

4.9 PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES

This section provides information on existing public services and facilities within the City of Live Oak. Buildout of the 2030 General Plan is analyzed relative to public service provision. This section analyzes any substantial service extensions or expansions required to serve growth accommodated under the 2030 General Plan and discloses and mitigates physical adverse environmental impacts related to such service expansions or extensions. This section is organized according to type of community service, with each service analyzed individually. The following service types are addressed in this section:

- ▶ fire protection,
- ▶ law enforcement,
- ▶ schools,
- ▶ parks and recreation services, and
- ▶ libraries.

Water services, wastewater, stormwater, private utilities, and solid waste are addressed section 4.10, “Public Utilities.”

4.9.1 REGULATORY SETTING

FEDERAL PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS

There are no relevant federal policies, regulations, or laws related to public services, as addressed in this EIR.

STATE PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS

State School Funding

Education Code Section 17620 authorizes school districts to levy a fee, charge, dedication, or other requirement against any development project for the construction or reconstruction of school facilities, provided that the district can show justification for levying of fees. Government Code 65995 limits the fee to be collected to the statutory fee (Level I) unless a school district conducts a Facility Needs Assessment (Government Code Section 65995.6) and meets certain conditions. These fees are adjusted every two years, in accordance with the statewide cost index for Class B construction as determined by the State Allocation Board.

SB 50 (1998) instituted a new school facility program by which school districts can apply for State construction and modernization funds. This legislation imposed limitations on the power of cities and counties to require mitigation for school facility impacts as a condition of approving new development. Proposition 1A/SB 50 prohibits local agencies from using the inadequacy of school facilities as a basis for denying or conditioning approvals of any “legislative or adjudicative act...involving...the planning, use, or development of real property” (Government Code 65996(b)). Additionally, a local agency cannot require participation in a Mello-Roos for school facilities. However, the statutory fee is reduced by the amount of any voluntary participation in a Mello-Roos. Satisfaction of the Proposition 1A/SB 50 statutory requirements by a developer is deemed to be “full and complete mitigation.”

State Service Standards

The California Education Code section 41402 states that unified school districts are required to have eight administrative employees per 100 teachers. State standards for the number of students per classroom pursuant to Chapter 407, Statutes 1998 (loading standards) require a maximum of 25 students per classroom in elementary schools and 27 students per classroom in both middle and high schools (Live Oak Unified School District 2000).

Quimby Act (California Code 66477)

The Quimby Act governs requirements for dedication of land and/or fees for park and recreational purposes as a condition of approval of a tentative map or parcel map.

4.9.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The following setting information for the public services provided in Live Oak is primarily derived from the Public Facilities and Services chapter of the Background Report prepared for this 2030 General Plan in 2005. Additional sources of information are cited as applicable. For additional background information on the provision of these public services, the reader is referred to the Public Services and Facilities chapter of the Background Report.

FIRE PROTECTION

Live Oak is served by the Live Oak Fire Department (LOFD), which is run by the Sutter County Fire Services under a contract with the City. LOFD has one station located in the city, which serves the Planning Area and some surrounding areas of the county. Exhibit 4.9-1 shows the boundaries and areas of all Sutter County Fire Service Areas and fire districts, along with LOFD's service area. LOFD is part of County Fire Service Area F, which also includes areas to the west and south of Yuba City and includes the Sutter and Oswald-Tudor fire stations.

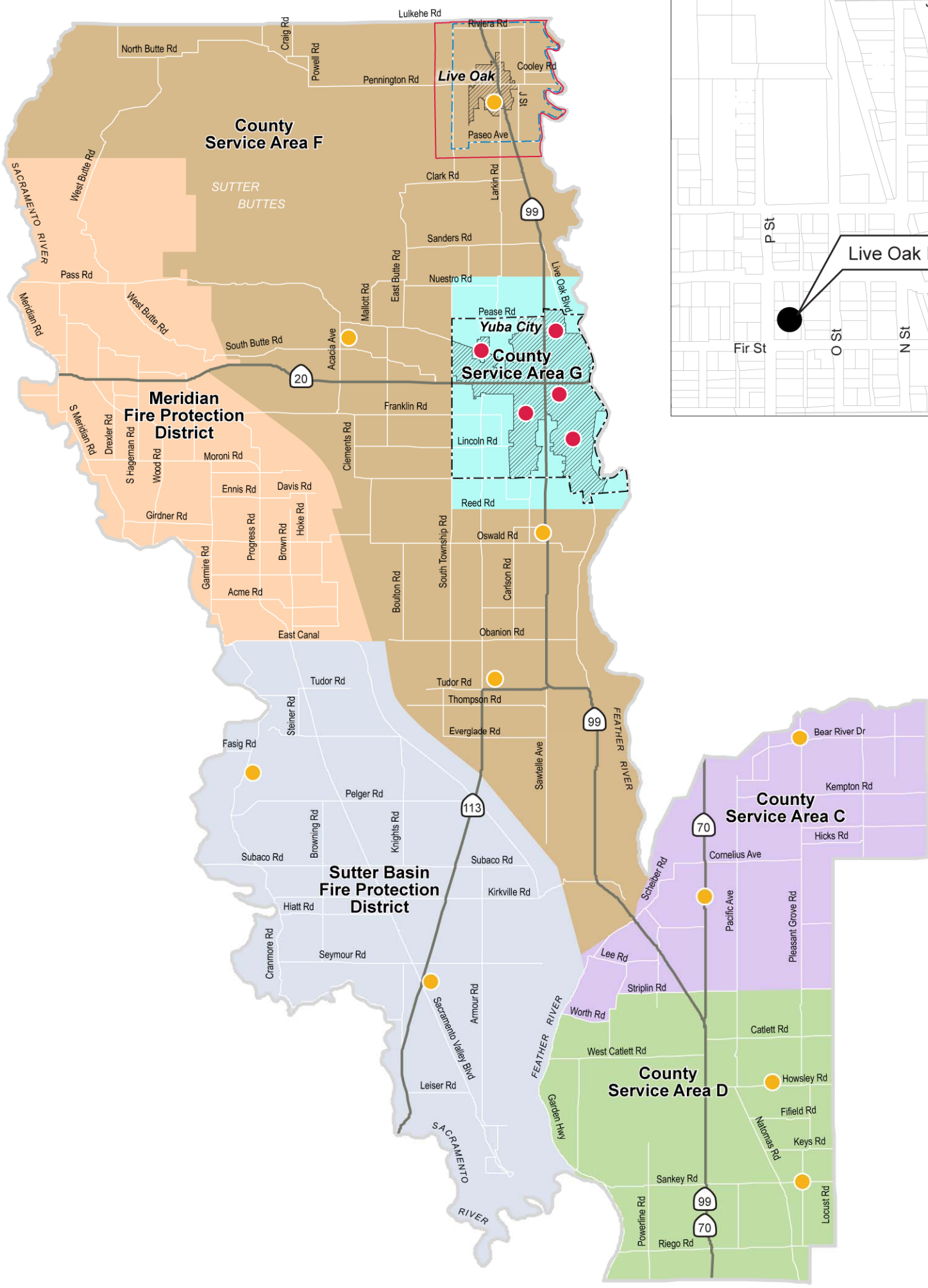
In 2005, LOFD's station had four paid staff, including three fire lieutenants and one fire apparatus engineer, as well as 11 volunteers. Sutter County has a minimum staffing standard of one fire lieutenant and/or fire apparatus engineer at each station, including the Live Oak Station. Each of the three Service Area F stations is staffed at the same level, and each of the paid personnel is shared between the three stations to ensure there is at least one staff member at each station at all times. Two fire captains (who are not counted above as part of station staff) collaboratively manage the three Service Area F stations. The office for one of the captains is located at the LOFD station. Call volume at the Live Oak station is equal to the other two Area F fire stations combined, so one of the fire captains is stationed at the Live Oak station much of the time.

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 (Cheney, pers. comm., 2005). At this time, there are no plans to construct new fire facilities to serve the Live Oak Planning Area.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The City of Live Oak is served by a Sutter County Sheriff's Department substation for law enforcement services. Live Oak had its own police department until 1980, when the department was eliminated and the City began contracting with Sutter County. The Live Oak contract area – the area served by the Sheriff's Department under the contract with the City – includes the City limits and an area outside City limits with roughly the same boundaries as the City's Sphere of Influence (Samson, pers. comm., 2005).

There are currently nine law enforcement officers located at the Live Oak substation. This includes one sergeant, one lieutenant, and seven deputies (Sutter County Sheriff's Department 2008). 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).



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



Exhibit 4.9-1

Fire Stations and Fire Service Areas in Sutter County

SCHOOLS

The Live Oak Planning Area is served by the Live Oak Unified School District (LOUSD). There are six schools in this district, which are listed below, along with the grade levels each school serves:

- ▶ Encinal Elementary School (grades kindergarten through eight),
- ▶ Luther Elementary School (grades kindergarten through four),
- ▶ Live Oak Middle School (grades five through eight),
- ▶ Live Oak High School (grades nine through 12),
- ▶ Valley Oak Continuation High School (grades nine through 12), and
- ▶ Live Oak Alternative School (grades one through 12).

Valley Oak Continuation High School, while officially its own school, is a part of the Live Oak Alternative School facility. There are some Live Oak Alternative School students at the high school level that are not part of Valley Oak. Also, for some statistics, the facility-specific numbers did not delineate between Live Oak Alternative School and Valley Oak. For these reasons, Valley Oak will be treated solely as part of Live Oak Alternative School throughout the remainder of this section.

During the 2008-2009 school year, there were 1,896 students enrolled at schools within LOUSD, including (California Department of Education 2009):

- ▶ 976 students in kindergarten through 6th grade,
- ▶ 324 students in grades 7 and 8, and
- ▶ 596 students in high school.

Table 4.9-1 summarizes the current capacity and the 2008–2009 school year enrollment for each LOUSD facility.

Table 4.9-1 Live Oak Unified School District Schools Enrollment and Capacity			
School	Enrollment (2008–2009 School Year) ¹	Facility Capacity ²	Percentage of Capacity Filled
Luther Elementary School	664	610	109%
Encinal Elementary School	81	73	111%
Live Oak Middle School	552	594	93%
Live Oak High School	548	530	103%
Live Oak Alternative School ³	51	60	85%

Notes:

¹ Enrollment information provided by California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, Data Quest – District Level Enrollment Reports, <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest> accessed August 31, 2009.

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

³ Includes students enrolled in Live Oak Alternative School and students enrolled in Valley Oak Continuation High School, since facilities are shared.

As shown in Table 4.9-1, Luther Elementary, Encinal School, and Live Oak High School have enrollments that exceed their capacity. The District uses portable classrooms to accommodate the overflow of students. Live Oak Middle School and Live Oak Alternative School have enrollments under their capacity. According to the Background Report prepared for the 2030 General Plan, there were 45 portable classrooms in use in the LOUSD in 2004.

In order to respond to future demand, LOUSD plans to improve the existing high school to accommodate immediate and medium-term needs for public education within its service boundaries. The School District's 2006 Facility Master Plan anticipated that the School District will need 1.5 new schools by 2010 and 2.5 new schools by 2015. This Facilities Master Plan identifies recommendations for improvements to existing school sites, as well as new school site construction (LOUSD 2006). This Plan analyzed then-proposed developments within City limits, as well as estimated future growth beyond City limits. However, the Plan's recommendations are focused on the present through 2015 – a shorter timeline and smaller growth area compared to that addressed in the 2030 General Plan. Housing construction has substantially slowed since the time when this estimate was prepared, however.

PARKS AND RECREATION

Existing Facilities

There are four parks in the city of Live Oak: Oak Tree Park, Date Street Park, Pennington Ranch Park, and Live Oak Memorial Park. Oak Tree Park contains picnic tables, barbecues, and a playground. Date Street Park has soccer fields, benches, picnic tables, and a playground. Live Oak Memorial Park has basketball courts, baseball fields, volleyball courts, picnic tables, barbecues, a playground, restrooms, and the Live Oak Swimming Pool. The Swimming Pool facilities include both a community pool and a pool reserved for use by children ages five and under. Pennington Ranch Park is approximately 3.5 acres in size. The majority of park is grass for activities, but there is also a large play structure, two shelters with picnic tables, swings, two ½ court basketball courts, and benches.

Live Oak Park and Recreation Area is owned and operated by Sutter County. This facility provides access to the Feather River and is located along Pennington Road, east of the City. Live Oak Park has overnight RV parking, picnic, camping, and barbecue facilities.

Capacity and Level of Service

The Quimby Act (California Government Code 66477) allows local governments to acquire land sufficient to accommodate three acres of park improvements per 1,000 residents. This standard can be increased locally to five acres per 1,000 residents if the amount of existing parks in a community exceeds the 3/1,000 ratio. The National Recreation and Park Administration (NRPA) recommend a standard of five acres per 1,000 people.

The 2030 General Plan identifies a parkland standard of 7 acres per 1,000 residents; of this, 3.5 acres is to be provided in the form of community parks, neighborhood parks, and pocket parks. The remaining 3.5 acres of parkland can be in the form of linear parks, which may contain drainageways. The Parks and Recreation element of the 2030 General Plan proposes the following distribution of parkland types for park development in the city:

- ▶ Community parks (1–2 acres per thousand residents),
- ▶ Neighborhood parks (1–2 acres per thousand residents), and
- ▶ Pocket parks (0.5–1.5 acres per thousand residents).

The population of Live Oak was estimated to be 8,571 as of January 1, 2009 (DOF 2009). The total current provided parkland in the City is 16.12 acres, not counting the Live Oak Park and Recreation Area, which is operated by the County (Table 4.9-2). The current ratio of parkland to residents is 1.89 acres per thousand residents.

**Table 4.9-2
Parks in Live Oak, Existing and Planned**

Park Name	Address	Acres	Facilities
Date Street Park	2790 Date Street	0.65	Soccer/Playground/Picnic Area
Community Building	10046 O Street	6.73	Community Building/2 baseball fields
Live Oak Memorial Park	10200 O Street	4.73	Pool/Picnic Area/Playground
Oak Tree Park	9982 Larkin Road	0.34	Playground/Picnic Area
Boy Scout Building	2670 Myrtle Street	0.17	N/A
Pennington Ranch Park	Richmond Way & Musgrave Ave	3.5	Playfields, large play structure, shelters, basketball

LIBRARIES

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 Live Oak Boulevard. This branch is open 20 hours per week, Monday through Friday.

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 (Wheeler, pers. comm., 2009). 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, so 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 (Parker, pers. comm., 2008). 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 (Lim, pers. comm., 2008).

4.9.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, an impact on public services and facilities is considered significant if the proposed project would:

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

- schools,
 - parks, or
 - other public facilities.
- ▶ Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.
 - ▶ Require or include the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

Impacts on public facilities that would result from buildout the 2030 General Plan were identified by comparing existing service capacity and facilities, staffing, and equipment against future demand associated with 2030 General Plan buildout. Once future service levels have been determined, the analysis determines whether the changes in service levels would require new or expanded public facilities, the construction of which could possibly result in adverse impacts on the physical environment. Goals, policies, and programs of the 2030 General Plan that would reduce these impacts have been identified throughout this EIR. Those goals, policies, and programs would apply in various ways with the physical development of public facilities and utilities, and impacts related to the operation of public services. As future public investments are improved, the City will review applicable projects for environmental impacts, applying General Plan policy and required site specific mitigation to reduce impacts, as feasible.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

IMPACT 4.9-1 Demand for Additional Fire Protection Facilities. *Implementation of the 2030 General Plan would increase result in an increase in population in the City of Live Oak and increase the demand for fire protection services, which would result in the need for additional and/or expanded fire protection facilities. This impact would be less than significant.*

Implementation of the proposed 2030 General Plan would result in the development of new growth areas and associated additional population within the City of Live Oak. The additional structures and population within the city would create additional demands for fire protection services, over current demand levels. The increase in demand would require the construction of new fire protection facilities in order for the fire department to meet its response time standard. The construction of new fire protection facilities could have adverse effects on the physical environment. New fire protection facilities would be expected to be constructed within the footprint of development envisioned as part of the 2030 General Plan, and therefore, the impacts of construction and operation of these facilities is included in the programmatic analysis in this EIR. Direct and indirect adverse effects are analyzed at a program level in each of the individual subject area sections of this EIR.

The proposed 2030 General Plan is designed to guide growth and development in the City over the long-term, including ensuring adequate access to the full range of public services, facilities, and infrastructure. To support the City’s goal for fire protection, the 2030 General Plan includes policies intended to maintain adequate levels of service for fire protection for both existing and new residents. The goals and policies listed below are from the Public Utilities, Services, and Facilities element of the 2030 General Plan and address potential impacts on fire protection services.

Relevant Policies and Programs of the 2030 General Plan

The 2030 General Plan contains the following policies to address potential impacts on fire protection services:

- ▶ **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:

- 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.

Conclusion

Implementation of these policies included in the 2030 General Plan would ensure that new fire services facilities are funded and constructed to serve new development. Future facilities construction plans would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation. The General Plan includes policies and this EIR includes mitigation measures, where necessary, that would reduce or avoid impacts, as noted throughout Section 4.0 of this EIR. There is no additional significant impact related to construction of these facilities beyond that which is comprehensively analyzed throughout this EIR. The impact is **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure

No mitigation is required.

IMPACT 4.9-2 Demand for Additional Police Protection Facilities. *Implementation of the 2030 General Plan would result in an increase in population in the City of Live Oak and increase the demand for police protection services, which would result in the need for additional and/or expanded police protection facilities. This impact is considered less than significant.*

Implementation of the proposed 2030 General Plan would accommodate the development of new homes, businesses, and facilities within the City of Live Oak, which would result in additional population and visitors coming to the city. The increase in the number of people in the city and amount of development would result in an increase in the need for law enforcement and police protection services to be provided by the Sutter County Sheriff’s Department. The provision of additional police protection services could result in the need for additional police protection facilities, the construction of which could potentially have adverse impacts on the physical environment. New police facilities would be expected to be constructed within the footprint of development envisioned as part of the 2030 General Plan, so these indirect adverse effects are analyzed at a program level in each of the individual subject area sections of this EIR.

The proposed 2030 General Plan is intended to achieve steady and orderly growth that allows for the adequate provision of services and community facilities. To support this goal as it relates to police protection, the 2030 General Plan includes goals and policies intended to maintain existing levels of service for police protection for existing and new residents.

Relevant Policies and Programs of the 2030 General Plan

The 2030 General Plan contains the following policies to address potential impacts on police protection services:

- ▶ **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.
- ▶ **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.¹
- ▶ **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.

Conclusion

Implementation of the proposed 2030 General Plan policies would ensure that police facilities and services would be funded and constructed as needed to serve new development. Future facilities construction plans would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation. The General Plan includes policies and this EIR includes mitigation measures, where necessary, that would reduce or avoid impacts, as noted throughout Section 4.0 of this EIR. There is no additional significant impact related to construction of these facilities beyond that which is comprehensively analyzed throughout this EIR. The impact is **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure

No mitigation is required.

¹ 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>.

IMPACT 4.9-3 Demand for Additional School Facilities. *Implementation of the 2030 General Plan would result in an increase in population in the City of Live Oak, including the number of school-aged children, which would result in an increase in demand for school services, which would result in the need for additional and/or expanded school facilities. This impact would be less than significant.*

Implementation of the 2030 General Plan would allow for new residential development in the City of Live Oak, which would result in an increase in population, including school-aged children requiring school services. School services in Live Oak are provided by the LOUSD, which currently provides education services to over 1,900 school-aged children residing within the District, which includes rural areas located outside of the city. Presently, three of the District's six schools are enrolled over their capacity; the remaining three schools are not yet at capacity, but they are close to capacity, so the addition of any new students within the District without the development of new facilities would further exacerbate capacity issues at LOUSD schools.

The School District's May 2004 *School Facilities Needs Analysis* identifies an overall student generation rate of 0.863 per single-family housing unit. This study did not identify a different rate for multifamily units. Generation rates as presented in this document include:

- ▶ 0.636 per unit for kindergarten through 6th grade;
- ▶ 0.091 per unit for grades 7 and 8; and
- ▶ 0.136 per unit for grades 9 through 12.

The School District's 2006 Facilities Master Plan estimated 3,032 students in the year 2015-2016. Elementary school student are estimated to increase at a somewhat higher rate than middle school students or high school students (176% increase versus 159% and 161% for middle and high schools students respectively) (LOUSD 2006). If the General Plan were fully built out by 2030, using the student generation rates included in the 2004 *School Facilities Needs Analysis* would yield an additional 10,000 elementary school students; 1,000 middle school students; and 2,000 high school students. However, the School District updates demographic projections and student generations over time, so the current estimates of demand for educational services may not reflect actual needs over the course of the buildout of the General Plan. The generation rates listed in the *School Facilities Needs Analysis* could be too high. By comparison, the Gridley Unified School District uses an overall student generation rate of 0.6 students per housing unit and 0.5 students per housing unit for kindergarten through 8th grade (Redfield, pers. comm.)

Renovations and expansions at existing schools and construction of new schools necessary to accommodate planned growth could possibly result in adverse impacts on the physical environment. The City has provided several "Civic Centers" as a part of the 2030 General Plan Land Use Diagram. The intent of this designation is to accommodate a range of destinations for the surrounding neighborhood, including a school and joint-use park. However, as indicated in the General Plan, the City does not control the location, design, construction, or operation of the schools. Therefore, the actual location and number of new schools constructed over the course of General Plan implementation is not knowable, and would be dependent on the pace, location, and character of residential development and the City's changing demographics.

Relevant Policies and Programs of the 2030 General Plan

The 2030 General Plan contains the following policies to address potential impacts on schools:

- ▶ **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.

New development projects would be assessed impact fees in accordance with SB 50 (1998) to finance capital improvements for public school facilities. Payment of these fees would help to ensure that adequate facilities are provided concurrently with growth. In fact, under SB 50, payment of these fees in the amount required are “deemed to be full and complete mitigation of the impact.”²

Conclusion

Although buildout of the 2030 General Plan would increase enrollment within LOUSD schools over existing capacity at several of its current facilities, policies identified in the plan are intended to address these impacts. In addition, the payment of school impact fees is designed to offset the cost of new facilities construction. There is no additional significant impact related to construction of these facilities beyond that which is comprehensively analyzed throughout this EIR. With the payment of fees, state law dictates that impacts are considered **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure

No mitigation is required.

IMPACT 4.9-4 **Need for New or Expanded Parks and/or Recreation Facilities.** *Implementation of the 2030 General Plan would result in an increase in population in the City of Live Oak, which would result in an increase in demand for parks and recreation services, which would result in the need for additional and/or expanded parks and recreation facilities. This impact would be **less than significant**.*

Implementation of the 2030 General Plan would result in more people living in Live Oak, which would increase the demand for new and existing parks, as well as recreation services. Development and operation of these new parks could result in adverse impacts on the physical environment. However, these new park facilities would be constructed within the footprint of development envisioned as part of the 2030 General Plan, so these effects are analyzed at a program level in each of the individual subject area sections of this EIR. Facilities construction plans would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation once details are available and projects are proposed. The General Plan includes policies and this EIR includes mitigation measures, where necessary, that would reduce or avoid impacts, as noted throughout Section 4.0 of this EIR.

² Senate Bill 50, Greene 1998.

Relevant Policies and Programs of the 2030 General Plan

The 2030 General Plan contains the following policies to address potential impacts on parks and recreation:

- ▶ **Policy PARKS-1.1:** As funding is available, the City will develop additional parkland to serve the existing City, with a focus on areas lacking adequate park acreage according to City parkland standards.
- ▶ **Policy PARKS-1.2:** The City will proactively seek state and federal funds for parkland acquisition to address deficiencies in the existing City relative to parkland acreage standards.
- ▶ **Policy PARKS-1.4:** The City will coordinate with the Live Oak Unified School District to expand joint school and community use and maintenance of park space and facilities at existing schools. As existing schools are expanded or otherwise improved, additional public access to school parkland should be made available to meet City demand for park space.
- ▶ **Policy PARKS-2.2:** New developments shall set aside land and dedicate improved, publicly accessible parkland, in locations and amounts dictated by City park standards and the City's parks and recreation master plan.
- ▶ **Policy PARKS-2.3:** Private recreation facilities may count toward the City's parkland standards if they are publicly accessible and available for City recreational programming.
- ▶ **Policy PARKS-2.4:** The City may allow new developments to contribute to a park in-lieu-fee program instead of dedicating improved parkland to meet City standards. The park in-lieu-fee program will be used for fair-share funding of parks that serve local, neighborhood, and community-wide needs, as directed by the City.
- ▶ **Policy PARKS-2.5:** The City will encourage multiple uses of the linear park and open space system. These facilities will be designed for recreational, circulation, and stormwater drainage conveyance and detention purposes. The City will structure drainage development impact fees and park in-lieu-fee programs to take into account overlapping purposes of linear parkland and open space.
- ▶ **Policy PARKS-2.6:** The City will collaborate with the school district on planning, financing, and development of new park space adjacent to school sites that would be jointly used by schools and new residential development in the surrounding neighborhood.
- ▶ **Policy PARKS-4.1:** The City will proactively coordinate with Sutter County and Yuba City to identify regional park and recreation needs, such as regional parks or trails, which could be planned, jointly funded, and developed in Live Oak.

Conclusion

The specific environmental impacts of constructing new individual park or recreation facilities cannot be determined at this programmatic level of analysis. Development and operation of park facilities may result in potentially significant impacts (such as damage to habitat, traffic, noise, and other impacts) that are addressed through plans, policies and mitigation measures identified in other sections of this EIR. However, various park and recreational expansion or improvement projects have been identified in certain areas of the city, which would be subject to specific environmental analysis and mitigation, in accordance with the requirements of CEQA.

Approval of the 2030 General Plan would allow new development that would result in population growth within Live Oak. These new residents, as well as existing residents, would require the City to provide additional parkland to meet the residents' park and recreation service needs. The goals and policies of the 2030 General Plan are intended to address impacts related to the projected population growth that would occur in Live Oak. There is

no additional significant impact related to construction of these facilities beyond that which is comprehensively analyzed throughout this EIR. The impact is **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure

No mitigation is required.

IMPACT 4.9-5 **Physical Deterioration of Existing Parks and Recreation Facilities due to Increased Use by New Residents.** *Population increases resulting from implementation of the 2030 General Plan would result in increased demand on existing City park facilities, which could lead to the accelerated deterioration of these facilities if not properly maintained. However, the City's 2030 General Plan includes policies to match future parkland with future population growth to avoid this impact. This impact would be **less than significant**.*

With the addition of new population to both new development and redevelopment areas of the City as envisioned by the proposed project, it is likely that new residents would use existing park and recreation facilities within the City of Live Oak, as well as facilities to be constructed in the future. It is more likely that new residents would use park facilities closest to their homes, but this cannot be guaranteed to be the case, and some new development may occur in areas where existing park facilities may be closer than new park facilities.

To ensure a high level of service and prevent the overuse of existing park facilities, the proposed 2030 General Plan includes policies that would encourage the placement of parks within walking distance of all new development. The 2030 General Plan Land Use Diagram illustrates the placement of parkland throughout the existing developed and future anticipated new growth areas. In addition, in-lieu fees provided by new development could be used by the City to improve, expand, and maintain existing City parks to ensure that accelerated deterioration does not occur. The following policies from the Parks and Recreation element of the proposed 2030 General Plan are intended, in part, to reduce physical impacts on existing park facilities:

Relevant Policies and Programs of the 2030 General Plan

The 2030 General Plan contains the following policies to address potential impacts on existing park facilities:

- ▶ **Policy PARKS-1.5:** The City will seek opportunities to construct linear parks with pedestrian/bicycle pathways that connect homes and destinations and address existing deficiencies relative to the City's parkland acreage standards.
- ▶ **Policy PARKS-2.4:** The City may allow new developments to contribute to a park in-lieu-fee program instead of dedicating improved parkland to meet City standards. The park in-lieu-fee program will be used for fair-share funding of parks that serve local, neighborhood, and community-wide needs, as directed by the City.
- ▶ **Policy PARKS-2.8:** New parks will be located and designed to encourage pedestrian and bicycle travel to and from the surrounding neighborhoods.
- ▶ **Policy PARKS-3.1:** The City will prepare a parks and recreation master plan to identify recreational facilities standards and planning and funding of recreational facilities development, operations, and maintenance.
- ▶ **Policy PARKS-3.2:** The City will monitor the use of existing recreational facilities and participation in recreational programs to identify local preferences and priorities for recreational facilities development.

Conclusion

These policies, along with the requirement for new development to provide parkland or in-lieu fees, would aid in providing an increased amount of parkland such that the likelihood of overuse by new residents and accelerated physical deterioration of existing facilities would be reduced. Although construction of new parks by new development would likely reduce the effects of wear and tear on existing park facilities, the 2030 General Plan identifies the City's 7 acre per 1,000 residents standard to avoid acceleration of the physical deterioration of existing park facilities. Therefore, this is a **less-than-significant** impact.

Mitigation Measure

No mitigation is required.

IMPACT 4.9-6 **Increased Demand for Library Services.** *Implementation of the 2030 General Plan would generate new population in Live Oak, which would create an increase in demand for library services, which could potentially result in the need for new or expanded library facilities. This impact would be less than significant.*

The Sutter County Library system operates the Barber Branch in Live Oak. The Branch has limited hours of operation and limited space. The building has approximately 0.3 square feet of floor space per capita, and while the Sutter County Library has no adopted floor space standard requirement, the library industry generally uses a standard is 0.5 square feet per capita. Based on this information, the only library in the city currently does not meet the industry standard for floor space, and the addition of more residents in Live Oak would further reduce this ratio. Although the Library system currently has no plans to build a new facility, there is currently a need for additional library space, whether or not the proposed 2030 General Plan is adopted. Therefore, the addition of new residents that would occur under the proposed 2030 General Plan would exacerbate the existing lack of library floor space, as well as likely create an additional demand for extended hours. This would eventually create the need for a new library facility in Live Oak, the construction of which could result in some impacts on the environment. If a new facility is constructed, a separate environmental review would occur at a later date.

Relevant Policies and Programs of the 2030 General Plan

The 2030 General Plan contains the following policies to address potential impacts on library services:

- ▶ **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-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.

Conclusion

These and other policies and programs of the 2030 General Plan are intended to offset the need for additional library services that would be triggered by new growth in the City. Although there is no standard that mandates a certain level of library services, it is likely that the amount of growth that would occur as a result of the proposed

2030 General Plan would trigger the need for extended library services and possibly additional facilities. The Library is owned and operated by Sutter County, so the City has no regulatory control over library facilities and services, although these policies demonstrate ways in which the City could help to provide innovative solutions toward the Library's existing and future deficiencies that would result from population growth in Live Oak. However, because the Library is operated by Sutter County, the City cannot guarantee that the deficiencies in library facilities or services would be rectified to serve existing or future growth. There is no additional significant impact related to construction of these facilities beyond that which is comprehensively analyzed throughout this EIR. The impact is **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure

No mitigation is required.