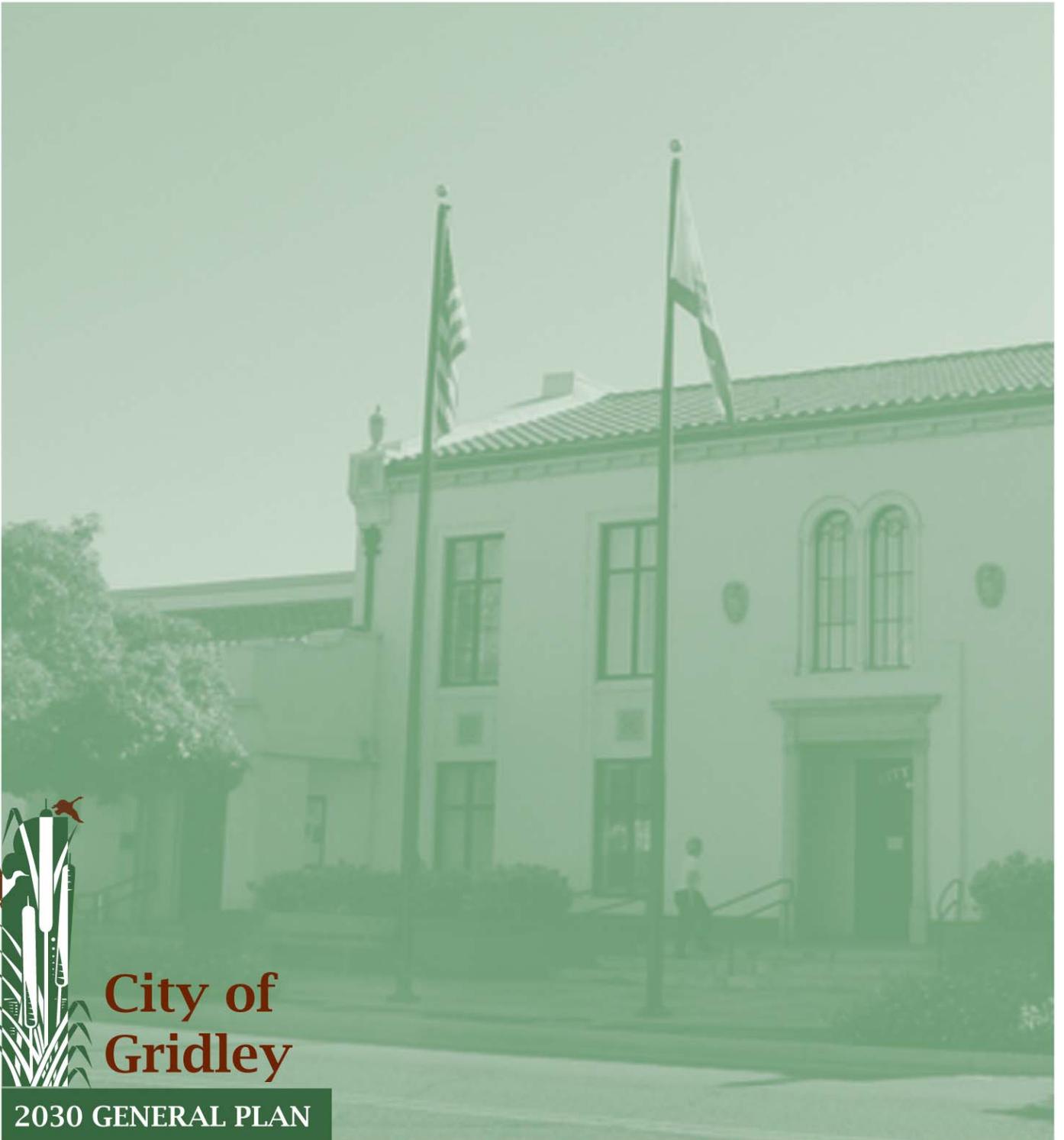
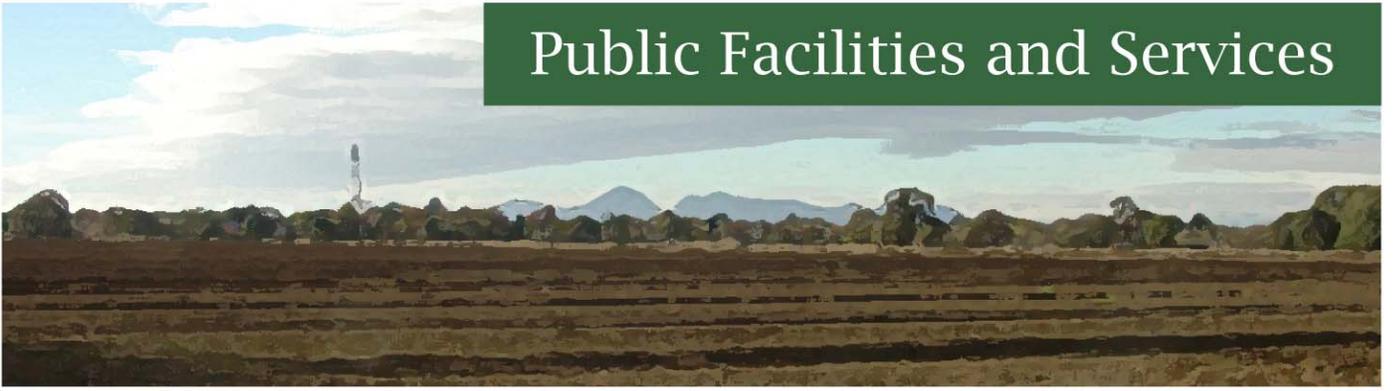


Public Facilities and Services



**City of
Gridley**

2030 GENERAL PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Gridley has consolidated the topics of public services and facilities in this Public Facilities Element. This Element is optional (not one of the 7 mandatory elements), but has the same force and effect as the mandatory elements and must be consistent with the other elements of the plan.

Many communities have recognized the critical importance of planning improvements and public facilities by adopting a separate general plan element. Capital improvements such as roads, drainage facilities, sewer and water lines, treatment plants, and transit lines are the framework that supports development. Their availability plays an important part in determining the pattern of land uses within the community, as well as the direction and intensity of growth. Public facilities such as police and fire stations, city or county offices, libraries, and parks are important to residents' safety and quality of life.

The ability to provide these facilities is important to the well-being of the community. The focus of this Element is to ensure that facilities and services are provided to existing and future planned development in an efficient and cost-effective way. This Element directs the general character and location of future facilities and improvements, acceptable levels of service, funding priorities, and the timing of availability. Specifically, this Public Facilities Element addresses the following subject areas:

- ✓ Water;
- ✓ Wastewater;
- ✓ Drainage;
- ✓ Electricity;
- ✓ Police, Fire, and Emergency Response;
- ✓ Solid Waste;
- ✓ Library; and,
- ✓ Schools.

This Element is drafted, in part, to implement findings and recommendations of the City's Municipal Service Review (MSR).¹ Another LAFCO required document – the Sphere of Influence Plan – provides detailed information regarding the City's future Sphere of Influence.² The MSR and Sphere of Influence Plan include background

¹ Burr Consulting. City of Gridley. Report to the Butte Local Agency Formation Commission. Final Municipal Service Review: City of Gridley. Approved on February 6, 2008 by the Butte Local Agency Formation Commission.

² Burr Consulting. Sphere of Influence Plan, City of Gridley. Report to the Butte Local Agency Formation Commission.

information for General Plan policies, as well as specific background information for the City’s Sphere of Influence, growth rate assumptions and projections, and anticipated phasing.³ The MSR and Sphere of Influence Plan provide information required by the Butte Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) to address the City’s ability to provide municipal services and facilities to areas within the expanded Sphere of Influence, as adopted by the City of Gridley, including areas that the City plans to eventually annex.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ELEMENTS

Several of the topics in this Element are addressed in other General Plan elements (notably Land Use, Circulation, Open Space, and Conservation). The Land Use Element identifies areas for public uses (including schools, fire, police, cemetery expansion, and other public and quasi-public uses). Roadways and other transportation lines – a crucial part of the City’s infrastructure is not addressed in this Element, but is addressed in detail in the Circulation Element. Parks and recreational facilities are addressed in the Open Space Element. Water supply and delivery are addressed in this Element, while water conservation and quality are covered in the Conservation Element. Drainage facilities are addressed in this Element, while drainageways and their conservation are addressed in the Open Space and Conservation Elements and flooding is addressed in the Safety Element. Although electrical facilities are addressed in this Element, energy conservation (including some topics related to electricity) is addressed in the Conservation Element.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Following are Gridley’s goals, policies, and implementation strategies related to public facilities, services, and infrastructure.

³ Much of the background information in this Element is contributed by Burr Consulting.

OVERALL GOALS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES

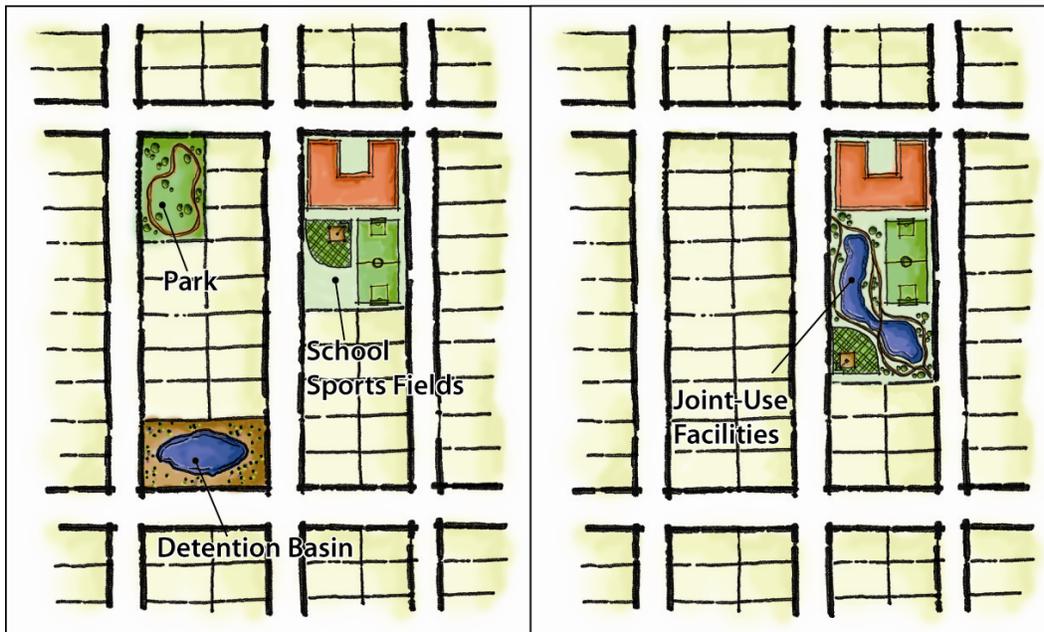
This Element is organized topically according to the type of public facility or service. However, the City has established overarching goals for providing public facilities and services and constructing infrastructure related to those services. These overall goals and policies are embodied in the topic-specific discussion that follows.

The City’s goals for public service and facilities are oriented around a few basic themes:

- ✓ **Public and environmental health.** The paramount consideration is public health and environmental health. Federal and state legislation and regulatory guidance is available for many aspects of public services, facilities, and infrastructure. Much of the state and federal guidance for these topics is intended to protect public and environmental health. The City’s policy array is drafted to be consistent with federal and state law, including provisions to protect public and environmental health.
- ✓ **Quality of life.** The quality and design of public facilities, services, and infrastructure can substantially affect the quality of life for residents of Gridley. During the substantial public outreach that accompanied the 2030 General Plan update, many public services and facilities issues arose. For example, the community confirmed that the quality of educational services in Gridley is crucial for quality of life in Gridley – now and in the future. Water quality, drainage, and other public facility issues were also important points of discussion.
- ✓ **Efficiency.** During buildout of the 2030 General Plan, the City has the opportunity to take advantage of the state-of-the art in public services, facilities, and infrastructure design. One of the most important facets of current thinking in public facilities planning is to optimize space and facility planning to take advantage of efficiencies. Many public facilities are not fully occupied at any given time. The simplest example in this respect may be joint-use facilities for school and community recreation and drainage. During school hours, recreational facilities can be used for student activities (physical education classes, for example). When students are not in class, the same recreational areas and facilities can be used by the community at large. When it is raining, students and the community will not be using the playfields, which can also be designed to detain stormwater. When joint-use recreational/drainage facilities are provided, communities can enjoy the same or similar level of service at a reduced overall cost (Exhibit Public Facilities-1). Other efficiencies in public services and infrastructure are realized through compact development, which, compared to lower-density development, is more efficient to serve in the short and long term, all else held constant. As noted in Gridley’s Municipal Service Review, “land use planning designed to promote infill development, redevelopment of

underutilized, urban lands, and creation of compact, well-served communities present opportunities to minimize future public service costs ...”

- ✓ **Growth management.** The City provides most of the public facilities and infrastructure needed for urban development (some services are provided locally in coordination with other agencies). In order to achieve goals for public and environmental health, quality of life, and efficiencies, the City can plan for public facilities and infrastructure sized and located to support planned land uses and development patterns. The City can use its public facilities and infrastructure planning, in part, to encourage development patterns that achieve the City’s other goals – for economic development, environmental sustainability, and overall quality of life.



In the illustration on the left, parks, schools, and detention is provided separately, which is more land-consumptive. In the illustration on the right, these facilities are combined.

Exhibit Public Facilities-1. Joint Use Public Facilities

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Several of the City’s General Plan Guiding Principles relate to the City’s public service, facility, and infrastructure planning, including:

- ✓ Our streets, neighborhoods, and civic spaces should provide many gathering places where we meet up with our friends and neighbors.
- ✓ The community should continue to invest in streetscape, infrastructure improvements, and other programs downtown that will encourage property owners to invest and re-invest in the area.
- ✓ We recognize that an educated, skilled workforce is important to attracting high-quality employment opportunities. We should partner with educational institutions to expand and enhance career training opportunities.
- ✓ Gridley’s long-term quality of life is dependent on a great local school system. We believe it is important for the City to coordinate with the Gridley Unified School District, in order to pursue mutual goals.
- ✓ Children in Gridley should be able to safely and conveniently walk to school.
- ✓ For safe and convenient travel, we need destinations, like schools, parks, and shops, to be oriented to, and blended in with our neighborhoods.
- ✓ The City should continue to invest in, and improve existing neighborhoods, even as new neighborhoods are constructed.
- ✓ New development should compensate the City and other public service providers for the cost of providing public facilities, infrastructure, and services.
- ✓ The City should develop in a compact way that is more efficient and less costly to serve, compared to a development pattern that is more spread out.
- ✓ We believe that growth should be managed to promote the long-term economic health of our community.

GOALS

Overall goals for public services, facilities, and infrastructure include:

- ✓ To design public facilities and infrastructure, and provide public services in a way that is protective of public and environmental health.
- ✓ To provide high quality and well maintained public facilities that promote civic pride and enhance the local quality of life.

- ✓ To take advantage of opportunities for facilities sharing between City departments or between the City and the School District, the County, the City of Biggs, and other public agencies, where there are mutual benefits.
- ✓ To provide efficiencies in public service, facility, and infrastructure provision through infill, redevelopment, and compact new development.
- ✓ To ensure that existing residents and businesses do not pay for public facilities, infrastructure, or services required to serve new growth.
- ✓ To balance up-front costs of infrastructure and public facilities with long-term costs to residents, businesses, and the City related to infrastructure and facilities design.
- ✓ To create, through the City's infrastructure and public facilities planning, incentives for growth and change that is consistent with the City's long-range land use and environmental planning.

WATER

Domestic water is provided within City limits primarily by the City's water system, with the exception of private wells at the Butte County Fairgrounds and the Signature Fruit cannery (south of downtown). City water is provided from wells located throughout the City ranging in depth from 240 to 450 feet. The water is treated with chlorine at each well site prior to delivery to customers. Wells are equipped with backup generators. The City's system, as of the writing of the 2030 General Plan had a pumping capacity of 6,280 gallons of water per minute (gpm). The City's distribution system consists of almost 40 miles of pipes that carry water from groundwater wells to Gridley's homes and businesses.

The City will need to acquire new wells to serve new growth anticipated under the General Plan. The City plans to install a new water main on West Biggs Gridley Road for future connections with new subdivisions. To accommodate future growth and development, the City plans to maintain loops along the perimeter of the system to maintain adequate pressure and install a large diameter pipe along the easterly boundary of the sphere of influence (SOI) to provide fire flows to potential development in the area.

In Gridley, domestic water use in 2007 was 225 gallons of domestic water per capita per day (gpcd). By comparison, in the Sacramento region, the average urban community

consumes 286 gpcd.⁴ Domestic residential water is used for outdoor, toilet flush, shower, cleaning, and kitchen uses. Outdoor uses, such as landscaping, swimming pools and washing cars, are the most significant portion, consuming 44 percent of domestic water statewide.⁵ During the summer months, water usage in Gridley more than triples compared to winter months. This increase in demand is mostly attributable to outdoor water uses such as swimming pools and landscape irrigation. Therefore, lot size is an important factor affecting differences in water demand for new development, given the large amount of water typically used for lawn and landscape irrigation. Toilet flushing is the second most important use of water—constituting about 23 percent of use. Showering and bathing consume about 18 percent of domestic water. Dishwashers and clothes washing machines consume 12 percent of domestic water. The remainder of water consumption relates to cooking and other kitchen uses.

Indoor water demand can be estimated according to the number of residents or employees of a proposed project, or the estimated number of plumbing fixtures. The evolution in building standards has resulted in newer buildings having more water-efficient plumbing fixtures.

The City uses groundwater from the East Butte subbasin. The water table in the Gridley area ranges from eight to 10 feet below the surface of the ground. A 2006 groundwater status report indicates that there is no declining trend in groundwater levels in the southwest valley portion of the County, and in fact, there was little or no change in groundwater levels during the 1976-77 and 1986-94 droughts.⁶

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for enforcing drinking water quality standards, although much of this authority is delegated to the states. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the main federal law that ensures the quality of Americans' drinking water. EPA drinking water standards are developed as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each chemical or microbe. The MCL is the concentration that is not anticipated to produce adverse health effects after a lifetime of exposure, based upon toxicity data and risk assessment principles. The California Department of Health Services (DHS) implements the SDWA in California. DHS requires public water systems to perform routine monitoring for regulated contaminants that may be present in their drinking water supply. A water system with a contaminant exceeding an MCL must notify the public and remove the source from service or initiate a process and schedule to install treatment for removing the contaminant.

⁴ Burr Consulting. Final Municipal Service Review: City of Gridley. Approved on February 6, 2008.

⁵ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1995.

⁶ Butte Basin Water Users Association. Groundwater Status Report. February 2007.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) develops statewide water protection plans, establishes water quality standards, allocates and adjudicates water rights, and guides the 9 Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) located in the major watersheds of the state. Gridley is within the jurisdiction of the Central Valley RWQCB for water quality objectives and implementation plans. The California Department of Health Services (DHS) is responsible for the enforcement of the federal and California Safe Drinking Water Acts and the operational permitting and regulatory oversight of public water systems.

Senate Bill (SB) 610 (Section 21151.9 of the Public Resources Code and Section 10910 et seq. of the Water Code) requires the preparation of “water supply assessments” (WSA) for large developments (e.g., for projects of 500 or more residential units, 500,000 square feet of retail commercial space, or 250,000 square feet of office commercial space). These assessments, prepared by “public water systems” responsible for service, address whether there are adequate existing or projected water supplies available to serve proposed projects, in addition to urban and agricultural demands and other anticipated development in the service area in which the project is located. SB 610 does not apply to long-range planning documents, such as the General Plan, that do not specify specific projects or subdivisions of land.

Water conservation is also addressed by state law. Since 2005, urban water suppliers have been required to install water meters on municipal and industrial services connections, and must begin by 2010 to charge customers based on volume of water. The City of Gridley installed water meters throughout its service area. Domestic water suppliers with more than 3,000 customers are required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act to prepare a water shortage contingency plan every five years. The plan describes and evaluates sources of water supply, projected water needs, conservation, implementation strategy and schedule. Please refer to the Conservation Element for policies on water conservation.

Two irrigation district boundaries overlap the City’s boundary and SOI. The two districts provide water for agricultural purposes to some parcels within the City’s limits and SOI. Butte Water District (BWD) and Biggs-West Gridley Water District (BWGWD) both provide surface water from the Feather River to agricultural customers in the vicinity of Gridley and for wetlands southwest of the City. Generally, as parcels are annexed into the City, they are detached from these irrigation districts.

Following are the City’s goals, policies, and implementation strategies for water. Please refer also to the Conservation Element, which addresses water conservation.

<p>PUBLIC FACILITIES GOAL 1:</p>	<p>To maintain safe and reliable ongoing water supply</p>
<p>PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 1.1</p>	<p>New development shall set aside land, install and dedicate land and water infrastructure, and/or contribute in-lieu fees, as directed by the City, for new water supply, pumping, treatment, storage, and delivery.</p>
<p>PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 1.2</p>	<p>The City will treat, monitor, and remediate water supplies using state and federal public health and water quality standards.</p>
<p>PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 1.3</p>	<p>The City will maintain, and update as appropriate, a water master plan to identify needed improvements to serve new and infill growth under the General Plan.</p>
<p>PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 1.4</p>	<p>The City should consult with irrigation districts that maintain canals in the Gridley area to identify cost-effective approaches for ensuring that urban development in Gridley does not adversely affect irrigation water supply and quality.</p>
<p>PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 1.5</p>	<p>The City will ensure reliable water supplies and provide prompt response to any disruption in water supply to the greatest extent feasible.</p>
<p>PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 1.6</p>	<p>The City should consider future conjunctive use of both groundwater and surface water, where feasible and where shown to be beneficial to Gridley residents.</p>
<p>Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 1.1</p>	<p>During General Plan buildout, the City will monitor water quality and intervene, as necessary, to address water supply and quality issues. The City will remove wells from service and establish new well sites, if necessary. The City will upgrade treatment facilities, if necessary. The City will consider long-term public health, state and federal standards, and cost/benefits to residents in future investments in the water system. The City will proactively pursue grant programs to finance water supply improvements, and will consult with other local agencies and special districts, where necessary to address water quality or supply problems.</p>
<p>Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 1.2</p>	<p>The City will direct extension of the City’s water system to serve the Planned Growth Area, consistent with the policy direction in this General Plan. To assist with implementation, the City will consider drafting a water master plan to identify phased improvements to the City’s infrastructure, costs, and financing strategies for extending water infrastructure to the Planned Growth Area. The City will also consider including in this master plan updates to water infrastructure and facilities planning in the existing Sphere of Influence and the Planned Growth Area, covering the same topics. The City will identify water flow requirements including water flow rate (gallons per minute) and duration, which may vary throughout a community by building area and construction type. The water master plan will identify</p>

	<p>candidate well sites in the Planned Growth Area, as well as pumping, the location of water mains, fire hydrants, new storage tanks, and other components of the water infrastructure. The City will consider also priority upgrades in the existing City to maintain pressure or supply. The water master plan will be coordinated with capital improvements planning and development impact fee programs. Financing of the water system shall be on a per-capita or other fair-share basis, per State law. Smaller housing units with fewer bedrooms and faucets, homes with smaller yards, and other types of development that would have lower demand for water should contribute proportionally less in development impact fees, as appropriate.</p>
Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 1.3	<p>The City will maintain a plan for emergency response to disruption in water supply. This plan will also review vulnerability of source and delivery and distribution systems to events, such as regional power outages and system failures. The City will maintain a notification plan for both personnel and residents in case of emergency.</p>
Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 1.4	<p>During implementation of the 2030 General Plan (present to 2030), the City will consult with area irrigation districts and other water purveyors to examine any surface water supply options. Among other options, the City will consult with Butte Water District to investigate surplus water availability. State water law will dictate to a large degree the City’s ability to obtain surface water supply and effectively create a conjunctive surface/groundwater water system. Implementing a conjunctive water system in Gridley could also be very expensive. In determining the feasibility of conjunctive use, the City will examine environmental and public health benefits and impacts and the long-term costs and benefits for residents of Gridley before implementing this program. Any future conjunctive use program should be consistent with policies in Gridley’s Urban Water Management Plan, once developed (see the Conservation Element).</p>

WASTEWATER

The City provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services within City limits. The City maintains wastewater collection lines, a treatment plant, treatment ponds, percolation ponds, and emergency storage facilities. Wastewater flows through gravity-fed lines to the primary force main south of the City and is then pumped five miles along Sheldon and Richards avenues to the east. The force main crosses under the Feather River to the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), which is located just east of the Feather River. The City will need to expand both treatment plant capacity and

conveyance capacity to the WWTP to serve new growth anticipated under the General Plan.

Outside its bounds, the City serves two connections in south Gridley and treats wastewater from septic tanks. Also, the City operates a sewer lift station outside its bounds by contract with the Butte County Housing Authority for a farm labor camp located on the west side of the Feather River across from the City's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP).

The City of Gridley conducts land disposal at percolation ponds. For this reason, the City is not subject to a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, but instead its WWTP, percolation ponds, and emergency ponds are regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements ordered by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Wastewater treatment providers are required to comply with effluent quality standards under the waste discharge requirements determined by RWQCB.

Wastewater flow includes not only discharges from residences, businesses, institutions, and industrial establishments, but also infiltration and inflow. Infiltration refers to groundwater that seeps into sewer pipes through cracks, pipe joints and other system leaks. Inflow refers to rainwater that enters the sewer system from sources such as yard and patio drains, roof gutter downspouts, uncapped cleanouts, pond or pool overflow drains, footing drains, cross-connections with storm drains, and even holes in manhole covers. Infiltration and inflow tend to affect older sewer systems to a greater degree and are highest during or right after heavy rain.

Wastewater demand is affected primarily by growth in residential population and commercial development, and secondarily by factors such as water usage and conservation efforts. Many of the water demand drivers are also wastewater demand drivers during dry periods. Water used for outdoor purposes, such as landscape, irrigation, firefighting, street cleaning, and residential car washing, does not flow into the wastewater system (except through infiltration). Therefore, water conservation efforts for outdoor water use do not substantially affect wastewater demand. But, water-efficient plumbing fixtures do reduce wastewater flows.

Following are the City's goals, policies, and implementation strategies on wastewater collection, conveyance, and treatment.

PUBLIC FACILITIES GOAL 2:	To provide environmentally sustainable, efficient and effective wastewater collection, conveyance, and treatment.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.1	New development shall install and dedicate and/or contribute in-lieu fees, as directed by the City, for new wastewater collection, conveyance, pumping, treatment, and disposal.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.2	The City will direct phased, efficient extension of wastewater collection and improvements to wastewater treatment and disposal systems, to meet existing and future needs.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.3	The City will investigate and identify cost-effective options for adding treatment capacity to serve the Planned Growth Area.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.4	Wastewater infrastructure extensions will be phased by the City consistent with this General Plan.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.5	Wastewater infrastructure will generally be provided first to areas directly adjacent to City limits, and then infrastructure will be extended outward.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.6	Properties located within City limits prior to adoption of the 2030 General Plan have access to existing remaining wastewater treatment and force main sewer capacity and such properties shall not be required to contribute toward treatment capacity expansion necessary to serve the Planned Growth Area.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.7	The City and Redevelopment Agency will ensure that collection and wastewater treatment capacity is available for infill development needs.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.8	The Redevelopment Agency should consider using tax increment funds to help finance infrastructure improvements for infill areas within the redevelopment project area.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.9	The City will identify regional, state, or federal funding that can be used to make improvements to the City’s existing wastewater infrastructure in order to encourage infill development.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.10	The City will ensure compliance with applicable state and federal standards for wastewater disposal.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.11	The City will conduct monitoring and reporting programs may be required, as appropriate, to comply with state and federal regulations.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.12	The City should examine the older sections of the wastewater collection system and address infiltration and inflow problems, as funding is available.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.13	Improvements in the existing City should be coordinated through ongoing capital improvements planning.

PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.14	The City should look for cost-effective strategies to extend municipal wastewater service to properties within City limits currently served by septic systems, as appropriate.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.15	The establishment of new septic systems is not allowed in the City’s Sphere of Influence unless needed to serve a City supported employment generating land use.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 2.16	The City will promote wastewater demand management strategies, such as controlling infiltration and inflow, industrial pretreatment and recycling, and water conservation, as appropriate.
Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 2.1	<p>Following adoption of the General Plan, the City will identify wastewater improvements necessary to serve development in the 2030 General Plan. The City will require wastewater demand analysis for new development, using City endorsed peaking factors and other methodology.</p> <p>The City will continue with capital improvements necessary to accommodate future development through build-out of the City’s sphere outlined in the City’s Wastewater System Capacity Analysis. The City will continue with plans to expand wastewater treatment plant and add conveyance capacity to the WWTP. The City will continue current plans to expand the City’s waste discharge to 1.7 mgd ADWF (treatment capacity for an additional 2,600 EDUs). The City will install groundwater monitoring, as necessary, to ensure against impacts of wastewater treatment. The City will plan for additional wastewater treatment plant expansion needs following General Plan adoption, as necessary. The City will continue plans to construct new gravity and force mains and pump stations to direct flow around the City. The City will consider a second parallel force main crossing the Feather River at the bridge to the north of the WWTP after examining the condition of existing sewer mains under the river. The City will examine the sewer collection pipe on the west end of Sycamore Street and other problem areas in the City and identify phased improvements, as feasible. The City will examine remaining sewer line capacity in areas east of State Route 99 compared to development potential and identify cost effective solutions to expand conveyance capacity in this area, as feasible.</p> <p>The City will phase wastewater capacity and infrastructure improvements consistent with the General Plan and, as required, to provide efficiencies in service. The City will coordinate wastewater treatment planning with the RWQCB using groundwater basin plan objectives. The City will proactively pursue grant funding from SWRCB, the Small Community Grant program, other federal/state sources for wastewater improvements.</p> <p>Wastewater improvements will be financed in new growth areas on a fair-share basis according to expected population and treatment demand of new projects. The City will consider available</p>

	techniques to improve wastewater effluent, including but not limited to: 1) limit on the strength and contaminant levels of industrial and commercial wastewater; 2) increased rates or surcharges on high-strength wastes; and/or 3) incentives or requirements for water recycling and reuse within the industrial or commercial operation.
Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 2.2	The City will maintain a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) consistent with State Water Resources Control Board policies. The City's SSMP will identify sewer capacity, management, operations, and maintenance plans. The SSMP will be consistent with other City wastewater plans, prioritizing infrastructure investments needed to address any existing deficiencies.
Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 2.3	The City will submit a groundwater quality study report to the RWQCB comparing the groundwater quality at locations both up-gradient and down-gradient from the City's wastewater percolation ponds. The City will evaluate nitrate levels and other applicable constituents. The City will plan for upgrades to a tertiary level of treatment at the WWTP, as necessary.
Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 2.4	The City will monitor and inspect the condition of its wastewater system and perform routine cleaning, as required, during General Plan buildout.
Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 2.5	The City will consider recommendations from the Wastewater System Capacity Analysis to analyze and improve infiltration and inflow (I/I) problems in the existing City. The City will review peaking factors for the east and west side tributary gravity flow mains to isolate the location of I/I problems. The City will explore opportunities to improve wastewater infrastructure downtown inflow locations and make corrective measures, as funding is available. The City will consider such measures as pipeline rehabilitation, manhole cover replacement, and root eradication, repairing service lines, uncapped cleanouts and exterior drains, public education, incentives, and regulatory strategies.

DRAINAGE

The Gridley area drains primarily to the southwest through ditches and sloughs toward the Sacramento River. Drainage rates are slow due to relatively flat terrain, with an average gradient of 0.5 foot per thousand feet in the ditches and sloughs.

The City and Caltrans operate stormwater collection systems within the Gridley area. Within City limits, an underground stormwater collection system serves areas east and west of State Route 99 (SR 99). Caltrans maintains a collection system along portions of

SR 99 in the City. Detention basins meter stormwater flows from developed areas of the City.

Gridley's stormwater collection system discharges to several open drainage ditches located near the perimeter of the city. These sloughs and ditches are maintained by three special districts: Reclamation District No. 833, Reclamation District No. 2056 and Drainage District No. 1. The ditches maintained by these special districts were designed to convey agricultural flows. Although the open ditches had been located outside City limits in the past, annexations have brought the ditches within City limits. The drainage from these special districts eventually flows to the Butte Sink, Sacramento River, Live Oak Slough, and the Feather River.

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is responsible for water quality control plans (basin plans), water quality objectives and regulating stormwater runoff pollution. Cities and industries known to contribute to stormwater runoff pollution are regulated by National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and waste discharge requirements issued by RWQCB. Stormwater NPDES permits are issued to protect water quality from non-point source discharges, such as road runoff or construction sites.

In the Basin Plan, RWQCB has designated beneficial uses for local aquifers, streams, marshes, and rivers, as well as the water-quality objectives and criteria that must be met to protect these uses. A number of existing beneficial uses have been designated for the lower Sacramento River, and are considered to reasonably apply to its tributaries. These include agricultural supply, contact and noncontact aquatic recreation, cold and warm freshwater habitat and wildlife habitat. To reduce pollution in watersheds, the Clean Water Act directed the states to establish Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of pollutants. The TMDLs require monitoring of pollutant levels and remedial actions that will prevent contaminants from exceeding maximum allowable levels. TMDLs are numeric targets for water quality pollutant levels in impaired water bodies.

The Sacramento Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Plan includes water quality objectives for the Gridley area, Butte County and other northern California jurisdictions.

Drainage needs are primarily affected by precipitation, urban development, downstream flood conditions, and the capacity of drainage facilities. Urban development adds impervious surfaces—paved streets, sidewalks, driveways, building footprints and parking lots—and decreases rainwater absorption into soil. As development proceeds, new pollutant sources are introduced and pollution levels increase. Urban runoff can be reduced with permeable asphalt, open space preserves, infiltration basins, soil erosion

control, monitoring of development plans and projects, public education, and other best management practices.

Conditions outside the urban area also affect capacity needs for the drainage infrastructure serving Gridley. The drainage system is subject to backup conditions south of Gridley, and is affected by Sacramento River flood conditions and competing drainage flows.

In the Gridley area, rainwater percolation is already limited by the high groundwater elevation. The elevated water table makes trenching for drainage facilities difficult and expensive, and open ditches must be widened rather than deepened to increase capacity. The surface soils become completely saturated and drainage flows are high during the winter storms, and during the spring and summer irrigation season. In many locations the groundwater elevation is as high, or higher, during the summer irrigation season as it is during the winter.

Following are the City’s goals, policies, and implementation strategies on drainage. Please refer also to the Conservation Element and Open Space Element, which also address components of Gridley’s drainage system.

PUBLIC FACILITIES GOAL 3:	To provide effective and environmentally responsible storm drainage for existing developed and newly developing areas of Gridley.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 3.1	The City will maintain drainage standards and methodology, and improvement standards for new development.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 3.2	The City will ensure that new development provides for no net increase in peak flow conditions during a 100-year storm event.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 3.3	Proposed projects must submit construction and long-term drainage plans to the City or otherwise demonstrate consistency with the City’s drainage standards and applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board standards prior to project approval.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 3.4	New developments shall construct a drainage collection system consistent with City standards, which could be a combination of underground pipes and natural drainage swales that connect on-site facilities with planned detention areas.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 3.5	New development shall construct and dedicate and/or contribute in-lieu fees, as directed by the City, to develop drainage infrastructure needed to support new growth.

PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 3.6	In the Planned Growth Area, the City will plan for an area-wide approach to stormwater detention and conveyance, instead of project-by-project approach, with new projects contributing in-lieu fees for their fair-share of the Planned Growth Area drainage system.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 3.7	The City may require construction of temporary stormwater detention facilities during buildout of the Planned Growth Area, as necessary, to meter and convey drainage prior to completing the entire drainage system.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 3.8	As the City annexes land served by agricultural reclamation districts, the City will assume responsibility for maintenance of agricultural drainage ditches.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 3.9	The City will monitor stormwater drainage in existing developed portions of the City and explore options for infrastructure improvements, as funding is available.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 3.10	The City will work cooperatively with reclamation districts accepting runoff from Gridley to identify cost-effective solutions to backup conditions and other drainage and water quality issues.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 3.11	The City will implement best management practices to slow down and treat stormwater runoff and otherwise prevent against stormwater pollution in both existing developed areas and in new developments, to the greatest extent feasible.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 3.12	The City will require detention and retention facilities to be designed, as necessary, to reduce impacts related to mosquito propagation.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 3.13	The City will consider areawide and regional detention basins as a part of the City’s approach to stormwater management.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 3.14	The City will consult with other agencies and special districts to address regional drainage issues and regional funding for improvements.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 3.15	The City should consult with Caltrans to address mutual drainage issues along the State Route 99 corridor.
Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 3.1	Following the adoption of the 2030 General Plan, the City will update the existing or prepare a new drainage master plan to address the Planned Growth Area. The drainage master plan will be designed to move away from individual site drainage requirements to an area-wide approach for the Planned Growth Area, consistent with the General Plan. Although the focus for the natural drainage system is on the Planned Growth Area, the City will look for opportunities to expand these concepts into the existing developed City, also.

	<p>The drainage master plan will be designed to handle specified storm events and deliver pre-development flows to the reclamation districts under post-development conditions. Construction of the Planned Growth Area stormwater management system will be phased in a way that provides adequate drainage as the area builds out. Temporary detention facilities may be necessary.</p> <p>The drainage master plan will emphasize the use of drainage swales to convey runoff although piping may be used in combination with swales, as appropriate, in the Planned Growth Area. The drainage master plan will be coordinated with the location of future parks so that excess stormwater can be detained and infiltrated within open playfield areas. Linear open space corridors themselves may also be designed to detain and infiltrate stormwater runoff.</p> <p>Preservation and restoration of agricultural drainage ditches should consider habitat value, sensitive species, and water quality objectives (see the Conservation Element). The City will explore whether mitigation fees through regional habitat conservation planning or grants from other government agencies could be made available to fund restoration elements of the City’s open space strategy.</p> <p>The drainage master plan will coordinated with a Nexus Fee Study to allow fair-share contribution to drainage improvements. The Nexus Fee Study should consider efficiencies created through co-location of linear parkland, trails, drainage, and buffering. Drainage fees should be structured to provide incentives for use of low impact development stormwater management best practices (see also the Conservation Element).</p> <p>The City may require formation of one or more maintenance districts or some other approach to long-term operational funding for drainage facilities in the Planned Growth Area.</p>
<p>Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 3.2</p>	<p>The City will consult with local agencies and special districts to draft a comprehensive regional drainage plan to address urban growth in the southern and western portions of Butte County and northern Sutter County, as feasible. Such a drainage plan should include mitigation fees or other funding mechanisms to provide the needed facilities.</p>
<p>Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 3.3</p>	<p>The City will communicate on an ongoing basis with drainage districts in the vicinity as these districts work to address channel capacity, lack of pumping capacity, or lack of capacity in downstream discharge waterways.</p>

ELECTRICITY

The City’s electric utility purchases and distributes power, maintains its distribution system, trims trees, and maintains and operates the City’s street lighting system. Gridley is a member of the Northern California Power Agency (NCPA) and the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), joint powers agencies that purchase, generate, transmit, distribute, and sell wholesale electrical energy.

In addition to the purchase and distribution of electricity, the Electric Department performs citywide tree trimming (especially surrounding primary and service wires), installs decorations and banners for special events, and maintains and operates the City’s street lighting system.

Total energy usage in Gridley reached 35.9 gigawatt-hours in fiscal year 2005-2006. Summer energy use is approximately 30 to 40% higher than wintertime use.

Municipal utilities are subject to federal and state oversight. On the federal level, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and Congress set policy and oversee wholesale markets and transmission access. State energy regulations include standards for energy efficiency, including reporting requirements to the California Energy Commission.

Following are the City’s goals, policies, and implementation strategies on electricity. Please refer also to the Conservation Element, which addresses energy conservation.

PUBLIC FACILITIES GOAL 4:	To provide efficient and reliable electricity service to Gridley residents and businesses.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 4.1	New development shall construct and dedicate per City standards and/or contribute in-lieu fees on a fair-share basis for electric infrastructure, including new distribution lines, transformers, a new substation, and other infrastructure, as directed by the City.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 4.2	The City will monitor the electricity infrastructure in existing developed portions of the City and explore options for infrastructure improvements, as needed and as funding is available.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 4.3	The City will consider options for the location, financing, and facilities sharing for a new electrical substation.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 4.4	The City will monitor, prevent, and respond as quickly as feasible to power outages.

PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 4.5	The City should purchase relevant infrastructure from PG&E for electrical service upon annexation.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 4.6	New electrical infrastructure should be installed underground and the City should pursue opportunities to place power lines underground, as funding is available.
Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 4.1	The City Electric Utility and Department will monitor the adequacy of infrastructure serving the City and Sphere of Influence, including changes to the City’s Sphere of Influence made following the 2030 General Plan update. The City will plan for long-range infrastructure needs, including a new substation to serve planned growth under the General Plan. The City will review the distribution system to assess system infrastructure needs and to propose a plan of action to the City based on findings. The City will consider preparing and/or updating an electricity master plan to identify needed improvements, phasing, and financing, if appropriate. The City will consider any changes to the electrical infrastructure or electrical facilities planning are needed to encourage development and use in Gridley of renewable energy.
Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 4.2	The City will prepare a Nexus Fee Study and update impact fees following adoption of the General Plan, including those that address electrical infrastructure. The City’s Nexus Fee Study and update to impact fees should include analyze energy procurement and distribution costs. Fees will be on a fair-share basis, considering estimated demand for new development. For newly developing properties that include energy conservation techniques beyond those required by building codes, the City will examine whether reduced impact fees would be appropriate.

POLICE, FIRE, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The Police Department provides law enforcement services, and the City provides emergency medical and fire protection, through a contract with California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE).

The City has provided contract police service to the City of Biggs since 2001, when it changed the name of its police department to the Gridley-Biggs Police Department (PD). The PD has sworn officers, as well as civilian volunteers, reserve officers, and dispatchers. The police workload involves responding to 911 calls, burglar alarms and non-emergency calls, in addition to patrol activities and traffic enforcement. In addition to law enforcement, the PD provides animal control services and a shelter located in downtown Gridley. In addition to the routine workload, the PD participates in a number

of special assignments related to school violence, narcotics, anti-gang enforcement, and crime education programs.

The PD maintains one facility, located at 685 Kentucky Street adjacent to City Hall. The facility does not have temporary holding facilities, but does have interview rooms. The PD typically transports arrested suspects directly to the County Jail. The PD operates a full dispatch center for 911 calls. The PD operates a fleet of marked and unmarked police cars, as well as some specialized vehicles. As of the writing of the 2030 General Plan, the PD provided more than 2 sworn officers per thousand residents.

The City relies on the Butte County Sheriff's Office for search and rescue, SWAT, bomb squad, and long-term holding facilities at the Butte County Jail. Crime laboratory services are provided by the State Department of Justice's Chico Office. The Butte County Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement in unincorporated areas in the City's SOI. California Highway Patrol (CHP) is responsible for traffic enforcement in unincorporated areas.

The City provides emergency medical and fire protection, prevention, investigation, and permitting services through a contract with California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE). The City retains funding control and policy direction, while the CALFIRE Unit Chief provides for the daily needs of full-service fire protection.

The City is currently served by 5 fire stations – two are located within City limits, one station is located in the City of Biggs, one in the community of Palermo, and another in Richvale. The station in Palermo does not provide primary service to the City, but responds with a back-up engine when required. Gridley benefits from automatic aid agreements with the City of Biggs (also contracting with CALFIRE) and Sutter County Fire Department, which provides service to the city of Live Oak. In addition, the City can receive service from 11 professionally staffed County fire stations and six state fire stations, when needed, through a cooperative agreement. In accordance with Chapter 8.08 of the Gridley Municipal Code, the Fire Department routinely inspects and, as necessary, has removed plants that, when dry, a fire menace to adjacent improved property.

Hazardous Materials response services are provided by a Joint Powers Agreement administered by Butte County Fire Rescue. The Gridley Fire Department provides one Hazardous Materials Specialist to the Butte Interagency Hazmat Team. Advanced life support and ambulance transport are provided by Enloe Medical Center in Chico. Gridley Fire Department provides first-response to emergency medical calls and basic life support (BLS) prior to Enloe Medical Center arriving on the scene to provide ALS and ambulance transport.

All 911 calls made from landlines are answered by the Public Safety Answering Point—the Gridley Police Department within city limits and Butte County Sheriff in unincorporated areas. Once it has been determined that the call is fire or emergency medical related, it is transferred to the CALFIRE Command Center in Oroville, which dispatches appropriate personnel.

The Insurance Service Office (ISO), an advisory organization, classifies fire service in communities from 1 to 10, indicating the general adequacy of coverage. Communities with the best systems for water distribution, fire department facilities, equipment and personnel, fire alarms, and communications receive a rating of 1. The current ISO classification within City limits is 4.

Following are the City’s goals, policies, and implementation strategies on police services and fire suppression.

PUBLIC FACILITIES GOAL 5:	To provide high-quality law enforcement services designed to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 5.1	The City will maintain a service level of at least 1.9 sworn officers per 1,000 residents served.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 5.2	The Police Department should review development proposals to ensure adequate access, and to make design recommendations that would increase community surveillance and discourage criminal activities.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 5.3	The City will require roadway connectivity, emergency access, and siting of new police facilities with the goal of maintaining an average police response time of 3 minutes or less for emergency calls.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 5.4	The City will charge development impact fees on a fair-share basis to fund purchase of equipment and facilities for use by the Police Department.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 5.5	If additional police facilities are needed to serve growth in population during General Plan buildout, the City will look for opportunities to co-locate with other service providers to the greatest degree feasible.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 5.6	The Police Department should continue to consult with law enforcement officials from nearby jurisdictions, the County Sheriff, and other relevant agencies on monitoring and prevention of gang-related crime and violence.

Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 5.1	Following General Plan adoption, the City will monitor new growth in light of the City’s policies for staffing levels and response time and make investments, as required, to maintain level of service. The City will consider additional non-sworn staff to address accidents and traffic, plus a canine unit to assist with drug enforcement.
Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 5.2	The City will consider establishing or supporting community outreach programs that encourage residents to be proactive in crime prevention. Such programs could include, but are not limited to: neighborhood watch, youth outreach programs, and other community-based programs.

PUBLIC FACILITIES GOAL 6:	To provide effective fire suppression and emergency response.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 6.1	The City will ensure that fire suppression service providers have facilities with sufficient capacity, personnel, and equipment to provide a response time of four minutes or less at least 90 percent of the time within City limits, with response time measured from the 911 call time to the arrival time of the first responder at the scene.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 6.2	New development shall set aside land, and/or contribute development impact fees on a fair-share basis for fire suppression facilities and equipment, as needed to serve new development.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 6.3	New development shall construct and dedicate infrastructure that provides adequate water pressure for fire flow and emergency fire reserve capacity, as required by the City, based on building area, construction type, and occupancy.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 6.4	The City will plan for one or more new fire stations to serve development anticipated under the 2030 General Plan.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 6.6	Wherever feasible, new fire stations should co-locate on the same property as other public service providers or other civic uses and share facilities to the greatest extent feasible.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 6.7	Gridley fire service providers should review development proposals and make recommendations to ensure adequate emergency access or other recommendations that reduce risk related to fire.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 6.8	The City should maintain an Insurance Services Organization (ISO) rating of 4 or better within City limits.

PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 6.9	The City will support ongoing fire suppression, hazardous materials, lifesaving, and other needed training and drills for fire personnel.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 6.10	The City will monitor water pressure for firefighting in existing developed portions of the City and explore options for infrastructure improvements, as funding is available.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 6.11	The City will review the need for additional fire protection facilities, equipment, and personnel, as part of the annual budget preparation process.
Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 6.1	The City will monitor growth under the 2030 General Plan and consult with CALFIRE and the Butte County Fire Department to ensure adequate staffing, fire stations, and equipment to provide fire suppression services consistent with City policy. The City will communicate with the City of Biggs on siting of a fire station in the northern portion of the Planned Growth Area, as appropriate.

SOLID WASTE

The Butte Regional Waste Management Authority (BRWMA) regulates waste collection and recycling services in the cities of Biggs and Gridley, and in the unincorporated areas of Butte County. Solid waste generated in the city is disposed of at the Neal Road Landfill, in unincorporated Butte County, approximately 19 miles north of Gridley. The facility is located on 190 acres, 140 of which are used for solid waste disposal. The landfill is owned by Butte County, and operated by the County Public Works Department.⁷ Solid waste in Gridley goes to the Ord Ranch Transfer Station prior to the landfill. The Ord Ranch Transfer Station is located approximately one-half mile east of SR 99 on Ord Ranch Road. The transfer station is leased by the City of Gridley from Butte County, and is operated by North Valley Waste Management.

Solid waste service for the City of Gridley is provided by franchise agreement with North Valley Waste Management. Recycling services are also provided by North Valley Waste Management. Curbside recycling containers for green waste and commingled recycling are provided at no additional charge.

Household hazardous waste disposal is available to all Butte County residents at the Butte Regional Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, including but not limited to residents of Gridley at the Gridley Household Hazardous Waste disposal facility located at the Ord Ranch Transfer Station. Electronic hazardous waste facilities

⁷ Butte County. Butte County General Plan Setting and Trends Report Public Draft. August 2, 2007.

are available to all Butte County residents at the Neal Road Landfill and at collection sites, including one in Gridley.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act established the framework for integrated waste management planning and waste disposal compliance in order to conserve resources and extend landfill capacity. The California Integrated Waste Management Board was organized to oversee integrated waste management planning and compliance and aid local agencies in implementing programs. Cities and counties are charged with reducing the amount of solid waste generated in their jurisdictions and disposed in landfills by 25 percent by the year 1995 and by 50 percent by the year 2000 (compared to 1990 levels). Local governments are required to prepare comprehensive integrated waste management plans that detail how the waste diversion mandates will be met and to update elements of those plans every five years. BCRWMA completes this plan on behalf of the City. Butte County indicates that BRWMA meets the 50 percent diversion rate requirement.⁸ California law also governs regional hazardous waste planning.

Neal Road Landfill has a maximum permitted capacity of approximately 25 million cubic yards. The estimated remaining capacity of the facility is 21.7 million cubic yards, as of July 2006. The landfill's tentative closure date is January 1, 2033 based on estimated regional growth, solid waste demand and diversion rates, and remaining landfill capacity.⁹

Following are the City's goals, policies, and implementation strategies on solid waste.

PUBLIC FACILITIES GOAL 7:	To ensure adequate solid waste collection services locally and reduce Gridley's waste stream.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 7.1	The City will encourage yard waste collection and will explore opportunities for residents or organizations to use compost material for gardens and landscaping, as feasible.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 7.2	The City will consult with the local solid waste collection provider to implement community or Citywide composting facilities for yard waste collected locally.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 7.3	The City will consult with the Butte Regional Waste Management Authority and the Butte County Environmental Health Division, as necessary, to comply with state law on solid waste collection and disposal.

⁸ Butte County. Butte County General Plan Setting and Trends Report Public Draft. August 2, 2007.

⁹ California Integrated Waste Management Board. Solid Waste Information System (SWIS). Online at: <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/SWIS/04-AA-0002/Detail/>. Accessed February 24, 2009.

PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 7.4	New development shall recycle construction waste to the greatest extent feasible.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 7.5	The City should encourage recycling of demolition waste within the context of City-sanctioned projects and in consultation with applicants proposing redevelopment of properties with existing structures.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 7.6	The City will consider the use of recycled materials in new City facilities, as economically feasible.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 7.7	Submittal and implementation of a recycling plan for construction materials is required for new commercial, industrial, and residential projects with more than 10 units to ensure recycling of construction waste materials to the greatest extent feasible.
Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 7.1	The City will implement recycling education programs for residents designed to promote source reduction, recycling, and composting to decrease Gridley’s waste stream.

LIBRARY

Gridley is served by the Butte County Library, which has a branch at 299 Spruce Street in Gridley, which is open 35 hours per week. The Butte County Library has its headquarters in Oroville and six branch locations throughout the County. In addition to its collection of books, videos, music, and books on tape, the Library also has access to an extensive interlibrary loan service. The Library also has a bookmobile program and a literacy program.

Following are the City’s goals, policies, and implementation strategies on libraries.

PUBLIC FACILITIES GOAL 8:	To maintain high-quality library services adequate to current and future needs of Gridley residents.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 8.1	The City will coordinate with the Butte County Library to develop additional library facilities or expand existing facilities during General Plan buildout, using a guideline of 0.5 square feet of public library facilities per capita.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 8.2	The City will support a diversity of books, magazines, music, audio books, wireless access, programs, and services for all ages and interests at local libraries, as well as maintenance or expansion of hours.

PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 8.3	Public libraries located in Gridley should be readily available for community meetings, special events, and educational extension.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 8.3	The City will support Countywide development impact fees for library services to the extent that these fees are not duplicative of other revenue sources.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 8.4	The City will support the use of funding from Countywide development impact fees to expand or construct new facilities within Gridley.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 8.5	The City will explore opportunities with the Gridley Unified School District to develop joint school and community use libraries at existing and newly planned schools. The City will also consider joint-use libraries/community meeting halls.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 8.6	New library facilities in Gridley should locate in a neighborhood center, downtown, or in some other location easily accessible to surrounding neighborhoods.
Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 8.1	The City will communicate with Butte County to identify funding sources for development of new library facilities and expansion of existing facilities. The City will communicate with the County on local expansion plans and siting of new library facilities, with a guideline of providing 0.5 square feet of public library space per capita as the City grows. The City will consider development impact fees for library services, as well as other revenue sharing with the County and other existing and future sources of revenue for library facilities and services. To the extent that joint-use libraries in schools can provide services to the City during General Plan buildout, any library related development impact fees would be proportionally lower.

SCHOOLS

The Gridley Unified School District (School District) provides public educational services within the Gridley area. The School District provides services not only within the City limits of Gridley, but also in unincorporated areas of the County near the City, at two elementary schools, a middle school, and a high school (Exhibit Public Facilities-2):

- ✓ McKinley Elementary School at 1045 Sycamore Street is a kindergarten (K) through 1st grade school.
- ✓ Wilson Elementary School at 409 Magnolia Street is a 2nd through 5th grade school.
- ✓ Sycamore Middle School at 1125 Sycamore Street serves 6th through 8th grades.

- ✓ Gridley High School at 300 East Spruce Street serves grades 9 through 12.
- ✓ Gridley Alternative Education Program (continuation high school) serves grades 9 through 12.

As the City’s population grows during buildout of the 2030 General Plan, new schools, expansion of capacity of existing schools, or a combination of these approaches will be necessary. The School District owns land developed with school sites, as well as other land that is currently undeveloped and could potentially accommodate school construction. The School District maintains facilities plans that describe how long-term growth needs will be met. The School District uses student generation rates to estimate the number of students that will live in proposed housing projects. Student generation rates are updated from time to time, as are estimates of the cost of providing school facilities to serve new growth.

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. 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.

Following are the City’s goals, policies, and implementation strategies on schools.

PUBLIC FACILITIES GOAL 9:	To support the efforts of the local school district to provide the best possible education for Gridley's schoolchildren.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 9.1	The City will support the school district in providing high-quality educational facilities during General Plan buildout.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 9.2	The City will consult with the School District to determine appropriate locations for new schools.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 9.3	The City will encourage new schools in the Planned Growth Area to be located toward the center of new neighborhoods, and within walking or biking distance of homes within attendance boundaries.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 9.4	New developments shall be designed to provide safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle access for school sites to and from the surrounding neighborhood.

PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 9.5	The City will communicate with the School District to take advantage of efficiencies available through joint-use arrangements for recreational facilities and library facilities.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 9.6	New developments shall set aside land as identified in the Land Use Diagram, contribute school development impact fees, construct and dedicate new school facilities, or provide a combination of the above, according to state law and School District requirements.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 9.7	Developments providing more than their fair share of land for school facilities use shall be reimbursed through development impact fees from other projects benefitting from school sites.
PUBLIC FACILITIES POLICY 9.8	The City should proactively engage the School District and other area educational providers to provide job training programs, agriculture-oriented education, and other educational programs that could also address the City’s economic development goals (see also the Land Use Element).
Public Facilities Implementation Strategy 9.1	During General Plan buildout, the City will involve the school district proactively in development proposals, and will cooperatively monitor housing, population and enrollment trends, and to evaluate the effects of those trends on future school facility needs. The City will provide information to the School District to support updates to school facilities plans consistent with the City's General Plan, particularly with respect to the proposed location of future school sites. The City will proactively communicate with the School District to create joint-use arrangements for recreational facilities and library facilities. Joint-use facilities could occur on both existing and new school sites. The City will consider potential cost savings in sharing maintenance responsibilities for joint-use facilities.

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Exhibit Public Facilities-2

Gridley Unified School District Sphere of Influence, and Planned Growth Area

LEGEND

-  Sphere of Influence
-  Planned Growth Area
-  Gridley Unified School District
-  Water
-  Major Roads
-  Other Roads
-  Railroad

