



# PUBLIC UTILITIES, SERVICES, AND FACILITIES ELEMENT

## INTRODUCTION

The Public Utilities, Services, and Facilities Element of the General Plan establishes goals, policies, and implementation programs for planning, financing, and implementing City services, facilities, and utilities. These include, water, sewer, and drainage. This Element also provides direction for services, facilities, and utilities provided by other agencies within Live Oak: schools, libraries, and social services. Finally, this Element includes policies for fire protection and law enforcement, which are currently provided by other agencies under contract to the City. Delivery of public services requires construction and operation of facilities and infrastructure to accommodate new development, as well as the maintenance, expansion, and/or replacement of existing facilities to meet changing needs in developed neighborhoods.

To support the General Plan update, the City embarked on a parallel process to develop and adopt master plans for water, wastewater, and stormwater management. These master plans will implement the goals, policies, standards, and programs outlined in this Element, but will also provide more detailed criteria, standards, phasing, and cost information. Please refer to these master plans for more detailed information on infrastructure planning consistent with the General Plan. City facilities and utilities are also subject to the requirements of the City's Public Works Improvement Standards, which are revised following General Plan updates to ensure consistency.

Parks and recreation programs are addressed in their own Element. Please refer to the Circulation Element for information on streets and related infrastructure. The Safety Element contains information on emergency services and disaster preparedness. For additional information on public utilities, services, and facilities in Live Oak, please refer to the Public Services and Facilities General Plan Background Report, under a separate cover, and the Public Utilities and Public Services and Facilities section of the General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

## KEY ISSUES

The City faces important issues that include the following:

- ✓ Storm drainage and sewer facilities in older parts of town are in need of repair.
- ✓ Water quality issues have arisen at the same time the City is expanding utilities to serve new growth.
- ✓ The wastewater treatment plant has experienced problems caused by high contamination levels in the effluent. The City will need to identify financing and phasing strategies for adding treatment capacity to serve new growth without affecting the sewer rates of existing residents.
- ✓ Live Oak residents are concerned about rising utility rates for water, sewer, and storm drainage, and the City should actively seek cost savings through efficiency in public provision and interagency funding for needed improvements.



- ✓ New development must be planned, phased, and financed to pay for itself so it does not adversely affect existing quality of public services.
- ✓ Barriers, such as Highway 99, the railroad, and a lack of street connectivity were identified by the General Plan steering committee as potential issues for emergency response. Therefore, emergency service responders should have multiple emergency access points within the city, even when Highway 99 is congested, to Live Oak neighborhoods and businesses.
- ✓ Increased gang activity, vehicle theft, violent crime, and traffic violations have put new demands on law enforcement personnel. Citizens of Live Oak are also feeling the effects of these increased criminal activities.
- ✓ Residents would benefit from additional social services, including child care facilities, senior centers, multicultural centers, a hospital, and other health care facilities.
- ✓ City schools are either at, or quickly approaching capacity.
- ✓ Existing library facilities are inadequate for projected populations.

## PUBLIC SERVICES PLANNING FRAMEWORK

This General Plan anticipates substantial urban development in Live Oak over the next 20 years. The City has considered carefully in this General Plan the substantial natural resources (water, energy, etc) that will be devoted to building and maintaining public facilities and utilities over the long term. This Element highlights the City's philosophy that these public services should be planned and managed in the most environmentally and fiscally sustainable, efficient, and socially responsible way possible. To that end, this Element includes:

- ✓ goals for service provision;
- ✓ policies and standards used for service expansions, improvements, extensions, and other investments;
- ✓ general guidance on infrastructure and service planning, phasing, and financing to accommodate new development; and,
- ✓ programs to maintain and improve quality of public services in the existing developed city.

In particular, for the General Plan time horizon (between present and 2030), this Element establishes:

- ✓ how public services will be provided and prioritized;
- ✓ how public facilities and utilities are located, designed, and constructed; and,
- ✓ how public services will be financed on an ongoing basis.

New development will be managed to ensure adequate public services and to conserve resources associated with those services (such as water, energy, and natural areas). As described in this Element, the City will ensure that high quality public facilities and services are provided to new neighborhoods and existing residents and businesses. The City will actively seek to increase the quality of existing public services, facilities, and utilities, if needed, to match facilities and service levels in the new growth area.



There are important relationships between this Element and others in the General Plan. Concepts described here are related to policies in the Conservation and Open Space Element, Land Use Element, Circulation Element, and Community Character and Design Elements. For example, the City's approach to drainage is described here and in the Conservation and Open Space Element. Dual-use parks and drainage facilities are addressed in this Element, as well as in the Parks and Recreation Element. The City's preference for school sites with safe transportation routes is reflected in this Element and in the Circulation Element.

Rather than try to artificially separate inherently related policies, the City has intentionally provided some overlap on certain topics addressed in various related Elements. The City has prepared these policies carefully, to ensure horizontal consistency among General Plan Elements.

Following is contextual information, as well as goals, policies, and implementation programs that address public services, facilities, and utilities. Service standards are provided, where applicable. These goals and policies are grouped by topic as follows:

- ✓ Water
- ✓ Sewer
- ✓ Drainage and Flood Protection
- ✓ Schools
- ✓ Libraries
- ✓ Law Enforcement
- ✓ Fire Protection
- ✓ Social Services
- ✓ General Government Services
- ✓ Solid Waste Collection
- ✓ Private Utilities

## **WATER**

### **CONTEXT**

Water supply for domestic water service and fire flow is supplied from five wells owned and operated by the City. Pipeline diameters range from two to sixteen inches in diameter (see Figure PUBLIC-1). The City has a 1.4 million gallon ground level storage tank with a 4,200 gallons per minute (gpm) reliable capacity booster pump station. The water demand and water production has decreased after meters were installed on all water services in 2006. The water production in 2007 was 1,492 acre feet. The annual average demand was 1,015 gpm, and the maximum day plus fire flow demand was 6,769 gpm. The City's wells reliably produce 5,855 gpm. Future development anticipated under the General Plan will require additional water.

Wells 1 through 4, all meet new arsenic standards and meet or exceed standards for other pollutants. Well 5 is no longer in service. In the Background Report prepared for the General Plan update in 2005, Well 4 was identified as having odor issues. However, since the implementation of the arsenic removal program, this is no longer an issue and no more complaints regarding odor have been made to the City.

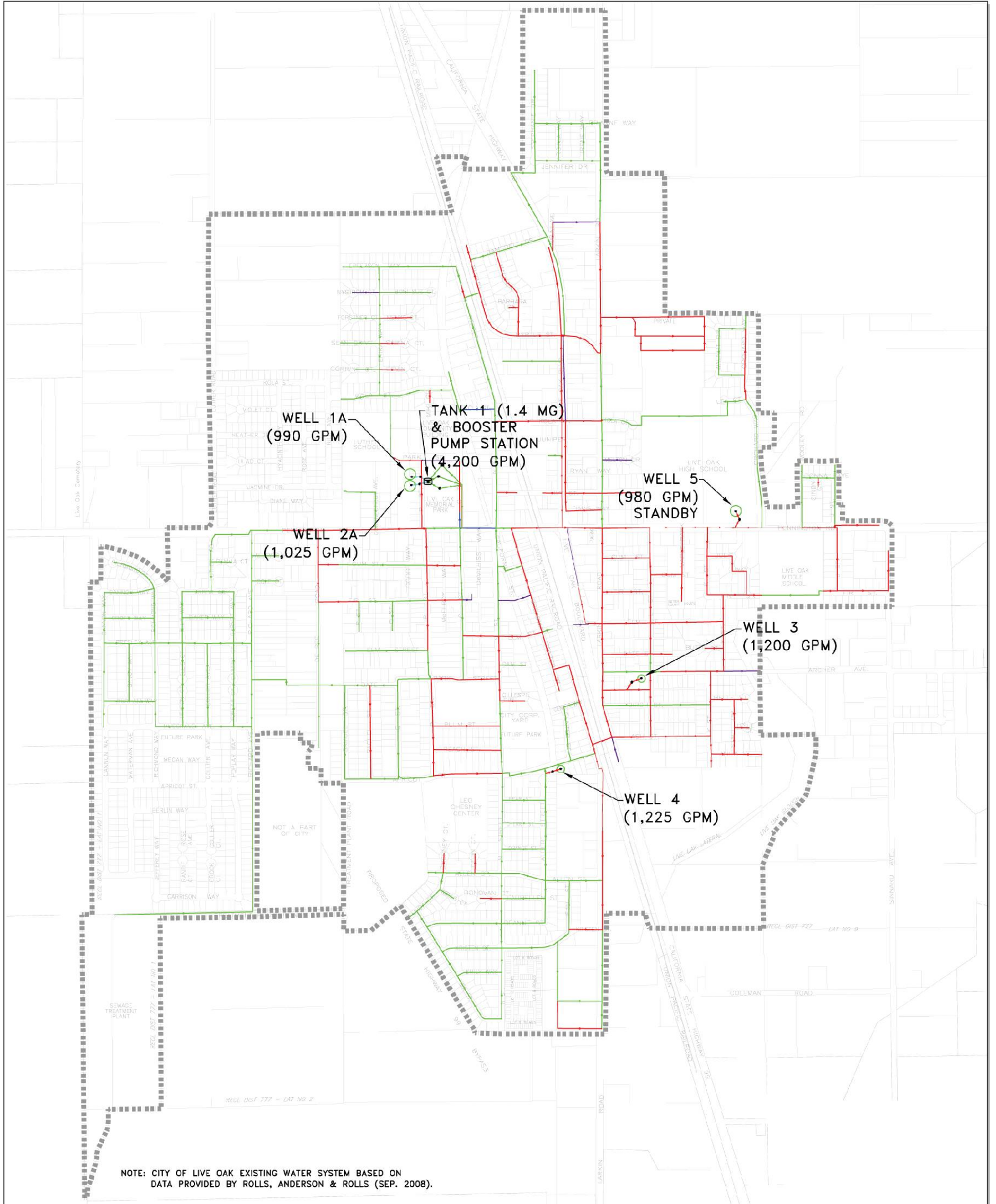
Future development will require additional water supply, which may need arsenic treatment, additional storage, and new distribution pipelines to distribute water to the new areas (see Figure PUBLIC-1).



## WATER GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

**Goal PUBLIC-1. Provide a safe and reliable water supply and delivery system.**

- Policy PUBLIC-1.1 The City will maintain a water master plan that provides for phased, efficient extension of water delivery and water quality infrastructure, including new wells, new pumping and storage capacity, and treatment systems, as necessary, to meet the needs of new development.
- Policy PUBLIC-1.2 The City will maintain and improve water quality according to state and federal standards.
- Policy PUBLIC-1.3 New development shall provide land for wells and other water infrastructure, and shall construct and dedicate water infrastructure as directed by the City.
- Policy PUBLIC-1.4 New development shall contribute on a fair-share basis toward new groundwater wells, water treatment improvements, conveyance facilities, and water supply projects, consistent with the City's water master plan and City standards.
- Policy PUBLIC-1.5 City approval of new development requires analysis and demonstration of secure and reliable water supply prior to approval. A formal water supply assessment, as defined in California Water Code Sections 10910–10912, will be required as part of City environmental review and project approval for projects that meet the minimum size requirements defined by this state law.
- Policy PUBLIC-1.6 New development shall contribute on a fair-share basis toward City strategies to increase water storage capacity for domestic water supply, back-up emergency supply, and fire flow.
- Policy PUBLIC-1.7 The City will improve water conveyance and fire flow in the existing city to encourage redevelopment, as necessary and as funding is available.
- Policy PUBLIC-1.8 The City will proactively leverage state, regional, and federal funding for water supply and water quality improvements to serve developed areas.
- Policy PUBLIC-1.9 When water delivery improvements are made in areas adjacent to developed areas, the City will identify opportunities for existing developed properties to connect into new City water systems.



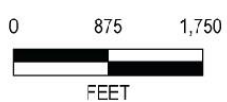
**LEGEND**

**Boundaries**

- City Limit
- Parcels

**Pipe Diameter (inches)**

- 2-4
- 6
- 8
- 10
- 12
- 16



**Figure PUBLIC-1  
Water System Map**





Policy PUBLIC-1.10 The City will establish long-term financing mechanisms and phased improvements planning to improve water infrastructure in the existing developed city to induce infill development. The goal of the City's financing and capital improvements planning will be to fund improvement of water distribution infrastructure in developed city neighborhoods, without increasing service fees for existing customers.

**Goal PUBLIC-2.       Ensure reliability of the City's water supply through water conservation and an efficient water distribution system.**

Policy PUBLIC-2.1 The City will ensure that new groundwater well sites are located where the aquifer is stable enough to avoid long-term drawdown.

Policy PUBLIC-2.2 The City will explore the use of recycled water from the City's wastewater treatment plant for landscape irrigation and other appropriate uses.

Policy PUBLIC-2.3 The City will plan for, and new development shall be consistent with state law requirements for water conservation through the City's Urban Water Management Plan (California Water Code sections 10630–10656).

Policy PUBLIC-2.4 New development should install water-conserving appliances and faucets, drought-tolerant landscaping, recycled water systems, and other water conservation improvements and programs, to the greatest extent feasible.

Policy PUBLIC-2.5 The City will encourage water conservation measures not required by state law, such as recycled water systems.

Policy PUBLIC-2.6 The City will establish use-based water rates. The City will consider adopting relatively low rates for a basic water allocation, and higher water rates beyond this basic allocation.

Policy PUBLIC-2.7 The City will provide education to residents and businesses on benefits and methods of water conservation.

**Implementation Program PUBLIC-1.1**

The City will adopt a water master plan that is consistent with the 2030 General Plan, to provide for phased improvements to meet future needs. The master plan will include an inventory of existing development, estimates of future demand within the existing city, and estimates of future growth within areas planned for annexation, consistent with the General Plan. The City will incorporate analysis from the water master plan into its capital and ongoing fee programs.

The master plan will identify improvements to serve the needs of new development and will also identify any deficiencies in the existing developed city. The master plan will provide a plan to address any such deficiencies.

The master plan will identify potential locations for new well sites where a stable and reliable supply should be available, and where City use would not cause long-term drawdown.



The City will also prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan for water conservation in the City, consistent with state law requirements. The City will implement the Urban Water Management Plan through enforcement of standards for new growth. The City will identify improvements that should be made to the existing City to conserve water and will phase in these improvements, as feasible.

The City will explore opportunities in the water master plan, as well as the Urban Water Management Plan, to encourage water conservation measures not required by state law. The City will, if feasible, provide incentives that are substantial enough to encourage new and existing development to install and use recycled water systems and other water-conserving improvements. Incentives could include lower up-front water hookup fees and lower ongoing water rates, depending on the extent of water conservation measures included.

The City will update the water master plan, as necessary, to address growth needs, regulatory changes, and water quality issues.

#### **Implementation Program PUBLIC-1.2**

The City will continue the arsenic removal program, as necessary, in order to meet all federal and state standards for all groundwater wells in the city. The City will implement a study to investigate the need for additional programs for water treatment, monitoring, and cleanup of other constituents (pollutants), as necessary. The City will implement a nitrate monitoring program that will include periodic monitoring and impose time standards for any cleanup needed.

#### **Implementation Program PUBLIC-1.3**

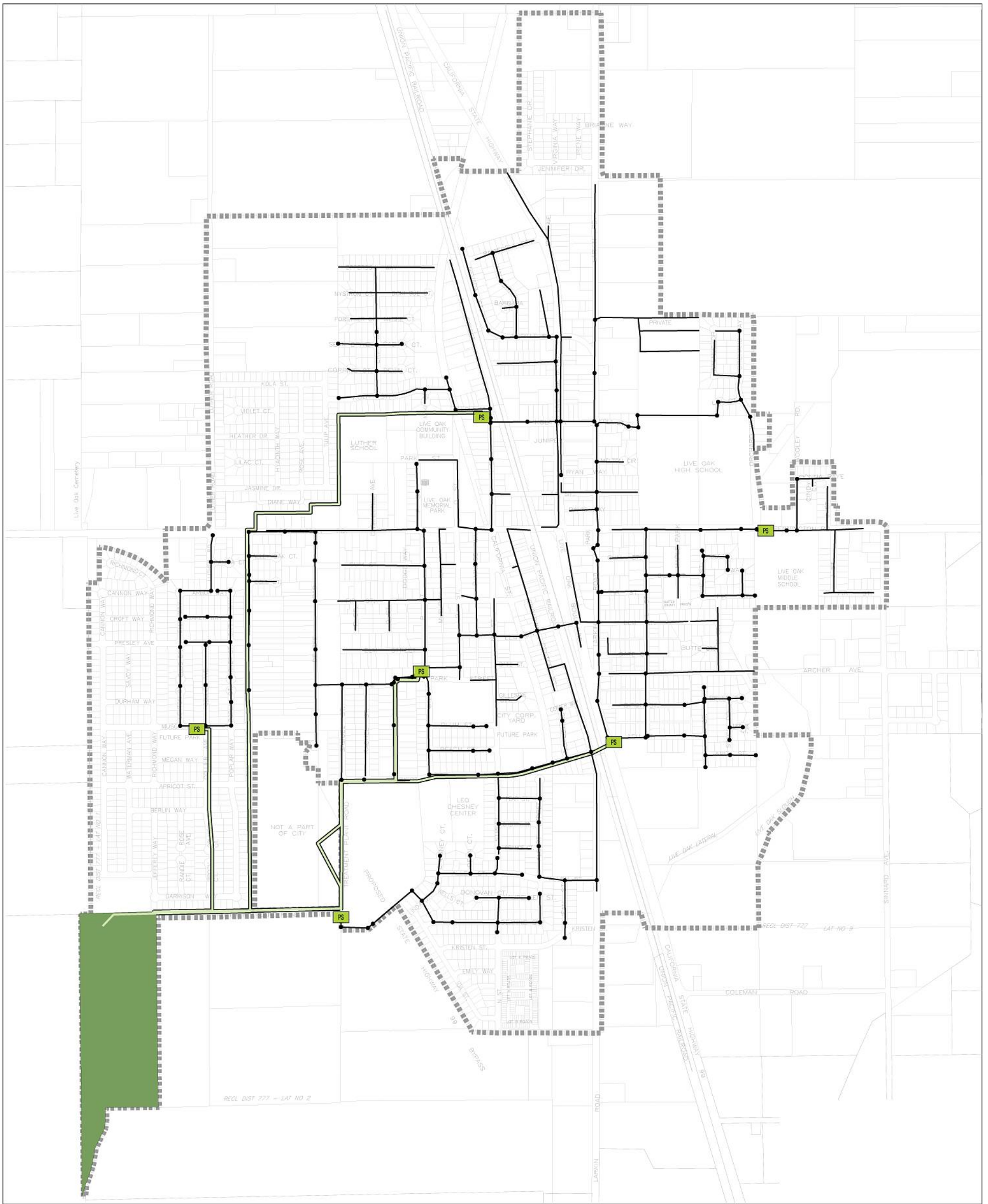
The City will continue to develop and implement its hydrant valve maintenance program.

## **SEWER**

### **CONTEXT**

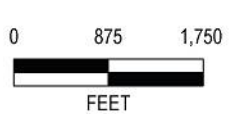
The City of Live Oak operates and maintains its own sewer system and wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The Live Oak Wastewater Treatment Plant has a capacity of 1.4 million gallons per day (mgd) average dry weather flow. It provides secondary treatment of raw wastewater through a series of aerated ponds and lagoons, discharging disinfected effluent to an irrigation drain (Reclamation District 777 Lateral Drain Number 1). Current wastewater flows average 0.70 mgd. The WWTP was issued a Cease and Desist Order (Order No R5-2004-0097) by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) in 2004, due to high contaminant levels in the effluent. A new Cease and Desist Order was issued in February 2009 that rescinds the previous order, extends the time schedule for complying with Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order NO R5-2004-0096 Effluent Limitations B.2 and B.4 for some of the constituents, and issues new interim effluent limitations. The City designed a new activated sludge tertiary treatment plant to comply with water quality standards. Because extensive sewer inspection of the system has not yet been initiated by the City, the physical condition of the existing collection system is not well known. However, the system experiences excessive inflow and groundwater infiltration (I/I) and at least some parts of the collection system are in poor condition. Figure PUBLIC-2 illustrates the City's wastewater system.





**LEGEND**

- PS Pump Stations
- Manholes
- Sewer Lines
- == Force Main



**Figure PUBLIC-2  
Wastewater System Map**





## SEWER GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

**Goal PUBLIC-3. Use environmental best practices and provide cost effective wastewater collection, conveyance, and treatment systems to serve new and existing portions of the city.**

Policy PUBLIC-3.1 The City will prepare a wastewater master plan that provides for phased, efficient extension of wastewater collection and improvements to wastewater treatment and disposal systems, to meet existing and future needs.

Policy PUBLIC-3.2 The City will investigate and identify, through the wastewater master plan process, cost-effective options for adding treatment capacity to serve new growth.

Policy PUBLIC-3.3 New development shall construct and dedicate wastewater collection facilities or pay in-lieu fees, and shall contribute on a fair-share basis to expanding treatment capacity to accommodate new growth anticipated under this General Plan, and as directed by the City's wastewater master plan.

Policy PUBLIC-3.4 City sewer connection fees and ongoing sewer rates should be proportionally lower for properties that fund and install recycled water systems and are able to reduce overall wastewater demand.

Policy PUBLIC-3.5 Expansion of wastewater treatment capacity to serve new growth should be financed and phased to avoid increasing sewer rates for existing residents and businesses.

Policy PUBLIC-3.6 Wastewater infrastructure extensions will be phased by the City as part of the City's overall growth. Wastewater infrastructure will generally be provided first to areas directly adjacent to City limits, and then infrastructure will be extended outward.

Policy PUBLIC-3.7 The City and Redevelopment Agency should ensure collection and wastewater treatment capacity is available for infill development needs. The Redevelopment Agency should consider using redevelopment tax increment funds to help finance infrastructure improvements for infill areas within the redevelopment project area.

Policy PUBLIC-3.8 The City will identify regional, state, or federal funding and will leverage this funding, as appropriate, to make improvements to the City's existing wastewater infrastructure in order to encourage infill development.

Policy PUBLIC-3.9 The City will ensure compliance with state and federal standards for wastewater disposal. Monitoring and reporting programs may be required, as appropriate.



### Implementation Program PUBLIC-3.1

The City will adopt a wastewater master plan that is consistent with the 2030 General Plan, to provide for phased improvements to meet future needs. The master plan will include an inventory of existing development, estimates of future demand within the existing city, and estimates of future demand within areas planned for annexation. The wastewater master plan will provide cost-effective methods for expanding the system to meet future growth needs without raising sewer rates in the existing city. The master plan will identify deficiencies in the existing developed city that need to be addressed prior to, or in advance of infill development.

The Wastewater Master Plan will identify improvements and funding required to comply with Regional Water Quality Control Board and other applicable state and federal water quality standards.

The City will update the wastewater master plan, as necessary, to address growth needs, regulatory changes, technological innovations, and regional plans for wastewater treatment and disposal. As part of the wastewater master planning process, the City will identify improvements needed to meet applicable state and federal wastewater disposal standards. The City will incorporate analysis from the wastewater master plan into its capital and ongoing fee programs.

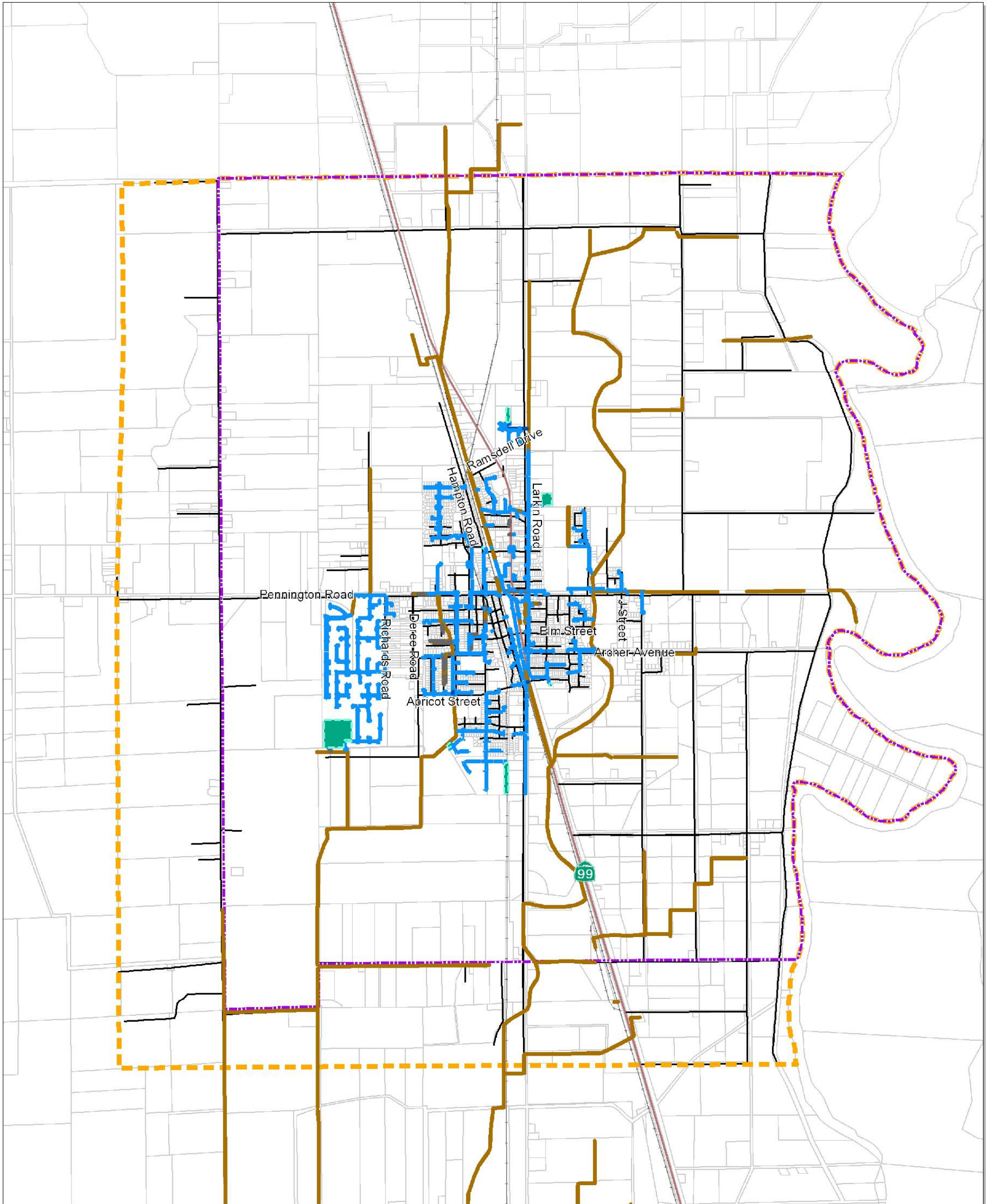
The City will examine whether installation of recycled water systems and/or installation of drought tolerant landscaping would substantially reduce the costs of wastewater treatment plant capacity upgrades and conveyance facilities compared to a scenario that does not use these water-saving features. The City will explore opportunities to pass savings related to wastewater infrastructure to properties that install and use recycled water and install drought tolerant landscaping, as feasible.

## DRAINAGE AND FLOOD PROTECTION

### CONTEXT

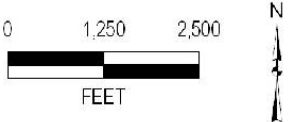
The City mostly has piped systems to convey stormwater runoff, although there are drainage ditches in certain developed areas. Within the Sphere of Influence and outside City limits, drainage is mainly via roadside ditches. The Live Oak Slough (Main Canal) is a main drain which collects runoff from Live Oak and outlying regions and transports the flow downstream to the East Interceptor Canal. Under current conditions, existing drainage facilities are at maximum capacity during large storm events (Figure PUBLIC-3). Please refer to the Public Safety Element for more information on flood hazards. Additional information is included in Appendix C, "Background Information, SB 5 General Plan Amendment for 200-Year Flood Protection."

Reclamation District No. 777 provides drainage to the majority of the Live Oak Planning Area (Figure PUBLIC-4). This district operates Laterals 1, 2, 6, 6A, 14 and the Main Canal in the area in and around Live Oak. Reclamation District 2056 also provides service to a smaller portion of the Planning Area.



**LEGEND**

- Study Area Boundary
- Sphere of Influence
- Detention Basin
- Storm Drain
- Ditch
- Culvert
- Force Main

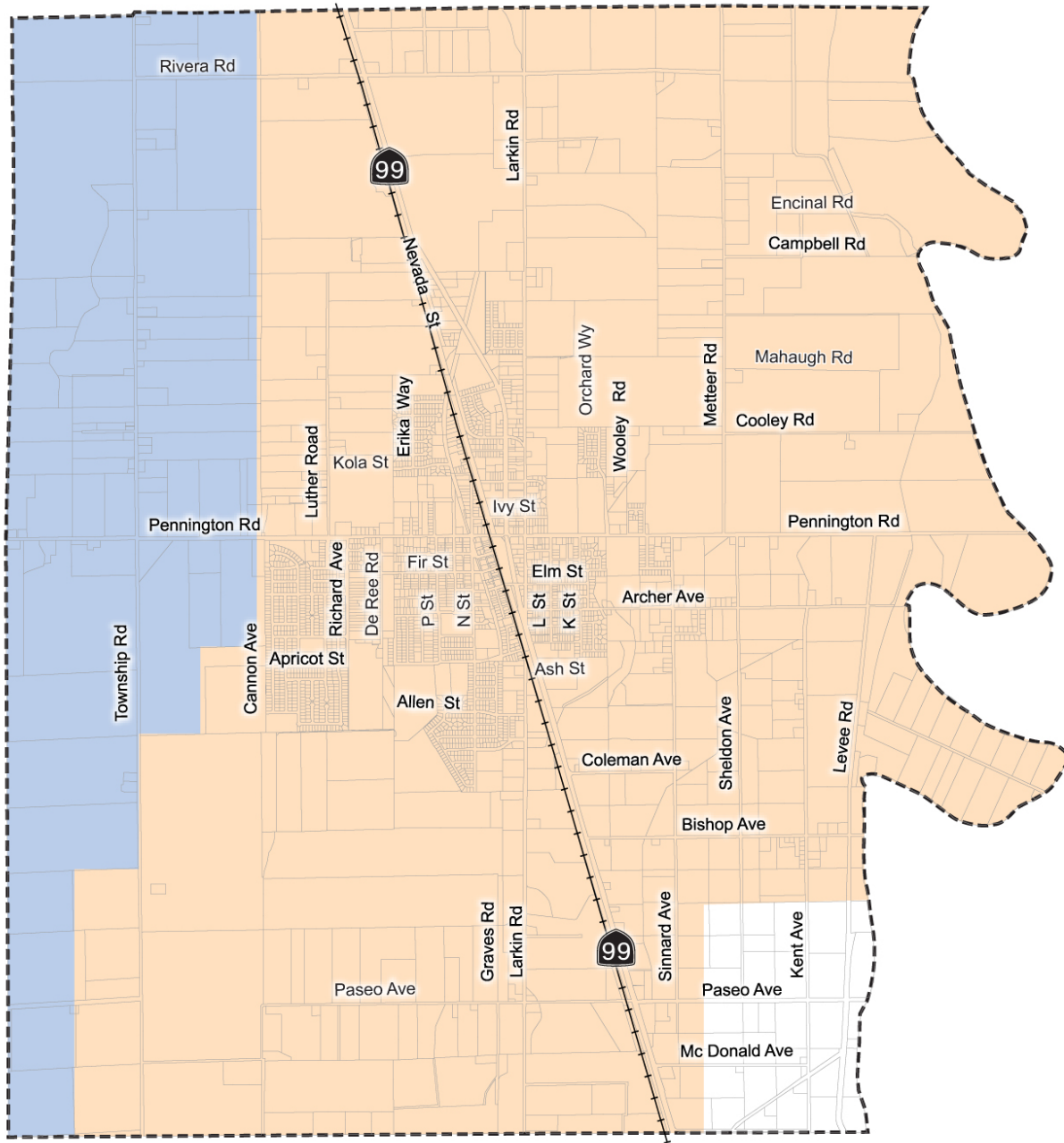


Base map: CASIL Layers  
 X 08110072.01 021 4/09  
 Source: City of Live Oak, 2008



**Figure PUBLIC-3  
 Drainage Facility Map**





**LEGEND**

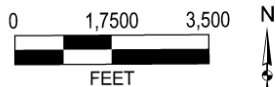
Boundaries

- Study Area
- Parcels

- RD 777 Service Area
- RD 2056 Service Area



**Figure PUBLIC-4  
Reclamation District Service Areas**



G 08110072.01 017

Source: Sutter County Assessor's Office, Live Oak GIS, Adapted by EDAW 2008



In addition to piping stormwater, many jurisdictions are considering the benefits of a more holistic approach to stormwater management. There are many different strategies that work in different climates and topographic contexts, but two general terms that are frequently used to describe current thinking in stormwater management are: natural drainage systems (NDS) and low-impact development (LID).

NDS and LID are stormwater management strategies that maintain or restore the natural hydrologic functions of a site to achieve natural resource protection objectives and fulfill environmental regulatory requirements.<sup>1</sup> NDS and LID employ a variety of natural and built features that reduce the rate of runoff, filter out its pollutants, and facilitate the infiltration of water into the ground. NDS and LID can mitigate both stormwater quality and quantity impacts of urban development.

Because NDS and LID have a variety of techniques for controlling runoff, designs can be customized according to local regulatory and resource protection requirements, as well as site constraints. New development, infill projects, and capital improvement programming can all use NDS and LID.

These systems can be less costly to construct and maintain, compared to a traditional piped system, while also providing water quality benefits and using stormwater as a community amenity. The City can decrease the amount of land needed for stormwater detention with designs that slow down and disperse runoff following a storm event.

Rather than collecting runoff in piped or channelized networks and controlling the flow downstream in a large stormwater management facility, NDS and LID take a decentralized approach to disperse flows and manage runoff closer to where it originates. LID incorporates a set of overall site design strategies and decentralized source control techniques that can be used in buildings, infrastructure, or landscape design. The goal of moving stormwater away from buildings is combined with strategies to slow down, disperse, and filter stormwater runoff (see Figure PUBLIC-6). NDS and LID reuse stormwater in rain gardens, reduces impervious surfaces, and through other means limits the amount or rate of stormwater entering City systems.

NDS and LID use open, vegetated swales, stormwater cascades, and small wetland ponds instead of pipes and vaults (see Figure PUBLIC-5). NDS and LID can also be designed to work in tandem with engineered drainage.

## **DRAINAGE GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS**

**Goal PUBLIC-4. Provide storm drainage systems that protect property and public safety and that prevent erosion and flooding.**

Policy PUBLIC-4.1 The City will prepare and maintain a drainage master plan to provide phased extension of drainage infrastructure to serve new growth and address existing deficiencies.

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Unified Facilities Criteria, Design: Low Impact Development Manual. October 25, 2004.





**Figure PUBLIC-5**  
**Roadside Drainage Swale**



**Figure PUBLIC-6**  
**Planter Strip Stormwater Infiltration**



- Policy PUBLIC-4.2 As part of the master plan and capital improvements planning, the City will set priorities and make repairs to the City's existing stormwater drainage system.
- Policy PUBLIC-4.3 The City will develop a funding mechanism to improve existing drainage systems and develop new ones in existing City areas that currently lack stormwater drainage infrastructure.
- Policy PUBLIC-4.4 New development shall construct and dedicate facilities for drainage collection, conveyance, and detention, and shall contribute on a fair-share basis to areawide drainage facilities, as directed by the City's drainage master plan.
- Policy PUBLIC-4.5 Drainage infrastructure will be phased to serve the new growth area. Temporary drainage facilities may be required at some phases of new development, to be replaced by permanent facilities at buildout.
- Policy PUBLIC-4.6 The City will identify regional, state, or federal funding and will leverage this funding, as appropriate, to make improvements to the City's existing drainage infrastructure to encourage infill development.
- Policy PUBLIC-4.7 The City will explore opportunities in the new growth area to provide oversized stormwater drainage infrastructure that can accommodate both flows from new development and flows from existing city areas that lack the necessary infrastructure. The City or Redevelopment Agency will consider reimbursing new development for these improvements, on a fair-share basis.
- Policy PUBLIC-4.8 During the planning of new development and the installation of drainage infrastructure, appropriate steps shall be taken to avoid increasing any drainage problems in the existing developed city.
- Policy PUBLIC-4.9 The City will include in the drainage master plan and capital improvements planning a program to repair canal levees, where necessary, to prevent overtopping during storm events.
- Policy PUBLIC-4.10 The City will coordinate with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to improve drainage infrastructure and address inter-agency flooding issues.
- Policy PUBLIC-4.11 The City's drainage master plan will incorporate regional, state, and federal standards and regulations, as appropriate, and will be consistent with Reclamation District 777 and RD 2056 standards, as applicable.
- Policy PUBLIC-4.12 New development shall be designed to control surface runoff discharges to comply with City standards, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit requirements, and Regional Water Quality Control Board standards, as applicable.



### **Implementation Program PUBLIC-4.1**

The City will adopt a drainage master plan, consistent with the policy direction in the 2030 General Plan, to provide for phasing and financing of drainage improvements in the existing developed city and in the new growth area.

The master plan will include an inventory of existing development, estimates of future needs in the existing city, and estimates of future growth in the new growth area. The drainage master plan will address how to meet future growth needs, if possible, without any rate increases in the existing city.

The drainage master plan will also identify deficiencies and provide for drainage improvements in the existing developed city. As part of both the Drainage Master Plan and capital improvements planning, the City will set priorities and make repairs to the City's existing stormwater drainage system. Areas in the existing developed city that lack drainage infrastructure will take priority in the improvement schedule.

The City will update the drainage master plan, as necessary, to address growth needs, regulatory changes, and technological innovations. The City will incorporate analysis from the wastewater master plan into its capital and ongoing fee programs.

### **Goal PUBLIC-5. Use best environmental practices in the City's drainage systems to ensure water quality and take advantage of cost-saving multi-use opportunities.**

Policy PUBLIC-5.1 The City's drainage master plan will plan and provide for appropriate components of natural drainage systems, which not only can be less costly to construct and maintain compared to a traditional piped system, but also provide water quality benefits and allow stormwater facilities to provide community amenities.

Policy PUBLIC-5.2 The City's drainage master plan should incorporate the use of newly constructed, appropriately landscaped drainage swales to filter, slow down, and better convey stormwater runoff.

Policy PUBLIC-5.3 Existing Reclamation District 777 and Reclamation District 2056 drainage channels should be improved, to the greatest extent feasible, to create more naturalized swales that provide stormwater conveyance. These channels should be restored with native, low-maintenance landscaping to filter stormwater and enhance neighborhood aesthetics.

Policy PUBLIC-5.4 New single-family residential projects should be designed to allow building drainage to sheet flow across the front yard to be filtered through drainage swales located in the landscaped planter strip between the sidewalk and street, where possible.

Policy PUBLIC-5.5 Under the City's drainage master plan, open playfield portions of parks will be used for stormwater detention.



- Policy PUBLIC-5.6 Drainage swales should have adjacent pathways to allow circulation of pedestrians, bicyclists, and stormwater in the same corridor, connecting with parks that are also designed to detain stormwater (see also the Parks and Recreation Element).
- Policy PUBLIC-5.7 The City's master planning for drainage and for parks and recreation should account for the cost savings of this dual-use application of both park and drainage impact fees.
- Policy PUBLIC-5.8 New development should use low impact development (LID) techniques such as preserving or restoring natural landscape features for drainage, minimizing hard (impervious) surfaces, and using other methods that reduce, recycle, and filter stormwater.<sup>2</sup>
- Policy PUBLIC-5.9 The City will provide incentives designed to induce the construction of low impact development (LID) designs in development. The City's reduced drainage fees should be designed to offset additional costs involved in using LID features, if possible.

#### **Implementation Program PUBLIC-5.1**

The City will adopt a drainage master plan, consistent with the policy direction in the 2030 General Plan, to provide for phasing and financing of drainage improvements in the existing city and in the new growth area.

The City's drainage master plan will implement natural drainage systems that use newly constructed or restored drainage swales to convey stormwater runoff.

The City's drainage and parks and recreation planning and fees should account for the cost savings of this dual-use application of both park and drainage impact fees. Planning and fees should consider savings of low impact development (LID) techniques, where appropriate.

#### **Implementation Program PUBLIC-5.2**

The City will revise the Public Works Improvement Standards (City standards), as necessary, to be consistent with the 2030 General Plan. Development projects, instead of being required in each case to detain stormwater on-site, will contribute to areawide drainage facilities, as directed by the drainage master plan.

City standards should also be revised to allow the use of larger drainage swales and smaller filtration drainage swales within planter strips along streets. The City will consider revising standards to allow the use of tracked "Hollywood" driveways for single-family residential development, a design that reduces impervious surface and stormwater runoff (see Figure PUBLIC-7). City standards for this type of driveway, if they become adopted, must be carefully developed to ensure high quality construction of driveways, good drainage, and good maintenance of the landscaped area to prevent deterioration and ensure proper function.

---

<sup>2</sup> For information about LID concepts, please refer to the U.S. EPA's Web site: <http://www.epa.gov/nps/lid/>.



**Figure PUBLIC-7**  
Tracked, or "Hollywood" Driveway.

## **FLOOD PROTECTION GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS**

Please also refer to the Safety Element of this General Plan for policy on flood protection.

**Goal PUBLIC-6. Protect property and public health through adequate flood protection.**

Policy PUBLIC-6.1 The City will coordinate with ongoing regional efforts to verify and improve flood protection for the Planning Area, consistent with state and federal regulations.

Policy PUBLIC-6.2 The City will assess fees for new development on a fair-share basis to fund regional flood protection improvements needed to meet state and federal standards.

Policy PUBLIC-6.3 The City will proactively identify and take advantage of regional, state, and federal funding that may be available for use in flood protection improvements.

**Implementation Program PUBLIC-6.1**

The City will continue its participation with the regional flood protection joint powers authority addressing the assessment and improvement of levees on the west side of the Feather River to meet state and federal standards.



# SCHOOLS

## CONTEXT

The Live Oak Planning Area is served by the Live Oak Unified School District (LOUSD). There are six schools in this district: Encinal Elementary School (grades kindergarten through eight [K–8]), Luther Elementary School (grades K–4), Live Oak Middle School (grades 5–8), Live Oak High School (grades 9–12), Valley Oak Continuation High School (grades 9–12), and Live Oak Alternative School (grades 1–12) Figure PUBLIC-8). Encinal Elementary School is located outside the Planning Area and Valley Oak Continuation High School shares facilities with Live Oak High School. LOUSD uses portable classrooms, as necessary, to accommodate the overflow of students.

Table PUBLIC-1 below lists each of the LOUSD schools and shows each facility’s capacity and student enrollment for the 2007–2008 school year. The enrollments and capacities are compared to assess which schools have available capacity for additional students and which schools may currently be enrolled beyond capacity, indicating the need for additional school facilities. As shown, three of the five schools within the District already serve more students than they have the capacity to serve; the other two schools are have some remaining capacity, although both schools are more than 90 percent filled. Since LOUSD schools are already overcrowded, this indicates the need for new schools to serve the existing population; new growth will further increase this need.

**TABLE PUBLIC-1  
LIVE OAK UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT AND CAPACITY**

School	Enrollment (2007-2008 School Year) <sup>1</sup>	Facility Capacity <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of Capacity Filled
Luther Elementary School	652	610	106.9%
Encinal Elementary School	80	73	109.6%
Live Oak Middle School	561	594	94.4%
Live Oak High School	558	530	105.3%
Live Oak Alternative School <sup>3</sup>	55	60	91.7%

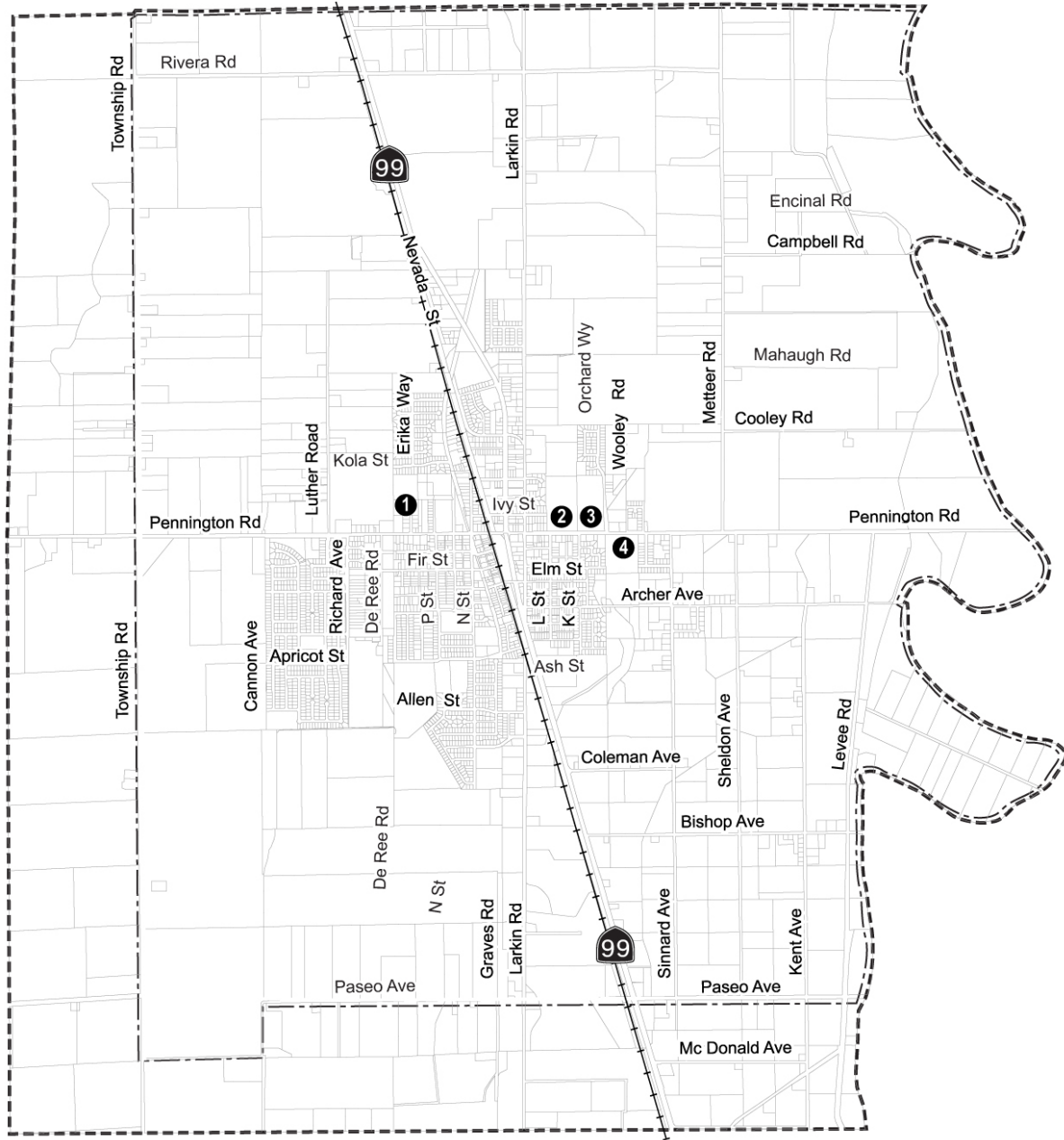
Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Enrollment information provided by California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, Data Quest – District Level Enrollment Reports, prepared December 1, 2008 with data current as of October 15, 2008. <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>, accessed December 1, 2008.

<sup>2</sup> Capacity information provided by Chris Peters, Chief Financial Officer, Live Oak Unified School District. Personal Correspondence, February 17, 2009.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 26 students enrolled in Live Oak Alternative School and 29 students enrolled in Valley Oak Continuation High School, since facilities are shared.

In its future enrollment projections, LOUSD uses a generation factor of 0.5 students per dwelling unit. To make grade-specific projections possible, LOUSD breaks down this factor for different groups of grades. The generation factor breaks down to 0.243 students per unit for grades K–5, 0.114 for grades 6–8, and 0.143 for grades 9–12. The LOUSD updates its student generation rates and impact fees periodically, in order to keep pace with demographic changes.



**LEGEND**

Boundaries

--- Study Area

- - - Sphere of Influence

— Parcels

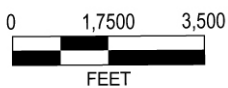
Schools

① Luther Elementary

② Live Oak High

③ Live Oak Alternative

④ Live Oak Middle



**Figure PUBLIC-8**  
**Schools in the Live Oak Planning Area**



## SCHOOLS GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

- Goal PUBLIC-7. Support high-quality public schools to meet the needs of current and future Live Oak residents.**
- Policy PUBLIC-7.1 The City will coordinate with the Live Oak Unified School District to determine appropriate locations for new schools. If possible, schools should be located within Civic Centers and within walking or biking distance of all homes within their attendance boundaries.
- Policy PUBLIC-7.2 The City will coordinate with the Live Oak Unified School District to take advantage of efficiencies available through joint-use arrangements between LOUSD and the City park and recreational facilities and joint-use library facilities.
- Policy PUBLIC-7.3 Joint-use facilities could occur on existing and new school sites, and could be existing or new City-owned facilities, as appropriate. Maintenance responsibilities and costs of joint-use facilities should be shared between the City and LOUSD.
- Policy PUBLIC-7.4 New development shall contribute school development impact fees, construct and dedicate new school facilities, or provide a combination of both, according to state law and LOUSD practices. Development impact fees should be designed to reflect relatively smaller anticipated household sizes (on a per-unit basis) in Small Lot Residential, Medium-Density Residential, and Higher-Density Residential projects, compared to Lower-Density Residential projects.
- Policy PUBLIC-7.5 The City will ensure that areas around planned school sites offer safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle access from the surrounding neighborhood. New developments shall provide safe routes to and from school sites from surrounding planned neighborhoods.
- Policy PUBLIC-7.6 The City will partner with the Live Oak Unified School District on job training programs, agriculture-oriented education, youth and adult language programs, after school programs, youth summer programs and other mutually-beneficial informal and formal educational and recreational programs.
- Policy PUBLIC-7.7 The City will proactively coordinate with the Live Oak Unified School District in applying for grants and other funding that could be used for development of joint-use facilities, or collaborative educational and recreational programs.
- Policy PUBLIC-7.8 The City will coordinate with the Live Oak Unified School District to offer a youth job shadow program with City employees. The City will encourage local businesses and nonprofit entities to participate in such a program.





### Implementation Program PUBLIC-7.1

The City will involve the Live Oak Unified School District in long-range land use planning and review of project proposals. The City and LOUSD should coordinate on guidelines for the provision of school sites in new development areas, including site size and configuration, and on design of joint-use park and recreational facilities and joint-use library facilities. The City will coordinate with Sutter County, which currently collects library fees from development within Live Oak, to possibly apply those fees to joint-use facilities at existing or future school sites. The City will coordinate with LOUSD on school site location and acquisition as part of the planning process for new development proposals. The City will make subdivision map approval conditional on payment of mitigation fees for school impacts, on school construction and dedication, or on some combination of both methods for meeting developer obligations, as applicable.

## LIBRARIES

### CONTEXT

Live Oak is served by the Sutter County Library system, which has a Main Branch in Yuba City. The Barber Branch is located in Live Oak at 10321 State Route (SR) 99. This branch is open 20 hours per week, Monday through Friday (Figure PUBLIC-9).

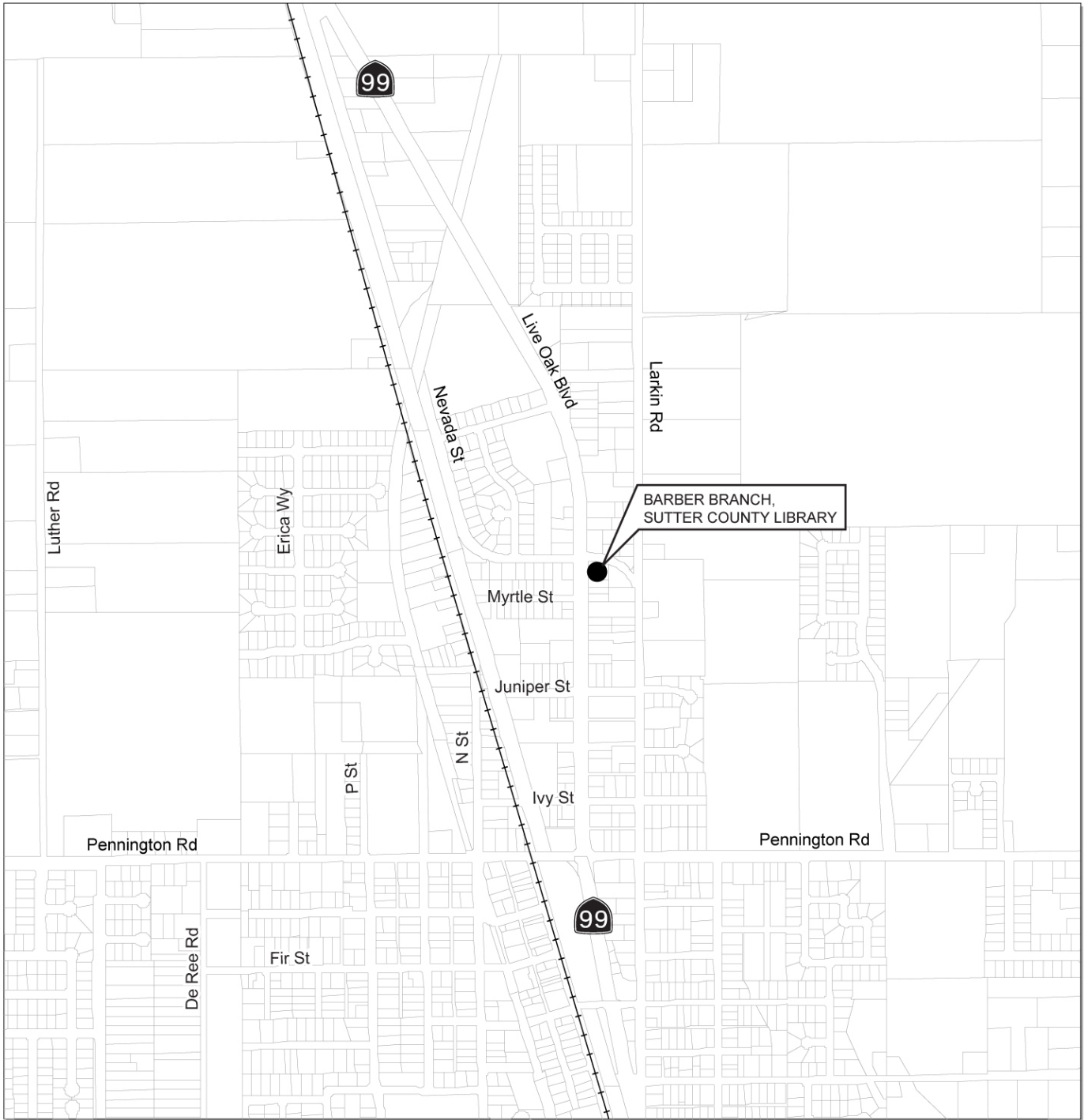
There are approximately 14,700 items available for public use in the branch, all of which are books and periodicals. Approximately 5,000 items are checked out from the branch each year.<sup>3</sup> In addition to these materials, patrons have immediate access to the Sutter County Library's entire catalog, which includes over 60,000 items. The Sutter County Library shares circulation with the Sacramento, Woodland, Folsom, and Colusa County Libraries and materials are delivered daily from those library systems to each of the Sutter County Library branches. The library also has interlibrary loans with other regional libraries, so library patrons may also borrow materials not in the Library's catalog, if needed.<sup>4</sup> In the Barber Branch, there are four computers available for public use, all of which feature both the library catalog and internet service. The Barber Branch has 1,932 square feet of floor space, which equates to 0.3 square feet of library floor space per capita.

In addition to access to a large library catalog, the Sutter County Library has educational programs offered out of the Main Branch in Yuba City. These programs include children's reading programs, story times for toddlers, preschoolers, and school age children, teen programs, game nights, book clubs for pre-teens and adults, community classes during certain times of the year, citizenship classes, and an adult literacy program. A community meeting space is located at the Main Branch, but due to the popularity of the adult literacy program, the space is primarily used as a classroom for the program.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Arlene Wheeler, Branch Librarian, Sutter County Library Barber Branch, Personal correspondence, February 17, 2009.

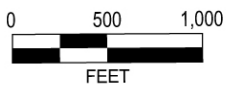
<sup>4</sup> Roxanna Parker, Director, Sutter County Library, Personal correspondence, December 22, 2008.

<sup>5</sup> Steve Lim, Service Coordinator, Sutter County Library, Personal correspondence, December 22, 2008.



**LEGEND**

— Parcels



G 08110072.01 018

Source: Sutter County Assessor's Office, Live Oak GIS, Adapted by EDAW 2008



**Figure PUBLIC-9  
Library Locations**



Due to limited staffing and hours, other library branches are currently not able to provide as many of these additional services. The Sutter County Library is better able to provide these programs at the Main Branch, but all Library users may participate in the programs provided out of the Main Branch. Programs at the Barber Branch are limited to story time, a summer reading program, and tours of the library given to schools visiting the facility.<sup>6</sup>

## LIBRARIES GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

**Goal PUBLIC-8. Develop library facilities and provide high-quality library services sufficient to accommodate current and future needs of all Live Oak residents.**

Policy PUBLIC-8.1 The City will encourage the Sutter County Library to develop additional library facilities or expand existing facilities in Live Oak, using a guideline of 0.5 square feet of public library facilities per capita.

Policy PUBLIC-8.2 The City will encourage the Sutter County Library to increase service hours and the library's collection of books, periodicals, and other media, where feasible.

Policy PUBLIC-8.3 The City will explore opportunities with the Live Oak Unified School District to develop joint school and community use libraries.

### Implementation Program-8.1

The City will coordinate with the County to identify funding sources for development of new library facilities and expansion of existing facilities with a guideline of providing 0.5 square feet of public library space per capita as the City grows. The City will coordinate with the County in identifying specific standards for levels of service, should the County elect to establish this service standard as a part of that General Plan update process. The City will coordinate with the Sutter County Library to increase service hours and the library's collection of books, periodicals, and other media, where feasible.

New public library facilities in should locate within Neighborhood or Civic Centers. The City will coordinate with the County (which currently collects library development impact fees) and the Live Oak Unified School District on joint-use agreements so that existing library facilities in schools can be opened to the public and planned library facilities in new schools can be jointly used, maintained, and staffed as a way of helping achieve the 0.5 square feet per capita guideline.

---

<sup>6</sup> Roxanna Parker, Director, Sutter County Library, Personal correspondence, December 22, 2008.



## LAW ENFORCEMENT

### CONTEXT

Law enforcement and police protection services for the city of Live Oak are provided by a Sutter County Sheriff's Department substation. Live Oak had its own police department until 1980, when the department was eliminated and the City began contracting with Sutter County for law enforcement services. There are currently nine law enforcement officers located at the Live Oak substation (Figure PUBLIC-10). These include one sergeant, one lieutenant, and seven deputies. The Live Oak contract area, the area served by the Sheriff's Department under the contract with the City, includes all of the city, as well as an area outside the City limits that has roughly the same boundaries as the City's Sphere of Influence. Specifically, this contract area is bound by the county line to the north, Feather River to the east, Paseo Road to the south, and Township Road to the west.<sup>7</sup>

Currently, Live Oak has an average of 1.05 officers per 1,000 residents (based on Live Oak's 2008 Department of Finance population estimate of 8,539). As of 2008, the County's overall staffing ratio was 1.6 officers per 1,000 residents; the Sheriff's adopted goal is 1.1 officers per 1,000 residents.<sup>8</sup> Therefore, County staffing exceeds this goal, but staffing within Live Oak falls short of the adopted staffing ratio goal.

In 2006, the Sheriff's Department had an average response time of 8 minutes 11 seconds for priority 1 calls and 9 minutes 54 seconds for priority 2 calls. The Sheriff's Department does not currently have an adopted response time standard.<sup>9</sup>

The Sutter County General Plan Update Technical Background Report identified the need for an expansion of the Sutter County jail facility as a constraint for continuing to provide law enforcement services in the County. According to the report, in 2007, the jail was consistently near its capacity of 352 inmates. In addition, the report specifically indicated that additional officers and facilities would be needed to accommodate growth in the City of Live Oak, in order to meet service demands.<sup>10</sup>

## LAW ENFORCEMENT GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

**Goal PUBLIC-9. Support law enforcement services that protect the health, safety, and welfare of Live Oak residents.**

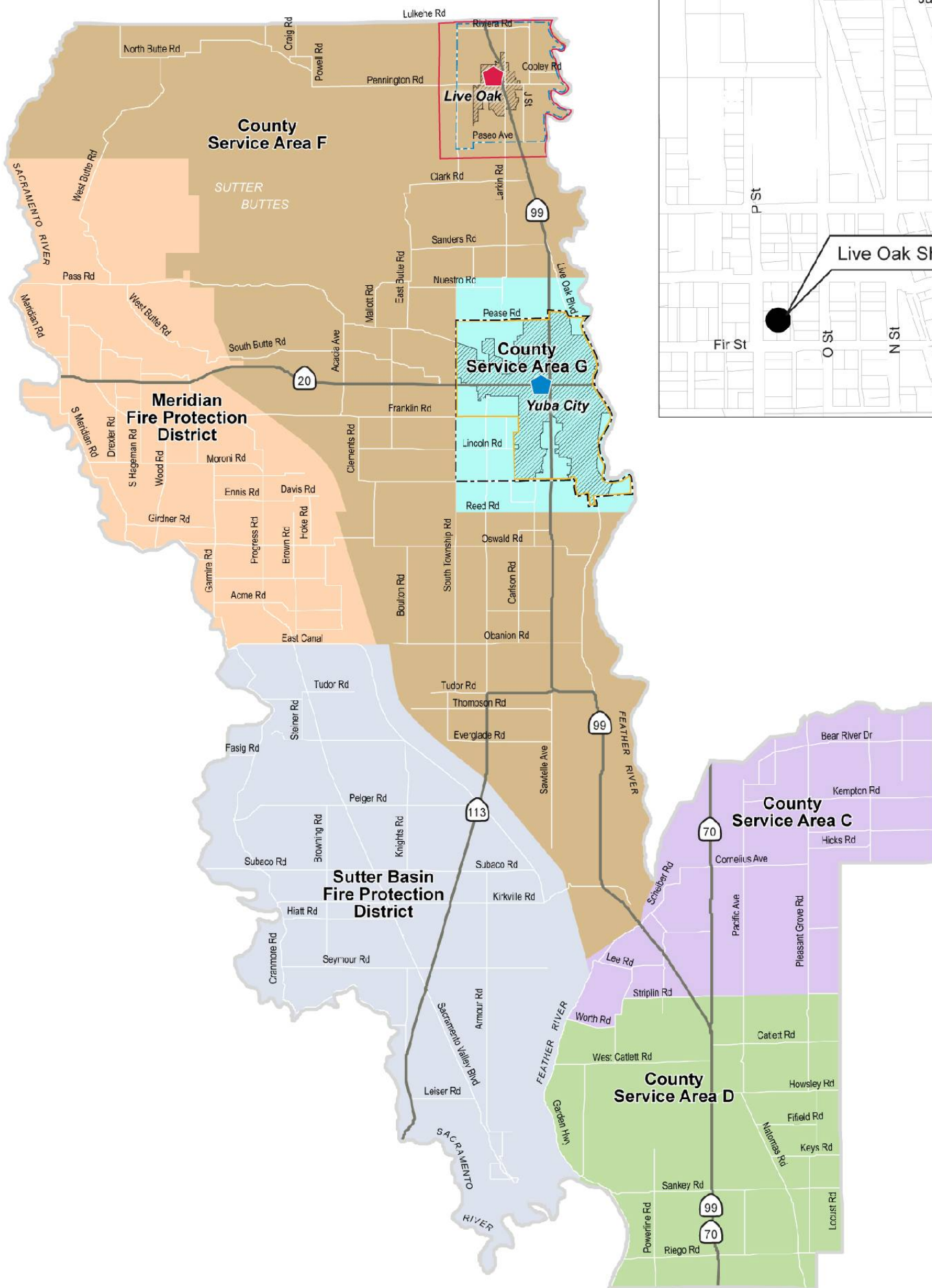
Policy PUBLIC-9.1 The City will coordinate with the Sutter County Sheriff's Department to ensure that law enforcement service for Live Oak residents is adequate.

<sup>7</sup> Sutter County, Sutter County General Plan Update Technical Background Report, February 2008, Page 3.3-2.

<sup>8</sup> Sutter County, Sutter County General Plan Update Technical Background Report, February 2008, Page 3.3-3.

<sup>9</sup> Sutter County, Sutter County General Plan Update Technical Background Report, February 2008, Page 3.3-1.

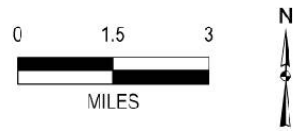
<sup>10</sup> Sutter County, Sutter County General Plan Update Technical Background Report, February 2008, Page 3.3-2.



**LEGEND**

- Boundaries**
- Sutter County
  - Live Oak Contract Area
  - - - Live Oak Sphere of Influence
  - - - Yuba City Sphere of Influence

- Sheriff and Police**
- Sutter County Sheriff's Department Headquarters
  - Live Oak Sheriff Substation
  - Yuba City Police Department Service Area



Base Image: Name Year  
G 03110072.01 019 1/09

Source: Sutter County Assessor's Office, Live Oak GIS, Adapted by EDAW 2008

**Figure PUBLIC-10**  
**Law Enforcement Service Areas and Stations**





- Policy PUBLIC-9.2 The City will coordinate with the Sutter County Sheriff's Department to plan for law enforcement facilities and equipment in Live Oak that keeps pace with growth and development.
- Policy PUBLIC-9.3 The City shall attempt to establish a mechanism to provide funding for additional law enforcement staff, facilities, and equipment needed to serve the needs of new growth. New development shall contribute on a fair-share basis toward improvements for law enforcement necessary to serve new growth.
- Policy PUBLIC-9.4 The City will encourage efficiencies in new or expanded law enforcement facilities in Live Oak through sharing locations with other public service providers.
- Policy PUBLIC-9.5 The City will involve law enforcement officials in review of proposed development projects, and will, as appropriate, make addressing law enforcement recommendations a condition for approval.
- Policy PUBLIC-9.6 The City will require that new development address such principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) as access and community surveillance, and will explore opportunities to reduce or eliminate design elements in existing development that may promote and/or enable criminal activities.<sup>11</sup>
- Policy PUBLIC-9.7 The City will encourage the Sheriff's Department to implement policing programs that increase police presence within Live Oak and to emphasize more street patrol and traffic enforcement to make residents feel safe and confident.
- Policy PUBLIC-9.8 The City will establish and support community outreach programs aimed at encouraging residents to be proactive in crime prevention in Live Oak. Such programs include neighborhood watch, youth outreach programs, and other community-based programs.

### **Implementation Program-9.1**

The City will coordinate with the Sutter County Sheriff's Department on expansion of law enforcement facilities and equipment needed to serve new growth. The City's development impact fee structure will provide for appropriate funding for facility expansion.

---

<sup>11</sup> Crime prevention through environmental design is a strategic approach influencing criminal behavior through physical design components that facilitate surveillance by the citizenry and the police ("eyes on the street"), create active public spaces, establish boundaries between public and private space, and otherwise enhance security and deter crime. Please refer to the following web sites for more information: <http://www.cpted-watch.com/>, <http://www.cpted.net/>, <http://www.cptedtraining.net/>.



## FIRE PROTECTION

### CONTEXT

The City of Live Oak contracts with the Sutter County Fire Department to run the Live Oak Fire Department (LOFD). LOFD provides fire protection services for the entire Live Oak Planning Area and much of the northern section of the county. LOFD has one station, located in the city, which serves all of these areas. The Live Oak Fire Station is located within County Service Area F (CSA-F), which includes two other fire stations, the Sutter Station located in the community of Sutter, and the Oswald-Tudor Station, located in the rural area south of Yuba City (Figure PUBLIC-11).

In 2005, LOFD's station had four paid staff, including three career fire lieutenants and one fire apparatus engineer, as well as 16 volunteers. Sutter County has a minimum staffing standard of one career fire lieutenant and/or fire apparatus engineer at each station, including the Live Oak Station.

Two fire captains (who are not counted above as part of station staff) collaboratively manage the three CSA-F stations. The office for one of the captains is located at the LOFD station. Typical call volume for Live Oak is approximately 100 emergency calls per 1,000 persons. Current call volume is 850 to 1,000 incidents per year. One staffed engine can handle approximately 1,000 calls per year. A maximum response time of 4 minutes within the city has been suggested by the LOFD as a response time standard.

The Sutter County General Plan Update Technical Background Report reported that the average response time in the CSA-F area was 7 minute 57 seconds in 2006. However, within Live Oak, the average response time was less than 5 minutes for the urban areas.<sup>12</sup> The LOFD does not have adopted response time service standards, but recommends using a four minute maximum response time standard for planning the locations of future stations within the Live Oak service area.<sup>13</sup>

Constraints to fire protection services identified in the Sutter County General Plan Update Technical Background Report include the increase in calls for service in areas experiencing development and growth and longer average response times for incidents in rural areas.<sup>14</sup>

## FIRE PROTECTION GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

**Goal PUBLIC-10. Support high-quality and efficient fire protection services for Live Oak residents and businesses.**

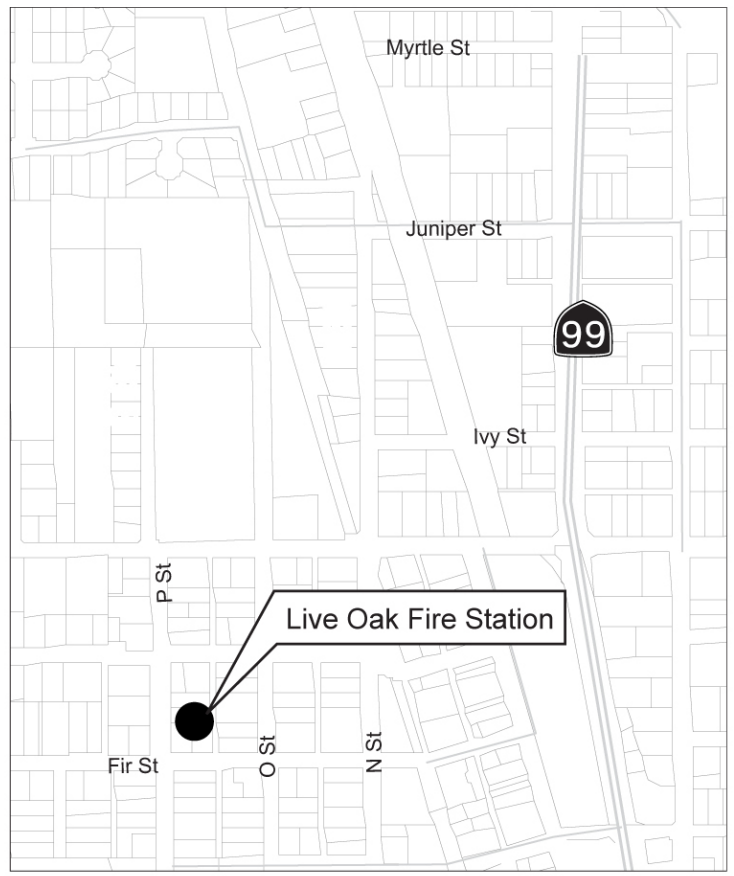
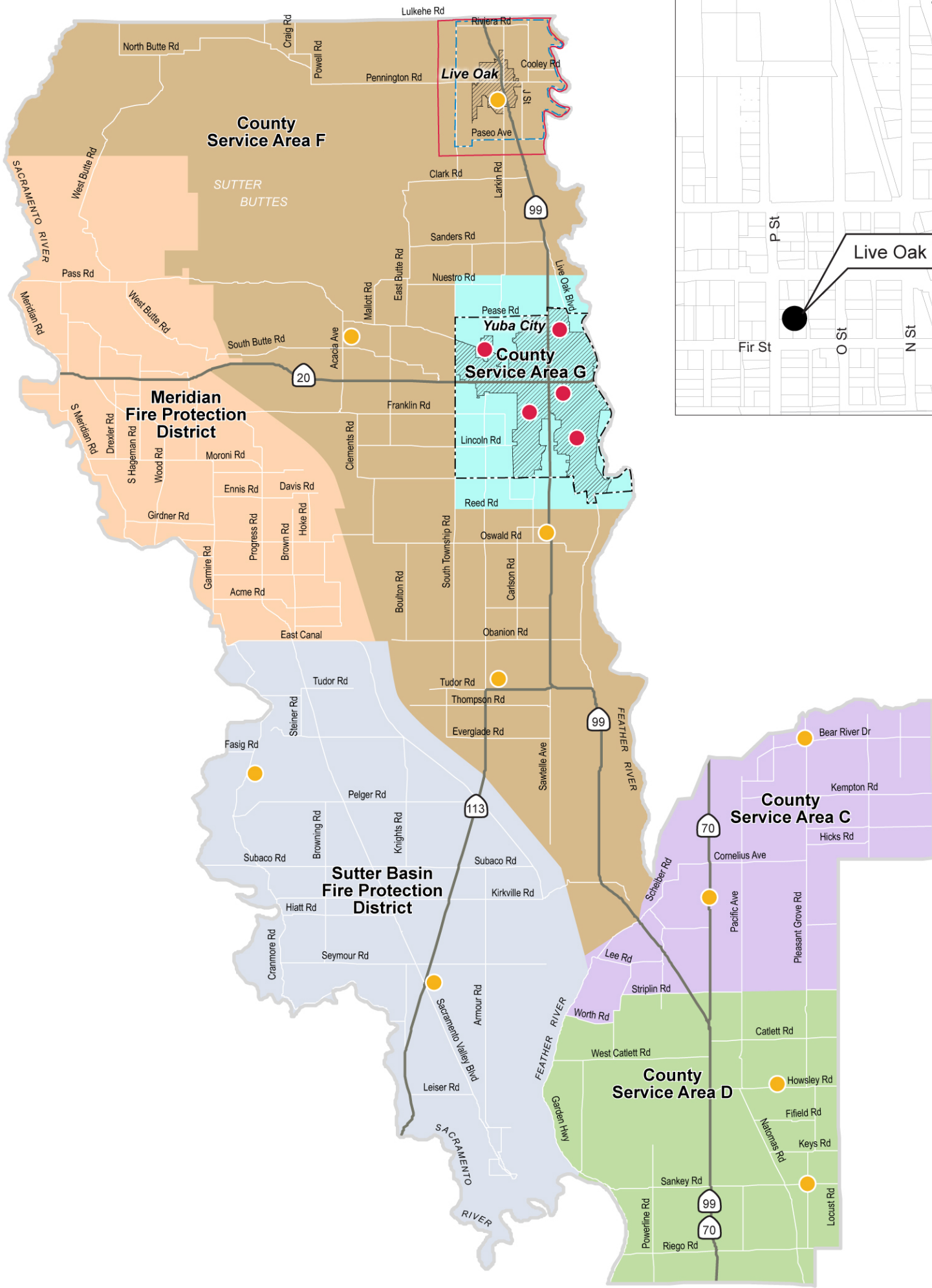
Policy PUBLIC-10.1 The City will ensure that fire protection providers have facilities with sufficient capacity, personnel, and equipment to meet growth needs in the City for fire protection and related emergency services, as determined by the City Council and using the following guidelines:

<sup>12</sup> Sutter County General Plan Update Technical Background Report, February 2008, page 3.3-13.

<sup>13</sup> City of Live Oak, Live Oak General Plan Update Background Report, 2006, page PSF-19.

<sup>14</sup> Sutter County General Plan Update Technical Background Report, February 2008, pages 3.3-8 – 3.3-9.





**LEGEND**

**Boundaries**

- Sutter County
- Live Oak Study Area
- - - Live Oak Sphere of Influence
- - - Yuba City Sphere of Influence

**Fire Department**

- Sutter County Fire Stations
- Yuba City Fire Stations



Base Image: Name Year  
G 08110072.01 016 1/09

Source: Sutter County Assessor's Office, Live Oak GIS, Adapted by EDAW 2008



**Figure PUBLIC-11**  
**County Fire Service Areas and Live Oak Fire Station**





- ✓ The City's fire response time guideline is 5 minutes for all incidents within the City of Live Oak. When this response time standard cannot consistently be met, the City will evaluate whether additional fire stations, staff, and/or equipment are necessary to meet the standard.
- ✓ New fire stations will be constructed, as necessary, to achieve an average response time of 4 minutes or less. New development shall set aside land for future fire station locations, as directed by the City.

Policy PUBLIC-10.2 The City will examine the feasibility of establishing a mechanism to provide funding for additional fire protection staff, facilities, and equipment. New development will contribute development impact fees on a fair-share basis for fire protection facilities and equipment to serve new development areas.

Policy PUBLIC-10.3 The City will coordinate with the fire protection personnel to review development proposals and ensure projects are planned and designed in a manner that promotes fire safety, provides adequate emergency access, and meets all applicable fire codes.

Policy PUBLIC-10.4 The City will encourage funding efficiencies in new or expanded fire protection facilities in Live Oak through co-location with other public service providers, such as law enforcement.

**Goal PUBLIC-11. Ensure that adequate infrastructure, water supply, water storage, and water pressure is available for fire flow requirements.**

Policy PUBLIC-11.1 The City will provide adequate water supply, storage, and appropriately-sized distribution pipelines to provide appropriate fire flows and emergency reserve, according to County fire flow standards until such time as the City adopts its own standards.

Policy PUBLIC-11.2 New development shall provide adequate minimum fire flow pressures and emergency fire reserve capacity, as required by the City, to ensure public safety and protection of property.

Policy PUBLIC-11.3 Fire sprinklers are required in new industrial, commercial, and multi-family residential developments within the city, and according to state law.

**Implementation Program-11.1**

The City will coordinate with the Sutter County Fire Department on expansion of fire protection facilities and equipment needed to serve new growth. The City will structure its development impact fees to provide appropriate funding of facility expansion to meet the needs of new growth.



## SOCIAL SERVICES

### CONTEXT

A range of social services are available to residents of Live Oak and the surrounding areas, as described below.

The Sutter County Human Services Department serves all of Sutter County, including Live Oak. This department provides programs intended to prevent or contain infectious disease and to improve public health. The Department evaluates and treats psychiatric disorders, substance abuse problems, and general medical problems. The Department also determines eligibility for public assistance programs and secures and maintains employment for county residents.

Another county social service agency serving Live Oak is the Sutter County Department of Child Support Services (SCDCSS). SCDCSS exists to provide child support establishment and enforcement services for children and families in the county. Its services include:

- ✓ establishing paternity, child support payments, and medical coverage;
- ✓ locating noncustodial parents and their assets to enforce court orders;
- ✓ collecting and distributing child and spousal support payments;
- ✓ maintaining accounts of payments owed and received; and,
- ✓ modifying and enforcing court orders.

Live Oak is also served by the Yuba-Sutter Department of Veterans' Services. Located in Marysville, the department is a bi-county agency for which Yuba County acts as a lead agency. The Veterans' Services Office helps veterans, their surviving spouses, and dependents obtain benefits by providing information and assisting them in filing claims with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and the California Department of Veterans Affairs (CDVA).

Many social services are also provided by private entities. These include a senior care facility called Live Oak Manor. This facility is a privately operated for-profit facility that provides 24-hour care, medical treatment, housekeeping, dietary services, nursing services, social work services, housing, and activities for as many as 99 seniors.<sup>15</sup>

In addition to this facility, the California Department of Department of Social Services (CDSS) Community Care Licensing Division keeps records of licensed adult care facilities in the state. Adult residential facilities provide 24-hour non-medical care for 18- to 59-year old physically, developmentally, and/or mentally disabled adults who are unable to provide for their own needs. Two facilities are located in Live oak – one with a capacity for six people and one with capacity for four people.<sup>16</sup>

The CDSS Community Care Licensing Division also maintains records of licensed child care facilities. Family child care centers are those that operate out of a private home, and may serve up to eight children (in Small Family Child Care Homes) and 14 children (in Large Family Child Care Homes). There

<sup>15</sup> Hospital-data.com, Live Oak Manor, Inc. – Live Oak, CA, Detailed Hospital Profile, [http://www.hospital-data.com/hospitals/LIVE-OAK-MANOR,\\_INC.-LIVE-OAK.html](http://www.hospital-data.com/hospitals/LIVE-OAK-MANOR,_INC.-LIVE-OAK.html), accessed December 22, 2008.

<sup>16</sup> California Department of Social Services Community Care Licensing Division, Facility Search Data, [http://www.cclid.ca.gov/docs/cclid\\_search/cclid\\_search.aspx](http://www.cclid.ca.gov/docs/cclid_search/cclid_search.aspx), accessed December 22, 2008.



are seven licensed Large Family Child Care Homes in Live Oak. Data for Small Family Child Care Homes was not provided. Child Care Centers are those facilities that are located in commercial facilities and may be able to accommodate many more children, depending on staffing levels. In all, the Community Care Licensing Division has records of five Child Care Centers in Live Oak, including one School Aged Child Care Center with a capacity of 28, one Infant Center with a capacity of 12, and three Child Care Centers, with capacities ranging from 18 to 110.<sup>17</sup>

Other necessary social services provided in Live Oak include a medical clinic, two dental offices, and a pharmacy.<sup>18</sup> There are no hospitals located within the city, but nearby hospital facilities include the Fremont Medical Center in Yuba City, Rideout Medical Center in Marysville, and Biggs Gridley Memorial Hospital in Gridley.<sup>19</sup>

## **SOCIAL SERVICES GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS**

### **Goal PUBLIC-12. Improve the level and quality of social services to address local needs.**

Policy PUBLIC-12.1 The City will coordinate with the County and with nonprofit service agencies to improve child care, day care, senior care, homeless services, and other local needs during General Plan buildout.

Policy PUBLIC-12.2 The City will coordinate with service providers to ensure that enough sites for social services are available to ensure that such facilities are accessible to all residents, both within the existing developed city and in new growth areas.

Policy PUBLIC-12.3 The City will encourage the development of facilities required to provide basic social services and to maintain a high standard of living for all Live Oak residents. Such facilities include, but are not limited to, hospitals and other medical facilities, senior centers, child care facilities, gymnasiums, housing and homeless facilities, legal aid offices, and other social services sites (see also the Housing Element for information on transitional housing and other housing related services).

Policy PUBLIC-12.4 The City will encourage funding efficiencies in developing social service facilities through co-location of social service providers in existing and new facilities.

<sup>17</sup> California Department of Social Services Community Care Licensing Division, Facility Search Data, [http://www.cclcd.ca.gov/docs/cclcd\\_search/cclcd\\_search.aspx](http://www.cclcd.ca.gov/docs/cclcd_search/cclcd_search.aspx), accessed December 22, 2008.

<sup>18</sup> Live Oak Chamber of Commerce, Services, <http://www.liveoakchamber.org/liveoak/services.html>, accessed December 22, 2008.

<sup>19</sup> Fremont-Rideout Health Group website, <http://www.frhg.org/hospital.aspx?id=24>, accessed December 22, 2008.



## GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

### CONTEXT

The City of Live Oak is managed by an elected five-member City Council and appointed City Manager, who is responsible for managing City operations and carrying out City Council policies. The City operates five departments, including Finance, Public Works, Community Development, Parks and Recreation, and Building. In addition, the City operates committees and commissions that aid in City operations that fall outside of the responsibility of the City departments. These include: the Streets, Lights, and Traffic Committee; Parks and Recreation Committee; Community Relations Committee; and the Planning Commission. As mentioned previously, the City contracts with Sutter County for law enforcement and fire protection services. The City also maintains contracts with private firms for building plan checks and engineering services.<sup>20</sup>

All of the City's general government services are located at City Hall, 9955 Live Oak Boulevard.

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

### **Goal PUBLIC-13. Conveniently located general government facilities.**

Policy PUBLIC 13.1 New general government facilities shall be located either downtown, or within Neighborhood Centers or Civic Centers to place these uses within walking or bicycling distance from homes and in areas where transit facilities will be focused.

### **Implementation Program PUBLIC-13.1**

The City will coordinate with the Redevelopment Agency to identify appropriate sites for the future relocation of City Hall. Other locations appropriate for other necessary general government facilities will also be identified. In addition, the City and the redevelopment agency will work together to identify possible funding mechanisms with which the new City Hall and other government facilities could be developed.

---

<sup>20</sup> Sutter County Local Agency Formation Commission, City of Live Oak Municipal Service Review and Sphere of Influence Update, December 2006, page 10.0-1.



## SOLID WASTE

### CONTEXT

The Live Oak Planning Area is served by Yuba-Sutter Disposal, Incorporated (YSDI) for solid waste disposal, recycling, and green waste disposal service.

YSDI has two weekly solid waste collection routes in the City of Live Oak, each of which takes approximately nine hours to complete. YSDI has two routes for green waste collection in Live Oak. These green waste routes take a combined total of approximately 15 hours to complete.<sup>21</sup>

All of Live Oak's solid waste is disposed of at the Ostrom Road Landfill near Wheatland. The Ostrom Road Landfill contains 225 acres of permitted landfill land and can accept up to 3,000 tons of municipal solid waste per day. The landfill has a total capacity of nearly 42 million cubic yards and an expected closure date of 2066.<sup>22</sup>

As of December 2008, YSDI had 1,947 residential customers and 95 commercial customers in Live Oak. From October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008, YSDI collected approximately 3,590 tons of solid waste from the city of Live Oak, which does not include recycling or green waste. YSDI has no plans for new facilities to serve Live Oak at this time.<sup>23</sup>

### SOLID WASTE GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

**Goal PUBLIC-14.** Provide high-quality solid waste collection services and make use of environmental best practices to reduce the city's waste stream.

Policy PUBLIC-14.1 The cost of recycling and yard waste collection shall be substantially less than the same volume of garbage, as appropriate, to encourage recycling and composting of yard waste.

Policy PUBLIC-14.2 The City will encourage the use of compost in community gardens and other appropriate locations. The City will coordinate with the local solid waste collection provider to implement community or Citywide composting facilities for yard waste collected locally.

Policy PUBLIC-14.3 The City will comply with state law on solid waste collection and will implement regulations of the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

Policy PUBLIC-14.4 The City will pursue funding and grants to help fund solid waste reduction programs.

<sup>21</sup> Terry Bentley, Yuba-Sutter Disposal, Inc., Written Correspondence, March 9, 2009.

<sup>22</sup> California Integrated Waste Management Board, Jurisdiction Landfill Overview: California Waste Stream Profiles, [www.ciwmb.ca.gov](http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov), accessed February 17, 2009.

<sup>23</sup> Terry Bentley, Yuba-Sutter Disposal, Inc., Written Correspondence, March 9, 2009.



Policy PUBLIC-14.5 Construction and demolition waste from development projects should be recycled or reused to aid in reducing the City's overall waste stream.

Policy PUBLIC-14.6 The City will implement recycling education programs for city residents to promote source reduction, recycling, and composting to decrease the City's waste stream.

#### Implementation Program-14.1

City government offices shall implement a program to promote the use of recycled materials and "green office" practices in all City facilities, wherever economically feasible. The City will encourage the same types of practices in private businesses through education programs.

## PRIVATE UTILITIES

### CONTEXT

Many necessary services in Live Oak are provided by private utility providers. For example, electricity and natural gas services are provided by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), and telecommunications services are provided primarily by AT&T and Comcast for telephone, internet, and cable television. Other utilities may also provide internet, cable and/or satellite television, and cellular phone services. These companies are summarized below.

### ELECTRICITY & NATURAL GAS

In Live Oak and the entire Planning Area, both electricity and natural gas services, are provided by PG&E. Major electricity facilities within Live Oak include the Live Oak substation, as well as several main transmission lines, most of which run alongside major roads within the Planning Area above ground. In addition to these major aboveground lines, there are smaller three-phased and one-phased aboveground and below-ground lines that branch off of the major lines and into neighborhoods.<sup>24</sup> See the Background Report prepared for the Live Oak General Plan Update for a more detailed description of the locations of these facilities.

In addition to electricity facilities, PG&E also owns and operates natural gas facilities within the Planning Area, including high pressure gas lines and transmission beneath several major roads. Some of these facilities are also located beneath several side streets located throughout the City.<sup>25</sup> See the Background Report prepared for the Live Oak General Plan Update for a more detailed description of the locations of these facilities.

<sup>24</sup> City of Live Oak, Live Oak General Plan Update Background Report, page PSF-20.

<sup>25</sup> City of Live Oak, Live Oak General Plan Update Background Report, page PSF-20.





## OTHER UTILITIES

AT&T provides local and long distance telephone, internet, satellite television, and cellular phone services to Live Oak and the surrounding areas. Infrastructure necessary to provide these services including fiber optic lines, above- and below-ground services lines, and internet remote terminals are located strategically throughout Sutter County. Some services, such as DSL internet, are only available within a certain distance from this infrastructure. AT&T is in the process of modernizing many of its older facilities.<sup>26</sup> Other cellular phone service providers in the area include T-Mobile, Verizon, Metro PCS, Virgin Mobile, and Net 10. Cellular phone towers and underground facilities are located strategically throughout the County.<sup>27</sup> Cable television is provided by Comcast, which has operates both above- and below-ground facilities throughout Sutter County and leases some capacity from AT&T's fiber optic lines. Comcast repairs and improves facilities as needed.<sup>28</sup> In addition to these providers, Electric Lightwave, Inc. (ELI) also provides some communication services in Sutter County, including data communications, point-to-point internet feed, T1 internet access, and long distance voice communications. Infrastructure includes underground and overhead fiber optic cable and copper cable, and improvements are made as needed.<sup>29</sup>

## PRIVATE UTILITIES GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

- Goal PUBLIC-15.** Coordinate with adequate and efficient private utilities to meet the needs of Live Oak residents for natural gas, electricity, telecommunications, and other utility services.
- Policy PUBLIC-15.1 New development shall accommodate public and private utilities (natural gas, electricity, telecommunications, and other utility services) in rights-of-way and easements, according to City standards.
- Policy PUBLIC-15.2 The City will work with local gas, communications, and electricity providers to maintain and improve current levels of service and to meet future demands and promote the City's economic development policies.
- Policy PUBLIC-15.3 The City will provide all utility providers the opportunity to participate in the planning process for new development in Live Oak.
- Policy PUBLIC-15.4 The City will encourage active coordination between developers and utility providers in order to ensure that the best possible services are provided to existing and future city residents. Such coordination will also ensure public safety related to existing underground utilities.

<sup>26</sup> Sutter County, Sutter County General Plan Update Technical Background Report, February 2008, page 3.1-91.

<sup>27</sup> Sutter County, Sutter County General Plan Update Technical Background Report, February 2008, page 3.1-92.

<sup>28</sup> Sutter County, Sutter County General Plan Update Technical Background Report, February 2008, page 3.1-91.

<sup>29</sup> Sutter County, Sutter County General Plan Update Technical Background Report, February 2008, page 3.1-92.



PolicyPUBLIC-15.5 In new growth areas, new utility infrastructure shall be placed underground wherever possible. Where infrastructure cannot be placed underground, it shall be designed and built to blend as much as possible with the characteristics of the natural and/or created surrounding environment.

PolicyPUBLIC-15.6 The City will coordinate with utility providers to relocate existing utility infrastructure underground during street construction or repair work, infill development, or other infrastructure work.

PolicyPUBLIC-15.7 New utility infrastructure required to serve new development will be funded entirely by those that benefit from new development. Existing residents shall not pay for the extension and development of utility infrastructure necessary to provide services to new development.

PolicyPUBLIC-15.8 The City will encourage and accommodate community renewable energy collection and use, and other renewable energy and energy conservation programs in all new and existing development.

**Implementation Program PUBLIC-15.1**

The City will coordinate with private utility providers and Sutter County regarding the expansion of electricity, natural gas, and telecommunication facilities needed to serve new growth in Live Oak. The City will coordinate with utility companies in identifying efficiencies in serving new development and in identifying needs for upgrades for existing utility customers.