan establishes LOS C as the applicable standard on City streets, while LOS D is the minimum for State highways and for locations within one-quarter mile of a State highway.

SR 65 is a north-south highway traversing Placer and Yuba Counties. Beginning at Interstate 80 in Roseville, SR 65 travels through south Placer County's communities of Lincoln and Sheridan, across the Bear River through Wheatland, west of Beale Air Force Base then connects with SR 70 south of Marysville. SR 65 narrows to a two-lane roadway through Wheatland; however, has been widened through the Main Street and Fourth Street intersections to provide dedicated left turn lanes, but turn lanes do not currently exist at the more northerly downtown intersections.

The two traffic signals on SR 65 through Wheatland deliver LOS that satisfy the community's LOS D minimum. At the SR 65 / 4th Street intersection the delays to motorists on the eastbound 4th Street approach are indicative of LOS E and F; however, the number of vehicles experiencing poor conditions is very low, and the intersection does not carry traffic volumes that satisfy peak hour warrants for signalization. As traffic volumes in the downtown area are anticipated to increase past the theoretical roadway capacity, installation of a bypass around the community will be needed. The City of Wheatland is currently in the process of developing a Downtown Corridor Improvement Plan that aims to enhance the efficient flow of traffic and increase safety for all modes of transportation as buildout of the area continues.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities

Sidewalks are generally available in downtown Wheatland, and the City has consistently required new development to provide sidewalks as part of tentative map conditions. Designated facilities for bicycles are limited in Wheatland but are being developed as new roadways are constructed with new development. The Wheatland General Plan designates Spenceville Road as an arterial street and Class II bicycle lanes would normally accompany development along arterial streets. However, it should be noted that because Spenceville Road is the only major east-west arterial in the City, the City may contemplate Class I bicycle lanes for the road in the future. Future Class I bicycle lanes on Spenceville Road would be included in the Bicycle Master Plan that is currently being prepared for the City.

Public Transit Service

Transit services are provided to the Wheatland area by Yuba-Sutter Transit. Yuba-Sutter Transit offers regular fixed route service to the communities of Yuba City, Marysville, Olivehurst, and Linda. Limited route deviation service is provided to the Yuba County foothills and to the cities of Live Oak and Wheatland. The Wheatland Route offers two roundtrips into Marysville and Linda on Tuesdays and Thursdays under a reimbursable contract to the City. Transfers to routes serving Sacramento and Yuba City are available.

Currently the following five designated stops exist on the Wheatland Route:

- Spruce Avenue / Evergreen Drive;
- SR 65 / 3rd Street;
- Main Street / C Street;
- Anderson Way / McCurry Street; and
- Donner Trail Manor (121 C Street).

UPRR Crossings

The UPRR runs through downtown Wheatland along an alignment that is roughly parallel to SR 65. Currently, the following four public at-grade crossings are located on the UPRR:

- 2nd Street;
- 3rd Street;
- 4th Street; and
- Main Street.

All of the public road crossings are controlled by crossing gates that preclude automobile traffic when a train approaches. Because the UPRR passes through the center of Wheatland, pedestrians cross the tracks at various times during the day. The most appreciable pedestrian activity occurs before and after the school day. Because Wheatland's schools are located west of SR 65, children living on the east side of town cross the UPRR as part of their walk to and from school. Pedestrian activity is concentrated at a guarded pedestrian crossing at the SR 65 / 2nd Street intersection.

The 2006 Wheatland General Plan includes the City's goals for future UPRR crossings. The 2006 General Plan indicates that additional grade-separated crossings will be constructed. One crossing would be located midway between the Bear River and downtown Wheatland in the area of the approved Heritage Oaks project. The other grade-separation would be on the north side of town, north of Evergreen Drive in the vicinity of the proposed Almond Estates subdivision. The General Plan also indicates that a new at-grade crossing would be constructed opposite the SR 65 / McDevitt Drive intersection. The General Plan indicates that the existing 2nd Street and 3rd Street crossings would eventually be closed. Funding for grade-separated crossings are currently accumulated as part of the City's Traffic Impact Fee Program.

3.1.5 PROCESSING AND PERMIT PROCEDURES

The time required to process a project varies greatly from one project to another and is directly related to the size and complexity of the proposal and the number of actions or approvals needed to complete the process. Table 3-4 identifies the most common steps in the entitlement process. It should be noted that each project does not necessarily have to complete each step in the process (e.g., small scale projects consistent with General Plan and zoning designations do not generally require Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs), General Plan Amendments, Rezones, or Variances). In addition, certain review and approval procedures may run concurrently. EIRs are frequently prepared in response to a General Plan Amendment/Rezoning request, so these two actions are often processed simultaneously. Such procedures save time, money, and effort for both the public and private sector. However, it should be noted that processing timelines, such as that required for public noticing, could not be made any shorter without violating State laws, and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Processing times can vary anywhere from two months to up to 16 months to two years, depending on the complexity of the project.

When developers have a project proposal, the City's community development director (CDD) meets with the developers to strategize about project design, City standards, necessary public improvements, and funding strategies (where appropriate). In addition, the City staff assists the developer throughout the permit processing to ensure a rapid processing time.

In order to clarify approval procedures, timing, and fees for the entire approval and building permit process, the City has compiled a Standard Application package that is given to each developer. Included in the package is an explanation of the planning application permit process and timing, and an application form where all requested action for the project in regards to both the planning and engineering departments can be checked. Additionally, the package includes an environmental evaluation form, a complete checklist for the application, and a copy of the planning fee schedule and impact fee schedules. After the packet is received, the staff conducts a check for packet completeness, a code applicability check, and an initial environmental review.

Based on City staff review, a decision is made whether the project is ministerial (processed at staff level) or if the project requires discretionary entitlement processing (at Planning Commission level). All principal permitted uses, including residential uses such as single-family in the RE-1, RE-1/2, and R-1 zone, duplexes in the R-2 zone and multi-family in the R-3 zone are approved ministerially.

Developers must negotiate several steps to secure all necessary approvals to build housing on a given parcel of land. From the standpoint of the City, this process is necessary to ensure that new development adequately complies with local regulations that are meant to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the entire community. From the developer's standpoint, this process can complicate and lengthen the development process, increasing the difficulty and cost to develop new housing. The City's CDD manages the review and approval process.

The following is a summary of Wheatland's processing and permit procedures. Wheatland has ten steps to process planning entitlements ranging from annexation to rezoning to lot split to design review:

- **Step 1:** Call the City's Planning or Engineering staff regarding development concepts to determine feasibility and/or major issues, which provides a quick and inexpensive method for the applicant to determine the "go" or "no go" to the next step. **Time:** usually one week. Application package is provided to the prospective applicant.
- **Step 2:** Submit a "pre-application package" to initiate formal City review regarding the proposed project. **Time:** usually 30 days.
- **Step 3:** Pre-application meeting (optional) where City staff provides the applicant formal feedback regarding issues. Meetings with staff members, including City consultants, can be held individually or as a group.
- **Step 4:** Formal application submittal that starts the City's review process. Application submitted at City Hall along with required fees and deposit.
- **Step 5:** Application is reviewed by City staff for completeness. Application routed to the CDD or City Engineer reviews application materials for completeness. City advises applicant about completeness of materials. If application is found to be incomplete, the 30-day review period re-starts upon submittal of additional materials. Completed application distributed to other City staff members for review and comment.
- **Step 6:** Environmental determination. Based on materials submitted with the application, the CDD would determine whether the application is exempt from CEQA requirements, or if not categorically exempt, whether a negative declaration can be recommended or an environmental impact report (EIR) must be prepared. If Negative Declaration or EIR must be prepared, the City Initiates the required AB 52 tribal consultation process.
- **Step 7:** The CDD prepares notice of public hearing, if required. Notice includes publishing in local newspaper, posting, and mailing notices to all surrounding property owners.
- **Step 8:** The CDD prepares a staff report. Where action is recommended, the CDD or City Attorney would prepare a draft resolution prior to the meeting. Materials are provided to the applicant, included in the meeting agenda packet and made publicly available at City Hall.
- **Step 9:** Planning Commission public hearing (Planning Commission provides recommendation to City Council for annexations, general plan amendments, rezonings, and tentative maps, but has final authority on use permits, variances, and design review; all actions of the Planning Commission may be appealed to the City Council).
- **Step 10:** City Council public hearing (if necessary). After the hearing, the actions of the Planning Commission and City Council would generally be by resolution. Adopted resolution is sent to the applicant, pertinent staff, the County Clerk, and interested parties. Where a zone change has been approved for a parcel of ten acres or larger in size, the staff report and ordinance, including findings and conditions, is inserted into meeting minutes.

Table 3-5 shows information on typical processing times for various steps required for conditional use permits, subdivisions (tentative maps and parcel maps), variances, lot line adjustments, general plan and zoning ordinance amendments, and architectural (design) review.

Table 3-5 City of Wheatland - Schedule of Application Processing Times	
Residential Approvals	Maximum Processing Time (Days)
Routing of Applications	2
Notification of Completeness of Application	30
Application Review Period, Once Complete	30
Environmental Review	
Negative Declaration	30
Negative Declaration Submitted to State Clearinghouse	30
Staff Report Provided to Applicant Prior to PC/CC Meeting	3
Tentative Maps	
Planning Commission Reports Sent to City Council	5
Placed on City Council Agenda	30
Notification of Action (no appeal)	10
Appeals	
General Appeals	10
General Plan Amendment	5
Administrative Actions	10
Environmental Documentation	365 ¹
Note: ¹ . Varies from 180 to 365 days	
Source: City of Wheatland, Administrative Procedures Manual.	

Wheatland's processing and permit procedures are reasonable and comparable to those in other California communities. The permit process only increases in complexity and duration when the circumstances of individual projects warrant extra consideration on the part of local staff and officials. Which is especially true of the environmental review component of the process, yet Wheatland has little flexibility to change this, because CEQA specifies procedures that local jurisdictions must observe in reviewing the impacts of development projects. Projects that are permitted, and not subject to CEQA or a discretionary approval, could typically be approved as soon as 30 days upon notification of application completeness. A multi-family development that is permitted by right, and only requires Planning Commission approval for site plan and architectural review could typically be approved as soon as 60 days upon notification of application completeness. City of Wheatland staff is able to process an application as fast as State planning laws allow for permit approvals for a development project, and is not considered a potential constraint on housing supply and affordability.

3.1.6 BUILDING CODES AND ENFORCEMENT

Compliance with Building Code standards protects public health, safety and welfare and is a necessary cost of construction. Code enforcement is under the authority of the City of Wheatland Building Department.

Government Code Section 65583(c)(3) requires the housing element to provide a program to “address and where appropriate and legally possible, remove governmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing for persons with disabilities. The program shall remove constraints to and provide reasonable accommodations for housing designed for, intended for occupancy by, or with supportive services for, persons with disabilities.”

On January 1, 2014, the State of California adopted the 2017 Edition of the California Building Standards Code. Implementation of these codes ensures structural integrity, and facilitates the City’s efforts to maintain a safe housing supply.

3.1.7 WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

The Public Works Department operates the City’s sanitary sewer collection and Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) system. The WWTP is situated on a 2.1-acre parcel at the southern edge of the community adjacent to the Bear River levee, with an area on the south side of the levee for infiltration of treated water. The WWTP was originally constructed in 1969 and was upgraded in 1990 and 2008. The plant consists of a headworks facility with sewage combination grinder/screen/screenings compactor unit, an oxidation ditch, a secondary clarifier, an effluent pump station, a return-activated-sludge (RAS) and waste-activated-sludge (WAS) pump station, an aerated sludge storage basin and three sludge drying beds. In 2004 CH₂MHill concluded that the capacity of the WWTP was limited by the organic load treatment capacity.

Improvements to the WWTP in 2008 included a new grinder/screen/screenings compactor unit, new oxidation ditch disc aerators, new RAS, WAS and effluent pumps, and a new supervisor-control-data-acquisition (SCADA) system. However, the improvements in 2008 did not increase the capacity of the facility.

Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board-Central Valley Region (RWQCB) permit the WWTP to discharge an average dry weather flow (ADWF) of 0.62 mgd. The WWTP currently discharges treated wastewater to percolation and evaporation ponds located within the Bear River floodplain. RWQCB staff has indicated that the future WDRs would unlikely permit the continued use of these basins unless (1) the elevations of levees surrounding the basins are raised above the 100-year flood elevation; and (2) the City demonstrates that hydraulic connection does not exist between the infiltration basins and the Bear River. A review of data obtained from monitoring wells near the existing infiltration basins indicates that such a hydraulic separation could exist.

As mentioned above, the existing WWTP has a permitted design treatment capacity of 0.62 mgd ADWF. The ADWF for the existing WWTP for 2008-2009 was 0.29 mgd; therefore, the existing

WWTP is adequate to meet the current demands of the City. However, the current capacity of 0.62 mgd ADWF is not adequate to meet the WWTP demands within the existing City limits when full buildout occurs, which includes serving the Heritage Oaks Estates, Jones Ranch, and the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Projects should these projects ultimately be constructed. According to the Wheatland General Plan Update Sewer Collection System Master Plan, prepared by TLA Engineers and updated by Au Clair Consulting for the Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Annexation Project in May 2010, the projected ADWF from the entire City limits, including the recently annexed Johnson Rancho and Hop Farm Project, is 8.98 mgd.

As a result, in order for adequate wastewater service to be provided for buildout of the entire City, either a new WWTP would need to be constructed or the existing WWTP would need to be improved. However, in accordance with the requirements of State Law SB 1087, the City would give priority in the sewer connection pool to affordable housing development projects. The City, upon adoption of the Housing Element would coordinate with service providers to establish written procedures to make sewer and water connections available to affordable housing projects on a priority basis. Further, this Housing Element would be forwarded to the wastewater treatment manager, upon adoption by the City. It should be noted that with the City's conservation measures, the current ADWF for the existing WWTP has been reduced, which allows for additional capacity to meet the City's RHNA. The City will continue implementing conservation measures to allow for increased capacity and to give affordable housing development projects priority for services.

3.1.8 ON- AND OFF-SITE IMPROVEMENTS

For residential projects the City requires both on- and off-site improvements, including: curb/gutter and drainage facilities, sidewalks, paved streets, telephone, cable, electricity, landscaping, and water and sewer service. Such improvements are required as a condition of the subdivision map, or if there is not a required map, improvements are required as part of the building permit. The required on- and off-site improvements promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the public. All on and off-site improvements shall be designed and constructed in compliance with Chapter 17.08 of the Wheatland Municipal Code. As discussed above, the City of Wheatland is in need of a new WWTP or the existing WWTP would need to be improved. Other on- and off-site improvements, such as curbs, gutters, and sidewalks, reflect typical urban standards and are not particularly onerous for new development, and as such do not represent an undue constraint on the development of affordable housing.

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, which also produces a high speed circulation system and facilitates relatively safe traffic movement. The City's roadway improvement standards were adopted as the "Public Works Construction Standards" in 1992.

The existing SR 65 passes through downtown Wheatland and is maintained by Caltrans. 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.

Sidewalks are for movement of pedestrian traffic. Where sidewalks are available, safety of pedestrian traffic is enhanced, particularly for school-age children, the elderly and the physically impaired.

The off-street parking requirement is listed in Section 18.63.040 of the Wheatland Municipal Code. Multi-family dwellings are required at least two parking space per unit (need not be enclosed), with a minimum size of nine feet wide and 20 feet long.

Landscaping is often required depending on the development proposal and location. Such landscaping would include, but not be limited to, shrubbery, trees, grass, and decorative masonry walls. Landscaping contributes to a cooler and more aesthetic environment in the City by providing relief from developed and paved areas. All landscaping is installed by the developer and must be approved prior to occupancy of any building.

Development of and connection to municipal water and sewer services are required as a condition of approving tract maps unless location of public services is not available. For example, wells and/or private sewage disposal systems may be allowed depending on lot size, relative location to existing service systems and proposed land use. Water service is necessary for a constant supply of potable water. It should be noted that the City of Wheatland provides potable water to all development within the City, which relies solely on groundwater, and available capacity needed for buildout of the Wheatland General Plan currently exists. Sewer services are necessary for the sanitary disposal of wastewater.

According to Section 18.63.040 of the Wheatland Municipal Code, other site improvements for residential construction include the following items:

- Identification of existing trees;
- Identification of easements and existing utilities;
- Preparation of drainage study to ensure that the site is not within the 100-year floodplain;
- Preparation of soils report, grading and drainage plan to ensure that the development of the site allows runoff to designed direction(s);
- Elevation of existing sewer lines at points of proposed connections;
- Identification of the source of water supply;
- Identification of the location of existing and proposed fire hydrants; and
- Proposed phasing of the development.

The above stated regulations do not represent an undue constraint on the development of affordable housing.

3.1.9 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND/OR SPECIAL NEEDS

Compliance with Senate Bill SB 520 (Article 10), regarding providing housing accessibility to persons with disabilities, is met by permitting supportive multi-family or single-family housing

for the disabled in any residential zone that permits non-designated single or multi-family housing.

Wheatland must adopt a formal “reasonable accommodation” procedure(s) for individuals with disabilities to make requests for reasonable accommodation with respect to zoning, permit processing, or building laws.

The City of Wheatland has adopted the California Building Code, including Title 24 regulations of the code dealing with accessibility for disabled persons, which meet or exceed federal guidelines for Americans Disabilities Act (ADA). In both private and public areas, exceptions are made, as allowed by these codes, where such improvements are not feasible or not practical. All multi-family complexes are required to provide handicapped parking as per California State standards. The City of Wheatland has not adopted any additional universal design elements in the City’s building code.

The City of Wheatland continually reviews City codes, ordinances, policies, and practices for compliance with fair housing laws.

The City of Wheatland plans to review the City Zoning Ordinance to comply with State laws regarding the definition of ‘family,’ residential care facilities, permitting facilities for six or fewer persons by right in all residential zones, and facilities with seven or more in the multi-family zone.

3.1.10 EMPLOYEE (FARMWORKER) HOUSING

The City plans to update the City Zoning Ordinance to explicitly define or provide standards for farmworker housing consistent with the Employee Housing Act.

3.1.11 SUPPORTIVE AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING & EMERGENCY SHELTERS

Transitional housing means housing with supportive services that is exclusively designated and targeted for homeless persons. Transitional housing includes self-sufficiency development services, with the ultimate goal of moving homeless persons to permanent housing as quickly as possible. Assistance in the Supportive Housing Program is provided to help homeless persons meet three overall goals: (1) achieve residential stability; (2) increase their skill levels and/or incomes; and (3) obtain greater self-determination (i.e., more influence over decisions that affect their lives).

The City of Wheatland plans to revise the City Zoning Ordinance, as required by SB 2, to recognize transitional and supportive housing as a residential use subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone without any discretionary action. SB 745, which took effect on January 1, 2014, generally amends Section 65582 of the Government Code to replace prior Health and Safety Code definitions of “supportive housing,” “target population,” and “transitional housing” with definitions now more specific to housing element law.

Previously, definitions for “supportive housing,” “target population,” and “transitional housing” were found in subdivision (b) of Section 50675.14, subdivision (3)(a) of Section 50675.14 and subdivision (h) of Section 50675.2 of the Health and Safety Code, respectively. SB 745 deleted references to these sections and created the following new definitions in Government Code Section 65582.

- **Supportive Housing** means with no limit on length of stay, that is occupied by the target population, and that is linked to an onsite service that assists the supportive housing resident in retaining the housing, improving his or her health status, and maximizing his or her ability to live and, when possible, work in the community.
- **Target Population** means persons with low incomes who have one or more disabilities, including mental illness, HIV or AIDS, substance abuse, or other chronic health condition, or individuals eligible for services provided pursuant to the Lanterman Development Disabilities Services Act (Division 4.5 [commencing with Sections 4500] of the Welfare and Institutions Code) and may include, among other populations, adults, emancipated minors, families with children, elderly persons, young adults aging out of the foster care system, individuals exiting from institutional settings, veterans, and homeless people.
- **Transitional Housing** means buildings configured as rental housing developments, but operated under program requirements that require the termination of assistance and recirculating of the assisted unit to another eligible program recipient at a predetermined future point in time that shall be no less than six months from the beginning of the assistance.

The intent for this change was to remove cross references in Government Code Section 65582 to the definitions of “supportive housing” and “transitional housing” that are used in the statutes governing the Multi-family Housing Program (MHP) and replace them with the current definitions that are used for the purposes of zoning applicable at the time SB 2 passed. In the City of Wheatland, transitional and supportive housing are treated in the same manner as a similar dwelling in the same zone.

3.1.12 DENSITY BONUS

The City of Wheatland plans to update City ordinances to provide developers with a density bonus or other incentives for the production of lower income housing units within a development, compliant with changes in the Density Bonus Law enacted by SB 1818.

3.2 NON-GOVERNMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

The ability to address the underserved needs of the citizens of the City of Wheatland is challenging, especially because so many of the impediments to providing services are beyond the scope of municipal governments. The responsibility for identifying, responding to, and mitigating these needs rests with the variety of agencies providing services. Funding limitations exist at all levels.

The private market influences the selling and rental prices of all types of housing, which includes existing and new dwelling units. While actions within the public sector play important parts in determining the cost of housing, the private sector affects the residential markets through such mechanisms as supply costs (e.g., land, construction, financing) and value of consumer preference. It should be noted that while the City of Wheatland works to remove constraints to development, actual construction of housing is dependent upon market forces and developers ability to construct.

Land costs are a major factor in the cost to build housing in Wheatland. One way that a jurisdiction could decrease the land cost component is by increasing the number of units that can be built on a given piece of land.

For credit-worthy projects, residential construction loan rates are relatively low. However, because interest rates reflect deliberate monetary policy selected by the Federal Reserve Board, it is not possible to forecast what would happen to interest rates during the upcoming Housing Element planning period. Because construction period loans are short term and bear a higher interest rate than amortized mortgages, if interest rates rise, new construction would be more costly. In addition, an increase in interest rates would also lower the sales price of homes that buyers who can afford to pay.

3.3 CONSTRAINT REMOVAL EFFORTS

The City of Wheatland is currently in the process of preparing City-wide Community Design Standards. The general purpose of the Community Design Standards is to establish an adopted and published set of design goals and policies that would assist developers and aid in City staff's evaluation process. The Community Design Standards include objective standards related to design and massing. The more information that is provided to the developer and designer early on in the process would streamline the process to aid in the development of affordable housing. The Community Development Director (or designated staff) handles the task of architectural review (establish consistency with the Community Design Standards) for projects that do not require Planning Commission approval. Because the Community Design Standards would streamline the design and approval process, architectural review would not be considered an added constraint on housing supply or affordability. In addition, the City of Wheatland is set to begin the preparation of updating the Zoning Ordinance, which would provide an opportunity for the City to further remove identified governmental constraints and streamline the development of affordable housing for Extremely Low, Very Low, Low, or Moderate income households.

3.4 OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION

Two basic and interrelated approaches to creating energy conservation opportunities in residences are conservation and development.

3.4.1 CONSERVATION

Conservation can be accomplished by reducing the use of energy-consuming items, or by physically modifying existing structures and land uses. The California Energy Commission first

adopted energy conservation standards for new construction in 1978. The standards enclosed in Title 24 of the California Administrative Code, contain specifications relating to insulation, glazing, heating and cooling systems, water heaters, swimming pool heaters, and several other items.

The California Energy Commission revised the standards for new residential buildings in 1981, which were delayed until AB 163 was passed in 1983. AB 163 provided options for complying with the standards.

Although the energy regulations establish a uniform standard of energy efficiency, they do not ensure that all available conservation features are incorporated into building design. Additional measures may further reduce heating, cooling, and lighting loads, and overall energy consumption. While including all potential conservation features in all development is not expected, a number of economically feasible measures that would exceed the minimum required by Title 24 are possible.

3.4.2 DEVELOPMENT

The City experienced dramatic growth in 2002 and 2003, with the new development benefiting from Title 24 and other energy conservation measures. Growth is anticipated within the City, as the approved developments begin construction. Due to the growth that is anticipated within the City, major opportunities exist for residential energy conservation, including insulation and weatherproofing, landscaping, and maximizing orientation and lowering appliance consumption. With the energy crisis of 2001, and the most recent surge in energy prices beginning in 2006/2007, many new residential structures are incorporating energy conservation equipment and design, as well as technological advances (such as automatic timers to control air conditioning, lighting, etc.) to help reduce energy dependence. In addition, conservation opportunities would come from remodeling existing residences.

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) provides gas and electric service to Wheatland residents. PG&E offers a variety of energy conservation programs and information services that are available to residents.

On January 1, 2014 the State of California adopted the 2013 Edition of the California Building Standards Code, which includes Title 24 of the California Code of Regulation regarding energy conservation.

3.4.3 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

California's building codes (California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 24) are published on a triennial basis, and contain standards that regulate the method of use, properties, performance, or types of materials used in the construction, alteration, improvement, repair, or rehabilitation of a building or other improvement to real property. The California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) is responsible for the administration and implementation of each code cycle, which includes the proposal, review, and adoption process. Supplements and errata are issued throughout the cycle to make necessary mid-term corrections. The 2016 code has been prepared

and becomes effective January 1, 2017. The California building code standards apply State-wide; however, a local jurisdiction may amend a building code standard if the jurisdiction makes a finding that the amendment is reasonably necessary due to local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions.

California Green Building Standards Code

The 2016 California Green Building Standards Code, otherwise known as the CALGreen Code (CCR Title 24, Part 11), becomes effective January 1, 2017. The purpose of the CALGreen Code is to improve public health, safety, and general welfare by enhancing the design and construction of buildings through the use of building concepts having a reduced negative impact or positive environmental impact and encouraging sustainable construction practices. The provisions of the code apply to the planning, design, operation, construction, use, and occupancy of every newly constructed building or structure throughout California.

The CALGreen Code encourages local governments to adopt more stringent voluntary provisions, known as Tier 1 and Tier 2 provisions, to further reduce emissions, improve energy efficiency, and conserve natural resources. If a local government adopts one of the tiers, the provisions become mandates for all new construction within that jurisdiction. The City of Wheatland has not adopted any voluntary provisions of the CALGreen Code to date.

The 2016 CALGreen Code expands upon energy efficiency measures from the 2013 Code resulting in a 28 percent reduction in energy consumption from the 2013 standards for residential structures. Energy reductions relative to previous CALGreen codes would be achieved through various regulations including requirements for the use of high efficacy lighting, improved water heating system efficiency, and high performance attics and walls.

4.0

HOUSING PROGRAM

4.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to outline a housing program that will guide the City of Wheatland and all of its housing stakeholders toward the preservation, improvement and development of housing for all economic levels. The City's intent is to create a municipal climate that encourages quality, varied, and affordable housing development by both the public and private sectors.

4.2 GOALS, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

The following section includes goals, policies, and programs that would form the foundation for specific activities.

This Housing Element Policy Document includes four goal statements. Under each goal statement, the element sets out policies that amplify the goal statement. Implementation programs are listed at the end of each sub-section and describe briefly the proposed action, the timeframe for accomplishing the program, and funding source where it can be identified.

The following are definitions of terminology used in the Housing Element Policy Document:

- **Goal:** Ultimate purpose of an effort stated in a way that is general in nature.
- **Policy:** Specific statement guiding action and implying clear commitment.
- **Implementation Program:** An action, procedure, program, or technique that carries out policies. Implementation programs also specify primary responsibility for carrying out the action and an estimated timeframe for its accomplishment. The schedule for completion of the activity is presented in the timeframe and indicates the calendar year for completion. These timeframes are general guidelines and may be adjusted based on City staffing and budgetary considerations.
- **Quantified Objective:** The number of housing units that the City expects to be constructed, conserved, or rehabilitated or the number of households the City expects will be assisted through Housing Element programs and based on general market conditions during the 2013-2021 Housing Element planning period.

In this document, the term “affordable housing” means housing affordable to Extremely Low, Very Low, Low, or Moderate income households.

Goal 1 Provide for the City's regional share of new housing for all income groups.

Policies

- 1.1 The City shall continue to monitor residential land use designations and zoning annually to ensure that sufficient land is designated and zoned at various densities to meet the City's regional share of housing.
- 1.2 The City shall ensure that developers and residents are made aware of key housing programs and development opportunities with posting information on the City's website.
- 1.3 The City shall ensure that its Zoning Ordinance is consistent with State law.
- 1.4 The City shall work with other public agencies and private organizations to build affordable housing.

Programs

- 1) Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to provide for affordable housing density bonuses consistent with State law.

Responsibility:	Planning Commission/City Council
Timeframe:	2020
Quantified Objective:	Estimated to contribute to approximately 20 additional affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 2) Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall amend its General Plan to modify the High-Density Residential Land Use Designation to allow a density range of 8.1 du/ac to a maximum of 30 du/ac, an increase from 8.1 du/ac to a 16 du/ac.

Responsibility:	Planning Commission/City Council
Timeframe:	2020
Quantified Objective:	Estimated to contribute to approximately 35 additional affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 3) Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to allow a maximum dwelling unit per acre (du/ac) increase from 18 du/ac to a maximum of 30 du/ac in the Multi-Family Residential Zoning District (R-3).

Responsibility:	Planning Commission/City Council
Timeframe:	2020
Quantified Objective:	Estimated to contribute to approximately 35 additional affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 4) Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to create an overlay district, which would permit emergency shelters without a conditional use permit or other discretionary action in accordance with SB 745. This amendment shall identify sufficient capacity to accommodate the need for transitional supportive housing for at a minimum, the 2.24-acre property identified as Site A (APN 015-500-018-00), subject to review and approval from the Wheatland City Council.

Responsibility: Planning Commission/City Council
Timeframe: 2020
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to approximately 10 affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 5) Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to permit accessory dwelling units and revise the City's definition of 'family'. The new accessory dwelling unit ordinance and 'family' definition shall be consistent with State law. To the satisfaction of the Wheatland City Council, the definition of family shall be revised to *"One or more persons living together in a dwelling unit, with common access to, and common use of all living, kitchen, and eating areas within the dwelling unit."*

Responsibility: Planning Commission/City Council
Timeframe: 2020
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to approximately four (4) additional affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 6) The City shall require planning and permit processing fees that do not exceed the reasonable cost of providing the service or impact, and shall consider allowing partial fee waivers and priority to affordable housing developers for Extremely Low, Very Low, Low, or Moderate income households on a case-by-case basis (up to three times a year), to the extent that the partial fee waivers are not cost-prohibitive to the City.

Responsibility: Planning Commission/City Council
Timeframe: 2020-2021
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to approximately 35 affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 7) The City shall expedite (fast track) processing of affordable housing developments for Extremely Low, Very Low, Low, or Moderate income households by assigning a City staff member to serve as an individual project manager for the application, to the extent that it does not result in higher costs to either the City or the applicant.

Responsibility: Planning Commission/City Council
Timeframe: 2020-2021
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to approximately 35 affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 8) The City shall encourage the use of CalHome Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance Allocation to encourage and expedite the development of self-help housing within the City to create affordable homeownership opportunities for Low and Very Low income families.

Responsibility: Planning Commission/City Council
Timeframe: 2020-2021
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to approximately five (5) affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 9) The City, upon request, shall continue working with developers of affordable housing for Extremely Low, Very Low, Low, or Moderate income households by identifying potential building sites and processing potential affordable housing projects/application with high importance and priority.

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff/City Council
Timeframe: 2020-2021
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to approximately 35 affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 10) Annually, the City shall monitor the progress in meeting the affordable housing objectives presented in this Housing Element and review the City's development process in order to identify governmental constraints and opportunities to remove such constraints. Community Development Department Staff shall prepare an annual status report of the City's progress in meeting its Housing Element goals and review compliance with the General Plan. Community Development Department Staff shall present these reports at an annual public hearing held before City Council and shall also send a copy to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD).

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe: 2020-2021
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to approximately 35 affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 11) The City shall rezone three properties (015-500-008-000, 015-360-001-000, and 015-350-012-000) totaling 21.75 acres to Multi-Family Residential Zoning District (R-3). Each individual site shall range from two to ten acres, have a site capacity of at least 16 dwelling units, and shall be permitted by right, without a discretionary approval, sufficient to meet the City's 4th Cycle (2006-2013) unaccommodated need.

Responsibility: Planning Commission/City Council
Timeframe: 2020
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to approximately 435 affordable housing units constructed in the next planning cycle.

- 12) The City shall amend the General Plan Land Use Designation Map for three properties (015-500-008-000, 015-360-001-000, and 015-350-012-000) totaling 21.75 acres to High-Density Residential. Each individual site shall range from two to ten acres, have a site capacity of at least 16 dwelling units, and shall be permitted by right, without a discretionary approval, sufficient to meet the City's 4th Cycle (2006-2013) unaccommodated need.

Responsibility:	Planning Commission/City Council
Timeframe:	2020
Quantified Objective:	Estimated to contribute to approximately 435 affordable housing units constructed in the next planning cycle.

Goal 2 Increase/conserves the supply of existing housing.

Policies

- 2-1 The City shall encourage the preservation of existing neighborhoods and the provision of safe and sanitary housing for all residents.
- 2-2 The City shall encourage the preservation and rehabilitation of the existing affordable housing stock.
- 2-3 The City shall support efforts to prevent substandard homes from becoming dilapidated structures.
- 2-4 The City shall inspect and identify code violations in residential buildings.
- 2-5 The City shall seek to preserve the fabric, amenities, yards (i.e. setbacks), and overall character and quality of life of established neighborhoods.
- 2-6 The City shall require the abatement or demolition of substandard housing that is not economically feasible to repair.
- 2-7 The City shall ensure that potential developers, landlords, and income-eligible homeowners are aware of available affordable rehabilitation programs provided by Yuba County.
- 2-8 The City shall seek to preserve historic homes and other types of historic residential buildings, districts and unique or landmark neighborhood features.

Programs

- 13) The City of Wheatland, upon request, shall assist interested affordable housing developers for Extremely Low, Very Low, Low, or Moderate income households to pursue available funding sources for affordable housing applications including applications for HOME, CDBG funds, Low Income Housing Tax Credits and tax-exempt

bonds for the construction or rehabilitation of Low income housing, including Extremely Low income renter occupied housing.

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff /City Council
Funding: CDBG
Timeframe: 2020-2021
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to approximately 20 affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 14) The City shall prepare an online brochure of housing rehabilitation and conservation programs available (i.e., CDBG and HOME) for City residents via the City website. This information shall be available by October 31, 2018.

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe: 2020-2021
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to 10 additional affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 15) Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall consider an Abatement Ordinance that authorizes the City to initiate appropriate action against owners of properties with severe code violations. A component of this Ordinance may include a case-by-case removal of dilapidated dwellings. Another component of this Ordinance could require the property owners to pay for the costs of abatement. If determined, within one year after the determination, the City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to include the revised Abatement Ordinance.

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe: 2020
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to approximately five (5) additional affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 16) The City will continue to implement and require water conservation measure in new construction and within existing residential units to further reduce the existing wastewater treatment plant capacity.

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe: 2020-2021
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to approximately 435 affordable housing units constructed in the next planning cycle.

Goal 3 Meet the special housing needs of homeless persons, seniors, large families, female head of households, disabled persons, and farmworkers.

Policies

- 3-1 The City shall provide referrals for housing and services to homeless persons.

- 3-2 The City shall promote increased housing opportunities for seniors, large families, female head of households, and disabled persons.
- 3-3 The City shall encourage developers of rental units to build units for large families.
- 3-4 The City shall encourage the incorporation of child care in residential areas and employment-based land uses to help households with young children.
- 3-5 The City shall provide reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities to ensure equal access to housing.

Programs

- 17) The City shall advertise services available from public and non-profit organizations that assist disabled individuals and seniors. This information shall be available by October 31, 2018.

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe: 2020-2021
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to 10 additional affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 18) Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to allow resident facilities (i.e., home child care and group homes) of seven (7) or more units, as a conditional use in R-1 areas as consistent with State law. The City shall continue to allow home day care facilities within the other residential zones as a conditional use. Resident facilities for six or fewer persons shall be permitted by right in all residential zones.

Responsibility: Planning Commission/City Council
Timeframe: 2020
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to approximately 10 additional affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 19) The City shall adopt formal reasonable accommodation procedures and provide literature on universal design, disabled accessibility, and the City's reasonable accommodation procedures on the City's website. This information shall be available by October 31, 2018.

Responsibility: Community Development Department/Building Department Staff
Timeframe: 2020-2021
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to 10 additional affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 20) Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to comply with the Employee Housing Act and will support and assist with applications for farmworker housing funding.

Responsibility:	Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe:	2020
Quantified Objective:	Estimated to contribute to 20 additional affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

Goal 4 Ensure equal housing opportunity.

Policies

- 4-1 The City shall support equal housing opportunities to all without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, citizenship, sex, age, marital status, gender identity or expression, disability, or status as a disabled veteran.
- 4-2 The City shall ensure employers within the City comply with the requirements of the Fair Employment and Housing Act.
- 4-3 The City will undertake educational efforts to ensure that all segments of the population are aware of their rights and responsibilities regarding fair housing.
- 4-4 The City shall ensure that fair housing practices are applied to all housing offered within the City.
- 4-5 The City shall encourage the housing industry to comply with fair housing laws and practices.

Programs

- 21) Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall display multi-lingual fair housing posters in prominent locations in City buildings and facilities throughout the City, as well as distribute educational materials to property owners, apartment managers, and tenants every two years throughout the planning period. The City shall also contact the local fair housing council to provide fair housing services to the residents and property owners and establish a process for resolving fair housing complaints. The City shall continue to refer fair housing complaints to the California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA), or similar organization.

Responsibility:	Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe:	2020-2021
Quantified Objective:	Estimated to contribute to approximately five (5) affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 22) Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall annually meet and encourage local builders to include equal housing opportunity references in their advertising.

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe: 2020-2021
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to approximately five (5) affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

Goal 5 Provide safe, adequate shelter for all residents

Policies

- 5-1 The City shall assist those residents unable to obtain safe shelter on their own.
- 5-2 The City shall maintain a level of housing code enforcement sufficient to correct unsafe, unsanitary or illegal conditions and to preserve the inventory of safe housing.

Programs

- 23) The City shall continue code enforcement to expedite the removal of illegal or unsafe dwellings, to eliminate hazardous site or property conditions, and resolve chronic building safety problems.

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe: 2020-2021
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to approximately five (5) affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

- 24) Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall consider a Rental Inspection Program to improve the condition of the City's Housing Stock. If determined, within one year after the determination, the City shall adopt a rental Inspection Program.

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe: 2020

Goal 6 Maintain, preserve and enhance the quality of neighborhoods, encourage neighborhood stability and owner occupancy, and improve neighborhood appearance, function, and sense of community

Policies

- 6-1 The City shall require within established neighborhoods that new residential development shall be of a character, size, density, and quality that respects the neighborhood character and maintains the quality of life for existing and future residents.

- 6-2 The City shall require that housing shall be sited to enhance safety along neighborhood streets and in other public and semi-public areas.
- 6-3 The City shall discourage the creation of walled-off residential enclaves, or of separate unconnected tracts because physical separations prevent the formation of safe, walkable, and enjoyable neighborhoods.
- 6-4 The City shall encourage higher density housing to maintain high quality standards for unit design, privacy, security, on-site amenities, and public and private open space.
- 6-5 The City shall seek to maximize affordable housing opportunities for those who live or work in Wheatland while seeking to balance job growth and housing supply.
- 6-6 The City shall encourage physical design of neighborhoods and dwellings that promote walking and bicycling and preserve open spaces and views.
- 6-7 The City shall encourage strategies and programs that increase long-term residency and stabilization in neighborhoods.
- 6-8 The City shall prioritize sewer and water rights for multi-family development.

Programs

- 25) The City shall require developers to adhere to the guidelines as set forth in the adopted City of Wheatland Bikeway Master Plan. The City of Wheatland Bikeway Master Plan identifies a program designed to encourage, maximize, and ensure safe bicycling within the community.

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe: 2020-2021

- 26) The City shall require developers to adhere to the guidelines as set forth in the proposed City of Wheatland Community Design Standards. The proposed City of Wheatland Community Design Standards establish objective design goals and standards determining the level of architectural design that is required throughout the City. The Community Design Standards are estimated for adoption by December 2017. The design review process takes approximately four weeks, and the process has not been and will continue not to be a constraint on development.

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe: 2020-2021

Goal 7 Encourage housing that is resource-conserving, healthful, economical to live in, environmentally benign, and recyclable when demolished.

Policies

- 7-1 The City shall require that residential developments promote sustainability in their design, placement, and use.
- 7-2 The City shall require that residential developments promote water conservation through housing and site design.
- 7-3 The City shall require that residential developments promote energy conservation and a cleaner environment through the development of dwellings with energy-efficient designs, utilizing passive and active solar features, and the use of energy-saving techniques that meet State law minimums.
- 7-4 The City shall support programs that provide financing for sustainable home upgrade projects such as installation of solar panels, heating and cooling systems, water conservation and windows to improve the energy efficiency of the City's existing housing stock.

Programs

- 27) The City shall continue to educate planning and building staff and citizen review bodies on energy conservation issues, including the City's energy conservation policies and Climate Action Plan by encouraging attending applicable conferences throughout the State.

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe: 2020-2021

- 28) The City shall provide assurance of long-term solar access for new or remodeled housing and for adjacent properties, consistent with the City of Wheatland Community Design Standards.

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe: 2020-2021

- 29) The City shall promote building materials reuse and recycling in site development and residential construction, consistent with the City of Wheatland Community Design Standards.

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe: 2020-2021

- 30) Within one year after HCD certification of the Housing Element, the City shall consider participating in financing programs for sustainable home improvements such as solar panels, heating and cooling systems, water conservation and energy efficient windows. If

determined, within one year after the determination, the City shall participate in the financing programs for sustainable home improvements.

Responsibility: Community Development Department Staff
Timeframe: 2020-2021
Quantified Objective: Estimated to contribute to 20 additional affordable housing units constructed in the planning period.

4.3 QUANTIFIED OBJECTIVES

Table 4-1 summarizes the City's quantified objectives for the 2013-2021 Housing Element planning period. The quantified objectives represent a reasonable expectation of the maximum number of new housing units that could potentially be constructed and households that the City expects could potentially be rehabbed or conserved.

Table 4-1 Quantified Objectives for Housing 2013-2021						
	Extremely Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
RHNA	55	55	76	90	208	483
New Construction	25	27	81	92	203	428
Housing Rehabilitation			10			10
Conserve Existing Rentals			20			20
Total	25	27	111	92	203	458

LIST OF DATA SOURCES

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- Yuba County 1-Stop – www.yubalstop.org
- ESRI – www.esri.com
- California Employment Development Department – www.edd.ca.gov
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- Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Data Query Tool
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- Yuba City Housing Element Update – <http://www.yubacity.net/>
- City of Roseville Planning Fee Schedule – <https://www.roseville.ca.us/>
- 2016 California Green Building Standards Code - <http://www.bsc.ca.gov/Home/CALGreen.aspx>
- California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region - <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/>
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LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

- **Wayne Bishop**, Bishop's Pumpkin Farm
- **Sunny Dale**, Dale Investments, LLC
- **Sandy Gilbert**, Resident
- **Phil Rodriquez**, Lewis Operating Corp.
- **Raj Sharma**, Srihan Enterprise
- **Bob Shattuck**, Shattuck Community Planning
- **Dean Webb**, Resident