

CHAPTER

3

HOUSING

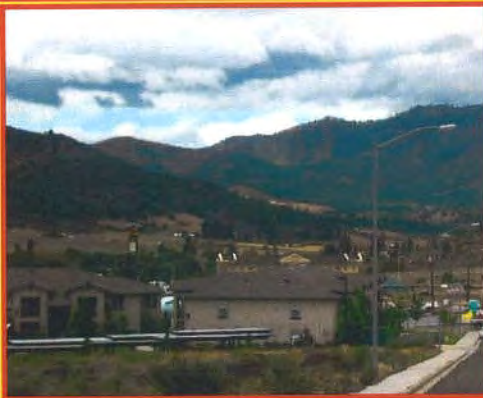
CITY OF

Y R E K A

2014–2019
HOUSING ELEMENT
UPDATE

RESOLUTION NO. 2014-17

MAY 1, 2014



PREPARED BY:

PMC

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May 6, 2014

Ms. Lisa Bates, Deputy Director
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Division of Housing Policy Development
2020 W. El Camino, Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95833

RE: CITY OF YREKA HOUSING ELEMENT

Dear Ms. Bates:

The City of Yreka is pleased to submit the adopted 2014–2019 Housing Element for its final 90-day review. This document embodies the City's plan for addressing the housing needs of its residents through 2019.

As stated in your letter dated February 24, 2014, with the revisions submitted on February 10, 2014, the draft Housing Element would comply with state law once adopted and submitted. Please find the adopted element attached. In addition, we're attaching Ordinance 837 which implements programs from the 2009 Housing Element including programs implementing Senate Bill 2.

We have appreciated the Department's assistance throughout the process. If you have any questions regarding the final draft, please do not hesitate to contact me at (805) 250-7981.

Sincerely,

Amy Sinsheimer
PMC

CC: Tom Brinkhuis, HCD

Attached: Adopted 2014–2019 Housing Element
Resolution 2014-017
Ordinance 837

Resolution No. 2014-17

**RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF YREKA
ADOPTING A NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT #2014-01
AND APPROVING GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT #2014-01
ADOPTING THE 2014-2019 GENERAL PLAN HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE**

WHEREAS, State law requires cities and counties to prepare and adopt a General Plan to guide the future development of a city and or county; and

WHEREAS, according to State law, the Housing Element of the General Plan must provide information, policies and programs to encourage the development of housing to meet the needs of all the City's residents; and

WHEREAS, the City of Yreka is required by State law to update its Housing Element in compliance with Government Code Section 65580 *et seq.* to guide the City's housing efforts; and

WHEREAS, on January 22, 2014, the City submitted its draft Housing Element update to the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), which started the official 60-day review period by the State; and

WHEREAS, in response to comments received by HCD, revisions were made to the draft Housing Element; and

WHEREAS, an Initial Study and Negative Declaration regarding the Housing Element update were prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and based on substantial evidence analyzing the potential environmental impacts of the Project; and

WHEREAS, the Negative Declaration was released for public comment beginning February 28, 2014 and ending March 31, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a duly noticed public hearing on April 16, 2014 to review the Final Draft Housing Element and to consider the Negative Declaration, at which all interested persons had the opportunity to appear and comment; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission recommended adoption of the Negative Declaration for GPA #2014-01 and approval of GPA #2014-01 adopting the 2014-2019 Housing Element Update to the City Council; and

WHEREAS, the City Council held a duly noticed public hearing on May 1, 2014 to review the Final Draft Housing Element and to consider the Negative Declaration, at which all interested persons had the opportunity to appear and comment; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that the Negative Declaration is complete and adequate pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, and that the City Council has considered and reviewed all information contained in it; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that the adoption of the 2014-2019 Housing Element Update is consistent with the Yreka General Plan 2002-2022.

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HOUSING ELEMENT POLICY SECTION

HOUSING ELEMENT POLICY SECTION

The Housing Element of the General Plan is a comprehensive statement by the City of Yreka of its current and future housing needs and proposed actions to facilitate the provision of housing to meet those needs at all income levels. The policies contained in this element are an expression of the statewide housing priority to allow for the “attainment of decent housing and a suitable living environment for every Californian,” as well as a reflection of the unique concerns of the community. The purpose of the Housing Element is to establish specific goals, policies, and objectives relative to the provision of housing and to adopt an action plan toward this end. In addition, the element identifies and analyzes housing needs and resources and constraints to meeting those needs.

The Yreka Housing Element is based on six strategic goals:

- 1) Provide a range of housing that varies sufficiently in terms of cost, design, size, location, and tenure to meet the housing needs of all economic segments of the community at a level no greater than that which can be supported by the infrastructure.
- 2) Continue to promote housing for special needs groups.
- 3) Initiate all reasonable efforts to preserve, conserve, and enhance the quality of existing dwelling units and residential neighborhoods to ensure full utilization of the city’s existing housing resources for as long as physically and economically feasible.
- 4) Ensure that all persons, regardless of race, sex, cultural origin, age, marital status, or physical handicaps, are provided a choice of housing locations within the community.
- 5) Pursue public and private resources available to promote diverse housing opportunities, and particularly to assist in the creation and retention of affordable housing.
- 6) Pursue sustainable development and energy efficiency for new residential development and existing housing stock.

In accordance with state law, the Housing Element is to be consistent and compatible with other General Plan elements. Additionally, the Housing Element is to provide clear policy and direction for making decisions pertaining to zoning, subdivision approval, housing allocations, and capital improvements. State law (Government Code Sections 65580 through 65589) mandates the contents of the Housing Element. By law, the Housing Element must contain:

- An assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to meeting those needs (Appendix A);
- A statement of the community’s goals, quantified objectives, and policies relevant to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing (included in this section); and
- Programs that set forth a five-year schedule of actions that the local government is undertaking or intends to undertake to implement the policies and achieve the goals and objectives of the Housing Element (included in this section).
- An evaluation of the schedule of actions from the previous Housing Element (included in this section).

ANALYSIS OF THE PREVIOUS HOUSING ELEMENT

An important aspect of the Housing Element is an evaluation of achievements under the implementation programs included in the previously adopted Housing Element. The evaluation provides valuable information on the extent to which programs have been successful in achieving stated objectives and addressing local needs and to which these programs continue to be relevant in addressing current and future housing needs in Yreka. The evaluation also provides the basis for recommended modifications to programs and the establishment of new objectives in the Housing Element. While many of the City's former programs were continued in this update, some were removed due to lack of effectiveness or redundancy with other programs and others were added to respond to changes in state law and local conditions.

Table I
2008–2013 Housing Programs Implementation Summary

Program	Progress/Effectiveness	Appropriateness for 2014–2019 Housing Element
<p>Program HE.1.1.1 Every year, as part of the annual Housing Element review, the Planning Commission will review the City's vacant land inventory with the objective of ensuring that the City can accommodate a variety of housing types. If a deficiency is found, steps shall be taken to change the General Plan and zoning as needed to increase the amount of available land. Have the inventory available to the public, especially the development community for their information and use.</p> <p>Timing: Annually Responsibility: Planning Department Financing: General Fund</p>	<p>Progress: The City continues to maintain a list of the available vacant land in the city that is appropriate to meet its share of the regional housing needs.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Successfully implemented. City staff report on the Housing Element progress on an annual basis to the Planning Commission; this includes an update on the land inventory.</p>	Continue. Combine with Program HE.1.2.9.
<p>Program HE.1.2.1 Upon submittal of residential development plans, the City will encourage and support those plans which include lower income housing in areas appropriate to the needs and desires of the population it would house, and at the same time be convenient to public services. "Encourage and support" as used herein means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to processing of affordable housing projects, taking them out of submittal sequence if necessary to receive an early hearing date; • Consider spreading development fee costs over a 3-5 year payment period to help reduce initial impact, at time of project review; • Provide density bonus or other concessions in accordance with Government 	<p>Progress: There were no requests for lower-income residential development during the planning period.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Due to the lack of permit activity, this program has not been implemented.</p>	Continue. Combine with Program HE.1.2.2.

Program	Progress/Effectiveness	Appropriateness for 2014–2019 Housing Element
<p>Program HE.1.2.5 Maintain affordable units. The City will maintain a list of all non-profit organizations interested in the retention and construction of affordable housing. The City will respond to the property owner on any federal or state notices including Notice of Intent to Pre-pay, owner Plans of Action, or Opt-Out Notices, files on local projects. The City will meet with and assist those organizations desiring to maintain affordable housing in the City. Responsibility: City Manager, Planning Department Financing: General Fund Timing: As needed</p>	<p>Progress: The City has been in contact with nonprofit organizations active in Siskiyou County and adjacent counties, including Community Home Improvement Program (CHIP), Mercy Housing, and Habitat for Humanity, and is available to provide the list of nonprofits to property owners. Effectiveness: This program has been effective. It will be modified to address state law requirements and continued.</p>	<p>Modify to revise the list of actions to be taken by the City to address state law requirements and continue.</p>
<p>Program HE.1.2.6 Search for gap funding for projects that may be at-risk during the course of the planning period, including CDBG, California Housing Finance Agency, HCD, etc. Responsibility: City Manager Financing: Grants and/or loans Timing: As needed</p>	<p>Progress: There were not any projects at risk during the planning period. Effectiveness: This program is duplicative of the modified version of Program HE.1.2.5. This program will be combined into Program HE.1.2.5 and deleted.</p>	<p>Delete. Redundant with Program HE.1.2.5.</p>
<p>Program HE.1.2.7 Identify and maintain a list of qualified entities interested in participating in the offer of Opportunity to Purchase and Right of First Refusal (Per Govt. Code 65863.11) Responsibility: City Manager Financing: General Fund Timing: As needed</p>	<p>Progress: In progress. A list of funding resources is included in the 2009–2014 Housing Element, designated as Appendix B. Effectiveness: The City will continue to maintain a list of organizations per Program HE.1.5. This program will not be continued.</p>	<p>Delete.</p>
<p>Program HE.1.2.8 The City shall encourage and support non-profit organizations in their applications for State and Federal funding necessary to acquire and/or operate homeless shelters and/or transitional housing in the City. Encourage and support as used herein includes, but is not limited to, coordinating with non-profit organizations and other public and private agencies in order to apply for emergency housing</p>	<p>Progress: The City has not worked with any nonprofit organizations on applications during the planning period. Effectiveness: Challenging to pursue implementation of</p>	<p>Deleted due to limited staff resources.</p>

Program	Progress/Effectiveness	Appropriateness for 2014-2019 Housing Element
Responsibility: Planning Department, Planning Commission Financing: General Fund Timing: Annually	amendments.	
Program HE.1.3.2 Review the effectiveness of the updated zoning ordinance and make revisions if it is found the ordinance is creating unusual constraints on affordability and housing availability. Responsibility: Planning Department, Planning Commission Financing: General Fund Timing: Annually	Progress: City staff has made annual reviews of the Zoning Ordinance. Effectiveness: No constraints identified. Continue this program.	Continue. Combine with Program E.1.3.1.
Program HE.1.3.3 Amend the Zoning Ordinance regarding the provisions of Section 65589.5(d) and (f) of the Government Code, noting that housing projects for the very low-, low-, and moderate-income persons cannot be denied or conditioned resulting in making the project infeasible unless one of the findings of Section 65589(d)1-6 can be made. Responsibility: Planning Department, Planning Commission Financing: General Fund Timing: August 2010	Progress: The City complies with this state law. Effectiveness: This program is implemented but is not necessary to ensure ongoing compliance. This program will be deleted.	Delete.
Program HE.1.4.1 Maintain residential zoning districts and development standards that encourage the development of single-family housing products that are affordable to first-time homebuyers while continuing to participate in the HOME Program as Notices for Funding Available (NOFAs) are released. Responsibility: City Manager, Planning Department Financing: General Fund Timing: Ongoing; Apply for HOME funds as NOFA's are released.	Progress: The City continues to maintain zoning and development standards in residential areas. The City plans to initiate a first-time homebuyer program when the funds are available. Effectiveness: Working on this program was precluded by the economic conditions during the planning period. The City would be more interested in pursuing these options if partnered with an effective nonprofit organization.	Modify to clarify that the City will participate in NOFAs when feasible and continue.

Program	Progress/Effectiveness	Appropriateness for 2014-2019 Housing Element
Responsibility: Planning Department, Building Department Financing: General Fund Timing: As needed	created. The City plans to create this sheet, then this program will be complete.	
Program HE.2.1.5 Work closely with qualified developers of new multifamily housing that includes affordable four and five bedroom units. The City will offer expedited review process and technical assistance for projects that include four and five bedroom units. Responsibility: Planning Department Financing: General Fund Timing: As projects are proposed	Progress: No applications were submitted for any housing projects during 2012. Unusual to include units of this size in multi-family projects. This size unit is not always allowed by funding programs. Effectiveness: This program has not been effective and will be deleted.	Delete.
Program HE.2.1.6 Conform to the codes and standards related to access for disabled persons and facilitate the modification of existing facilities, where necessary, through the granting of reasonable accommodations to persons with disabilities. Responsibility: Planning Department, Code Enforcement Financing: General Fund, Grant Funding Timing: Ongoing	Progress: This is accomplished in part through the Building Department (code enforcement) as building permits are issued. Effectiveness: Effective; however, program is duplicative of Program HE.2.1.2 and will be deleted.	Delete. This program is duplicative of Program HE.2.1.2.
Program HE.2.1.7 Continue to follow federal ADA guidelines for the development of disabled units. Responsibility: Building Department Financing: General Fund Timing: Ongoing	Progress: The City continues to follow federal ADA guidelines through Building Department requirements and practices. Effectiveness: Since this is a federal ADA requirement, it will not be continued as a program in the Housing Element.	Delete.
Program HE.2.1.8 In order to facilitate housing for extremely low-income persons, the City will amend the Zoning Ordinance to clarify the definition of single-room occupancy units, as well as describe specific development standards for these units. Responsibility: Planning Department	Progress: In 2010, City staff instigated the process of reviewing the current Zoning Ordinance in a way that helps to facilitate housing for extremely low-income persons, specifically by clarifying the definition of single-room	Continue.

Program	Progress/Effectiveness	Appropriateness for 2014-2019 Housing Element
<p>independent living with services on-site for institutional care facilities. Also to ensure compliance with Health and Safety Code Sections 1267.8, 1566.3, and 1568.08, the amendment will clarify the definitions of "group residential" and "group care facility." The definition of group care facility must distinguish between facilities for six or fewer persons and for larger facilities for more than six persons. Facilities for six and fewer persons must not be treated differently than other by-right single-family housing uses and may not require them to obtain conditional use permits or variances that are not required of other family dwellings.</p> <p>Responsibility: Planning Department, Planning Commission Financing: General Fund Timing: August 2010</p>		
<p>Program HE.2.1.11 In order to help meet the needs of extremely low-income households, the City will prioritize funding and/or offer financial incentives or regulatory concessions to encourage the development of single-room occupancy units or other units affordable to the extremely low-income.</p> <p>Responsibility: Planning Department, Planning Commission, City Council Financing: Grant Funding Timing: Whenever housing for the extremely-low income is proposed</p>	<p>Progress: No applications were submitted for any housing projects during the planning period.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Unsure whether this program is effective, as no applications were received during the planning period.</p>	Continue.
<p>Program HE.3.1.1 With the goal of assisting five homeowners over the next five years. The City will continue to provide loans to homeowners in existing owner-occupied residences, using state and federal subsidies, for the rehabilitation of their property or for the removal and replacement of dilapidated units.</p> <p>Responsibility: City Manager, Planning Department and Building Department Financing: CDBG, CHFA, HOME, low interest home equity loans offered by the City Timing: Five units per year between 2009 and 2014</p>	<p>Progress: The City continues to allocate CDBG funds pursuant to the required criteria for housing upgrades. Between 2008 and 2012, \$647,314.39 of CDBG Housing Rehabilitation loans have been allocated to seven different parties.</p> <p>Effectiveness: Effective. Completed for seven properties.</p>	Continue.
<p>Program HE.3.1.2 Continue to encourage rehabilitation of historic residential structures within the City through Mills Act contracts, as well as assist in application procedures for the inclusion of structures on the historic register. Provide annual City recognition of well done rehabilitated historic dwellings.</p>	<p>Progress: The City continues to provide information for inclusion of historic buildings on the historic register and information regarding the Mills Act e.</p>	Modify to remove annual recognition program and continue.

Program	Progress/Effectiveness	Appropriateness for 2014-2019 Housing Element
<p>Program HE.4.1.1 Support the enforcement of the Fair Housing Laws to protect against housing discrimination, provide adequate information about renters' rights, and promote equal housing opportunity. Responsibility: City Manager Financing: General Fund Timing: Ongoing</p>	<p>Progress: Posters from the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing have been posted at City Hall to assist those with discrimination complaints. As complaints are received, individuals are directed to the appropriate agency. Effectiveness: The City has received very few complaints.</p>	<p>Continue. Combine with Programs HE.4.1.2 and HE.4.1.3.</p>
<p>Program HE.4.1.2 Continue to make information on Fair Housing available to the public, such as through the posting of Fair Housing information in City Hall, the public library, other public buildings, the Senior Center and on bulletin boards at existing apartment complexes. Responsibility: City Manager, Planning Department Financing: General Fund Timing: Ongoing</p>	<p>Progress: Posters from the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing have been posted at City Hall to assist those with discrimination complaints. As complaints are received, individuals are directed to the appropriate agency. Effectiveness: This program is effective will be slightly modified and continued.</p>	<p>Continue. Combine with Programs HE.4.1.1 and HE.4.1.3.</p>
<p>Program HE.4.1.3 Provide a referral service to those who handle complaints against discrimination. Such complaints are to be filed with the City Manager. Responsibility: City Manager Financing: General Fund Timing: As complaints are received</p>	<p>Progress: The City has provided referrals as necessary and will continue to do so. Effectiveness: The City has received very few complaints.</p>	<p>Continue. Combine with Programs HE.4.1.1 and HE.4.1.2.</p>
<p>Program HE.5.1.1 Continue to allocate HOME and CDBG funds to direct housing-related programs. Responsibility: City Manager, Planning Department Financing: HOME, CDBG, General Fund Timing: As grants are received</p>	<p>Progress: The City continues to allocate CDBG funds pursuant to the required criteria for housing upgrades. Between 2008 and 2012, \$647,314.39 of CDBG Housing Rehabilitation loans have been allocated to seven different parties. Effectiveness: Housing Rehabilitation</p>	<p>Delete.</p>

Program	Progress/Effectiveness	Appropriateness for 2014-2019 Housing Element
<p>Program HE.5.3.1 Establish a biennial monitoring program to identify assisted at-risk units of losing their affordability subsidies or requirements. Responsibility: Planning Department and Finance Department Financing: General Fund Timing: August 2010</p>	<p>Progress: The City has not yet created this program. However, the City continues to work with property owners to maintain affordable housing units. Effectiveness: With the small number of units at risk in Yreka, biannual review is not necessary. This program will not be continued.</p>	Delete.
<p>Program HE.6.1.1 Promote the use of energy conservation measures in all housing through the use of public and private weatherization programs. Responsibility: Building Department Financing: Private and Government funds Timing: Ongoing</p>	<p>Progress: The City has instituted a citywide newsletter, which is distributed six times per year in utility bills and is also available on the City's website. One purpose of the newsletter is to periodically disseminate information on energy conservation programs. The Great Northern Corporation manages the local weatherization program and is widely used. Effectiveness: This program has been very well used and will be continued.</p>	Continue.
<p>Program HE.6.1.2 Provide information on currently available weatherization and energy conservation programs to residents of the City. The City will have information available for the public at the front counter of City Hall and will distribute information through an annual mailing. Responsibility: Planning Department, Building Department Financing: General Fund Timing: Mailings annually, Ongoing</p>	<p>Progress: The City has instituted a citywide newsletter, which is distributed six times per year in utility bills and is also available on the City's website. One purpose of the newsletter is to periodically disseminate information on energy conservation programs. The Great Northern Corporation manages the local weatherization program and is widely used. Effectiveness: This program has been very well used and will be continued.</p>	Continue. Combine with Program HE.6.1.1.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

Goal HE.1. Provide a range of housing that varies sufficiently in terms of cost, design, size, location, and tenure to meet the housing needs of all economic segments of the community at a level no greater than that which can be supported by the infrastructure.

Policy HE.1.1. Review the General Plan and zoning map on an annual basis to determine the availability of suitable vacant land to accommodate a variety of housing types. To reduce the impact that availability may have on the cost of vacant single-family and multi-family land, an adequate inventory of these lands shall be available at any time to serve five years of projected growth.

Program HE.1.1.1: Every year, as part of the annual Housing Element review, the Planning Commission will review the City's vacant land inventory with the objective of ensuring that Yreka can accommodate a variety of housing types. If a deficiency is found, steps shall be taken to change the General Plan and zoning as needed to increase the amount of available land. The inventory will be made available to the public, especially the development community, for their information and use.

City staff will also update the Planning Commission on the City's current fee schedule to ensure that the City's fees are not adding an additional constraint to the development of housing.

In order to increase public input and support of the City's housing programs, the City will encourage the participation of groups interested in housing in the annual Planning Commission review of the Housing Element. This will occur through public notice and normal contact and solicitation of participation with local agencies and interest groups.

Responsibility: Planning Department

Financing: General Fund

Timing: Annually

Policy HE.1.2. The City will encourage housing suitable for a variety of income levels and household sizes and types.

Program HE.1.2.1: Upon discussions with developers and submittal of residential development plans (included but not limited to developers of large residential subdivisions i.e., 50 or more units), the City will encourage and support those plans which include lower-income housing in areas appropriate to the needs and desires of the population it would house and at the same time be convenient to public services. "Encourage and support" as used herein means:

- Consider spreading development fee costs over a 3- to 5-year payment period to help reduce initial impact, at time of project review;
- Provide density bonus or other concessions in accordance with Government Code Section 65915;
- Allow phasing of infrastructure whenever possible at time of project review; and

This will included a review of the conditional use permit process on multi-family applications to determine whether the process is a deterrent to construction of affordable multi-family housing. During the annual report to the Planning Commission, an assessment shall be made of multi-family projects considered during the year. If it is determined that requiring the conditional use permit process is in fact acting as a deterrent to providing affordable housing, the City will reconsider its position on this matter and take the steps necessary to remove any constraints the process may be causing.

Responsibility: Planning Department, Planning Commission

Financing: General Fund

Timing: Annually

Policy HE.1.4. Increase ownership opportunities for prospective first-time homebuyers through mitigation of land costs and/or financial assistance.

Program HE.1.4.1: Maintain residential zoning districts and development standards that encourage the development of single-family housing products that are affordable to first-time homebuyers, and when feasible, participate in the HOME Program as Notices for Funding Available (NOFAs) are released.

Responsibility: City Manager

Financing: General Fund

Timing: Ongoing; apply for HOME funds as NOFAs are released

Goal HE.2. Continue to promote housing for special needs groups.

Policy HE.2.1. Encourage programs that will address the needs for housing and programs for senior citizens, large families, physically and developmentally disabled persons, single-parent families, extremely low-income persons, and the homeless.

Program HE.2.1.1: Review the Reasonable Accommodation procedure and make revisions to provide exceptions in zoning and land use for housing for persons with disabilities. This procedure will be a ministerial process, with a minimal processing fee, subject to approval by the City Manager or his designee applying the following decision-making criteria:

- The request for reasonable accommodation will be used by an individual with a disability protected under fair housing laws.
- The requested accommodation is necessary to make housing available to an individual with a disability protected under fair housing laws.
- The requested accommodation would not impose an undue financial or administrative burden on the City.
- The requested accommodation would not require a fundamental alteration in the nature of the City's land use and zoning program.

Responsibility: City Manager, Planning Department, Planning Commission

Program HE.2.1.5: In order to help meet the needs of extremely low-income households, the City will prioritize funding and/or offer financial incentives or regulatory concessions to encourage the development of single-room occupancy units or other units affordable to households with extremely low income. Further, the City will contact qualified developers of low income housing to discuss existing extremely low income housing needs in the City, as well as possible incentives for development of housing.

Objective: Facilitate the development of single room occupancy units or other units deemed affordable to those with extremely low incomes.

Responsibility: City Manager, Planning Department, Planning Commission, City Council

Financing: Grant funding

Timing: Meet with housing developers at least twice during the planning period, with incentives ongoing as housing for those with extremely low income is proposed.

Program HE.2.1.6: Work with housing providers to ensure that special housing needs are addressed for seniors, large families, female-headed households, single-parent households with children, persons with disabilities and developmental disabilities, and homeless individuals and families. The City will seek to meet these special housing needs through a combination of regulatory incentives, zoning standards, new housing construction programs, and supportive services programs. In addition, the City may seek funding under the federal Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, California Child Care Facilities Finance Program, and other state and federal programs designated specifically for special needs groups such as seniors, persons with disabilities, and persons at risk for homelessness.

Objective: Work with housing providers by meeting at least twice during the planning period to discuss special housing needs. Assist, when feasible with funding applications.

Responsibility: City Manager, Planning Department

Financing: Grant funding

Timing: The City will begin researching funding opportunities this year and will meet with housing providers annually beginning in 2015.

Program HE.2.1.7: Continue to allow group care facilities for six or fewer persons in all residential zones including single-family zones in compliance with Health and Safety Code Sections 1267.8, 1566.3, and 1568.08. Amend the Zoning Ordinance to allow group care facilities for more than six persons by conditional use permit in the Medium Density Residential (R-2), High Density Residential (R-3), Commercial Downtown (C-2), and Commercial Highway (CH) zones. This will allow for the development of a range of assisted care housing for adults who have limited self-care abilities by ensuring appropriate zoning for all ranges of housing from group housing to independent living with services on-site for institutional care facilities. Also to ensure compliance with Health and Safety Code Sections 1267.8, 1566.3, and 1568.08, the amendment will clarify the definitions of "group residential" and "group care facility." The definition of group care facility must distinguish between facilities for six or fewer persons and for larger facilities for more than six persons. Facilities for six and fewer persons must not be treated differently than other by-right single-family housing uses and may not be required to obtain conditional use permits or variances that are not required of other family dwellings.

Responsibility: Planning Department, Planning Commission

Financing: General Fund

Financing: General Fund

Timing: Ongoing

Goal HE.4. Ensure that all persons, regardless of race, sex, cultural origin, age, marital status, or physical handicaps, are provided a choice of housing locations within the community.

Policy HE.4.1. Eliminate arbitrary housing discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, marital status, age, household composition or size, or any other arbitrary factor.

Program HE.4.1.1: Continue to support the enforcement of the fair housing laws to protect against housing discrimination by providing adequate information about renters' rights, and promote equal housing opportunity. The City will make information on fair housing available to the public, through the posting of fair housing information in City Hall and in other public buildings, and providing to existing apartment complexes. The City will provide a referral service to those who handle complaints against discrimination. Such complaints are to be filed with the City Manager.

Responsibility: City Manager

Financing: General Fund

Timing: Ongoing

Goal HE.5. Pursue public and private resources available to promote diverse housing opportunities, and particularly to assist in the creation and retention of affordable housing.

Policy HE.5.1. Explore ways to finance, staff, and support local community revitalization and housing rehabilitation programs, senior citizens home repair, energy conservation, weatherization, and self-help preventive maintenance programs.

Program HE.5.1.1: Continue to support staff efforts to expand on their housing knowledge base. Set aside funds for staff to be involved in classes, conferences, and training opportunities that will ensure that they are up to date on the latest housing and community development trends, strategies, and funding sources. Also, maintain membership and remain on mailing lists for all relevant housing-related state departments and organizations.

Responsibility: Finance Department, City Manager

Financing: General Fund

Timing: Annually, Ongoing

Goal HE.6. Pursue sustainable development and energy efficiency for new residential development and existing housing stock.

Policy HE.6.1. Promote the use of energy conservation measures in all housing, including extremely low-, very low-, low-, and moderate-income housing.

Program HE.6.1.1: Promote the use of energy conservation measures in all housing through the use of public and private weatherization programs. Continue to provide information on currently available weatherization and energy conservation programs to residents of the city.

PUBLIC WORKSHOP

Public input was solicited during a public workshop with the Planning Commission on June 26, 2013. Two weeks prior to the workshop, a public notice was mailed to a number of special interest groups, including affordable housing developments in the city, senior housing in the city, two regional homeless shelters, local tribal authorities, local school districts, nonprofit organizations that represent housing interests and special needs populations, local realtors, and various County government departments that provide social services. The notice was also published in the newspaper and posted at City Hall at least ten days prior to the workshop. Despite these efforts, there was no public attendance at the workshop, and no comments were received.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

The City held a public hearing with the Planning Commission on December 18, 2013. The purpose of the meeting was to provide an overview of the Draft Housing Element and receive input from the Commission and the community. Two weeks prior to the meeting, a public notice was mailed to a number of special interest groups, including affordable housing developments in the city, senior housing in the city, two regional homeless shelters, local tribal authorities, local school districts, nonprofit organizations that represent housing interests and special needs populations, local realtors, and various County government departments that provide social services. The notice was also published in the newspaper and posted at City Hall at least ten days prior to the workshop. Despite these efforts, there was no public attendance at the workshop, and no comments were received.

The City held a hearing with the City Council on January 16, 2014. The purpose of the meeting was to provide an overview of the Draft Housing Element, receive input from the Council and community and request that the Council recommend submittal of the Draft Housing Element to HCD for review. Two weeks prior to the meeting, a public notice was mailed to a number of special interest groups, including affordable housing developments in the city, senior housing in the city, two regional homeless shelters, local tribal authorities, local school districts, nonprofit organizations that represent housing interests and special needs populations, local realtors, and various County government departments that provide social services. The notice was also published in the newspaper and posted at City Hall at least ten days prior to the workshop. Approximately eight members of the community attended the meeting.

The City held hearings with the Planning Commission on April 16, 2014 to review the adoption draft Housing Element and the City Council on May 1, 2014 for their review and adoption of the Housing Element. The City Council approved adoption of the Housing Element at the May 1st meeting.

INPUT RECEIVED

Planning Commission input and questions received included:

1. What year was SB2 approved?
2. Can you define what a single-room occupancy unit is and what an emergency shelter is? What happens if these types of uses don't get built?
3. Why didn't the City do the code amendments (e.g. emergency shelters, density bonus) identified in the last Element?

APPENDIX A
HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX A – HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Housing Needs Assessment provides a demographic profile of the city by analyzing the following types of information: population trends, household income and poverty, special housing needs, housing characteristics, costs and conditions, constraints to development, and resources and opportunities.

The California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) developed a data packet for jurisdictions in Siskiyou County that contains much of the information required for the Housing Needs Assessment of this Housing Element and is the primary source of data for this document. Where additional information is required, the US Census, which is completed every ten years, is the preferred data source, as it provides the most reliable and in-depth data for demographic characteristics of a locality. This report uses the 2010 US Census for current information and the 2000 US Census to track changes since the year 2000. The California Department of Finance (DOF) is another source of valuable data that is more current than the Census. However, the DOF does not provide the depth of information that can be found in the 2010 US Census. Whenever possible, the Siskiyou County data packet, DOF data, and other local sources were used in the Housing Needs Assessment in order to provide the most current profile of the community.

The 2010 US Census did not collect information in several categories that are required for the Housing Needs Assessment. Where this is the case, historical DOF data is used. Where DOF data is not available, information from the 2000 US Census is retained. In cases where this is not feasible or useful, this assessment references US Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) data. The ACS provides estimates of numerous housing-related indicators based on samples averaged over a five-year period. Where the US Census provides complete counts of various demographic indicators, the ACS provides estimates based on statistically significant samples. Due to the small size of the sample taken in Yreka, the estimates reported by the ACS have large margins of error. Where ACS data is used, the numbers should not be interpreted as absolute fact, but rather as a tool to illustrate general proportion or scale.

The data presented in the Housing Needs Assessment will not only guide the development of housing goals and policies but will also be integrated into the body of the Housing Element to present the current status of housing and housing-related issues in Yreka. Definitions of the various US Census Bureau terms that are used throughout this document have been included in **Appendix C** for clarification.

The Housing Needs Assessment is organized into three main sections. The first section focuses on demographic information, such as population trends, ethnicity, age, household composition, income, employment, housing characteristics, general housing needs by income, and housing needs for special segments of the population. This first section outlines the characteristics of the community and identifies those characteristics that may have significant impacts on housing needs in the community.

The second section identifies possible governmental and non-governmental constraints to housing development in Yreka. The City has planning, zoning, and building standards that guide and affect residential development patterns and influence housing availability and affordability. Environmental and housing market conditions also affect the location, availability, affordability, and type of housing that is constructed. The “non-governmental” influences include such factors as the availability and cost of financing, land, and materials for building homes; natural conditions that affect the cost of preparing and

The California Association of Realtors reports that the Siskiyou County median home sales price in March 2013 was \$123,320. At the time of the April 2013 rental housing costs survey, less than 30 rental units were available in the city. There were three two-bedroom apartments available for rent for \$625 to \$950 per month and three two-bedroom houses available for rent for \$725 to \$1,100 per month. As of October 2013, approximately 10 spaces in the city's five mobile home parks were available for rent. The rents for these spaces varied considerably, from \$235 to \$275 at the low end to \$400 to \$550 at the high end.

HOUSING CONSTRAINTS

Governmental Constraints

Development standards in the city do not necessarily constrain development, but higher-density multi-family housing types are not allowed without a conditional use permit. Processing times are approximately one day to one month and can be as long as three or four months when discretionary review is needed. Projects requiring California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review may take longer than three months. These requirements are not considered constraints, as they ensure the maintenance of health and safety standards and the integrity of existing neighborhoods.

Non-Governmental Constraints

According to an Internet survey conducted in May 2013 (survey included www.sellingsiskiyou.com, www.realtor.net, and www.richterscalere.com), land prices ranged from \$20,541 to \$93,396 per acre for land zoned for single-family uses and \$8,906 per acre to \$120,000 per acre for land zoned for multi-family use. The average construction cost for a 1,500-square-foot single-family home is estimated to be approximately \$192,200 (www.building-cost.net 2013).

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Yreka is located 25 miles from the Oregon border in central Siskiyou County. It straddles Interstate 5 and is serviced by State Routes 3 and 263. The city is both a rural community and the County seat. The city was founded with the discovery of gold in March 1851, and during the initial eight to nine years of mining, grew from 375 to more than 5,000 persons. Today it is the most populous city in the county with approximately 7,750 persons. The population has fluctuated over the years, but overall growth has been relatively slow and steady. Since 1980, the city has experienced an average annual growth rate of approximately one-half of 1 percent. However, between 2010 and 2013, the population remained nearly static, growing approximately one-tenth of 1 percent (see **Table A-1**). The decline of the timber industry and lack of replacement jobs has been the principal and perpetual cause for the slower growth rate during the last decade.

**Table A-3
Population by Age, 2000–2010**

Age	2000		2010	
	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage
<5	404	6%	592	8%
5–14	1,068	15%	972	13%
15–24	953	13%	985	13%
25–34	676	9%	814	10%
35–44	1,039	14%	789	10%
45–54	1,013	14%	1,076	14%
55–64	724	10%	1,043	13%
65+	1,413	19%	1,494	19%
Total	7,290	100%	7,765	100%

Source: 2000 US Census, Table P12; 2010 US Census, Table P12

**Table A-4
Householder by Age, 2011**

Householder Type	Number	Percentage of Total
Owner-Occupied	1,650	51%
Householder 15 to 24 years	19	1%
Householder 25 to 34 years	83	3%
Householder 35 to 44 years	163	5%
Householder 45 to 54 years	390	12%
Householder 55 to 59 years	157	5%
Householder 60 to 64 years	211	7%
Householder 65 to 74 years	295	9%
Householder 75 to 84 years	262	8%
Householder 85 years and over	70	2%
Renter-Occupied	1,578	49%
Householder 15 to 24 years	199	6%
Householder 25 to 34 years	320	10%
Householder 35 to 44 years	220	7%
Householder 45 to 54 years	261	8%
Householder 55 to 59 years	155	5%
Householder 60 to 64 years	117	4%
Householder 65 to 74 years	131	4%
Householder 75 to 84 years	130	4%
Householder 85 years and over	45	1%
Total	3,228	100%

Source: Siskiyou County 5th Cycle Housing Element Data Packet, 2013

Table A-6 illustrates the number of households in each income group based on 2007–2011 ACS Five-Year Estimates. Over one quarter (27 percent) of all households fall into the extremely low-income category. Approximately 66 percent of the city’s households have incomes at or below the low-income limit. The remaining 34 percent of households have incomes above the low-income limit (14 percent of households earn incomes that fall into the moderate-income category; 20 percent of households fall into the above moderate-income category).

**Table A-6
Households by Income Group, 2010**

Income Group	Income	Households	Percentage
Extremely Low (Below 30% of Median Income)	<\$17,350	880	27%
Very Low (30–50% of Median Income)	\$17,350–\$28,949	470	14%
Low (50–80% of Median Income)	\$28,950–\$46,299	810	25%
Moderate (80–120% of Median Income)	\$46,300–\$69,500	440	14%
Above Moderate (Over 120% of Median Income)	>\$69,500	630	20%
Total Households		3,230	100%

Source: HCD 2013; 2007–2011 ACS Five-Year Estimates, Table B25118

Note: Estimates are based on 2010 income distribution data as reported in the 2007–2011 ACS Five-Year Estimates, Table B25118.

Table A-7 illustrates the tenure by housing unit type in the year 2000. No 2010 US Census data, DOF data, or reliable ACS data were available at the time of this report. The majority of owner-occupied households occupied single-family housing units; the majority of renter-occupied households occupied multi-family housing units.

**Table A-7
Tenure by Single- and Multi-Family Housing Units, 2000**

Unit Type	Owner-Occupied	Renter-Occupied	Total
Single-Family	1,619	590	2,209
Multi-Family	34	1,249	1,283
Mobile Home	164	47	211
Total			3,703

Source: 2000 US Census, Summary File 3

COMMUTE

Commute distance is an important factor in housing availability and affordability and is also an indicator of jobs/housing balance. Communities with extended commute distances generally have a poor jobs/housing balance, while those with short average commutes tend to have a strong jobs/housing balance. The burden of the additional costs associated with extended commuting disproportionately affects lower-income households who must spend a larger portion of their overall income on fuel. This in turn affects a household’s ability to occupy decent housing without being overburdened by cost. Table A-8 indicates that the vast majority of Yreka residents travel less than 30 minutes from home to work.

**Table A-10
Fastest Growing Occupations, 2004–2014**

	Median Hourly Wage	Estimated Employment		Percentage Change
		2008	2018	
Pharmacy Technicians	\$18.42	180	230	28%
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	\$9.42	300	380	27%
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	\$10.19	230	290	26%
Physical Therapists	\$36.52	120	150	25%
Management Analysts	\$28.06	260	320	23%
Medical Assistants	\$14.59	260	320	23%
Water and Liquid Waste Treatment Plant and System Operators	\$22.65	180	220	22%
Home Health Aides	\$9.93	230	280	22%
Social and Human Service Assistants	\$15.10	150	180	20%
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	\$22.04	150	180	20%

Source: State of California Employment Development Department 2013

**Table A-11
Yreka's Largest Employers, 2013**

Employer Name
NorCal Products, Inc.
Fairchild Medical Center
Yreka School District
Raley's
Siskiyou County
Timber Products Co.
Walmart Supercenter
Source: City of Yreka, 2013.

**Table A-14
Senior Households by Tenure, 2000–2010**

	2000		2010*	
	Households	Percentage	Households	Percentage
Owner-Occupied				
65 to 74 years	275	27%	295	32%
75 years and older	461	45%	332	35%
Total Owner-Occupied	736	72%	627	67%
Renter-Occupied				
65 to 74 years	86	9%	131	14%
75 years and older	196	19%	175	19%
Total Renter-Occupied	282	28%	306	33%
Total Senior Households	1,018	100%	933	100%

Source: 2000 US Census, summary file 3; Siskiyou County 5th Cycle Housing Element Data Packet, 2013

**Note: The Siskiyou County 5th Cycle Housing Element Packet relies on the ACS for this data and as such, the totals may be different than those reported by the US Census or the DOF.*

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Table A-15 illustrates the population of persons with disabilities who may require housing with special features such as wheelchair ramps, special doorbells, roll-in showers, high-set toilets, or other adaptive devices or medical equipment. The majority of the population with disabilities is in the working age group (16 to 64). Most of the disabilities in this group (26.5 percent) are physical. Since there are no DOF, 2010 US Census, or reliable ACS data, 2000 US Census information is used for this analysis. **Table A-16** reports employment status for persons between the ages of 16 and 54 with a disability. Program HE.2.1.1 is proposed to implement revisions to the City's existing reasonable accommodation procedure to allow exceptions in zoning and land use to facilitate access for those with disabilities.

the first issue in supportive housing for the developmentally disabled is the transition from the person's living situation as a child to an appropriate level of independence as an adult.

The California Department of Developmental Services (DDS) currently provides community-based services to approximately 243,000 persons with developmental disabilities and their families through a statewide system of 21 regional centers, four developmental centers, and two community-based facilities. The Far Northern Regional Center is one of 21 regional centers in California that provides point of entry to services for people with developmental disabilities. The center is a private, nonprofit community agency that contracts with local businesses to offer a wide range of services to individuals with developmental disabilities and their families. **Table A-17** provides information about Yreka's population of developmentally disabled persons; **Table A-18** provides information about those persons' place of residence.

**Table A-17
Developmentally Disabled Residents by Age**

Zip Code	0-13 Years	14-21 Years	22-51 Years	52-61 Years	62+ Years	Total
96097	29	32	50	7	2	120

Source: Siskiyou County 5th Cycle Housing Element Data Packet, 2013

**Table A-18
Developmentally Disabled Residents by Residence Type**

Zip Code	Community Care	Home Parent/Guardian	Independent Living	Other	Total
96097	11	61	46	2	120

Source: Siskiyou County 5th Cycle Housing Element Data Packet, 2013

A number of housing types are appropriate for people living with a development disability: rent-subsidized homes, licensed and unlicensed single-family homes, inclusionary housing, Section 8 vouchers, special programs for home purchase, HUD housing, and SB 962 homes. The design of housing-accessibility modifications, the proximity to services and transit, and the availability of group living opportunities represent some of the types of considerations that are important in serving this need group. Incorporating "barrier-free" design in all new multi-family housing (as required by California and federal fair housing laws) is especially important to provide the widest range of choices for disabled residents. Special consideration should also be given to the affordability of housing, as people with disabilities may be living on a fixed income.

In order to assist in the housing needs for persons with developmental disabilities, the City will implement programs to coordinate housing activities and outreach with the Far North Regional Center and encourage housing providers to designate a portion of new affordable housing developments for persons with disabilities, especially persons with developmental disabilities, and pursue funding sources designated for persons with special needs and disabilities. Program HE.2.1.6 is proposed to specifically address the needs of the developmentally disabled.

**Table A-21
Large Families (5+ Family Members) by Tenure, 2000-2010**

	2000		2010	
	Households	Percentage of Total Households	Households	Percentage of Total Households
Owner-Occupied Large Households	141	5%	132	4%
Renter-Occupied Large Households	109	4%	214	6%
Total Large Households	250	8%	346	10%
Total Households	3,103	100%	3,394	100%

Source: 2000 US Census, Summary File 3; Siskiyou County 5th Cycle Housing Element Data Packet, 2013

HOMELESS PERSONS AND FAMILIES

Individuals and families may find themselves homeless for a variety of economic, social and/or personal reasons. Their homelessness can be a temporary situation or a semi-permanent way-of-life. Each situation in which people become homeless is different, requiring different housing needs. Whatever the situation, the most immediate housing needs can be satisfied with three basic shelter types: emergency, transitional and temporary. According to the prior Housing Element, the city has not had a large presence of homeless residents in the past. A recent inquiry with the City of Yreka Police Department indicates that this is still the case. According to the Police Chief, five or so transients may be passing through the city at any given time, with another five or so homeless persons residing along Yreka Creek during the summer months. Informal estimates by others may be high. During the winter months, however, it is believed that the homeless persons living along Yreka Creek move indoors. With one transitional shelter located on Lane Street and another shelter in Montague six miles to the east, there appears to be adequate housing for the homeless population at present. Regardless, the City will amend its Zoning Ordinance to facilitate the development of additional shelters should there be an increased need for these facilities at some point in the future (Program HE.2.1.3).

Services for homeless individuals and families are available in the city and elsewhere in the county. **Table A-22** illustrates the programs in the city and surrounding area that offer assistance.

workers in the region and need not be considered separately. Permanent farmworker housing is allowed in all residential zones subject to the standards therein. Due to the lack of local farming activity, countywide farm worker data provided in the Siskiyou County 5th Cycle Housing Element Data Packet have not been included in this Housing Element.

Although there is little need, in order to comply with the state Employee Housing Act that ensures local zoning can accommodate employee housing for farmworkers and other employees, the City has added Program HE.2.1.8. Further, the City has added Program HE.2.1.2 to facilitate the development of single-room occupancy units. Often converted hotels and motels, these are one of the most appropriate types of temporary housing for low-income persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

HOUSING COMPOSITION

The composition of housing units in Yreka is mostly single-family. **Table A-23** displays the estimated number of each type of housing unit for 2007, 2010, and 2013 as reported by the DOF. Between 2007 and 2013, most of the housing unit growth was the result of increased single-family attached units and development with 5 or more units. The actual number of units issued building permits for new construction between 2008 and 2013 was 11 single-family and 0 multi-family.

Table A-23
Housing Unit Types, 2007–2013

	2007		2010		2013	
	Units	Percentage	Units	Percentage	Units	Percentage
Single-Family						
Detached	2,235	64%	2,239	61%	2,237	61%
Attached	140	4%	159	4%	159	4%
Multi-Family						
2-4 units	294	9%	449	12%	449	12%
5 or more	552	16%	656	18%	656	18%
Mobile Homes	252	7%	172	5%	172	5%
Total Units	3,473	100%	3,675	100%	3,673	100%

Source: Siskiyou County 5th Cycle Housing Element Data Packet, 2013; DOF 2013, Table E-5

HOUSING CONDITIONS

AGE OF HOUSING STOCK

Housing element law requires an estimate of substandard housing in the community. Determining the percentage of units built prior to 1970 provides an estimate of major rehabilitation or replacement need. **Table A-24** indicates that approximately 47 percent of the units in the city were constructed prior to 1970. Therefore, based on age alone, it would appear that approximately 47 percent of homes in the city may require rehabilitation or replacement, depending on the level of maintenance these units have received. However, at the time of the City's 2013 Housing Condition Survey (detailed below), only 41 units, or just over 9 percent of surveyed units, were identified as needing more than minor repairs. It is important to note that the survey did not include mobile home parks and was performed as a "windshield survey." Inclusion of the mobile home parks and a closer inspection would be expected to result in an increase in the number of units requiring rehabilitation or replacement.

HOUSING CONDITIONS SURVEY

In June 2013, the City of Yreka conducted a windshield survey of housing conditions in the community. Of the 3,673 units in Yreka, 444, or 12 percent, were surveyed. The condition of housing was assessed by an exterior survey of the quality and condition of the building and what improvements (if any) were needed. Each structure was scored according to criteria established by HCD in five categories: foundation, roofing, siding, windows, and electrical. Based on scores assigned to the five categories, each structure was classified as being in sound or dilapidated condition, or in need of minor, moderate, or substantial repairs (as defined in **Table A-27**). The survey did not assess interior conditions.

Table A-27
Definition of Housing Conditions and Survey Results

Condition		Number of Units Surveyed	Percentage
Sound	A building that appears new or well maintained and structurally intact. The foundation should appear structurally undamaged and there should be straight roof lines. Siding, windows, and doors should be in good repair with good exterior paint condition. Minor problems such as small areas of peeling paint and/or other maintenance items are allowable under this category.	309	70%
Minor	A building that shows signs of deferred maintenance or which only needs repair or replacement of one major component, such as a roof.	94	21%
Moderate	A building in need of replacement of one or more major components and other repairs, such as roof replacement, painting, and window repairs.	35	8%
Substantial	A building that requires replacement of several major systems and possibly other repairs, such as complete foundation work, roof structure replacement and re-roofing, painting, and window replacement.	2	<1%
Dilapidated	A building suffering from extensive neglect, which appears structurally unsound and maintenance is nonexistent, is not fit for human habitation in its current condition, may be considered for demolition, or major rehabilitation will be required at a minimum.	4	<1%

Of the units surveyed, 70 percent (309 units) were in sound condition, with the remaining 30 percent (135 units) requiring at least some repairs. Of the surveyed units, 21 percent (94 units) needed only minor repairs, with 8 percent (35 units) requiring moderate repairs. Two units surveyed needed substantial repairs, and four were considered dilapidated. If the units surveyed are a representative sample of housing units in Yreka, it means that of the community's 3,673 units, 2,556 (70 percent) are in sound condition, 778 (21 percent) need only minor repairs, 290 (8 percent) housing units require moderate repairs, 17 (less than 1 percent) are in need of substantial repairs, and 33 (less than 1 percent) are considered dilapidated.

The results of the housing conditions survey suggest the need to continue Program HE.3.1.3 to prioritize code enforcement. The City will track other opportunities and programs to improve the condition of the housing stock during the upcoming planning period.

**Table A-29
Overcrowded Housing, 2000 and 2011**

	2000		2011	
	Households	Percentage	Households	Percentage
Owner-Occupied Total	1,817	58.4%	1,650	51%
0.50 or less occupants per room	1,420	45.6%	1,291	40%
0.51 to 1.00 occupants per room	371	11.9%	338	10%
1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room	26	0.8%	21	1%
1.51 to 2.00 occupants per room	0	0%	0	0%
2.01 or more occupants per room	0	0%	0	0%
Renter-Occupied Total	1,296	41.6%	1,578	49%
0.50 or less occupants per room	757	24.3%	815	25%
0.51 to 1.00 occupants per room	442	14.2%	543	17%
1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room	69	2.2%	216	7%
1.51 to 2.00 occupants per room	8	0.3%	4	0%
2.01 or more occupants per room	20	0.6%	0	0%

Source: 2000 US Census, summary file 3; Siskiyou County 5th Cycle Housing Element Data Packet, 2013

**Table A-30
Overcrowded Housing Summary, 2011**

Overcrowded Type	Households
Total Overcrowded (1.01 or more)	241
Owner-Occupied	21
Renter-Occupied	220
Total Severely Overcrowded (1.5 or more)	4
Owner-Occupied	0
Renter-Occupied	4

Source: Siskiyou County 5th Cycle Housing Element Data Packet, 2013

RENTAL HOUSING COSTS

Table A-33 shows the available apartments and houses for rent in Yreka during a point-in-time survey taken in April 2013. There were no four-bedroom apartment or house rentals advertised inside the city.

Table A-33
Apartment and House Rentals, April 2013

Bedroom Type	Number of Units Surveyed	Rent Range
Studio	3	\$475-\$500
One Bedroom	3	\$550-\$775
Two Bedroom	9	\$575-\$950
Three Bedroom	9	\$700-\$1,100

Source: www.craigslist.org, accessed April 25, 2013

MOBILE HOUSING COSTS

The Department of Finance's 2012 Estimate of Population and Housing shows a total of 172 mobile homes in Yreka, which represents 5 percent of the total housing stock. As of October 2013, approximately 10 spaces in the city's five mobile home parks were available for rent. The rents for these spaces varied considerably, from \$235 to \$275 at the low end to \$400 to \$550 at the high end.

OVERPAYMENT

Definitions of housing affordability can vary, but in general a household should pay no more than 30 percent of its monthly income on housing costs. Households that pay more than this are considered "cost-burdened" and households that pay more than 50 percent are considered "severely cost-burdened." Measuring the number of households paying more than these percentages helps define an area's affordability problem. Overpayment data for all Yreka households by tenure is reported by the 2007-2011 ACS Five-Year Estimates. **Table A-34** provides this information for each income category as well as for all households with lower incomes (extremely low, very low and low-income households). Approximately 82 percent of households earning 30 percent or less of the area mean income (AMI) spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs; approximately 61 percent of households earning between 30 and 50 percent AMI were also burdened by the cost of housing. Renter households experienced a much higher rate of overpayment than owner households.

**Table A-35
Percentage of Total Households with Any Housing Problem***

	Total Renters	Total Owners	Total Households
Household Income ≤30% AMI with Any Housing Problems	375	105	480
Household Income >30% to ≤50% AMI with Any Housing Problems	25	40	65
Household Income >50% to ≤80% AMI with Any Housing Problems	15	60	75

Source: CHAS 2009

**CHAS defines "any housing problem" as one or more of the following: lacks kitchen, lacks complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, and severe cost burden.*

HOUSING CONSTRAINTS

GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

Various interrelated factors may constrain the ability of the private and public sectors to provide adequate housing that meets the needs of all economic segments of the community. These constraints can be divided into two categories: governmental and non-governmental. Governmental constraints consist of land use controls, development standards, processing fees, development impact fees, code enforcement, site improvement costs, development permit and approval processing, and provision for a variety of housing. Non-governmental constraints include land availability, land cost, construction costs, and availability of financing.

Governmental Constraints

Land Use Controls

The City of Yreka's General Plan establishes policies that guide all new development, including residential land uses. These policies, along with zoning regulations, control the amount and distribution of land allocated for different land uses in the city. **Table A-36** shows the residential land use designations established by the General Plan.

**Table A-37
Zoning District Development Standards for Residential Uses**

	Residential Agricultural (R-A)	Low Density Residential (R-1)	Medium Density Residential (R-2)	High Density Residential (R-3-12 & R-3-16)	Residential Professional Office (RPO)	Commercial Professional Office (CPO)	Commercial neighborhood (C-2)	Commercial Highway (CH)	Commercial Tourist (CT)
Units Per Acre	1	1-6	1-13	1-12, 1-16	1-13 ¹	1-13 ¹	-	-	-
Minimum Lot Size	43,560 sq. ft.	7,000 sq. ft.	8,000 sq. ft.	14,000 sq. ft.	7,000 sq. ft.	7,000 sq. ft.	7,000 sq. ft.	7,000 sq. ft.	7,000 sq. ft.
Minimum Lot Width	150'	70'	70'	70'	70'	70'	50'	70'	70'
Front Yard Setback	20'	20'	20'	20'	20'	20'	None	20'	20'
Side Yard Setback	10'	10' on one side 5' on the other	10' on one side 5' on the other	10'	10' on one side 5' on the other	10'	10'	10'	10'
Rear Yard Setback	20'	20'	20'	20'	20' ¹	20' ¹	None	10'	10'
Max. Building Height	25'	25'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'	35'
Minimum Parking Spaces Per Unit	2	2	2	1½	2 ¹	2 ¹	-	-	-
Max. Lot Coverage	20% ²	40%	50%	75%	75%	60%	100%	100%	100%

Source: City of Yreka Zoning Ordinance, 2013

¹ Defaults to R-2 standards.

² 20% is for residential uses, maximum lot coverage for nonresidential uses is 60%.

The City of Yreka has adopted and follows the 2007 City of Redding Construction Standards, including exceptions and modifications adopted from time to time by the Director of Public Works of the City of Yreka regarding specific standards as needed. Although subject to change, these standards are summarized below.

- **Local Streets:**
Right-of-way: 50–70 feet, 60 feet typical
Pavement width: 36 feet
Curb, gutter, and 4-foot sidewalk required
- **Minor Arterial:**
Right-of-way: 66–80 feet
Pavement width: 40 feet
Curb, gutter, and 4-foot sidewalk required
- Streetlights required on public streets, but not within Planned Developments or on acre or larger lots
- Water, sewer, and fire hydrants are to be provided as required by the Director of Public Works.
- Manholes: 460-foot spacing with 12–30-inch pipe, 50-foot spacing with 33–59-inch pipe
- Curb, gutter, and a 4-foot sidewalk are required for any new building and/or improvement amounting to \$20,000 or more in value. Sidewalks are 4-foot minimum in residential districts.

While all development-related improvements add to the cost of housing, the City's adopted standards have yet to serve as a constraint to the construction of affordable housing, as evidenced by the number of affordable units that have been added to the city's housing stock over the past ten years.

Water and Sewer Priority

Effective January 2006, SB 1087 requires water and sewer providers to grant priority for service allocations to proposed developments that include units affordable to lower-income households. Pursuant to these statutes, upon adoption of its Housing Element, the element will be internally distributed to the City of Yreka Utilities Division, along with a summary of its Regional Housing Needs Allocation.

Provisions for a Variety of Housing

The Housing Element must identify adequate sites that are available for the development of housing types for all economic segments of the population. Part of this entails evaluating the City's Zoning Code and its provision for a variety of housing types. Housing types include single-family dwellings, duplexes, guest dwellings, mobile homes, group residential homes, multi-family dwellings, convalescent homes, accessory structures, supportive housing, and single-room occupancy units.

Some housing types are allowed by right and others are allowed with a conditional use permit. **Table A-38** below summarizes the housing types permitted, conditionally permitted, and prohibited under the City's Zoning Ordinance.

Table A-38 shows the zoning districts where second dwelling units are allowed. Second units are allowed in all residential zones on lots greater than 8,000 square feet with approval of an administrative permit. In the City's Zoning Code, second unit performance standards are addressed separately in each of the residential zone districts. Second units must meet all of the same requirements as the main structure, except that they may not exceed 1,200 square feet unless located on lots that are at least 14,000 square feet. Similar to the primary dwelling, second units must be accompanied by a garage or carport.

**Table A-38
Housing Types Permitted by Zoning District**

Residential Uses	R-A	R-1	R-2	R-3	RPO	CPO	C-2	CH	CT
Single-Family Dwellings	P	P	P	P	P	C	C	C	C
Duplexes	E	P	P	P	P	C	C	C	C
Triplexes and Fourplexes	E	E	P	P	P	C	C	C	C
Five or More Units	E	E	E	C	E	E	C	C	C
Condominiums	E	E	P	C	P	C	C	C	C
Second Single-Family Dwelling	P	P	P	P	P	C	C	C	C
Mobile Homes on Individual Lots	P	P	P	P	P	C	C	C	C
Group Care Home (for six and fewer individuals)	P	P	P	P	P	C	C	C	C
Accessory Structures and Uses Located on the Same Site	P	P	P	P	P	C	C	C	C
Mobile Home Park	E	E	E	C	E	E	C	C	C
Mixed Uses (vertical or horizontal)	E	E	E	E	E	C	C	C	C

Source: City of Yreka Zoning Ordinance

P = Permitted C = Conditional Use Permit E = Excluded

Housing for Persons with Disabilities

As part of a governmental constraints analysis, housing elements must analyze constraints on the development, maintenance, and improvement of housing for persons with disabilities. This includes a review of zoning and land use policies and practices to ensure:

- Compliance with fair housing laws;
- A provision exists for group homes for six or more persons;
- A broad definition of family is included in the zoning code in order to provide occupancy standards specific to unrelated adults, as well as comply with fair housing law;
- Siting or separation requirements for licensed residential care facilities do not impact the development and cost of housing for persons with disabilities; and
- The inclusion of alternate residential parking requirements for persons with disabilities.

In accordance with state law, the City must allow group facilities for six persons or less in any area zoned for residential use and may not require licensed residential care facilities for six or less individuals to obtain conditional use permits or variances that are not required of other family dwellings.

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

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

In an effort to clarify the Zoning Code and therefore facilitate the above housing types, the City will add current definitions of “transitional housing,” “supportive housing,” and “emergency shelter” as stated in this document. Further, pursuant to Senate Bill 2, the City conducted a staff-level review of its zoning districts and available land and determined the MI (Light Industrial) zone would be the most appropriate for emergency shelters because NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard) issues would be minimized. Approximately 460 acres in 50 vacant parcels of currently zoned MI sites with adjacent sewer and water infrastructure are available to meet this potential need. Program HE.2.1.3 addresses these changes to the Zoning Code.

Housing for Farmworkers

The City requires a conditional use permit (CUP) for large-scale housing developments in all residential zones. The CUP process is in place to ensure compatibility with surrounding uses. Conditions of approval vary from project to project, but most likely they will contain provisions for landscaping, type of fencing, driveway locations, compatible lighting, and recreational facilities. This process is not a constraint to the development of farmworker housing, as the process is streamlined and projects can be approved in three months. However, in order to comply with the state Employee Housing Act that ensures local zoning can accommodate employee housing for farmworkers and other employees, the City has added Program HE.2.1.8.

Density Bonus

The City does not have a codified density bonus ordinance. The City’s Zoning Ordinance will be updated to reflect the fact that the City complies with state density bonus law. Program H.1.2.2 will implement this compliance with state law.

Development and Processing Fees

Many of the areas zoned for higher-density projects currently have on- and off-site improvements such as water and sewer connections, streets, and sidewalks in place so there are no additional requirements. For other areas, however, the City requires developers to construct improvements and/or pay fees to help deter the costs of providing infrastructure, public facilities, and services. Impact fees that apply to new residential single-family and multi-family construction are listed in **Table A-39**. The City also collects fees from developers to help cover the costs of planning and processing permits. Processing fees

**Table A-40
Planning Permit Fees**

	Fee ⁽¹⁾
Preliminary Environmental Review	\$25
Negative Declaration	\$200 deposit/cost
Mitigated Negative Declaration	Actual cost
Environmental Impact Report	Actual cost
Filing Notice of Determination	\$50 plus CDFG fees ⁽²⁾
Annexation	\$750/cost
General Plan Amendment	\$750/cost
Historic District Exterior Alteration Permit	\$75
Planned Unit Development	\$750/cost
Rezone	\$750/cost
Use Permit – Administrative Approval	\$75
Use Permit – Planning Commission Approval	\$150
Variance	\$250 deposit/cost
Lot Line Adjustment	\$200 deposit/cost
County Map Check – 4 or less lots	\$300 plus County fees
County Map Check – 5 or more lots	\$600 plus County fees
Lot Merger – Administrative Approval	\$200
Lot Merger – Planning Commission Approval	\$250
Reversion to Acreage	\$200
Minor Subdivision (4 or less lots)	\$250 deposit/cost
Major Subdivision (5 or more lots)	\$500 deposit/cost
Final Parcel Map	\$150 deposit/cost
Final Subdivision Map	\$200 deposit/cost
Map Extension	\$60
Appeals – Planning Commission	\$100
Appeals – City Council	\$150 plus publication
Public Hearing	\$60
Public Hearing Noticing with 1-20 Notices	\$25
Public Hearing Noticing with 21 or More Notices	\$25 plus \$1/parcel

Source: Yreka Planning Department 2013

Notes:

1. Fees are for informational purposes only and are subject to change.

2. In the event that a project's effect on natural resources or wildlife is other than negligible, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife requires an additional fee of \$2,995.25 if an EIR is prepared or \$2,156.25 for a negative declaration. These fees are subject to change, and the applicant is responsible for payment of the fees in full. If required, a permit cannot be issued until such time as the fee is paid.

Code enforcement typically occurs when the building inspector is processing other permits on the site, or when complaints are filed. The Building Department staff works with the County Health Department when the complaint appears to be a matter of both health and safety.

Most complaints come from renters who have complaints against their landlord. The inspection may reveal building or health code violations that are then written up with a timeline for correction and follow-up inspections. If there are no code violations, but other non-code situations occur, the renter is given a question and answer sheet prepared by the California Department of Consumer Affairs, which helps to define the renter's rights and options in the matter. Complaints in mobile home parks are referred to the enforcement section of HCD.

The City adopted Ordinance #770 on June 5, 2003, which establishes a process for abating public nuisances. The types of nuisances defined in the ordinance vary from unsightly storage and debris on a parcel to elements of disrepair of buildings. Enforcement of Ordinance #770 is a post-construction activity and does not constrain the development of lower-income housing.

Non-Governmental Constraints

Land Costs

The cost of raw, developable land creates a direct impact on the cost for a new home and is considered a possible constraint. A higher cost of land raises the price of a new home. Therefore, developers sometimes seek to obtain City approvals for the largest number of lots allowable on a parcel of land. Residential land costs in Yreka as of May 2013 are shown in **Table A-43**. The following list of properties was gathered through the Internet sites www.sellingsiskiyou.com, www.realtor.net, and www.richterscalere.com. Single-family land prices ranged from \$20,541 per acre to \$93,396 per acre; multi-family land prices ranged from \$8,906 per acre to \$120,000 per acre. Although there is a wide range in price per acre, the average costs are substantially lower than they were in 2009.

Table A-43
Yreka Vacant Land Costs

Zone	Acres	Price	Price per Acre
R-1	0.53	\$49,500	\$93,396
R-1	0.61	\$49,500	\$81,148
R-1	0.62	\$43,000	\$69,355
R-1	18.5	\$380,000	\$20,541
R-3-12	0.37	\$29,500	\$79,730
R-3-12	0.4	\$48,000	\$120,000
R-3-12	44.8	\$399,000	\$8,906

Source: www.sellingsiskiyou.com, www.realtor.net, and www.richterscalere.com, May 2013

Construction and Labor Costs

Factors that affect the cost of building a house include the type of construction, materials, site conditions, finishing details, amenities, and structural configuration. An Internet source of construction cost data (www.building-cost.net), provided by the Craftsman Book Company, estimates the cost of a

HOUSING RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES

EXISTING AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Yreka currently has seven affordable multi-family projects. These are listed in **Table A-45**. Three of the projects are subsidized through HUD and two are subsidized through the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development Agency. HUD currently provides “project-based” subsidies in Yreka through its Section 8 and Section 202 programs, and USDA Rural Development provides subsidies through its Section 515 program. The remaining two projects receive indirect government subsidies through participation in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program administered through HUD. Although not a direct federal subsidy, LIHTC provides tax incentives for the utilization of private equity in the development of affordable housing.

Table A-45
Assisted Multi-Family Units

Name	Expiration Date	Total Units	Senior Units	Family Units	Funding Agency/Program
Deer Creek Apts. 1060 E. Deer Creek Way	2033	35	35	0	HUD Sec. 8
Juniper Terrace 800 Jasper Way	2055	55	50	5	USDA Rural Development
Siskiyou Valley Apts. 409 Bruce Street	2039	34	0	34	USDA Rural Development
Shadows Garden Apts. 402 Turre Street	2014	46	6	40	HUD Sec. 8
Sierra Vista Retirement Ctr. 885 Sierra Vista Dr.	2037	31	31	0	HUD Sec. 202
Shasta Courtyards 400 Foothill Drive	7/25/2051	61	0	61	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit
Emerald Point Apts. 450 N. Foothill Drive	5/31/2052	81	81	0	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit

Source: California Housing Partnership Corporation 2013, CA LIHTC Committee 2013; personal communication, staff, The Michaels Organization, June 20, 2013

ANALYSIS OF ASSISTED HOUSING PROJECTS AT RISK

In 1989, the California Government Code was amended to include a requirement that jurisdictions identify and develop a program in their housing elements for the preservation of assisted, affordable multi-family units. Subsequent amendments have clarified the scope of the analysis to include units developed pursuant to inclusionary housing and density bonus programs. In the preservation analysis, localities are required to provide an inventory of assisted, affordable units that are eligible to convert within ten years of the beginning of the housing element planning period. In the City of Yreka there are currently 46 units in the Shadows Garden Apartments at risk of conversion to market rates during the 2014–2019 planning period.

Transfer of Ownership

Transferring ownership of an at-risk project to a nonprofit housing provider is generally one of the least costly ways to ensure that at-risk units remain affordable for the long term. By transferring property ownership to a nonprofit organization, low-income restrictions can be secured indefinitely and the project would become potentially eligible for a greater range of governmental assistance. Although the Shadows Garden Apartments complex is already owned by a nonprofit corporation, it could potentially be acquired by another nonprofit agency to maintain the affordability of units.

The current market value of the project was estimated using information from multi-family sales listings in Yreka. The average cost to purchase a multi-family development was \$78 per square foot. The average size of a unit was 730 square feet, and the average cost to buy a unit was \$56,690. There are 46 units at risk of converting to market rate within ten years in the city. If these were purchased, the estimated cost of acquiring these would be \$2,607,740.

Rental Assistance

Rental subsidies using non-federal (state, local, or other) funding sources can be used to maintain affordability of the 46 at-risk affordable units. These rent subsidies can be structured to mirror the federal Section 8 program. Under Section 8, HUD pays the difference between what tenants can pay (defined as 30 percent of household income) and what HUD estimates as the fair market rent (FMR) on the unit. In Siskiyou County, the 2013 fair market rent is determined to be \$629 for a one-bedroom unit, \$803 for a two-bedroom unit, and \$1,171 for a three-bedroom unit (the three types of units in the Shadows Garden Apartments project).

The feasibility of this alternative is highly dependent on the availability of other funding sources necessary to make rent subsidies available and the willingness of property owners to accept rental vouchers if they can be provided. As indicated in **Table A-46**, the total cost of subsidizing the rents for all 46 at-risk units is estimated at \$17,098 per month or \$205,176 annually.

Table A-46
Estimated Rental Subsidies Required

Unit Size	Total Units	Fair Market Rent ¹	Household Size	Very Low Income (50% AMI) ²	Affordable Cost - Utilities ³	Monthly per Unit Subsidy	Total Monthly Subsidy
1 br	4	\$629	1	\$20,300	\$408	\$221	\$884
2 br	40	\$803	2	\$23,200	\$430	\$373	\$14,920
3 br	2	\$1,171	4	\$28,950	\$524	\$647	\$1,294
Total	46						\$17,098

Source: PMC 2013

1. Fair Market Rent is determined by HUD for different jurisdictions/areas across the United States on an annual basis.
2. 2013 Area Median Household Income (AMI) limits based on 2013 Income Limits from HCD. In Siskiyou County, the median family income in 2013 was calculated to be \$57,900 for a family of four. The income limit for a very low-income household was \$20,300 for a one-person household, \$23,200 for a two-person household, and \$28,930 for a three-person household.
3. Affordable cost = 30% of household monthly income minus estimated utility allowance of \$100 for a one-bedroom unit, \$150 for a two-bedroom unit, and \$200 for a three-bedroom unit.

Rural Communities Housing Development Corporation (RCHDC), 499 Leslie Street, Ukiah, CA 95482; (707) 463-1975

Rehabilitation Program

The City's rehabilitation loan program is currently funded by a revolving loan account (RLA). The City applied for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds in the past that were used to give rehabilitation loans. As repayments of these loans are received, the money is put back in to a loan account for new applicants. Loans are made to households in target income groups (TIGs) and can be used for structural rehabilitation, room additions to relieve overcrowding, and total reconstructions. Interest rates for owner-occupied units are usually set at 3 percent but can be as low as 0 percent for very low-income households, and the life of the loan can be up to 30 years. Seven households were assisted between 2008 and 2012. The revolving fund is still in existence. The City has interest in using the funds to provide accessible housing for those with disabilities.

Housing Authority

The State of California does not own or operate public housing; public housing is administered directly through local public housing authorities. However, for those jurisdictions that do not have a local public housing authority, HCD has a Housing Assistance Program that administers the Section 8 program in those counties.

The Shasta County Housing Authority administers the Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) program for Siskiyou County and its jurisdictions. The program provides a voucher to recipients to use to help pay their rent for any rental unit that accepts the voucher. The recipients pay part of the rent based on 30 percent of their income, and the Section 8 program pays the remaining amount. Shasta County administers a total of 195 vouchers throughout Siskiyou County and 61 in Yreka. An additional 126 applicants are on the City of Yreka Housing Choice Voucher waiting list.

The Karuk Tribe, which owns land in Yreka, operates its own housing authority. The Karuk Tribe Housing Authority (KTHA) owns and operates single-family and multi-family housing that is available to low- and moderate-income Native Americans. Further, the KTHA administers 15 housing vouchers, which KTHA makes available to the elderly and disabled.

FUTURE HOUSING NEEDS

Pursuant to the California Government Code Section 65584, HCD has developed a Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA) Plan for Siskiyou County. The RHNA Plan identifies a need for 530 new residential units in Siskiyou County over a five-year period (2014 to 2019). The need for 530 units is shared and distributed among each of the communities in the county, with each community's share determined by its proportion of the county's overall household population. Thus, the City of Yreka's share of regional housing needs is 103 units, or about 21 units per year over the five-year period. In an attempt to provide housing for all income groups in the city, these 103 units are further divided among the various income groups identified and defined in **Table A-47**.

87 percent buildout. Emerald Point Apartments developed with 81 units on 6.11 acres, for a maximum density of 13.3 units per acre and 100 percent buildout. There are very few large single-family residential subdivisions in Yreka with which to estimate buildout densities. The most recent single-family residential subdivision that was approved in Yreka is the Liberty Hills Subdivision. This subdivision, which is situated on slopes of 12–22 percent, was approved for 16 units on 5.07 acres (including roads), for a maximum density of 3.2 dwelling units per acre and a 53 percent buildout.

In those cases where steeper slopes and/or other constraints exist, the realistic capacity of the parcels has been reduced accordingly. For example, the vacant RA zoned lands located north and east of Interstate 5 and State Route 3 are severely limited by steep slopes and Yreka phlox, a rare and endangered plant. It is estimated that this area and a small portion of RA land on steep slopes in southwest Yreka account for roughly 450 acres of the 536 acres zoned RA. Density on this acreage has typically been estimated to not exceed .20 units per acre (1 unit/5 acres). Similarly, the largest block of R-1 zoned land on the east side of Interstate 5 and adjacent to the easterly city limits is estimated to contain 350 acres and is very steep (30 percent slopes and greater). Further, an estimated 300 acres scattered along the westerly city boundary also contain steep slopes, typically in excess of 20 percent. Density yield on this acreage is not expected to exceed .20 units per acre. All remaining lands zoned for single- or multi-family development are located on lands with slopes typically ranging from 0 to 15 percent. The density yields on these lands will not be significantly affected by topography.

Affordable housing is permitted in a variety of residential zone districts. However, most affordable projects will occur in the R-3 zone since it permits higher densities and fits projects that are supported by government assistance. As noted above, there are a total of 122 acres of R-3 (R-3-12 and R-3-16) zoned lands with the potential to result in 1,267 units.

Public sewer and water service is readily available within 100 feet of most of the vacant lands identified in **Table A-48**. Water supply and sewage treatment capacity is more than adequate to serve the projected growth for the next five years and well beyond. The City's 2010–2012 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) reports that even with an increase of 398 residential units by 2020 (a nearly 400 percent more aggressive estimate over the RHNA of 103 units), the City will maintain a water surplus of 5,349 acre-feet (AF) in a normal year and 4,478 AF in a single dry year. These assumptions do not include non-residential growth. In other words, even with considerably more aggressive growth assumptions than are present in the RHNA, Yreka is only expected to use 31 percent and 36 percent of available water during a normal year and single dry year, respectively. The UWMP also notes that the City's wastewater treatment facility has the capacity to treat 1.3 million gallons per day, or 1,487 AF per year. Utilizing the same aggressive growth rate used to project water use, the UWMP anticipates 786 AF per year of collected and treated wastewater in 2020, which is approximately 53 percent of total capacity.

Map ID	APN	Zone	General Plan	Acres	Maximum Density	Realistic Capacity	Water	Sewer	Site Constraints
35	062-181-010	R-A	RA	8.69	1 unit/acre	1	Yes	No	Slope
36	062-181-060	R-A	RA	3.37	1 unit/acre	2	Yes	No	—
37	062-181-210	R-A	RA	1.14	1 unit/acre	1	Yes	No	—
38	062-181-240	R-A	RA	0.45	1 unit/acre	—	Yes	No	Size
39	062-181-340	R-A	RA	5.59	1 unit/acre	4	Yes	No	—
40	062-181-350	R-A	RA	2.84	1 unit/acre	2	Yes	No	—
41	062-211-020	R-A	RA	64.55	1 unit/acre	51	No	No	—
42	062-211-080	R-A	RA	6.92	1 unit/acre	5	No	No	—
43	062-231-030	R-A	RA	6.78	1 unit/acre	1	No	No	Slope
44	062-231-090	R-A	RA	16.36	1 unit/acre	1	No	No	Slope
45	062-231-110	R-A	RA	14.41	1 unit/acre	4	Yes	No	Slope
46	062-231-150	R-A	RA	6.69	1 unit/acre	1	No	No	Slope
R-A Subtotals				535.07		184			
47	053-043-090	R-1	LDR	0.51	6 units/acre	2	Yes	Yes	—
48	053-054-010	R-1	LDR	1.21	6 units/acre	5	Yes	Yes	—
49	053-152-120	R-1	LDR	1.75	6 units/acre	7	Yes	Yes	—
50	053-191-300	R-1	LDR	0.11	6 units/acre	1	Yes	Yes	Floodplain
51	053-204-250	R-1	LDR	0.27	6 units/acre	1	Yes	Yes	—
52	053-481-570	R-1	LDR	0.24	6 units/acre	1	Yes	Yes	—
53	053-511-030	R-1	LDR	0.23	6 units/acre	1	No	No	—
54	053-561-120	R-1	LDR	18.31	6 units/acre	71	Yes	Yes	—
55	053-561-210	R-1	LDR	5.75	6 units/acre	23	Yes	Yes	—
56	053-561-230	R-1	LDR	1.45	6 units/acre	6	Yes	Yes	—
57	053-591-420	R-1	LDR	2.37	6 units/acre	9	Yes	No	—
58	053-591-440	R-1	LDR	9.35	6 units/acre	37	No	No	—
59	053-591-560	R-1	LDR	6.23	6 units/acre	25	No	No	—
60	053-621-020	R-1	LDR	98.64	6 units/acre	4	Yes	No	Slope
61	053-642-300	R-1	LDR	0.49	6 units/acre	2	No	No	—
62	053-642-590	R-1	LDR	2.1	6 units/acre	8	Yes	No	—
63	053-642-440	R-1	LDR	35	6 units/acre	12	Yes	Yes	Slope
64	053-651-810	R-1	LDR	114	6 units/acre	40	No	Yes	Slope
65	053-651-740	R-1	LDR	105.63	6 units/acre	22	No	Yes	Slope
66	053-662-020	R-1	LDR	0.79	6 units/acre	3	No	No	—
67	053-662-040	R-1	LDR	0.16	6 units/acre	1	No	No	—
68	053-662-760	R-1	LDR	0.14	6 units/acre	1	Yes	No	Size

Map ID	APN	Zone	General Plan	Acres	Maximum Density	Realistic Capacity	Water	Sewer	Site Constraints
105	061-091-200	R-1	LDR	0.88	6 units/acre	4	Yes	No	Floodplain
106	061-111-090	R-1	LDR	0.28	6 units/acre	2	Yes	Yes	Floodplain
107	061-111-100	R-1	LDR	0.67	6 units/acre	1	Yes	Yes	Floodplain
108	061-121-040	R-1	LDR	2.56	6 units/acre	12	No	No	—
109	061-121-060	R-1	LDR	14.75	6 units/acre	71	Yes	Yes	—
110	061-131-010	R-1	LDR	2.03	6 units/acre	59	No	No	—
111	061-131-080	R-1	LDR	0.15	6 units/acre	—	Yes	Yes	Size
112	061-131-240	R-1	LDR	1.53	6 units/acre	8	Yes	No	—
113	061-131-250	R-1	LDR	0.49	6 units/acre	1	No	No	—
114	061-141-150	R-1	LDR	0.5	6 units/acre	2	Yes	Yes	—
115	061-201-010	R-1	LDR	48.13	6 units/acre	—	No	No	Slope
116	061-201-050	R-1	LDR	18.97	6 units/acre	2	No	No	Slope
117	061-201-070	R-1	LDR	13.13	6 units/acre	3	No	No	Slope
118	061-201-100	R-1	LDR	1.53	6 units/acre	2	No	No	—
119	061-211-010	R-1	LDR	20.78	6 units/acre	4	No	No	—
120	061-221-050	R-1	LDR	5.18	6 units/acre	21	Yes	No	—
121	061-221-320	R-1	LDR	4.17	6 units/acre	17	Yes	Yes	—
122	061-251-010	R-1	LDR	2.11	6 units/acre	8	No	No	—
123	061-251-050	R-1	LDR	48.71	6 units/acre	3	Yes	No	Slope
124	061-271-030	R-1	LDR	0.63	6 units/acre	2	Yes	Yes	—
125	061-301-010	R-1	LDR	39.16	6 units/acre	—	No	No	Slope/Tower
126	061-301-060	R-1	LDR	1.23	6 units/acre	—	No	No	Slope/Access
127	061-301-130	R-1	LDR	69.2	6 units/acre	86	No	No	Slope
128	061-321-090	R-1	LDR	0.15	6 units/acre	—	Yes	Yes	Size
129	061-361-040	R-1	LDR	2.60	6 units/acre	27	No	Yes	—
130	061-361-090	R-1	LDR	6.63	6 units/acre	57	Yes	Yes	—
131	061-361-250	R-1	LDR	14.19	6 units/acre	8	Yes	No	—
132	061-361-130	R-1	LDR	1.95	6 units/acre	4	Yes	No	—
133	061-361-140	R-1	LDR	0.99	6 units/acre	5	Yes	No	—
134	061-361-180	R-1	LDR	1.13	6 units/acre	55	Yes	No	—
135	061-361-200	R-1	LDR	13.65	6 units/acre	2	No	Yes	—
136	061-370-100	R-1	LDR	0.57	6 units/acre	2	Yes	Yes	—
137	061-370-170	R-1	LDR	0.55	6 units/acre	18	Yes	Yes	Floodplain
138	062-051-380	R-1	LDR	4.5	6 units/acre	2	No	No	—
139	062-122-040	R-1	LDR	2.11	6 units/acre	15	No	No	—
140	062-122-080	R-1	LDR	3.69	6 units/acre	1	Yes	Yes	—

Map ID	APN	Zone	General Plan	Acres	Maximum Density	Realistic Capacity	Water	Sewer	Site Constraints
173	061-221-320	R-3-12	HDR	17.78	12 units/acre	181	Yes	Yes	—
174	061-221-220	R-3-12	HDR	1.3	12 units/acre	13	Yes	Yes	—
175	061-361-020	R-3-12	HDR	0.15	12 units/acre	—	Yes	Yes	Size
R-3-12 Subtotals				115.73		1174			
176	053-642-140	R-3-16	HDR	5.42	15 units/acre	77	No	Yes	—
177	053-642-230	R-3-16	HDR	1.31	15 units/acre	16	Yes	Yes	—
R-3-16 Subtotals				6.73		93			

Refer to **Appendix D** for the location of those sites identified in **Table A-48**. **Table A-49** shows how the land inventory in **Table A-48** can accommodate the City's RHNA.

Table A-49
Progress in Meeting Regional Housing Needs Allocation

	Extremely Low-Income Units	Very Low-Income Units	Low-Income Units	Moderate-Income Units	Above Moderate-Income Units	Total Units
2014–2019 RHNA	12	13	17	18	43	103
Land Inventory		1,267		539	2,171	3,977
Remaining RHNA after Land Inventory		0		0	0	0

Source: PMC 2013

Due to the availability of vacant, residentially zoned property, it is unnecessary for the City to consider the rezoning of vacant nonresidentially zoned land or the redevelopment of properties in order to generate adequate sites for new housing development. The sites identified in **Table A-48** can support the development of housing in excess of the City's share of the 2007–2014 regional housing needs as estimated by HCD. Therefore, it can be conclusively stated that the City has adequate appropriately zoned sites, with supporting public services and facilities, to accommodate its housing needs over the current planning period.

FUNDING SOURCES

Many types of funding are available to the City and local nonprofit organizations to ensure the availability of housing affordable to low- and moderate-income persons. **Appendix B** lists the grant and loan options the City or other agencies can apply for to fund services for residents of Yreka. There are programs to help fund the development of multi-family rental housing, supportive housing, homeless shelters and transitional housing, first-time homebuyer and rehabilitation programs, second mortgages, and self-help housing.

- North-south orientation of the long axis of a dwelling.
 - Minimizing the southern and western exposure of exterior surfaces.
 - Location of dwellings to take advantage of natural air circulation and evening breezes.
3. Use of landscaping features to moderate interior temperatures. Such techniques include:
- Use of deciduous shade trees and other plants to protect the home.
 - Use of natural or artificial flowing water.
 - Use of trees and hedges as windbreaks.

In addition to these naturally based techniques, modern methods include:

- Use of solar energy to heat water.
- Use of radiant barriers on roofs to keep attics cool.
- Use of solar panels and other devices to generate electricity.
- High efficiency coating on windows to repel summer heat and trap winter warmth.
- Weather stripping and other insulation to reduce heat gain and loss.
- Use of natural gas for dryers, stovetops, and ranges.
- Use of energy-efficient home appliances.
- Use of low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators to reduce hot water use.

Major opportunities for residential energy conservation in the city will include insulation and weatherproofing, landscaping and maximizing orientation, lowering appliance consumption, and maximizing solar energy.

The State of California offers numerous programs to assist residents with energy efficiency upgrades and renewable energy resources. Many of the programs include special financing and extended subsidies for affordable housing. Siskiyou County residents are eligible for several of these programs, including the California Solar Initiative, New Solar Homes Partnership, and Energy Upgrade California.

The following policies and programs relate to the City's opportunities for energy conservation:

- Policy HE.6.1. Promote the use of energy conservation measures in all housing, including very low-, low-, and moderate-income housing.
- Program HE.6.1.1: Promote the use of energy conservation measures in all housing through the use of public and private weatherization programs. Provide information on currently available weatherization and energy conservation programs to residents of the city. The City will have information available for the public at the front counter of City Hall and will distribute information through an annual mailing.
- Program HE.6.1.2: Continue to enforce state requirements, including Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, for energy conservation in new residential projects and encourage residential developers to employ additional energy conservation measures for the siting of buildings, landscaping, and solar access through development standards contained in the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code, and Specific Plans as appropriate.

APPENDIX B

**AFFORDABLE HOUSING FUNDING
RESOURCES**

APPENDIX B – FUNDING RESOURCES

The following funding programs may be able to assist the City in meeting its affordable housing goals:

**Table B-1
Funding Resources**

Program Name	Description	Eligible Activities
Federal Programs		
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Grants available to the City on a competitive basis for a variety of housing and community development activities. City competes for funds through the State's allocation process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquisition - Rehabilitation - Homebuyer Assistance - Economic Development - Homeless Assistance - Public Services
Housing Choice Voucher Program	Assistance program that provides direct funding for rental subsidies for very low-income families.	- Rental Assistance
Section 202	Grants to private nonprofit developers of supportive housing for very low-income seniors.	- New Construction
Housing Rehabilitation Program	Provides financial assistance to low-income homeowners for health and safety improvements.	- Rehabilitation
State Programs		
Affordable Housing Partnership Program (AHPP)	Provides lower interest rate CHFA loans to homebuyers who receive local secondary financing.	- Homebuyer Assistance
Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME)	Provides grants to local governments and nonprofit agencies, through the State of California, for many homeowner and renter needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homebuyer Assistance - Rehabilitation - New Construction - Rental Assistance
Building Equity and Growth in Neighborhoods (BEGIN)	A State-funded program administered by HCD that provides low- and moderate-income households up to \$30,000 for a down payment.	- Homebuyer Assistance
Cal Home	Grants awarded to jurisdictions for owner-occupied housing rehabilitation and first-time homebuyer assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homebuyer Assistance - Rehabilitation

APPENDIX C
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

APPENDIX C – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following definitions are for commonly used terms in a housing element:

Above Moderate-Income: Above moderate-income households are defined as households with incomes over 120 percent of the county median.

Accessible Units: Indicates certain units or all units in the property are wheelchair accessible or can be made wheelchair accessible. Accessible units also may include those that are accessible to people with sensory impairments or can be made accessible for people with sensory impairments.

Affordability: Annual cost of housing includes mortgage, principal, and interest payments as amortized over 25 years with a 25 percent down payment or gross rent that does not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income or 30 percent of gross annual income devoted to rental housing, including utilities are defined as "affordable."

Affordability Covenant: A property title agreement that places resale or rental restrictions on a housing unit; also known as a deed restriction.

Affordable Housing: The relationship between the price of housing in a region (either sale price or rent) and household income. Affordable housing is that which is affordable to households of very low, low, and moderate incomes. For housing to be affordable, shelter costs must not exceed 30 percent of the gross annual income of the household.

Assisted Housing: A unit that rents or sells for less than the prevailing market rate due to governmental monetary intervention or contribution. The terms "assisted" and "subsidized" are often used interchangeably.

At-Risk Housing: Applies to existing subsidized affordable rental housing units, especially federally subsidized developments, that are threatened with conversion to market rents because of termination of use restrictions, due to expiration or non-renewal of subsidy arrangements.

Below Market Rate (BMR) Unit: A housing unit that sells or rents for less than the going market rate. It is typically used in reference to housing units that are directly or indirectly subsidized or have other restrictions in order to make them affordable to very low-, low-, or moderate-income households.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): The State CDBG program was established by the federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (42 USC S301, et seq.). The primary federal objective of the CDBG program is the development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. "Persons of low and moderate income," or the "targeted income group" (TIG), are defined as families, households, and individuals whose incomes do not exceed 80 percent of the county median income, with adjustments for family or household size.

Condominium: A building or group of buildings in which units are owned individually, but the structure, common areas, and facilities are owned by all owners on a proportional, undivided basis.

Disability: A long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business.

Down Payment Assistance: The most popular loans for these programs are with the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). The FHA allows 100 percent gift funds for a down payment and some allowable closing costs. The gift can be from any relative or can be collected through charitable organizations like Neighborhood Gold/The Buyer Fund. Another popular tactic, which can be used in a broader range of loan programs, is to borrow from a 401K. A withdrawal can be made without a penalty and paid back over a specified period.

Dwelling Unit: Any residential structure, whether or not attached to real property, including condominium and cooperative units and mobile or manufactured homes. Includes both one-to-four-family and multi-family structures. Vacation or second homes and rental properties are also included.

Elderly Units: Specific units in a development restricted to residents over a certain age (as young as 55 years and over). Persons with disabilities may share certain developments with the elderly.

Element: A division or chapter of the general plan, master plan, or comprehensive plan.

Emergency Shelter: A facility designed to provide free temporary housing on a night-by-night basis to homeless families and individuals.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG): A grant program administered by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provided on a formula basis to large entitlement jurisdictions.

Extremely Low-Income Limit: The upper limit for the extremely low-income category, set at 30 percent of the HUD area median family income. This is not an official program eligibility income limit, except when associated with a specific family size (e.g., "single person," "family of two," "family of three," etc.).

Fair Market Rent (FMR): Freely set rental rates defined by HUD as the median gross rents charged for available standard units in a county or Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). Fair Market Rents are used for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program and other HUD programs and are published annually by HUD.

Family Income: In decennial census data, family income includes the incomes of all household members 15 years old and over related to the householder. Although the family income statistics from each census cover the preceding calendar year, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1 of the respective census years). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year prior to the census if these individuals no longer resided with the family at the time of census enumeration. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside with the family during the calendar year prior to the census but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during the preceding calendar year as at the time of enumeration.

Homeless Person: An individual living outside or in a building not meant for human habitation, or which they have no legal right to occupy, in an emergency shelter, or in a temporary housing program which may include a transitional and supportive housing program if habitation time limits exist. This definition includes substance abusers, mentally ill people, and sex offenders who are homeless (US House Bill 2163).

Household: A household is made up of all persons living in a dwelling unit whether or not they are related by blood, birth, or marriage

Housing Authority: An organization established under state law to provide housing for low- and moderate-income persons. Commissioners are appointed by the local governing body of the jurisdiction in which they operate. Many housing authorities own their own housing or operate public housing funded by HUD.

Housing Choice Voucher Program: Formerly known as Section 8, a subsidy program funded by the federal government and overseen by the California Department of Housing and Community Development to provide low rents and/or housing payment contributions for very low- and low-income households.

HUD: The US Department of Housing and Urban Development is cabinet-level department of the federal government that oversees program and funding for affordable housing laws, development, and federally funded financial assistance.

HUD Area Median Family Income: HUD is required by law to set income limits that determine the eligibility of applicants for HUD's assisted housing programs. Income limits are calculated annually for metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan counties in the United States. They are based on HUD estimates of median family income, with adjustments for family size. Adjustments are also made for areas that have unusually high or low income to housing cost relationships.

Income Categories: The federal and state governments require that local jurisdictions consider the housing needs of households in various "income categories." Income categories are determined by the median household income at the local level.

Large Family or Household: A household or family with five or more members.

Low-Income Housing: Housing that is made available at prices lower than market rates. These lower prices are achieved through various financial mechanisms employed by state and local government authorities.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC): An indirect federal subsidy used to finance the development of affordable rental housing for low-income households. The LIHTC program may seem complicated, but many local housing and community development agencies are effectively using these tax credits to increase the supply of affordable housing in their communities.

Low-Income Limit: Low-income households are defined as households with incomes between 50 percent and 80 percent of the area median household income.

Manufactured Home: Housing that is constructed of manufactured components, assembled partly at the site rather than totally at the site. Also referred to as modular housing.

Multi-Family Dwelling: A structure containing two or more dwelling units for the use of individual households; an apartment or condominium building is an example of this dwelling unit type.

Non-Hispanic: In decennial census data and in Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data after 2003, non-Hispanics are those who indicate that they are not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

Permanent Housing: Housing which is intended to be the tenant's home for as long as they choose. In the supportive housing model, services are available to the tenant, but accepting services cannot be required of tenants or in any way impact their tenancy. Tenants of permanent housing sign legal lease documents (US House Bill 2163).

Permanent Supportive Housing: Long-term community-based housing and supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities. The intent of this type of supportive housing is to enable this special needs population to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. The supportive services may be provided by the organization managing the housing or provided by other public or private service agencies. There is no definite length of stay (US House Bill 2163).

Persons with a Disability: HUD's Housing Choice Voucher (formerly Section 8) program defines a "person with a disability" as a person who is determined to (1) have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that is expected to be of continued and indefinite duration, substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and is of such a nature that the ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; or (2) have a developmental disability, as defined in the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (US House Bill 2163).

Project-Based Rental Assistance: Rental assistance provided for a project, not for a specific tenant. A tenant receiving project-based rental assistance gives up the right to that assistance upon moving from the project.

Public Housing: The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers federal aid to local housing agencies that manage the housing for low-income residents at rents they can afford. HUD furnishes technical and professional assistance in planning, developing, and managing these developments. It provides decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing can be in the form of high-rise apartments or scattered-site single-family homes.

Rehabilitation: The upgrading of a building previously in a dilapidated or substandard condition for human habitation.

Rental Assistance: A rental subsidy for eligible low- and very low-income tenants. This assistance provides the share of the monthly rent that exceeds 30 percent of the tenants' adjusted monthly income.

Rent-to-Own: A development financed so that at a certain point in time, the rental units are available for purchase based on certain restrictions and qualifications.

Rural Housing Service (RHA): A part of the US Department of Agriculture's Rural Development. The RHA offers financial aid to low-income residents of rural areas.

Transitional Housing: 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 is no less than six months from the beginning of the assistance.

VA-Guaranteed: Loans made by private lenders to eligible veterans for the purchase of a home which must be for their own personal occupancy. To get a loan, a veteran must apply to a lender. If the loan is approved, the VA will guarantee a portion of it to the lender. This guaranty protects the lender against loss up to the amount guaranteed and allows a veteran to obtain favorable financing terms.

Very Low-Income Limit: Very low-income households are defined as households with incomes less than 50 percent of the area median household income.

Veteran: Anyone who has been discharged from the military generally after at least two years of service whether they served on active duty in a conflict or not (US House Bill 2163).

Workforce Housing: Housing that is meant for residents making low, moderate, or above moderate area median income. Some programs focus on employers providing assistance to their employees; some are instituting inclusionary programs, while others give preference to this group in their homeownership programs. Some jurisdictions have programs for specific segments of the workforce that are vital for the everyday function of the community such as teachers, policemen, and other public employees.

Zoning: An activity under taken by local jurisdictions to direct and shape land development activities. The intent of zoning is to protect the public health, safety, and welfare by ensuring that incompatible land uses (e.g., residential vs. heavy industrial) are not located next to each other. Zoning also impacts land values, creating and taking away "capital" for and from property owners. For example, a lot that is zoned for commercial development is more valuable (in financial terms) than a lot that is zoned for open space. Typically, lots that are zoned for higher densities have greater value on the market than lots that are zoned for lower densities. Zoning is one of the most important regulatory functions performed by local jurisdictions.

US CENSUS TERMS

Children: The term "children," as used in tables on living arrangements of children under 18, includes all persons under 18 years, excluding people who maintain households, families, or subfamilies as a reference person or spouse.

Own Children: Sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder. Similarly, "own" children in a subfamily are sons and daughters of the married couple or parent in the subfamily. (All children shown as members of related subfamilies are own children of the person(s) maintaining the subfamily.) For each type of family unit identified in the CPS, the count of "own children under 18 year old" is limited to never-married children; however, "own children under 25" and "own children of any age," as the terms are used, include all children regardless of marital status. The counts include never-married children living away from home in college dormitories.

the household related to him are family members. A non-family householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

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

Median: This measure represents the middle value (if n is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if n is even) in an ordered list of data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median.

Median Age: This measure divides the age distribution in a stated area into two equal parts: one-half of the population falling below the median value and one-half above the median value.

Median Income: The median income divides the income distribution into two equal groups; one has incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

Occupied Housing Unit: A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or a business trip. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters.

Overcrowded Units: Occupied housing units that have more than 1 person per room.

Per Capita Income: Average obtained by dividing aggregate income by total population of an area.

Population Estimate (Population Estimates Program): The Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program (PEP) produces July 1 estimates for years after the last published decennial census, as well as for past decades. Existing data series such as births, deaths, federal tax returns, Medicare enrollment, and immigration are used to update the decennial census base counts. POP estimates are used in federal funding allocations, in setting the levels of national surveys, and in monitoring recent demographic changes.

Population Projections: Estimates of the population for future dates. They illustrate plausible courses of future population change based on assumptions about future births, deaths, international migration, and domestic migration. Projections are based on an estimated population consistent with the most recent decennial census as enumerated. While projections and estimates may appear similar, there are some distinct differences between the two measures. Estimates usually are for the past, while projections typically are for future dates. Estimates generally use existing data, while projections must assume what demographic trends will be in the future.

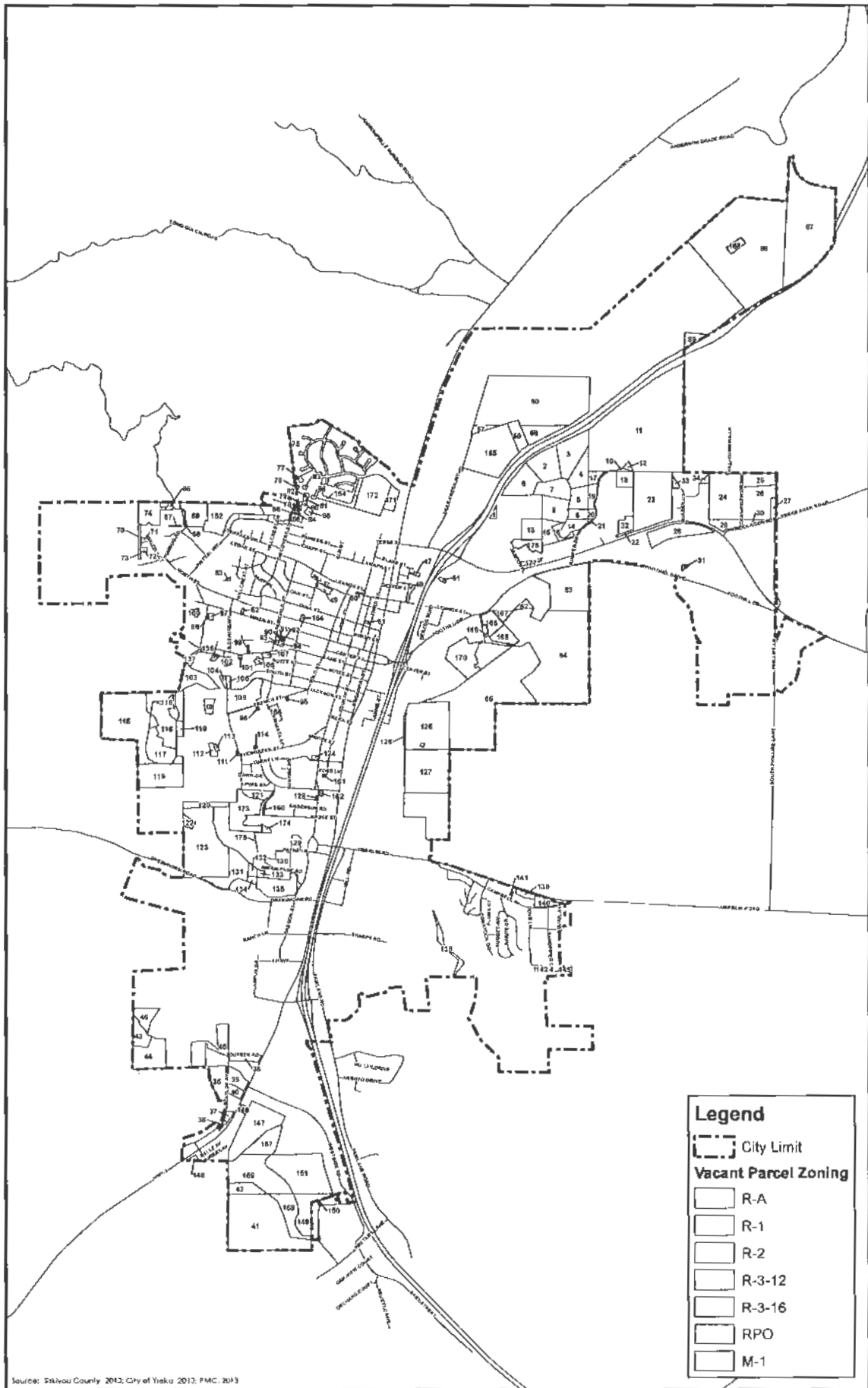
Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

longer protect the interior from the elements. Also excluded are vacant units with a sign that they are condemned or they are to be demolished.

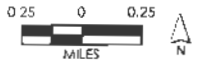
White: In decennial census data, the White category includes persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "White" or report entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish. The "alone" designation, as used with decennial census data, indicates that the person reported only one race.

Year Structure (housing unit) Built: Refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. The data relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

APPENDIX D
VACANT LAND INVENTORY MAP



Source: Siskiyou County 2012; City of Yreka 2012; PMC, 2013



Legend

- City Limit
- Vacant Parcel Zoning**
- R-A
- R-1
- R-2
- R-3-12
- R-3-16
- RPO
- M-1

ATTACHMENT I
OUTREACH LIST

SISKIYOU COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
P.O. BOX 750
YREKA, CA 96097

NORTHERN VALLEY CATHOLIC SOCIAL
SERVICES
326 W. MINER ST
YREKA, CA 96097

NORTHERN VALLEY CATHOLIC SOCIAL
SERVICES
2400 WASHINGTON AVE
REDDING, CA 96001-2802

SISKIYOU COUNTY DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC WORKS
P.O. BOX 1127
YREKA, CA 96097

GREAT NORTHERN CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 20
WEED, CA 96094

YREKA POLICE DEPARTMENT
412 W. MINER STREET
YREKA, CA 96097

SISKIYOU COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
806 S. MAIN STREET
YREKA, CA 96097

COLLEEN SETZER, COUNTY CLERK
SISKIYOU COUNTY
510 N. MAIN STREET
YREKA, CA 96097-0338

YREKA FIRE DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 1726
YREKA, CA 96097

SISKIYOU COUNTY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
1512 S. OREGON ST.
YREKA, CA 96097

MADRONE HOSPICE, INC.
255 COLLIER CR
YREKA, CA 96097

KARUK TRIBE COMMISSION
P.O. BOX 1016
HAPPY CAMP, CA 96039

SISKIYOU COUNTY
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
806 S. MAIN STREET
YREKA, CA 96097

PSA 2 AREA AGENCY ON AGING
P.O. BOX 1400
YREKA, CA 96097

KARUK TRIBAL HOUSING AUTHORITY
P.O. BOX 1159
HAPPY CAMP, CA 96039

SISKIYOU COUNTY
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
609 S. GOLD
YREKA, CA 96097

YREKA UNION ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL DISTRICT
309 JACKSON STREET
YREKA, CA 96097

YREKA UNION HIGH SCHOOL
400 PREECE STREET
YREKA, CA 96097

SISKIYOU COUNTY
BOARD OF REALTORS
107 SHELDON AVENUE
MT. SHASTA, CA 96067

SENIOR CITIZENS OUTREACH
306 N CALIFORNIA STREET
DORRIS, CA 96023

CITY OF YREKA
PUBLIC WORKS
701 FOURTH STREET
YREKA, CA 96097

DEER CREEK APARTMENTS
1060 DEER CREEK WAY
YREKA, CA 96097

DEER CREEK APARTMENTS
C/O RICHFIELD DEVELOPMENT
10411 OLD PLACERVILLE RD. SUITE 220
SACRAMENTO, CA 95827-2537

EMERITUS AT MEADOWLARK
351 BRUCE STREET
YREKA, CA 96097

SHADOW GARDENS APARTMENTS
402 TURRE STREET
YREKA, CA 96097

SHADOW GARDENS APARTMENTS
P.O. BOX 1570
ATTN: PAM COMPANY
LODI, CA 95241-1570

YREKA GUEST HOME
520 N. MAIN STREET
YREKA, CA 96097

CEDAR CREEK APARTMENTS
311 BRUCE STREET
YREKA, CA 96097

SISKIYOU VALLEY APARTMENTS
409 BRUCE STREET
YREKA, CA 96097

HARRISON APARTMENTS
306 S. BROADWAY STREET
YREKA, CA 96097