

6. Public Services and Facilities Element DRAFT

Public facilities and services is the framework that supports and sustains the community. They are essential to maintaining the current quality of life and accommodating economic growth and development in the community. The availability and capacity of public infrastructure determines the ability to use land.

The Public Services and Facilities Element is focused on ensuring that the community infrastructure is in place to accommodate the growth and development identified in other elements of this General Plan. This element addresses both hard infrastructure (such as sewer and water) and the public services (such as police and fire). The City of Portola provides the basic infrastructure and some of the public services required by the community. A variety of public agencies and private franchises provide other services. All facilities and services are included to ensure that the resources required to support the community is available when needed.

The infrastructure facilities and services addressed in this element are:

- ❖ Water
- ❖ Sewer
- ❖ Major Drainage
- ❖ Communications
- ❖ Electricity
- ❖ Solid Waste
- ❖ Schools
- ❖ Libraries
- ❖ Recreation and Parks
- ❖ Police
- ❖ Fire Protection
- ❖ Community Services and General Government

REMANINING ITEMS:

Need to update with current information – solid waste, fire

Authority

The Public Facilities and Service Element is an optional element of the General Plan under Section 65303 of the Government Code.

The general plan may include any other elements or address any other subjects which, in the judgment of the legislative body, relate to the physical development of the county or city.

Relationship to Other General Plan Elements

The location and capacity of basic infrastructure is closely related to the Land Use Element, Housing Element, Circulation Element, and Economic Development Element. The goals and policies of these other elements cannot be fully achieved where the basic public infrastructure is lacking.

Relationship to the Region

Most of the facilities and services described in this element are primarily for the benefit of the citizens of Portola. However, certain services clearly are of regional significance and benefit. The City shares these services outside the city boundary. Fire protection, for example, is extended beyond the city through mutual aid agreements.

Public Services and Facilities Goals

The Public Facilities and Services Element addresses a broad range of activities by the City and the other service agencies in the community. Each of these services and activities may have specific goals that relate only to the character of that service. Underlying all of these specific goals are guiding principles that relate to all of the services. These principles establish the fundamental direction for expanding and refining the public services in the community.

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| Goal PF-1. | The City will be innovative in new techniques and technologies to provide the best available "state-of-the-art" level of public services in a cost-effective manner. |
| Goal PF-2. | Public infrastructure and services will be affordable to the residents and business interests in the City. |
| Goal PF-3. | Facilities improvements and services required to serve development will not place an economic burden on existing residents of the City. Development will pay a fair share of all costs of required public infrastructure and services. |
| Goal PF-4. | Public improvements and facilities will be designed to enhance, rather |

	than degrade, the natural environment in the City and surrounding area.
Goal PF-5.	The City's public services and facilities will support economic development and residential growth in the city.
Goal PF-6.	Public facilities and services agencies will cooperate on a regional basis.
Goal PF-7.	Conduits to provide connection between public facilities on both sides of the river shall be included on any new bridge structure.

Projected Growth Relative to Public Services and Facilities

Population growth and economic development affects all public services and facilities. The land use projections and the associated population growth described in the Land Use Element is summarized here to define the range of effects of development.

Infill Areas

Older areas of the city (outlined in Figure 6-1) were never fully developed and lack basic sewer, water, drainage, and streets. Full development of the city will require extending the basic infrastructure to these "infill" areas. The infill areas provide efficient growth areas within the city boundary. New development would require relatively short extensions of the existing infrastructure system and would provide improved circulation, for pedestrians and vehicles, within the existing core area.

Policies: Core Area Infill Development

- PF-P-1.** Facilitate development of the infill areas by extending infrastructure.
- PF-P-2.** Encourage comprehensive development rather than incremental, single project development.
- PF-P-3.** Encourage compact, mixed use design in the infill areas that respond to the topographic and other natural constraints.
- PF-P-4.** Make use of the public right-of-way as a tool for facilitating good quality design and development.

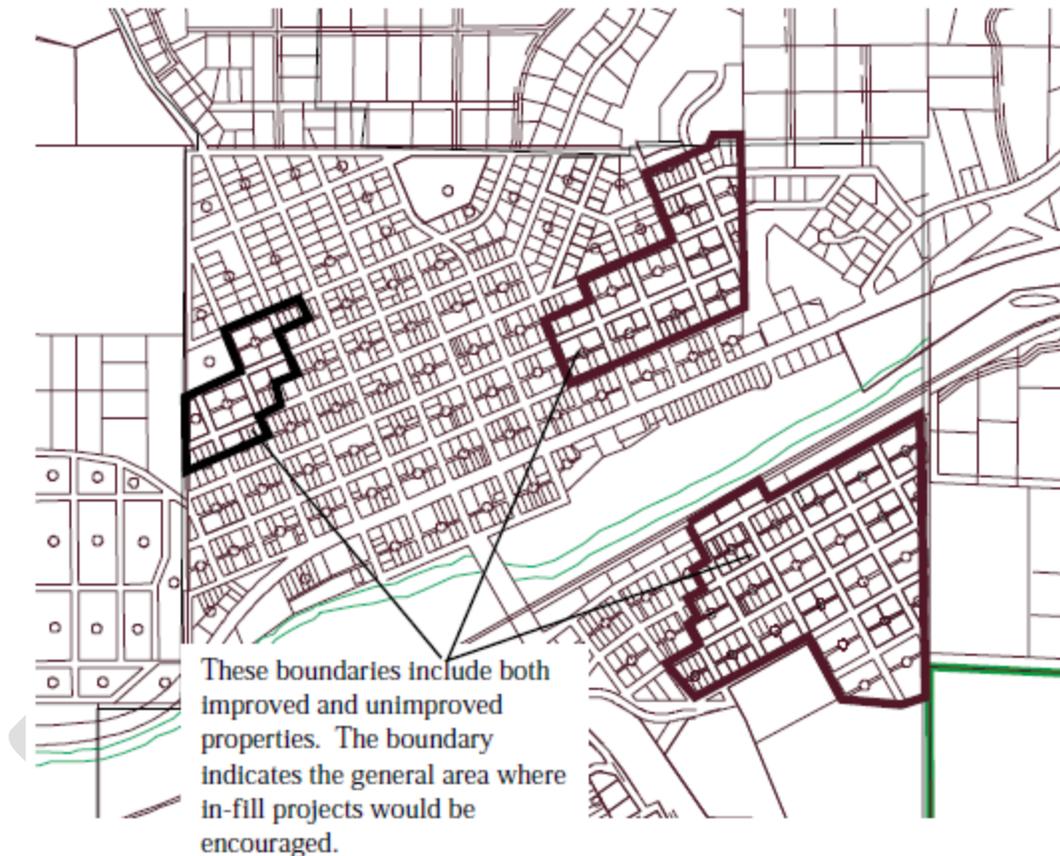
Implementation: Core Area Infill Development

- PF-I-1.** The City will encourage landowners in the infill areas and facilitate organization to master plan the extension of public infrastructure.

PF-I-2. The City will work with the landowners to prepare comprehensive development plans equitable to all landowners and the City.

PF-I-3. The City will investigate means of serving these areas with minimal capital expenditure and will identify and implement the most feasible funding mechanism.

Figure 6-1
Infrastructure Development Infill Areas



Domestic Water

Supply

Portola provides water for domestic consumption and fire flow. The current sources of city water supply include Willow Creek Springs, municipal wells, and the Lake Davis Water Treatment Plant. Additional water capacity can be developed from new wells in the city and the unused springs located on Beckwourth Peak.

The City has a current requirement for a source of supply of approximately 937 gallons per minute (gpm) averaged over the maximum use day with is approximately 1,350,000 gallons per day (gpd). The City currently has a sustained yield source capacity of

approximately 950 gpm or about 1,370,000 gpd. The estimated 2027 source requirement assumes a 5% average growth (Water Master Plan) and is 2480 gpm or about 3,580,000 gpd.

The current sources include:

Lake Davis Water Treatment Plant ... est.	1,500,000 gpd
Willow Creek Springs.....	200-300 gpm (depending on season)
Maintenance Yard Well	300 gpm
Commercial Street Well	600 gpm

The City owns a subterranean water collection system on 160 acres at Willow Creek Springs, located approximately 4 miles northwest of the City. Willow Creek was originally developed by the City in 1957. The source was further improved with the construction of underground galleries in 1974. With these improvements the Willow Creek facility consistently produces approximately 312 gallons per minute (503 acre feet per year). Potential for connecting additional spring “pods” to the system is believed to be limited to less than 100 gallons per minute (gpm) (Pyramid Engineers, page 11). The water is delivered to the City’s terminal facility through an 8 inch pipe. A 1958 report by the state Department of Public Health reported the pipe capacity at 667 gpm, more than double the output of the springs. Though this has decreased markedly with age, the delivery system probably has some unused available capacity.

The City operates two wells located on the south side of town. The Maintenance Yard Well, located in the Portola Corporation Yard at First and Main Streets was drilled in 1993 and fully improved as a municipal water supply in 1995. The well has consistently yielded 300 to 320 gpm.

The Commercial Street Park Well, located at the intersection of Commercial Street and Gulling Street, was put in service in 1998. This well has an estimated sustained yield of 600 gpm.

The City has rights to four separate spring sources on Beckwourth Peak, south of the City-Turner, Malloy, Golden and Darby. Total estimated capacity of these springs is 170 gpm (270 acre-feet per year). The City stopped using the springs as a water source in 1971, after the Lake Davis water became available. At that time the Lake Davis water was considered more reliable and subject to fewer potential health hazards. Approximately 30,000 feet of antiquated and substandard water lines connect the spring sources with the City’s distribution system.

Development of these springs for future use would require improvements to collect the water below ground (below root level) and a new delivery pipeline system. The cost of such improvements is unknown, but likely to be substantial relative to the amount of water that can be delivered.

Lake Davis Water Treatment Plant

The Lake Davis Water Treatment Plant, was constructed as part of the State Water Project, and commenced deliveries to the City in 1970. In 1997 the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) poisoned the lake in an attempt to remove the invasive Northern Pike fish. Domestic use of the lake water was terminated as a result of that action. In May 1999, DFG reported that the species Northern Pike had been rediscovered in Lake Davis. This announcement led to concerns about the future use of Lake Davis as a potable water supply and a 2007 chemical treatment. No pike have been found in Lake Davis since 2007.

In the following years, after numerous public hearings and the settlement of a lawsuit that resulted in an agreement to bring Lake Davis Water Treatment Plan up to new Safe Drinking Water Act standards, the City and County entered into an agreement to work together to bring the Plant back online. The LDWTP is currently in service.

Future Water Supply and Demand

The existing water supply is adequate for the population and land use development anticipated in this General Plan. An expansion and upgrading of the water storage and distribution system may be necessary. The City completed a Water System Master Plan in 2006 that addresses the water supply and distribution needs for the growth of the community.

Water demand for future development is estimated on the basis of 375 gallons per day per single family dwelling. This estimate considers that all new and renovated residential development will be required to use water conserving fixtures, and that the used of water for outdoor irrigation in the mountain environment is relatively less than required in large lot residential use in other climates. The growing season is relatively short and the style of landscaping typically relies on native materials that require little irrigation. Turf landscaping is not restricted in private yards, but the use of lawn areas is typically small compared to conventional suburban areas. Therefore, there is no difference in estimated water demand between large estate lot and small urban lots.

The future demand for water is based on the average water demand for a single family home. The average water requirement for a single family home is referred to as a "dwelling unit equivalent" (or DUE), and all water demand for all uses are measured in "dwelling unit equivalents". This measure includes non-residential units.

Commercial and light industrial water use will vary with the type of activity. Large water use industrial activities cannot be accommodated in the community unless a supplemental water supply is developed. For estimating the average commercial use, the water demand is based on an assumed .5 DUE per acre.

Distribution

The water distribution service area includes the city as well as small, unincorporated areas to the north of Joy Road and portions of the Portola Heights neighborhood. All of the City's supply and storage facilities are in good operating order and comply with current water supply standards. Water storage for the City is in three covered, above-ground steel tanks. The Northside tank is a 1.0 million-gallon facility installed in 1976. A 250,000 gallon tank and a 500,000 gallon tank located south of the high school serves the City south of the river.

Policies: Water Supply and Distribution

- PF-P-5.** Secure sufficient sources of water to meet the needs of the existing community and planned growth.
- PF-P-6.** Domestic water will be allocated first to serve residential and commercial uses that exist prior to adoption of this General Plan.
- PF-P-7.** The City will allocate water for future development to maintain a balance of jobs and housing. Exceptionally high water users that do not generate a reasonable number of jobs will not be permitted in the absence of other significant benefits to the community.
- PF-P-8.** City water service will not be extended to unincorporated areas unless an adequate supply is available for all areas within the city.
- PF-P-9.** The City will develop a program for the use of recycled water for exterior landscaping within the parameters of State and County Health Codes and standards.
- PF-P-10.** Develop and implement water conservation measures as necessary elements of the water system.
- PF-P-11.** Ensure that all development provides for and funds a fair share of the costs for adequate water distribution, including line extensions, easements, and plant expansions.
- PF-P-12.** Monitor water quality regularly and take necessary measures to prevent contamination.
- PF-P-13.** Provide an emergency backup system which that meets 150% of average demand.

Implementation: Water Supply and Distribution

- PF-I-4.** The City will prepare and adopt a Water System Master Plan that identifies the sources of water and the treatment, storage and distribution system required to serve the future growth of Portola. The Master Plan will establish a baseline water capacity sufficient to serve the community as of 2045. All subsequent water uses will be required to demonstrate the availability of water supply, storage, and distribution before approval of any land use entitlements. The City will maintain a City-wide map of all water distribution and storage system components and monitor the condition of the system on a regular basis.
- PF-I-5.** The City will continue to identify and secure water supplies from ground water sources,
- PF-I-6.** The City shall require, as a condition of project approval, dedication of land and easements, or payment of appropriate fees and exactions, to help offset municipal costs of expansion of water treatment facilities and delivery systems.
- PF-I-7.** The City will encourage the use of recycled water for landscape irrigation where feasible within the parameters of State and County Health Codes and standards.
- PF-I-8.** The City will continue to monitor water quality.

Sewer

Sewer collection and treatment systems in Portola have been constructed piecemeal over a period of decades. Serious infiltration problems and inadequate treatment resulted in upgrading the collection system and improvements to the treatment plant during the 1990's. The current system is adequate for the existing community, but expansion of the collection system will be needed to accommodate the development anticipated in the Land Use Element. In addition, improvements are required to make full use of the treatment plant.

Collection System

The existing collection system is comprised of 15 miles of six, eight, or ten-inch lines of varying materials. The sewage collection system includes a Northside Pumping Station and a Southside Pumping Station. Both of these were constructed in the late 1940's.

Prior to improvements completed in 1997 and in 1999, leaky sewer mains and laterals contributed an estimated average of .68 million gallons per day (mgd) of inflow and

infiltration during the wet weather season to the treatment plant in 1997. The estimated total peak wet weather flow to the treatment plant was 1.56 mgd.

Improvements to the pumping stations and the treatment plant were completed in Summer, 1997 as part of the State Revolving Loan Fund Project No. C-06-4364, Phase I of improvements to the entire city sewer system. Phase I addressed fundamental causes of past sewage surcharges by substantial reconstruction of the Northside and Southside pumping stations including: complete replacement of motors, pumps and piping, installation of new, optimized controls, correction of or addition to wet wells, addition of auxiliary power and building modifications.

Sewage Treatment

Sewage treatment consists of aeration and settling ponds. The ponds provide primary treatment in a total of 17.3 acres. The last step of sewage treatment is the chlorination/dechlorination of pond discharge prior to flow into the 5.8 acre storage pond.

Treated and disinfected effluent is discharged from the storage pond to 1.8 acres of constructed wetland adjacent to the River. Subject to Waste Discharge Order 92-147, the treated and disinfected effluent may be discharged to the River only during the period from November 1st to August 15th. Expanded pond area and effluent chlorination facilities were constructed in 1992.

Phase I also included improved sewage treatment by providing inter-pond piping between the stabilization ponds as well as the aeration pond and emergency aeration pond. This piping provides complete flexibility and routing through and/or around any of the seven noted ponds. The 1992 improvements to the pond and treatment system have served to assure discharge of effluent in conformance with prevailing water quality standards and regulations. Discharge from the City treatment facility continues to be to the Feather River during the Winter and to constructed wetlands in the Summer, in accord with the Waste Discharge Requirements.

Subsequent to the improvements completed in 1997 the treatment plant has capacity to process an average dry weather flow of 0.50 million gallons per day (mgd). The peak wet weather flow capacity is 0.74 mgd and the design capacity is 0.75 mgd.

Average Household Demand for Sewer Service

The average daily flow generated by a single family home dwelling unit equivalent is 218 gallons. However, inflow and infiltration increase the average wet weather flow to 317 gallons per day per dwelling unit. Reductions in average dry weather flow due to improved pipeline construction found in new development will further reduce the average daily flow to 275 gallons per dwelling unit equivalent (DUE) per day in new construction areas.

At the average rate of 275 gallons per day per dwelling unit equivalent, the wastewater treatment plant has the capacity to serve a total of 1,818 dwelling unit equivalents, approximately double the current demand for wastewater treatment in the City.

Policies: Wastewater Collection and Treatment

- PF-P-14.** Ensure wastewater collection and treatment for all development in the City and the safe disposal of wastes.
- PF-P-15.** The City will require that collection systems be designed on a gravity-flow basis except where a site-specific engineering analysis clearly demonstrates the long-term cost effectiveness of pump facilities.
- PF-P-16.** The City will maintain capacity to process combined residential, commercial, and industrial flow.
- PF-P-17.** The City will maintain the ability to handle peak discharge flow while meeting State Regional Water Quality Control Board Standards as established in the current NPDES Permit.

Implementation: Wastewater Collection and Treatment

- PF-I-9.** The City will require all sewage generators within its service area to connect to the city's system, except those areas where on-site treatment and disposal facilities are deemed appropriate.
- PF-I-10.** The City will encourage and permit an industrial pretreatment program for the Portola Business Park and other industrial uses in accordance with state and federal requirements.
- PF-I-11.** The City will consider the use of sub-area or project specific wastewater treatment facilities that use innovative technologies that produce tertiary effluent with minimal energy costs. The intent is to encourage water recycling and reduce future demands on the existing city plant.
- PF-I-12.** The City will investigate methods of improving the quality of the effluent from the City plant and will investigate options for reuse of treated wastewater. The recycled wastewater will be used for irrigation of public recreation lands, restoration of wetland areas, and irrigation of landscaped areas.
- PF-I-13.** The city will promote reduced wastewater system demand through efficient water use by:

- a. requiring water conserving design and equipment in new construction;
- b. encouraging retrofitting with water conserving devices;
- c. designing wastewater systems to minimize inflow and infiltration to the extent economically feasible; and
- d. maintaining a city-wide map of all sewer collection system components and monitor the condition of the system on a regular basis.

PF-I-14. The City will monitor the increase in wastewater flow on an annual basis and will periodically expand the capacity of the wastewater treatment plant to ensure that there is capacity to serve a minimum of five years of additional projected growth at any time.

Major Drainage

Storm drainage is periodically a critical issue because a narrow corridor along the river is subject to flooding. Much of the flooding is caused by conditions outside the City rather than local development. Nonetheless, as the City continues to develop, there will be an ongoing need to minimize flood waters in the existing flood plain and along the major drainage channels. Storm water drainage is managed in a system of open channels, such as the Wild Cat Creek channel in City Park, and underground storm drains. The City of Portola Master Drainage Plan (1987) identified a series of specific improvements required to accommodate drainage of the existing urban area of the City. In addition, the plan identified other measures that apply to future development:

- Easements should be obtained where they do not already exist, along all major stormwater systems that lie outside public road rights-of-way. The granting of these easements should be made a standard practice with the approval of development projects.
- Orderly development of the City storm drainage system can be further enhanced by the construction of curb and gutter and the grading of lots to flow to the street or drainage easement as a part of individual lot development.

Policies: Storm Water

PF-P-18. The City will seek to minimize additional storm water runoff from new development areas.

PF-P-19. The City will establish equitable methods of paying for future storm drainage improvements.

- PF-P-20.** Storm water will be managed in natural channels rather than underground pipes where feasible.
- PF-P-21.** No net increase in storm water compared to the undeveloped condition will be permitted in new development areas.
- PF-P-22.** Stormwater system improvements will be extended to the infill areas shown in Figure 6-1 when feasible.

Implementation: Storm Water

- PF-I-15.** The City will explore alternatives to storm water management methods including on-site retention and detention basins, and maintain a City-wide map of all drainage system components and monitor the condition of the system on a regular basis.
- PF-I-16.** Developers will be encouraged to consider use of porous materials for outdoor spaces, paving, and sidewalks where feasible to promote groundwater infiltration.
- PF-I-17.** The City will explore the feasibility of a City-wide rate structure to fund storm water improvements and on-going maintenance. Require all new development to pay this fee as a condition of the project approval.

Communications

Communication is essential to economic development for Portola. New businesses will be attracted to Portola for the quality of life, but many will need state-of-the-art communications to sustain their businesses. Access to the Internet will enable residents and businesses to have the same level of communications technology, and all the information and services that are available in any metropolitan region. The intent is to ensure that the highest level of communications technology is available to businesses and residents. The City will seek to be positioned to take advantage of new technologies.

Policies: Communications

- PF-P-22.** Expand the level of communications service throughout the City through cable, fiber optic lines, wireless internet facilities, and other technologies as they become available.

Implementation: Communications

- PF-I-18.** Explore the development of additional telecommunications technology within the City including, but not limited to, wireless

internet facilities, fiber optic cable, DSL, cable services, and other new technologies.

- PF-I-19.** Indicate to potential service providers the interest to expand communication services in the City, and the intent to ensure that residents and businesses have access to the highest level of communications technology feasible in the Portola area.
- PF-I-20.** Cooperate with service providers to enable construction of improvements for communications.
- PF-I-21.** Where necessary to ensure that telecommunications will be provided in the most cost effective manner with minimal disruption to city streets and services, the city will require that all new development install sleeves, conduit, and other underground facilities required for future telecommunication services.

Electricity

Availability of relatively cost effective power is essential for many types of businesses and for the residents of Portola. In order to expand economic development opportunities the City must seek and support expansion of the available power supply.

Liberty Energy provides electric power to Portola. The Liberty Energy substation is located at the intersection of Gulling Street and Fourth Avenue. Power is delivered to the substation in the transmission line along Pole Line Road that connects east to Loyalton. The substation contains two transformers with a capacity of 3 megawatts and 5 megawatts, respectively. Portola currently uses approximately 5 of the total 8 megawatts available from this substation.

Liberty Utilities currently maintains three diesel generators at the substation as backup power in case of power outages in Portola or Loyalton. These generators have a capacity of two (2) megawatts each, and are currently near their backup capacity in cases of widespread power outages due to such events as large winter storms.

Power is distributed throughout Portola in a system of overhead power lines typically along the public streets. Power lines are underground in the more recent subdivisions, such as Ridgewood.

Policies: Electric Service

- PF-P-23.** Ensure that reliable, adequate electric service is available to all uses in the City at reasonable cost.
- PF-P-24.** Cooperate with and encourage efforts to expand the opportunities for electric power service in the City.

Implementation: Electric Service

- PF-I-22.** The City will investigate opportunities to develop alternative sources of electric energy as they become available.
- PF-I-23.** The City will consider participation with utility companies in generating and/or distributing electric service within the City.
- PF-I-24.** The City will encourage energy conservation measures and innovative uses of solar energy, heat recovery, and cogeneration in all structures and industrial processes.
- PF-I-25.** The City will communicate its major development plans with utility companies and coordinate planning expansion of these utilities.
- PF-I-26.** The City will require undergrounding of utility lines in new development and as areas are redeveloped, except where infeasible for operational reasons.

Solid Waste

Solid waste generated by homes and businesses in Portola is collected by Intermountain Disposal (pursuant to a Franchise Agreement), collected at the Delleker Transfer Station, and then transported to the Lockwood Regional Landfill in Sparks, Nevada. Waste consists predominantly of mixed municipal solid wastes. Self-haul customers also deliver their waste to the Delleker Transfer Station. Ultimately, the waste is transported to the Lockwood Regional Landfill in Sparks, Nevada.

The City owns the Portola Landfill, which collected the City's waste through October 2002. State and Federal regulations placed on the City's landfill prompted its early closure for acceptance of solid waste material. Effective November 1, 2002, the Portola Landfill no longer accepts solid waste material. The area east of the landfill is currently operated by Intermountain Disposal as an Environmental Reclamation Center and is open seasonally to the public.

Intermountain Disposal provides curbside pickup and recycling, yard waste pickup, bulky waste pickup, rear-load containers, roll-off containers, storage units.

City of Portola Source Reduction and Recycling Element (Update)

The City of Portola has established the following goals for the integrated management of solid waste generated within its borders:

- To provide for the safe, efficient, and cost effective removal of waste from residences, businesses, and industry.
- To provide adequate disposal capacity at local or regional landfills for waste generated in the City.

- To reduce the amount of waste disposed of in landfills by:
 - ~ reducing the amount of waste generated (i.e. source reduction);
 - ~ maximizing the recycling of generated waste;
 - ~ utilizing the nutrient value of generated waste through composting;
 - ~ to dispose of the remaining waste in a safe and environmentally sound manner.
- To assure the development of recycling, composting, waste transfer, and disposal facilities which satisfy the highest established environmental standards and regulations.
- To provide for the safe and efficient handling of special wastes.

The Source Reduction and Recycling Element adopted by the City of Portola in 1996 identified the total waste generated by category through 2005, and projected the total refuse disposal through 2014.

Policies: Solid Waste Management

PF-P-25. The City will implement and enforce the provisions of its Source Reduction and Recycling Element (update).

Education

Educational opportunities are important for the quality of life of residents and the overall sense of community that a good school system provides. The education programs and facilities are an integral part of the community. Good local education opportunity is also an important factor in economic development. The local public school system is essential because future employees will prefer to locate where their children have access to quality education.

Advanced education and training is important for residents to expand their interests and increase their job skills. Technological advances in many fields require that workers have access to on-going training. Therefore, adult education and lifelong learning opportunities will become increasingly important.

Existing Primary and Secondary Education Resources

The Plumas Unified School District (PUSD) is a County-wide district. Charter schools not operated by PUSD are also located in Portola. PUSD operates three (3) schools in Portola:

- C. Roy Carmichael Elementary School: +/- 350 students
- Portola Jr. / Sr. High School: +/- 280 students
- Long Valley Charter School- Portola Resource Center (grades K-12): +/- 100 students

Student enrollment throughout the District, including the Portola Attendance Area, has been in steady decline. However, the Portola Attendance Area is projected to experience a modest resurgence in enrollment. The population growth projected in the Land Use Element suggests that the demand for school space will increase significantly over the twenty year horizon of the General Plan. If development occurs at an average growth rate of three percent annually, the Portola Attendance Area will increase by approximately 836 dwellings. At an average 0.4 elementary and middle school children per household, the total enrollment in those grades will increase by approximately 335 children. This indicates the need for an additional elementary school with a capacity for approximately 400 students. However, current (2010) trends do not indicate population growth in the schools; C. Roy Carmichael Elementary School has a student population of 350 and Portola Junior/Senior High School has a student population of 280.

At an average of approximately 0.2 high school students per household, the total high school enrollment will increase by approximately 170 students over the next twenty five years.

This is substantially higher than the current district projections that indicates a growth in enrollment of only 34 students for grades K-6 over five years (2002/03), or an average annual growth rate of 1.21%. The five-year projection for grades 7-8 also shows a growth in enrollment of 24 students, a 2.81% average annual growth rate. The projection for grades 9-12 indicates a cumulative growth of 48 students in five years, a 3.57% growth rate. The five year overall K-12 enrollment of 1,124 shows annual growth rate averaging 2.02% or approximately 21 students per year, a cumulative growth rate of 103 students from the 1997/98 enrollment.

The growth projections used in the General Plan indicate that the population in the Portola area could more than double in the next two decades. Such growth would surely increase the demand for classroom space beyond the capacity of the existing campuses.

Additional school sites, if needed, will require substantial time for advance planning, and ultimately design and construction. The district and the City need to cooperatively plan for the location of future schools.

Existing Post Secondary Education Resources

Post secondary education is provided by the Feather River College, located in Quincy. The community college is an important resource that could have an expanded presence in Portola as the community grows as the economic hub of east Plumas County. The city will encourage the expansion of the community college programs and, ultimately, facilities within the community. The growth of telecommunications as a teaching tool can help the community college expand their program offerings locally. Similarly, many larger institutions offer extended learning programs through telecommunications. In keeping with the goals and policies for expanding

telecommunications opportunities in Portola, the City will encourage the expansion of education opportunities.

The University of Nevada, Reno is the nearest four year institution. The opportunities for extending education through on campus programs are expanding for Portola residents with the growth in commuting to the Reno area for employment.

Policies: Education

- PF-P-26.** Adequate facilities must be shown to be available in a timely manner before approval will be granted to new residential development.
- PF-P-27.** Financing of new school facilities will be identified and assured before new development is approved.
- PF-P-28.** The City and the School District will work together to develop criteria for the designation of school sites and consider the opportunities for reducing the cost of land for school facilities. The City will encourage the school district to comply with City standards in the design and landscaping of school facilities.
- PF-P-29.** The City and the School District will consider opportunities for joint-use of facilities. If feasible, a joint-use agreement will be pursued to maximize public use of facilities, minimize duplication of services provided, and facilitate shared financial and operational responsibilities.
- PF-P-30.** Designate public/quasi-public land uses in clusters, such as the civic core area, so that the use of schools, parks, open space, libraries, child care and community activity and service centers create a community or activity focus.
- PF-P-31.** Where feasible, schools will be located away from hazards or sensitive resource conservation areas, except where the proximity of resources may be of educational value and the protection of resources is reasonably assured.

Implementation: Education

- PF-I-27.** The City will inventory all public lands to identify opportunities for joint-use facilities.
- PF-I-28.** As needed, the City will request a meeting with the Administrator and the Board of Trustees of the school district to review development issues and opportunities for cooperation between the school district and the city.

- PF-I-29.** The City will encourage the school district to provide curriculum that enhances the economic development potential of the area.
- PF-I-30.** The City will encourage the Feather River College to expand the education program offerings in Portola.

Libraries

Libraries are an important part of community quality of life. Even with the expanding use of the Internet as a means of communication and disseminating information, the public library will continue to function as a source of printed information, and a landmark institution that helps define the community.

The Portola Branch Library was built in 1994, and planning for the building included anticipation of the city's future growth. The library is 3,950 square feet in size, and was built to serve a population up to 6,000 people. The library can hold up to 14,000 volumes. Currently, the library has 10,250 volumes. On the basis of 14,000 volumes to serve 6,000 people, the current service capacity of the library is a population of 4,393 people. This is approximately double the current population of the City, but this library serves the population of eastern Plumas County.

Staffing is based primarily on circulation (number of books checked out). An increase in population would cause a proportional increase in the demand for services. The growth projections used in this General Plan indicate that the population in the Portola area could more than double in the next two decades. Such growth would surely increase the demand for library services. However, the increased use of the Internet and other information resources may diminish the normal level of increase.

Policies: Libraries

- PF-P-32.** The City and County will work together to develop criteria for expansion of library service in the City.

Implementation: Libraries

- PF-I-31.** As the need for additional capacity emerges, the City and County will consider opportunities for joint-use of facilities. If feasible, a joint-use agreement will be pursued to maximize public use of facilities, minimize duplication of services provided, and facilitate shared financial and operational responsibilities.
- PF-I-32.** Designate public/quasi-public land uses in clusters, such as the civic core area, so that the use of schools, parks, open space, libraries, childcare, and community activity and service centers create a community or activity focus.

Recreation and Parks

Parks are an important part of the overall vision for the City of Portola. The overall intent of the park improvements in the City is to provide recreation amenities for the residents. A secondary objective is to provide space for public gatherings that may attract visitors to the community. In addition to the typical purpose of providing open space and recreation for City residents, the parks are envisioned as space for music and craft fairs, exhibitions, and other public events. Consequently, the parks need to be designed to serve a variety of roles.

In order to meet the primary objective of resident recreation, the park facilities need to be designed with the local neighborhoods in mind. With the current distribution of parks (one to the north and one to the south of the river) there is a park within reasonable walking distance of all residents. The intent is to provide a series of parks within convenient walking distance of one another and linked by a pedestrian system consisting of sidewalks and trails through open space areas.

The City currently owns three developed park sites including the 35-acre Riverwalk Park, the 13.8-acre City Park, the 2-acre West End Park, and the 5-acre Baldwin Park. The city maintains a total of 55.8 acres of dedicated parkland, or 26.5 acres per one thousand residents. A total of 18.8 acres of park are fully improved.

Under the California Subdivision Map Act (the "Quimby Act") a City or County can require the dedication of up to five (5) acres of park per one thousand residents. In lieu of dedication of land, a developer may pay a fee for dedication of land to the city.

The Riverwalk Park along the north bank of the Feather River is a visual and social center for the community. It is a place for active recreation, quiet open space, and river access, as well as a highly visible open space that helps establish the character of the city.

Policies: Recreation and Parks

PF-P-41. The Riverwalk Park and the City Park are to provide the primary areas for public activities that will draw visitors to the community. These parks will include picnic areas, restrooms, and a turf area that can be used for craft fairs, music presentations, sporting events and similar activities. Parking will be provided near or on the park site.

PF-P-42. Standards for neighborhood parks should be developed by the City, which may include minimum size and amenities.

Implementation: Recreation and Parks

PF-I-31. The City will establish specific development criteria for the use of Riverwalk Park in a Master Plan for this area.

- PF-I-32.** The City will seek joint-use of tennis courts and other public use facilities with the school district.
- PF-I-33.** The City will establish a park development and maintenance fee program applied to all new residential development.
- PF-I-34.** All new residential development will be required to make a land dedication or pay an in-lieu fee for park land dedication based on providing 5 acres per 1,000 residents.

Police Services

Growth in the City of Portola, along with increased tourism and businesses, will incrementally increase the demand for police protection over time. Increases in the level of police services will need to grow in response to population increases.

Law enforcement in Portola is provided by the Plumas County Sheriff's Office. The patrol service for the eastern portion of the County is headquartered at the Sheriff's substation located on Gulling Street in Portola adjacent to the Portola Library and City Hall. The City of Portola contracts with the PCSO to provide patrol service within the city limits. The contract is renegotiated periodically to reflect increased levels of service and costs of service.

In order for the city to pursue implementation of the Community Oriented Policing concept it is necessary to establish specific guidelines and objectives for police services. This can be accomplished through close coordination with the County Sheriff, but as the community grows, the concept of a City-based police service should be considered.

Policies: Police

- PF-P-42.** The City will establish a standard for the level of police service and will establish the criteria for determining the circumstances under which police service will be improved.

Implementation: Police

- PF-I-35.** The City will review the level of service provided by the County Sheriff and determine whether increased levels of service are required to serve additional population.
- PF-I-36.** The City will establish the means of funding additional police service through benefit assessment districts, sales tax, fees for development, or other methods.

Fire Protection

To be updated with current information

Fire protection and emergency response is essential for the well-being of the city residents and is fundamental to attract many types of business to the community. **XX** currently provide for fire protection and emergency response in the City. The cumulative effect of growth in the city will incrementally increase the number of calls for fire protection and emergency response. The current Insurance Services Organization (ISO) level of service, and other indicators of service capability, will be affected over time. The effects will be in terms of personnel requirements for training and emergency responses, and in increased need to upgrade equipment and engines.

The **XX** is primarily a volunteer organization, but maintains an ISO rating of **5**. This reflects a relatively high standard of training, personnel, equipment, response times, and fire suppression water availability for a small, rural community. Through **XX**, Portola maintains two stations, one north of the Middle Fork Feather River at the intersection of Gulling Street and Plumas Street, and the other south of the river at the intersection of First Avenue and Pacific Street.

The City Engineer has identified a potential fire flow deficiency within portions of the city resulting from the elevation relative to, and the distance from, the south storage tank. This will be resolved by constructing a new water storage tank at a higher elevation on the south side of the city, and construction of new water distribution lines to serve Area B. New development will be required to ensure adequate fire flow.

Policies: Fire Protection

PF-P-43. The City will establish fundamental standards for level of service that include response times and level of response criteria and will establish the criteria for determining the circumstances under which fire service will be improved.

Implementation: Fire Protection

PF-I-39. New development will participate in the funding of a prorata share of new fire protection equipment, including personnel safety equipment, engines, and stations through benefit assessment districts, sales tax, fees for development or other methods as may be established for this purpose.

PF-I-40. New construction will conform to all standards for fire safety as established by the City through zoning, other municipal codes, and building construction codes.

PF-I-41. The City Engineer will ensure that new development meets City standards for fire safety access and emergency egress.

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