

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**



**FROM:** TLMA - Planning Department

**SUBMITTAL DATE:**  
January 15, 2009

**SUBJECT:** GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. 883 / ORDINANCE NO. 348.4596 – EA41593  
– Applicant: County of Riverside – Location: County Wide – **REQUEST:** This County-initiated general plan amendment (GPA) is to incorporate the provision of child care facilities (i.e., large family day care homes and/or child day care centers) into the Riverside County General Plan and to amend Ordinance No. 348, the Riverside County Ordinance regulating land use, to allow for development of child care facilities as follows:

1. **Amend the following General Plan Land Use designations:** Agriculture: Agriculture (AG); Rural: Rural Residential (RR), Rural Mountainous (RM), and Rural Desert (RD); Rural Community: Estate Density Residential (EDR), Very Low Density Residential (VLDR), and Low Density Residential (LDR); Open Space: Recreation (R) and Rural (RUR); Community Development: EDR, VLDR, LDR, Medium Density Residential (MDR), Medium High Density Residential (MHDR), High Density Residential (HDR), Very High Density Residential (VHDR), Highest Density Residential (HHDR), Commercial Retail (CR), Commercial Tourist (CT), Commercial Office (CO), Light Industrial (LI), Business Park (BP), Public Facilities (PF), Community Center (CC), and Mixed Use Planning Area (MUPA).
  
2. **Amend the following zoning classifications:** Rural Residential (R-R), One-Family Dwelling (R-1), One-Family Dwellings - Mountain Resort (R-1A), Residential Agricultural (R-A), Multiple Family Dwellings (R-2), Limited Multiple Family Dwellings (R-2A), General Residential (R-3), Village Tourist Residential (R-3A), Mobilehome Subdivision and Mobilehome Park (R-T), Mobilehome Subdivision - Rural (R-T-R), Planned Residential (R-4), Open Area Combining Zone - Residential Developments (R-5), Residential Incentive (R-6), Tourist Commercial (C-T), Rural Commercial (C-R), Light Agriculture (A-1), Heavy Agriculture (A-2), Citrus/Vineyard (C/V), Commercial Citrus/ Vineyard (C-C/V), Controlled Development Areas (W-2), Regulated Development Areas (R-D), Specific Plan (SP), and Natural Assets (N-A).

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jerry Jolliffe, Deputy Planning Director for  
Ron Goldman, Planning Director

AR

(Continued On Attached Pages)

REVIEWED BY EXECUTIVE OFFICE

FORM APPROVED COUNTY COUNSEL  
DATE: 1/28/09  
BY: MINH C. TRAN  
DATE: 1/28/09  
Tina Grande  
Departmental Concurrence

Policy  
 Policy  
 Consent  
 Consent  
 Dep't Recomm.:  
 Per Exec. Ofc.:

Prev. Agn. Ref.

District: All

Agenda Number:

**16.2**

**RECOMMENDED MOTION:** The Planning Department recommended approval; and, **THE PLANNING COMMISSION, BY A VOTE OF 4-0 (COMMISSIONER SNELL WAS ABSENT), RECOMMENDS:**

**ADOPTION of a NEGATIVE DECLARATION for ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT NO. 41593**, based on the findings incorporated in the initial study and the conclusion that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment; and,

**TENTATIVE APPROVAL of GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. 883**, to incorporate the provision of child care facilities (i.e., large family day care homes and/or child day care centers) into the Riverside County General Plan.

**APPROVAL of ORDINANCE NO. 348.4596**, based upon the findings and conclusions incorporated in the staff report.

**BACKGROUND:**

- In January 2007, the Chairwoman of Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG), on behalf of First 5 Riverside Children and Families Commission and Affordable Buildings for Children's Development (ABCD) task force, requested assistance from the Board of Supervisors in adding child care as an element of the County's General Plan.
- In April 2007, the Board of Supervisors directed the Planning Department to assist these organizations by incorporating child care provisions into the General Plan and zoning ordinance. The Planning Department along with the Executive Office formed a General Plan Technical Advisory Committee consisting of the following individuals: *Tina Grande and Elizabeth Olson – Riverside County Executive Office; Aurora Wilson – Coachella Valley Association of Governments; Harry Freedman, Nancy Maich, Kristi Van Heule, Gary Andary, Judy Showalter and Laurie Schoenberg – First 5 Riverside; Robin Reid – Office of Supervisor Stone; Susan Shepardson – Coachella Valley Child Care Council; Deborah Clark-Crews, Crystal Neal – Riverside County Child Care Consortium; Jane Block – Community Representative; Robert Field and Lynda Trumbauer – Facilities Management; John Field and Karen Christensen – Board of Supervisors; Pattty Polly, David Terrell – Department of Public Social Services; Lisa Pina – Human Resources; and, Ron Goldman, Jerry Jolliffe and Adrienne Rossi – Riverside County Planning Department.*
- In September 2007, a child care workshop was presented to the Planning Commission on the Child Care General Plan Amendment.
- At the August 20, 2008, Planning Commission hearing, issues were raised in regard to the proposed amendments by the Building Industry Association (BIA) and County Counsel. Since that date, staff has met with County Counsel to address their concerns as well as resolve the issues raised by the BIA through the proposed Child Care Facilities and Services General Plan language and staff's report to the Planning Commission on December 3, 2008.

Agenda Item No.: 6.2  
Area Plan: Various  
Zoning District/Area: Various  
Supervisory District: All  
Project Planner: Adrienne Rossi  
Planning Commission: December 3, 2008

GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. 883  
ORDINANCE AMENDMENT NO. 348.4596  
Environmental Assessment Number: 41593  
Applicant: County of Riverside  
Engineer/Rep.: N/A

## COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE PLANNING DEPARTMENT STAFF REPORT

### FURTHER PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS:

#### NOVEMBER 24, 2008, STAFF REPORT FOR PLANNING COMMISSION HEARING ON DECEMBER 3, 2008.

At the August 20, 2008, Planning Commission hearing, issues were raised in regards to the proposed amendments by the Building Industry Association of Southern California (BIA) and County Counsel. Since that date, staff met County Counsel on September 11, 2008, regarding their concerns with certain policies; The BIA and County Counsel were invited to attend a Child Care Technical Advisory Committee meeting held on October 20, 2008 to address their concerns; and again staff met for a follow up discussion with the BIA and County Counsel on November 21, 2008. Staff has addressed the concerns raised by the BIA and County Counsel and has responded to them accordingly in this staff report as well through as the proposed Child Care Facilities and Services General Plan language.

Finally, as of this writing, County Counsel is continuing their review of the "Definitions" sections of both the General Plan amendment proposal and the Ordinance No. 348 amendment proposal (pages 27 and 75, respectively) for consistency with relevant definitions in state law, and may provide minor final changes at or prior to the December 3rd hearing. If staff receives such changes prior to the hearing, they will be emailed immediately to the Planning Commissioners.

The issues brought to staff's attention as well as the response from staff are summarized below:

#### Chapter 2: A Vision for Riverside County

*Air Quality #5* (pg. 9 in the Child Care Facilities and Services proposed language)– The BIA had requested documentation to support that locating child care centers near jobs and housing resulted in significant reductions in average commute times and related motor vehicle pollutants. Also suggested was having GIS prepare a database indicating the supply of child care centers and large and small family child care homes in a variety of formats (e.g., by zip code, school district, city, etc.).

*In Response* – First 5 Riverside is initiating a comprehensive data analysis project incorporating input from a host of other child care professional agencies in our county. ~~in order to monitor the effectiveness of our Child Care GPA/Ord. 348 amendments.~~ Additionally, First 5 Riverside has provided the study *Economic Development Strategies to Promote Quality Child Care* produced by Cornell University (attachment). Conclusions shown on page 32, the Transportation and Housing Funding paragraph and on page 33, in the section titled Housing Funding for Child Care Facilities, support this portion of the GPA document.

Chapter 3: Land Use Element

*Land Use Compatibility. LU 6.2 Policies* (pg. 18-20 in the Child Care Facilities and Services proposed language) – The BIA expressed concern as to the wording of the proposed policy relative to a residential development threshold requirement for child care facility sites.

*In Response* – The policy has been revised to eliminate requirements for developers to set aside land or build child care centers. The new language facilitates the bringing together of county and non-county entities involved in child care provisions in land use planning.

*Infrastructure, Public Facilities & Service Provision LU 5.2.2* (pg. 15-16 in the Child Care Facilities and Services proposed language) – The BIA expressed concern as to the wording of the proposed policies relative to fees and density bonuses.

*In Response* – Policy subsections a) and e) have been revised to eliminate the discussion of potential fees, and to refer to “enhanced development opportunities” instead of density bonuses.

*Job Centers* (pg. 24 in the Child Care Facilities and Services proposed language) – The BIA requested documentation to support that locating child care centers within or near job centers reduces employee absenteeism, improves employee morale and allows parents to retain their jobs.

*In Response* – First 5 Riverside has provided *The Lasting Impact of Employer-Sponsored Child Care* by the Consulting Practice at Bright Horizon and *Investing in Child Care* by the U.S. Department of the Treasury (attachments). For the latter, please refer to page 6, first paragraph, and page 21, bottom, where it refers to the 1997 study. These two documents support our findings.

*Land Use Designation Key* – County Counsel expressed concerns relative to listing child care centers within individual Land Use Designations.

*In Response* – The Land Use Designation Key Table has been removed.

The most recent changes made to the proposed Child Care Facilities and Services General Plan language are in orange and any wording that was taken out is in red with strikethrough. In addition, there were some minor wording changes throughout.

**PREVIOUS STAFF REPORT PREPARED FOR CONTINUANCE TO DECEMBER 3, 2008 PLANNING COMMISSION HEARING:**

As of this writing, staff is still working with County Counsel to finalize necessary changes to these proposals, to respond to the concerns raised by the BIA and County Counsel at the August 20, 2008 hearing. Therefore, staff requests that General Plan Amendment No. 883 and Ordinance No. 348.4596 be continued by the Planning Commission without discussion to December 3, 2008.

**PREVIOUS STAFF REPORT PREPARED FOR CONTINUANCE TO NOVEMBER 5, 2008 PLANNING COMMISSION HEARING:**

At the previously held Planning Commission hearing on August 20, 2008, there were some issues in regard to the proposed amendments that were raised by the Building Industry Association and County Counsel. Staff is currently in the process of addressing these issues. Staff has also met with County Counsel to address the issues raised by them. It will take some additional time to complete the changes to the proposed amendments. Therefore, staff requests that General Plan Amendment 883 and Ordinance Amendment No. 348.4596 be continued by the Planning Commission without discussion to November 5, 2008.

**PREVIOUS STAFF REPORT PREPARED FOR AUGUST 20, 2008 PLANNING COMMISSION HEARING:**

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION:**

The proposed project is a County-initiated general plan amendment (GPA) to incorporate the provision of child care facilities (i.e., large family child care homes and child care centers) into the Riverside County General Plan Vision Statement and, more specifically, the Land Use Element. All five General Plan Land Use Foundation Components will be amended to allow for large family child care homes and/or child care centers. Specific foundation components and land use designations which will be amended to allow for large family child care homes and child care centers are: Agriculture: Agriculture (AG); Rural: Rural Residential (RR), Rural Mountainous (RM), and Rural Desert (RD); Rural Community: Estate Density Residential (EDR), Very Low Density Residential (VLDR), and Low Density Residential (LDR); Open Space: Recreation (R)<sup>1</sup> and Rural (RUR)<sup>2</sup>; Community Development: EDR, VLDR, LDR, Medium Density Residential (MDR), Medium High Density Residential (MHDR), High Density Residential (HDR), Very High Density Residential (VHDR), Highest Density Residential (HHDR), Commercial Retail (CR)<sup>1</sup>, Commercial Tourist (CT)<sup>1</sup>, Commercial Office (CO)<sup>1</sup>, Light Industrial (LI)<sup>1</sup>, Business Park (BP)<sup>1</sup>, Public Facilities (PF)<sup>1</sup>, Community Center (CC)<sup>1</sup>, and Mixed Use Planning Area (MUPA)<sup>1</sup>.

Associated with this proposal is an amendment to Ordinance No. 348, the ordinance regulating land use in the unincorporated areas of Riverside County, to allow for the development of child care facilities with preparation of a plot plan or conditional use permit in the following zones: Rural Residential (R-R), One-Family Dwelling (R-1), One-Family Dwellings - Mountain Resort (R-1A), Residential Agricultural (R-A), Multiple Family Dwellings (R-2), Limited Multiple Family Dwellings (R-2A), General Residential (R-3), Village Tourist Residential (R-3A), Mobilehome Subdivision and Mobilehome Park (R-T), Mobilehome Subdivision - Rural (R-T-R), Planned Residential (R-4), Open Area Combining Zone - Residential Developments (R-5), Residential Incentive (R-6), General Commercial (C-1/C-P), Tourist Commercial (C-T), Scenic Highway Commercial (C-P-S), Rural Commercial (C-R), Commercial - Office (C-O), Rubidoux-Village Commercial (R-VC), Industrial Park (I-P), Manufacturing - Service Commercial (M-SC), Manufacturing - Medium (M-M), Manufacturing - Heavy (M-H), Light Agriculture (A-1), Heavy Agriculture (A-2), Citrus/Vineyard (C/V), Commercial Citrus/Vineyard (C-C/V), Controlled Development Areas (W-2), Regulated Development Areas (R-D), Natural Assets (N-A), Controlled Development Area with Mobilehomes (W-2-M), and Specific Plan (SP).

The proposed project is countywide and affects the unincorporated area of Riverside County.

**BACKGROUND:**

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<sup>1</sup> Child Care Center only.

<sup>2</sup> Large Family Child Care Home only.

In January of 2007, a letter was sent from the Chairwoman of Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG), on behalf of First 5 Riverside Children and Families Commission and ABCD (Affordable Buildings for Children's Development) task force, to the Board of Supervisors, seeking assistance in adding child care as an element of the County's General Plan.

One of the main goals mentioned in this letter was to increase capacity of quality child care for children and families in Riverside County. By developing more child care centers in Riverside County, the number of licensed quality child care spaces for children ages birth to 13 would increase; another goal was to increase the ability of child care providers to expand from large family child care homes to child care centers.

In April 2007, the Board of Supervisors referred the Planning Department to the 2007 letter and asked that we assist by incorporating child care provisions into the General Plan and zoning ordinance. The Planning Department coordinated with First 5 Riverside and formed a General Plan Technical Advisory Committee. This committee comprised of the following individuals, met once a month and continues to meet presently until adoption of proposed General Plan Amendment No. 883 and Ordinance No. 348.4596. These individuals played a significant part in the process of incorporating provisions for child care into the General Plan Land Use Element:

- Tina Grande and Elizabeth Olson – Riverside County Executive Office
- Aurora Wilson – Coachella Valley Association of Governments
- Harry Freedman, Nancy Maich, Kristi Van Heule, Gary Andary, Judy Showalter and Laurie Schoenberg – First 5 Riverside
- Robin Reid – Office of Supervisor Stone
- Susan Shepardson – Coachella Valley Child Care Council
- Deborah Clark-Crews, Crystal Neal – Riverside County Child Care Consortium
- Jane Block – Community Representative
- Robert Field and Lynda Trumbauer – Facilities Management
- John Field and Karen Christensen – Board of Supervisors
- Patty Polly, David Terrell – Department of Public Social Services
- Lisa Pina – Human Resources
- Ron Goldman, Jerry Jolliffe and Adrienne Rossi – Riverside County Planning Department

In September 2007, the Planning Department, in collaboration with CVAG, First 5 Riverside, and Riverside County Child Care Consortium, presented a workshop to the Planning Commission on the Child Care General Plan Amendment. The presentation outlined the need for the GPA and addressed the goals and objectives of the committee. The workshop focused on the need for quality, accessible and affordable child care facilities in Riverside County, which, in addition to meeting an initial need, also could reduce the number of vehicle trips, reduce worker absenteeism and generate revenue for local communities. The committee identified various challenges it faced and presented a strategy to overcome such challenges.

Presently, the General Plan Technical Advisory Committee meets once a month to discuss what child care provisions and policies to include into the General Plan and the steps we need to implement to move Riverside County out of its current ranking of last, that is 58th out of 58 counties in California - in regards to meeting our need for the provision of adequate child care facilities. The committee also formed sub-committees to help complete other areas that needed to be evaluated, such as, a pilot program for the downtown government employees and a template project to construct several footprints

for child care facilities (small, medium and large) that should help streamline the planning process making development of such facilities more feasible for applicants and providers.

In April of 2008, First 5 Riverside, Riverside Child Care Consortium, the Planning Department and several other agencies held a Child Care Crisis Summit and invited a large group of professions bringing to their attention the existing child care crisis as it is today, what the County is doing to resolve this issue and to discuss what the next steps should be if the Board of Supervisors adopts General Plan Amendment No. 883.

As a result of the Child Care Crisis Summit held in April 2008, staff at First 5 Riverside is currently working on Action Plans and recommendations that the summit participants proposed regarding business and government roles in resolving the child care crisis. First 5 Riverside is looking to hold a second child care summit in 2009, in order to continue making progress in addressing child care issues in Riverside County.

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:**

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. General Plan Land Use (Ex. #5): | Countywide   |
| 2. Proposed Zoning (Ex. #3):       | N/A  |
| 3. Surrounding Zoning (Ex. #3):    | N/A  |
| 4. Existing Land Use (Ex. #1):     | N/A  |
| 5. Surrounding Land Use (Ex. #1):  | N/A  |
| 6. Project Data:                   | Total Acreage: N/A<br>Total Proposed Lots: N/A<br>Proposed Min. Lot Size: N/A<br>Schedule: N/A |
| 7. Environmental Concerns:         | See attached environmental assessment  |

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

**ADOPTION of a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT NO. 41593**, based on the findings incorporated in the initial study and the conclusions that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment;**

**TENTATIVE APPROVAL of **GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. 883**, based upon the findings and conclusions incorporated in the staff report;**

**ADOPTION of a **RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING ADOPTION** of **GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. 883** to the Board of Supervisors;**

**TENTATIVE APPROVAL of **ORDINANCE AMENDMENT NO. 348.4596**, based upon the findings and conclusions incorporated in the staff report.**

**CONCLUSIONS:**

1. Upon adoption of General Plan Amendment No. 883, the proposed project is in conformance with the Riverside County General Plan Land Use Designations, and with all other elements of the Riverside County General Plan.

2. Upon adoption of Ordinance Amendment No. 348.4596, the proposed project is consistent with the R-R, R-1, R-1-A, R-A, R-2, R-2A, R-3, R-3A, R-T, R-T-R, R-4, R-5, R-6, C-1/C-P, C-T, C-P-S, C-R, C-O, S-P, IP, M-SC, M-M, M-H, A-1, A-2, C/V, W-2, R-D, N-A and W-2-M zoning classifications of Ordinance No. 348, and with all other applicable provisions of Ordinance No. 348.
3. The public's health, safety, and general welfare are protected through the proposed policy and zoning.
4. The proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment.
5. The proposed project is compatible with the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (WRMSHCP) and the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSCHP).
6. The proposed project will provide for greatly increased opportunities for development of child car facilities in Riverside County.
7. The proposed project will further the vision of the Riverside County General Plan.

**FINDINGS:** The following findings are in addition to those incorporated in the summary of findings, and in the attached environmental assessment, which is incorporated herein by reference.

1. The proposed project is Countywide and affects a variety of land use designations.
2. The proposed project is Countywide and affects a variety of zoning designations.
3. The proposed project will allow for development of quality, affordable and accessible child care for residents of Riverside County.
4. Environmental Assessment No. 41593 did not identify any potentially significant impacts.

**INFORMATIONAL ITEMS:**

1. As of this writing, staff has received no letters in support of or in opposition to this amendment.
2. The project site is located within: Countywide

Zoning Designations	LFCCH By Right (Pursuant to §18.29a)	CDCC Added	DCC Existing
R-R	X	X	
R-1	X	X	
R-1A	X	X	
R-2	X	X	
R-2A	X	X	
R-3	X	X	
R-3A	X	X	
R-T	X	X	
R-T-R	X	X	
R-4	X	X	
R-5	—	X	
R-6	X	X	
C-1/C-P	—		X
C-T	—	X	
C-P-S	—		X
C-R	—	X	
C-O	—		X
R-VC	—		X
I-P	—		X
M-SC	—		X
M-M	—		X
M-H	—		X
A-1	X	X	
A-2	X	X	
C/V	X	X	
C-C/V	—	X	
W-2	X	X	
R-D	X	X	
S-P	X	X	
N-A	X	X	

X : PERMITTED

— : NOT PERMITTED



1            Section 8.      Subsection (3) of Section 8.1.b. of Ordinance No. 348 is repealed in its  
2 entirety.

3            Section 9.      Existing subsection (4) of Section 8.1.b. of Ordinance No. 348 is  
4 renumbered subsection (3).

5            Section 10.     A new subsection (3) is added to Section 8.25.c. of Ordinance No. 348 to  
6 read as follows:

7                           “(3)    Child Day Care Center.”

8            Section 11.     Subsection (9) of Section 8.25.d. of Ordinance No. 348 is repealed in its  
9 entirety.

10           Section 12.     Existing subsections (10), (11) and (12) of Section 8.25.d. are renumbered  
11 (9), (10) and (11) respectively.

12           Section 13.     A new subsection b. is added to Section 8.50. of Ordinance No. 348 to read  
13 as follows:

14                           “b.     The following use is permitted provided a plot plan has been approved  
15                           pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30. of this ordinance:

16                                   (1)    Child Day Care Center.”

17           Section 14.     Existing subsections b. and c. are relettered c. and d. respectively.

18           Section 15.     A new subsection b. is added to Section 8.60. of Ordinance No. 348 to read  
19 as follows:

20                           “b.     The following use is permitted provided a plot plan has been approved  
21                           pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30. of this ordinance:

22                                   (1)    Child Day Care Center.”

23           Section 16.     Existing subsections b. and c. are relettered c. and d. respectively.

24           Section 17.     A new subsection (2) is added to Section 8.91.g. of Ordinance No. 348 to  
25 read as follows:

26                           “(2)    Child Day Care Center.”

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1            Section 18.    A new subsection (8) is added to Section 8.100.a. of Ordinance No. 348 to  
2 read as follows:

3                           “(8)    Child Day Care Center.”

4            Section 19.    A new subsection i. is added to Section 8.202. of Ordinance No. 348 to read  
5 as follows:

6                           “i.     Child Day Care Center.”

7            Section 20.    Existing subsections i. and j. of Section 8.202. of Ordinance No. 348 are  
8 relettered subsections j. and k. respectively.

9            Section 21.    A new subsection (9) is added to Section 9.25.a. of Ordinance No. 348 to  
10 read as follows:

11                           “(9)    Child Day Care Center.”

12            Section 22.    A new subsection (38) is added to Section 9.62.a. of Ordinance No. 348 to  
13 read as follows:

14                           “(38)    Child Day Care Center.”

15            Section 23.    A new subsection (12) is added to Section 13.1.b. of Ordinance No. 348 to  
16 read as follows:

17                           “(12)    Child Day Care Center.”

18            Section 24.    A new subsection (19) is added to Section 14.1.b. of Ordinance No. 348 to  
19 read as follows:

20                           “(19)    Child Day Care Center.”

21            Section 25.    A new subsection (10) is added to Section 14.73.b. of Ordinance No. 348 to  
22 read as follows:

23                           “(10)    Child Day Care Center.”

24            Section 26.    A new subsection (17) is added to Section 14.82.a. of Ordinance No. 348 to  
25 read as follows:

26                           “(17)    Child Day Care Center.”

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1            Section 27.    A new subsection (11) is added to Section 15.1.c. of Ordinance No. 348 to  
2 read as follows:

3                           “(11) Child Day Care Center.”

4            Section 28.    Subsection (16) of Section 15.101.b. of Ordinance No. 348 is amended to  
5 read as follows:

6                           “(16) Child Day Care Center.”

7            Section 29.    A new subsection (7) is added to Section 15.200.b. of Ordinance No. 348 to  
8 read as follows:

9                           “(7) Child Day Care Center.”

10           Section 30.    A new subsection (10) is added to Section 17.27.a. of Ordinance No. 348 to  
11 read as follows:

12                           “(10) Child Day Care Center.”

13           Section 31.    Section 18.29.a. is amended in its entirety to read as follows:

14                           “Section 18.29.a.    FAMILY DAY CARE HOMES

15                                   a.    STATE PREEMPTION.    Pursuant to the California Child  
16 Day Care Facilities Act (Chapters 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6) of the Health and Safety  
17 Code, the California Legislature has declared that it is the public policy of  
18 the State of California to locate family day care homes for children in  
19 normal residential surroundings so as to give children a home environment  
20 which is conducive to healthy and safe development. It is the declared  
21 public policy of the State to provide children the same environment as  
22 would be found in a traditional home. The Legislature has further declared  
23 that this policy is a matter of statewide concern with the purpose of  
24 occupying the field to the exclusion of local zoning, building and fire codes  
25 and regulations governing the use or occupancy of single-family dwellings  
26 for family day care homes for children except as provided in Chapter 3.6 of  
27 the Health and Safety Code.

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1                   b.     SMALL FAMILY DAY CARE HOMES.     In accordance  
2 with the above-referenced State policies, the use of a lawfully occupied  
3 single-family dwelling as a small family day care home shall be a permitted  
4 use in all zones and shall not require any permit pursuant to this ordinance.

5                   c.     LARGE FAMILY DAY CARE HOMES.     In accordance  
6 with the above-referenced State policies, the use of a single-family dwelling  
7 for a large family day care home is permitted in any zone where single-  
8 family dwellings are permitted or conditionally permitted provided a large  
9 family day care home permit has been granted pursuant to the provisions of  
10 this Section.

11                   d.     SECOND UNITS/GUEST DWELLING.     No second unit  
12 or guest dwelling may be used as a family day care home.

13                   e.     LARGE FAMILY DAY CARE HOME PERMIT  
14 PROCEDURE.     Enacted as part of the above-referenced State policies,  
15 Section 1597.46 of the Health and Safety Code provides that cities and  
16 counties shall not prohibit large family day care centers on lots zoned for  
17 single-family dwellings, but may require a nondiscretionary permit which  
18 shall be granted provided compliance with certain standards, restrictions  
19 and requirements is demonstrated.     In accordance with Section 1597.46 of  
20 the Health and Safety Code, the following procedures shall apply to large  
21 family day care home permits.”

- 22                   (1)    Application.     Every application for a large family day care  
23 home permit shall be made in writing to the Planning  
24 Department on the forms provided by the Planning  
25 Department, shall be accompanied by the filing fee set forth  
26 in County Ordinance No. 671, and shall include the  
27 following information:  
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(a) Name and address of the applicant and a statement that the applicant resides in the home where the day care will be conducted.

(b) The assessor's parcel number assigned to the property on which the home is situated (hereinafter, "the site").

(c) A plot plan drawn to scale and in sufficient detail to clearly describe the following:

1. The boundary and physical dimensions of the site. This may be hand drawn provided it is legible.

2. The location and dimensions of all existing and proposed buildings, structures, walkways, yards, drive ways and parking areas on the site and on the street in front of the site.

3. A drawing with accurate dimensions of the sign proposed on the site, if any.

4. Such additional information as shall be required by the application form.

(2) Decision on Permit. The Planning Director shall, within forty-five (45) days of the filing of a complete permit application, approve a large family day care home permit if the approval standards of this ordinance have been met; otherwise, the permit shall be denied. The decision of the Planning Director shall be final. Pursuant to Section 1597.46(c) of the Health and Safety Code, the approval of a large family day care home permit shall not be subject to the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.

1 f. APPROVAL STANDARDS. No application for a large family  
2 day care home permit shall be approved unless it complies with the  
3 following standards, restrictions and requirements:

- 4 (1) The applicant shall obtain a valid state license to operate a  
5 large family day care home on the site within 180 days of the  
6 date of approval of a large family day care home permit.  
7 Within fourteen (14) days of issuance of the state license, the  
8 applicant shall provide a certified copy of the license to the  
9 Planning Director. The Planning Director shall insure that  
10 the applicant has obtained a state license in a timely manner.  
11 If the applicant fails to obtain a valid state license to operate  
12 a large family day care home on the site or fails to provide a  
13 certified copy of the license to Planning Director as provided  
14 above, the large family day care home permit shall not  
15 become effective and shall be void for all purposes.
- 16 (2) The site shall be zoned for single-family dwellings.
- 17 (3) The site shall provide at least two off-street parking spaces,  
18 no more than one of which may be provided in a garage or  
19 carport. These parking spaces may include spaces provided  
20 to meet residential parking requirements.
- 21 (4) The unloading and loading of vehicle occupants shall only be  
22 permitted on the driveway, approved parking area, or  
23 directly in front of the site and shall not unduly restrict traffic  
24 flow. Residences located on arterial streets shall provide a  
25 drop-off and pickup area designed to prevent vehicles from  
26 backing into the roadway.
- 27 (5) The applicant shall comply with all applicable State Fire  
28 Marshall regulations.

- 1 (6) The site shall not be located within 300 feet of any other  
2 existing or approved large family day care home, small  
3 family day care home, board and care home, group home or  
4 halfway house measured property line to property line.
- 5 (7) To ensure the health and safety of children in family day care  
6 homes as specified within Sections 1597.30 and 1597.46 of  
7 the Health and Safety Code, if the site has a swimming pool  
8 or spa, the pool or spa shall meet all current code regulations  
9 for fencing, gate latches, and alarms.
- 10 (8) No more than fourteen children, including children under age  
11 ten who reside at the home, may be cared for at any large  
12 family day care home.
- 13 (9) Only one large family day care home may be located on any  
14 lot.
- 15 (10) An on-site identification sign may be permitted in  
16 accordance with the provisions of this ordinance or may be  
17 approved with the large family day care home permit if  
18 submitted concurrently.

19 g. REVOCATION. If the applicant fails to comply with any  
20 requirement of this section or if the applicant ceases or suspends operation  
21 of the large family day care home for one year or more, the permit may be  
22 revoked in accordance with the provisions of Section 18.31 of this  
23 ordinance.”

24 Section 32. Section 21.25b. is amended in its entirety to read as follows:

25 “Section 21.25b. DAY CARE CENTER. A facility of any capacity that provides  
26 nonmedical care to persons in need of personal services, supervision or assistance essential  
27 for sustaining the activities of daily living or for the protection of the individual on less  
28 than a 24-hour basis, and which is either:

1 a. Child Day Care Center. A day care center which provides  
2 day care to children under 18 years of age, other than a family day care  
3 home. Child day care center includes infant centers, preschools, extended  
4 day care facilities, and school age child care centers.

5 b. Adult Day Care Center. A day care center which provides  
6 day care to persons 18 years of age or older.”

7 Section 33. Section 21.34c. is amended in its entirety to read as follows:

8 “Section 21.34c. FAMILY DAY CARE HOME. A home which regularly  
9 provides care, protection, and supervision of 14 or fewer children, in the provider's own  
10 home, for periods of less than 24 hours per day, while the parents or guardians are away,  
11 and includes the following:

12 a. Large family day care home. A home that provides family  
13 day care to 14 or fewer children, including children under the age of ten  
14 years who reside at the home.

15 b. Small family day care home. A home that provides family  
16 day care to 8 or fewer children, including children under the age of ten  
17 years who reside at the home.”

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**RIVERSIDE COUNTY**  
**PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

# **CHILD CARE FACILITIES AND SERVICES**

**Revised 1/21/09**

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County of Riverside  
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**Amendment to Vision Statement  
for Riverside County**

**(Relating to Child Care)**

## Chapter 2: A Vision for Riverside County

### Overview

#### Youth in the Community

We affirm that the future of our community lies with our children, **from infants to teenagers**, and that their **care**, education and support are essential to community well being. We dedicate ourselves to building and sustaining a network of support for the youth in our community.

#### Draft Vision Concepts

The most powerful way to state our vision is to place ourselves in the future and see what we have achieved; what our communities are like; what the quality of life means at that point in time. So, if you will “fast forward” to about the year 2020 and look around, you will see our vision.

Because the Riverside County Integrated Plan was adopted and implementation has been underway for almost 20 years...

6. **Community facilities** such as schools, law enforcement related facilities, libraries, fire stations, community centers, **child day care centers, family day care homes** and other facilities essential to providing community services are in place.

9. A full range of housing has been achieved and an ongoing program is in operation to continually meet this need **and to assess the provision of community services, including child care, youth networks and senior programs.**

15. Clusters of similar businesses and industries are created within areas designated for job generating uses and our expanded educational institutions **and child day care centers** provide preparation, training **and child care alternatives** for the new jobs created in these clusters.

#### Our Communities and Their Neighborhoods

*Each community in the County is identified uniquely as a special place. This includes incorporated cities, unincorporated communities, new communities, and tribal holdings. The combination of multipurpose open space systems, transportation networks, **employment bases** and land suitable for development distinguishes those areas that logically fit into future expansion of cities, creation of new communities, and preservation of rural enclaves.*

*Cooperative policies and programs are now in place that closely coordinates cities, the County of Riverside, and the Local Agency Formation Commission in concentrating development where it is most appropriate and still allowing considerable choice in location for individual property owners, developers and future residents. This collaboration is widely respected as a means of assuring the integrity of communities within the County, whether they are incorporated, unincorporated, or tribal in status.*

*Earlier problems clearly associated with leapfrog development (development that "skips over" developable land and establishes inefficient development patterns) have virtually disappeared. Areas slated for development are clearly identified and mapped. Areas not acceptable for development, based on cause, within the time frame of the General Plan are also clearly identified and mapped. Development proposed at some distance from existing communities occurs because of a conscious commitment to a new community there, and it must demonstrate its self-sufficiency in terms of public facilities and services **such as child care and youth networks**. This may eventually facilitate infill development where that is clearly consistent with planning policy and mapped designations. New communities are demonstrating methods for achieving efficient development and building a sense of community from the very beginning.*

*The pattern of development is now leading toward more efficient use of land resources and the incentives for intensification of development are working very effectively. As a result, the initial components of a transit system are in place, and the capability for expansion is preserved through rights-of-ways that can be brought on line as service needs dictate and financial resources permit.*

*Not only are multipurpose open space areas permanently protected, but also numerous rural areas are likewise assured a continuation of that lifestyle. Limitations on the erosion of this lifestyle are well respected because of the clarity and strength of commitment by the County and other agencies, and because extensive opportunities for more urban and suburban development exist which are not vulnerable to successful legal challenge regarding their appropriateness.*

## Housing

*Our housing choices range from rural retreat to suburban neighborhood, from exclusive custom estate to modest but sound starter housing for young families. Our housing choices also cover the complete spectrum of housing costs and include rental as well as for sale units. People are now seeking housing here, not because it costs less than more developed counties, but because the quality housing choices are attractive as a place to live. Housing here is thriving, not only because it offers an excellent value, but because the communities and neighborhoods are well planned and offer ample opportunities for families to move up or down the cost range as their needs dictate.*

5. Mixed-use development occurs at numerous urban concentrations in city spheres and unincorporated communities, many of which include residential uses.

## Transportation

*Our transportation system has more than kept pace with the growth in population, employment and tourism and their demands for mobility. New and expanded transportation corridors connect growth centers at key locations throughout the County. Several corridors have built-in transit service and all have expansion capability to accommodate various forms of transit. Some are now providing express bus service to Metro link stations. These same corridors are designed with a high regard for the environment, including provision of critical wildlife corridor crossings so that our open spaces can sustain their habitat value. Air travel access by our residents and businesses is convenient and is an integral part of the Southern California air transportation network with worldwide connections.*

2. Strategies of local job creation, **housing and child day care centers** coupled with improvements to the transportation system, allow County residents to have access to a wide range of job opportunities within reasonable commute times.

13. The transportation system now has sufficient financial supported to ensure that what is built can be adequately maintained.

## Conservation and Open Space Resource System

*The County's conservation and open space resources are preserved and managed to a degree not thought possible 20 years ago. The multi-purpose open space system provides for the preservation of multiple species. This enables the natural diversity of plants and animals to sustain themselves because of the critical relationships between them. Land areas will be preserved, set-aside for this purpose, and linked by corridors of various designs to allow movement between habitat areas. In addition, the public's access to the open space system is significantly expanded for recreation purposes, enabling a variety of active and passive recreation pursuits. Trails provide a means of recreation in themselves, as well as access for less intensive recreation. Creative and effective means of acquiring open space have enabled establishment of this system so that private property rights are respected and acquisition costs are feasible. This system also provides an effective approach that has eliminated conflict over development activities because of the demonstrated commitment to permanently preserving critical open space resources.*

8. Programs educating students **and youth of all ages** about the rich natural environment are available and offered to local schools **and child day care centers**.

#### Air Quality

*Air quality attainment goals established by the South Coast Air Quality Management District have been more than met despite the substantial growth in the region in the last 20 years. Most of this is a result of significantly improved engine technology and the replacement of more polluting vehicles. However, local initiatives that expanded transit options, concentrated development more efficiently, and increased local employment opportunities have also contributed to air quality improvement.*

5. Land use strategies being implemented in the County reflect an improved balance **which include child day care centers** near jobs and housing, resulting in significant reduction in the average commute times and related motor vehicle pollutants. **Monitoring systems are in place which provide information regarding the availability and location of child day care centers, commuting times, and motor vehicle pollutants, to assist the county in regularly evaluating the effectiveness of the land use strategies.**

#### Jobs and the Economy

*Job growth in Riverside County has exceeded the remarkable population growth experienced during the last 20 years. This is a consequence of the natural pattern of jobs following labor force and the extensive efforts by local governments, the business community and educational institutions to stimulate and reinforce new economic activity. The effort has been aided by the fact that Riverside County offers an outstanding variety of living environments and housing choices and now enjoys a reputation as a highly desirable place for business relocation. The expansion of educational opportunities and complementary programs between education, industry, and the work force has played a significant part in this economic vitality, **(e.g., child day care centers and programs)**.*

#### Educational Facilities

*The educational system in Riverside County is highly respected as a valued positive force in the County's communities and economic environment. From pre-school through advanced degrees, the educational infrastructure has expanded remarkably in synch with the County's growth. A particularly effective aspect of education's role in the community is the array of partnership programs with the business community and local governments, dealing with **child care**, job training, environmental resource management, recreation, and a host of other initiatives.*

*Basic educational programs have moved the County's student population near the top ranks in the State as revealed by academic testing.*

1. The priority need for quality educational facilities and programs in the County (in order to educate our youth, serve the ongoing educational needs of our existing communities and attract additional industry, business, and quality development) is satisfied through universally established partnerships between school districts, **child care advocacy organizations** and local governments. This is reflected in cooperative planning for school facilities and **child day care centers** and access to them.

2. A considerable contribution to the educational excellence within Riverside County has been made by expanded and new facilities at the community college and university levels.

3. There are now numerous examples of arrangements for joint use and financing of school facilities, as well as cooperative community based programs made possible by reduced costs of facilities.

4. Several industrial/office park sectors of the County include community college branch facilities in which job training and employee professional development programs are conducted under a business/college partnership arrangement.

5. The special housing needs of educators and students are recognized through innovative partnerships between developers, communities, and educational institutions to provide a range of residential choices, **including child day care centers and programs**, for this segment of the population.

6. Effective and widespread initiatives to bolster resources and focus energies on basic education for our student population have resulted in the County's academic performance making a remarkable surge toward the top of county rankings in the State.

**Amendment to 2008/09 General Plan  
Land Use Element**

**(Relating to Child Care)**

## Chapter 3: Land Use Element

### *Introduction*

#### Background

The Land Use Element functions as a guide to planners, the general public, and decision makers as to the ultimate pattern of development. It designates the general distribution, general location, and extent of land uses, such as housing, **child care facilities**, business, industry, open space, agriculture, natural resources, recreation, and public/quasi-public uses. The Land Use Element also discusses the standards of residential density and non-residential intensity for the various land use designations.

### *Land Use Concept*

#### Concepts of the General Plan

- Accommodate strategically located community centers and re-plan existing urban cores with a transit-adaptive, integrated mixture of commercial, residential, employment, **child day care centers**, parks, civic, recreational, and cultural uses within walking distance of transit facilities. These community centers are intended to accommodate a portion of future growth by allowing increased densities and intensities in order to reduce sprawl and the amount of land required for public infrastructure;
- Allow for a balanced mixture of land uses, including commercial, office, **educational and child care (i.e. infants, toddlers, preschool and school age children)**, industrial, agriculture, and open space, as well as a variety of residential product types, densities, and intensities in appropriate locations that respond to a multitude of market segments. The land use plan accommodates a variety of housing types, from rural estates to urban apartments;

### *Issues and Policies*

The RCIP Vision expresses the desire to become a "family of special communities in a remarkable environmental setting." According to the RCIP Vision and General Planning Principles, this desire can be achieved by several different means, from concentrating future growth and reducing sprawl, protecting the County's diverse environmental resources and open space systems, providing multi-modal transportation systems that are integrated into the community, making efficient use of infrastructure, services, and resources, ensuring "consistently high" development standards. These goals address every level of land use, from State and regional level issues, to countywide issues, to community and neighborhood level issues **which would include building child**

**care services into the fabric of our communities**, to specific property and parcel level issues. Like an interlocking chain, every link is vital to the ability to achieve the County's vision.

LU 1.5 The County shall participate in regional efforts to address issues of mobility, transportation, traffic congestion, economic development, air and water quality, watershed and habitat management, **child care** with cities, local and regional agencies, stakeholders, Indian nations, and surrounding jurisdictions. (Al 4, 16)

### Community Design

This section is intended to focus on the desired aspects, at a community or neighborhood level, that help achieve the RCIP Vision and General Plan Principles. The RCIP Principles state that, "*The General Plan should promote development of a "unique community identity" in which each community exhibits a special sense of place by retaining distinct edges and sufficient open space between scattered urbanized areas.*" At this scale, policies focus on achieving compact, transit adaptive development, identifying open space separators to provide edges between communities, **accommodating the provision of child care facilities, youth and senior programs on a countywide level**, and enhancing or creating the distinctiveness of each community.

a. Accommodate communities that provide a balanced mix of land uses, including employment, recreation, shopping, **child care** and housing.

**Encourage the siting of child day care centers compatible with community needs, land use and character, and encourage such centers to be available, accessible and affordable for all economic levels.**

### Project Design

**Promote the availability of child day care centers including locating such centers at or near work sites, within high density residential projects, and near transportation hubs.**

h. Encourage the provision of public art.

**Encourage creative use of children's art as public art. An example of this would be a child day care center utilizing appropriate design elements (such as murals made by the children in place of a plain painted wall). If the project area is of historical significance, consider including that element into the project design.**

LU 4.3 Create programs to ensure historic preservation. (AI 1)

**Encourage the appropriate interpretive use of historic or pre-historic resources for such things as educational kiosks, specially designed play equipment, or historical landscaping. Such resources shall be incorporated into the project design, incorporating Tribal Design Consultation prior to implementation of pre-historic period resources.**

Infrastructure, Public Facilities & Service Provision

LU 5.1 Ensure that development does not exceed the ability to adequately provide supporting infrastructure and services, such as libraries, recreational facilities, **educational and child day care centers (i.e. infant, toddler, preschool and school age children)**, transportation systems, and fire/police/medical services. (AI 3, 4, 74)

LU 5.2 Monitor the capacities of infrastructure and services in coordination with service providers, utilities, and outside agencies and jurisdictions to ensure that growth does not exceed acceptable levels of service. (AI 3, 4, 32, 74)

**LU 5.2.1 Apply the following policies to develop a comprehensive child care delivery system that builds child care services into the fabric of the County's local communities:**

**a) Encourage the development of quality child care facilities, including large and small family day care homes and public and private child care facilities, in order to provide a wide range of child care alternatives that meet the diverse needs of the children and parents in Riverside County.**

**b) Child Care facilities are permitted in the following locations:**

**i) State law permits Small Family Day Care Homes in any zone where the County permits single family residential uses.**

**ii) Large Family Day Care Homes are permitted in any zone where the County permits single family residential uses, but are subject to approval by the County through Large Family Day Care Home Permits.**

**iii) Child Day Care Centers are permitted in all land use designations, except for the following: Open Space - Mineral Resources, Open Space - Conservation Habitat, Open Space - Water, and Community Development - Heavy Industrial.**

**c) Promote the development of high quality child care and preschool centers in high-need locations, especially in conjunction with schools,**

church facilities and centers of concentrated employment such as retail centers.

d) Encourage the use of public facilities in conjunction with child care programs, including collaboration between schools, parks, faith-based institutions, community centers and senior centers.

e) Collaborate with appropriate public, private and non-profit agencies (e.g. local, regional and state agencies, such as the Riverside County Child Care Consortium, First-5 Riverside, ABCD Task Force, Department of Public Social Services, Local Planning Council and other similar non-profit organizations) to study the development of child care programs, fill service gaps, increase programs' effectiveness, improve service accessibility, and maximize all available resources in the community.

**LU 5.2.2 Apply the following policies to facilitate the location of child day care centers on or adjacent to development proposals:**

a) Implement California Government Code Section 65915, which provides for increases in residential density in exchange for location of child care centers on development sites.

b) Encourage child care centers in new housing or office/industrial developments and in larger projects where a nexus between the new development and the need for child care can be reasonably established.

c) Streamline the county's land use application process and reduce the cost of processing applications for child day care centers.

d) Support the siting of child day care centers that are compatible with community needs, land use and character, and encourage such centers to be available, accessible, and affordable for all economic levels.

e) Consider alternative mechanisms for providing child care, including, but not limited to:

i) allowing for a credit to developers for enhanced development opportunities or other considerations as deemed appropriate by the county, instead of or in addition to the provisions of Government Code Section 65915; and,

ii) considering low cost or no cost leases for public programs at vacant or public buildings.

**LU 5.2.3 Provide for adequate opportunities for the establishment of a variety of affordable child day care centers to meet the needs of present**

and future Riverside County residents and those who work in the community.

a) Collaborate with local school districts to offer before-and-after school care as well as off-track care whenever possible.

b) Sponsor the inclusion of space for child day care centers in buildings that house the County government workforce, based on available funding.

c) Establish active partnerships with private sector agencies and groups to facilitate private investments in parks and other shared facilities.

d) Assess the need for child day care centers and plan for the development of them in conjunction with the development of major job centers, retail centers, college sites, large-scale commercial, and mixed-use residential / commercial projects, in order to adequately serve the projected employee base of the respective development areas.

e) Work with the local school districts in the county on appropriate land uses for school sites no longer needed for educational facilities including acquiring closed school sites for child care purposes when and where appropriate.

**LU 5.2.4** Address youth and family issues related to land use, while allowing flexibility as youth and family priorities and needs, funding and programs change over the time frame of the General Plan. Related program and budgetary issues should therefore be addressed in the annual budgetary processes of county agencies in order to reflect the overall needs of the community in a timely manner.

a) Monitor child care supply and demand and implement programs to address shortfalls as necessary.

b) Collaborate with child care advocacy organizations to provide information to assist child care providers with licensing and permitting.

d) Ensure that child care facility proposals are compatible with surrounding land uses and that planned land uses adjacent to facilities are reviewed for their compatibility with facility operations.

e) Encourage the development of child care centers in conjunction with new development when needed.

**LU 5.2.5** Encourage the establishment and operation of community service programs that are conveniently located, responsive to residents' needs, and integrated with programs and facilities of other agencies, including

recreational programs, cultural and fine arts experiences, and child care services.

a) Collaborate with child care advocacy organizations to prioritize and determine unmet community needs and allocate community resources accordingly.

b) Promote the use of schools, churches and community centers as before- and - after school child care centers.

**LU 5.2.6 Create an environment where children can grow and develop in secure and supportive families and neighborhoods.**

a) Collaborate with parents, youth, schools, libraries, businesses, non-profit agencies, religious organizations, law enforcement and others to prioritize needs, and establish programs and services for children and youth.

b) Promote development of multi-use buildings/community centers that can be utilized for youth and teen activities and child care services.

c) Facilitate cooperative agreements between schools and community-based organizations and youth sports organizations for the purpose of expanding after-school programs.

**LU 5.2.7 Develop consistent requirements between cities and the County for the provision of child care facilities.**

a) Cooperate with the region's cities through sub-regional planning organizations (i.e. – CVAG; WRCOG) to draft a model ordinance for the processing of permits for child care facilities and to work with the region's cities to develop uniform zoning policies regarding location, parking and other requirements.

Provide safe, quality, affordable and accessible child day care centers and services to those who work in Riverside County and who are in need of those centers and services by implementing programs such as a Child Care Pilot Program for county employees, to the extent that funding is available.

### **Child Care Facilities and Services**

The County of Riverside strives to provide attractive, safe and well functioning communities which offer quality public services and facilities that provide a high quality of life for all residents. A key component towards achieving this vision is the balanced distribution of services and

**community facilities that meet the needs of the County's diverse and growing population.**

**The General Plan Land Use Element contains goals, policies, and implementation programs designed to shape the way new development will occur, as well as the ways existing resources will be preserved and/or revitalized.**

**Changes in demographics and lifestyles are making child care an increasingly critical issue for parents, children, society and the economy.**

**It is the policy of the County of Riverside that all child care development projects, including, but not limited to, child day care centers, Head Start centers and child development centers shall receive fast track processing as described in Board of Supervisors Policy A-32.**

#### Land Use Compatibility

LU 6.2 Direct public, educational, **child day care centers**, religious, and utility uses established to serve the surrounding community toward those areas designated for Community Development and Rural Community uses on the applicable Area Plan land use maps. These uses may be found consistent with any of the Community Development, Rural Community, or Rural foundation designations, including the Rural Village Overlay, as well as the Open Space – Rural and Agriculture designations, under the following conditions: (AI 1,3).

**Sponsor the inclusion of space for child day care centers in buildings that house government workforces, based on available funding.**

**The County shall serve as a model to local employers by maintaining personnel policies for its own employees which help to meet child care and family needs, and encourage other employers to establish such policies.**

**Encourage owners of existing commercial shopping centers to include child day care centers, where they could be located in order to be compatible with the existing and planned uses in a shopping center.**

**All discretionary residential, industrial, office and retail development proposals shall be reviewed to determine whether they would generate a significant level of need for additional child care centers, and whether child care centers could be feasibly located either on the site, or on another site in the vicinity. In order to make these determinations, several factors will be reviewed, including: 1) whether there is a lack of sufficient child day care centers nearby for both the proposed project and the surrounding community; 2) whether a neighborhood park, school, community center, or other community facility exists or is proposed for location on or in the**

vicinity of the site, and a child day care center could feasibly be located in or adjacent to that facility, to provide for joint usage of facilities or park space; 3) whether there is interest by a child care provider in either working with the project developer, in a private, voluntary arrangement between those parties for the development of a child day care center on the site of the development proposal; and potentially other relevant factors.

In order to facilitate the determinations as to whether a development proposal would generate the need for a child day care center, and whether such a center could be feasibly located on or near the site of the development proposal, the Planning Department, in conjunction with the Economic Development Agency, will initially review the development proposal against the factors stated above. If it is determined that the development proposal could result in either the significant need for an additional child day care center, or an opportunity for location of such a center on the development site or nearby, the Planning Department will consult with: child care advocacy organizations, recreation and park districts, and other appropriate entities, to determine whether public or quasi-public facilities, child care providers, or other resources should be contacted or used in order to develop a needed child care center on, or near, the project site. Any consultations required by this policy shall be conducted in a timely manner, and shall occur concurrently with the normal development review process associated with the type of development applications involved.

It is the intent of this policy to provide notice to child care advocacy organizations and providers about newly filed development applications, to facilitate their planning for child care centers where growth is expected to occur, and to facilitate discussions they may wish to have with developers and/or public agencies about the possibilities for the development of child care facilities, on a mutually voluntary basis. It is not intent for this policy to result in procedures that would impede the normal progress of a development proposal through the County's development review process, or that would require the approval of any County or other public agency prior to County action to approve a development proposal. In addition, to more effectively assist child care advocacy organizations and providers in evaluating the level of need for child day care centers where growth is expected to occur, the County will explore ways of working with them to use geographic information system databases to illustrate the location, type, and magnitude of growth anticipated in the County, based on the General Plan and approved and in-process development applications.

#### Fiscal Impacts

The County's focus will be on resources providing child care and recreation services to the school-age and teen population. It will develop

**and implement a plan to expand services to more residents, in cooperation with other community agencies, and will ensure quality programming by providing facilities and working conditions which retain staff. The County will support the provision of child care and early education services for infants and preschoolers by other agencies.**

#### Air Quality

LU 10.2 Ensure adequate separation between pollution producing activities and sensitive emission receptors, such as hospitals, residences, **child day care centers** and schools. (AI 3)

#### Rural

There are a number of methods proposed to achieve this balance, including the creation of community centers, establishment of lot size minimums, consolidation of multiple lots, and the clustering of residential units. These options can be accomplished through a number of means, including programs and incentives. The County of Riverside has a commitment to ensuring that rural uses remain an integral part of the County's future and are protected through the policies of the General Plan, as reflected in the following General Plan Principle statements:

***Rural Residential (RR)*** - The Rural Residential land use designation allows one single family residence per five acres, as well as limited animal-keeping and agricultural activities. For multi-lot developments, the minimum lot size per residential unit is 2.5 acres, though the overall density of the development must not exceed 0.2 dwelling units per acre. Limited recreational uses, compatible resource development (not including the commercial extraction of mineral resources) and associated uses, and governmental uses are also allowed within this designation.

#### Open Space

Open spaces also provide the setting for the County's unique and distinctive communities. They help define the unique character of many communities in Riverside County and help to provide edges and separation between developed areas. These open spaces also are an important economic benefit to the County in that they draw thousands of visitors each year. Neighborhood and community parks, recreational fields and also provide important facilities that enhance the quality of life for local residents and visitors. Providing access to these open spaces is a continued goal of the County, as stated in the RCIP Vision:

Due to increasing growth pressures, there is danger that the quality and character of some open space areas may be diminished. The balance between accommodating future growth and preserving the quality of the County's open spaces is one of the most challenging and volatile issues in the County. There

are a number of methods proposed to achieve this balance, including implementation of adopted MSHCP's, the creation of community centers, the establishment of lot size minimums, and the clustering of residential units. The County of Riverside has a commitment to ensuring that open spaces remain an integral part of the County's future and is protected through the policies of the General Plan, as reflected in the following General Plan Principle statement:

**Open Space-Recreation (OS-R)** - The Open Space-Recreation land use designation allows for active and passive recreational uses such as parks, trails, camp grounds, athletic fields, golf courses, and off-road vehicle parks. Ancillary structures may be permitted for recreational opportunities. Actual building or structure size, siting, and design will be determined on a case by case basis.

**Maximize the use and productivity of parks and recreation facilities by encouraging child care day centers to be located adjacent to or nearby to allow children who are under adult care and supervision to utilize the public space.**

### **Residential Area Plan Land Use Designations**

Residential land uses in Riverside County are the single largest urban use in terms of acreage, and can be found in areas ranging from rugged mountainous terrain to low-lying valleys. Residential land uses accommodate not only a wide variety of housing types and land use designs, but also an assortment of public uses such as churches, schools, parks, ~~day care~~ **day care** centers, libraries, and other cultural and civic uses that serve as a crucial support element for neighborhoods and communities and help establish focus and identity. The intent of these policies is to accommodate demand for residential land uses, accommodate a range of housing styles, types, densities and affordability, and to ensure that new and rehabilitated residential structures enhance the quality of the neighborhood through sound construction techniques and architectural detail.

**The Riverside County Planning Department shall work with project applicants to identify sites that would be suitable for child care or youth-oriented facilities, promoting this type of development in areas where such facilities are lacking.**

**Work proactively with housing developers to incorporate, where feasible, child care centers that serve families of all incomes and children of all ages.**

### **Community Design**

LU 22.2 Accommodate higher density residential development near community centers, transportation centers, employment, and services areas.

LU 22.9 Require residential projects to be designed to maximize integration with and connectivity to nearby community centers, rural villages, neighborhood centers and.

### **Commercial Area Plan Land Use Designation**

**Commercial Office (CO)** - The Commercial Office land use designation allows for a variety of office uses, including financial institutions, legal services, insurance services, and other office and support services. Commercial Office uses will be permitted based on their compatibility with surrounding land uses. Floor area ratios range from 0.35 to 1.0.

LU 23.4 Accommodate community-oriented facilities, such as telecommunications center, public meeting rooms, ~~day care~~ **day care centers** and cultural uses

LU 23.5 Concentrate commercial uses near transportation facilities and high density residential areas and require the incorporation of facilities to promote the use of public transit, such as bus turnouts. (AI 3)

### **Industrial/Business Park Area Plan Land Use Designations**

**Light Industrial (LI)** - The Light Industrial land use designation allows for a wide variety of industrial and related uses, including assembly and light manufacturing, repair and other service facilities, warehousing, distribution centers, and supporting retail uses. Building intensity ranges from 0.25 to 0.6 FAR.

**Business Park (BP)** - The Business Park land use designation allows for employee-intensive uses, including research and development, technology centers, corporate and support office uses, "clean" industry and supporting retail uses. Building intensity ranges from 0.25 to 0.6 floor area ratio (FAR)

LU 24.5 Allow for the inclusion of ~~day care~~, **day care centers**, public meeting rooms, and other community-oriented facilities in industrial districts.

### **Public Facility Area Plan Land Use Designations**

Uses within the Public Facilities land use designation provide essential support services to the County. These uses include airports, landfills, flood control facilities, utilities, schools, and other such facilities. Due to the intense nature of many of these activities, potential conflicts with surrounding land uses can thus occur. The intent of these policies is to provide for adequate public facilities within the County and to ensure compatibility with surrounding land uses.

**Support development of child day care centers in all communities, at appropriate locations and with adequate safeguards, in order to provide a needed service for working parents and a benefit to the community.**

## **Community Design**

LU 25.3 Require that new public facilities protect sensitive uses, such as schools, and residences, from the impacts of noise, light, fumes, odors, vehicular traffic, parking, and operational hazards. (AI 3)

## **Community Centers Area Plan Land Use Designation**

Community centers are purposefully designed to function differently from the typical patterns of individual, segregated land uses. Uses and activities are designed together in an integrated fashion to create a dynamic urban environment that acts as the center of activity for the surrounding area. The design and activity found in community centers helps in creating a strong "a sense of place." Community centers accommodate a variety of residential densities, nonresidential intensities and public spaces that are integrated in a manner that promotes pedestrian activity and minimizes the dominance of the automobile. Public and quasi-public uses such as civic buildings, schools, and open space, recreational and cultural facilities are also integral parts of community centers. Because of their more intense, compact nature of development, community centers accommodate and enhance the feasibility of providing transit service and other forms of transportation, including pedestrian and bicycle travel.

### **Village Centers (VC) (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph)**

Typical uses may include public or quasi-public uses (schools, plazas, cultural centers, parks), neighborhood or community serving retail centers, recreational uses, offices, and courtyard-style or attached residential development. Land use emphasis is generally on uses within the Commercial Retail designation such as a grocery store, drug store, and other retail outlets, and the Commercial Office designation such as professional services and financial institutions. Residential densities range from 5.0 to 20.0 dwelling units per acre, while non-residential intensities range from 0.2 to 0.5 FAR.

### **Town Centers (TC) (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph)**

The land use emphasis in Town Centers is primarily on retail and office uses. Typical commercial uses may include local and regional serving uses such as restaurants, bookstores, specialty stores, mid-rise office complexes, business support services, medical services, ~~day-care~~ **day care** centers, and hotels. Appropriate public uses include those associated with a "downtown" core such as libraries, cultural facilities, community centers, sports and recreation facilities,

theaters, plazas, and urban parks. Other uses include attached single family and multi-family residences. Densities range from 14.0 to 40.0 dwelling units per acre, while non-residential intensities range from 0.5 to 3.0 FAR.

### **Job Centers (JC) (3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph)**

Support commercial and retail service centers should serve the daily needs of employees and employers. Typical uses include restaurants, dry cleaners, grocery stores, copy centers, printers, telecommunication centers, professional offices, health clubs, ~~day care~~ **day care** centers and regional-serving commercial uses such as gas stations, lodging facilities, banks, recreational and other ancillary services. Residential uses include attached single family and multi-family residences such as courtyard homes and apartments. Public/quasi-public and open space uses may include cultural and educational facilities, government facilities, and urban parks. Residential densities range from 14.0 to 40.0 dwelling units per acre, while non-residential intensities range from 0.1 to 0.5 FAR.

**Encourage the siting of child day care centers within or in close proximity of job centers, recognizing that child care near a parent's place of employment reduces absenteeism, improves employee morale, and allows parents to retain their jobs.**

### **Entertainment Centers (EC) (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph)**

The land use emphasis in Entertainment Centers is primarily on regional serving, tourist-oriented entertainment and recreational facilities. These uses may include amusement parks, hotels, golf courses, water parks, arcades, sports arenas/stadiums, regional parks, and athletic fields. Other typical land uses within Entertainment Centers include small-lot detached and attached residences, public/quasi-public uses such as a visitors' center or park, local and regional serving commercial retail and service uses, and mid-rise commercial office uses. Typical commercial and office uses may include restaurants, specialty stores, business support services, ~~day care~~ **day care** centers and financial institutions. Residential densities range from 8.0 to 20.0 dwelling units per acre, while non-residential intensities range from 0.5 to 3.0 FAR.

### **Community Design**

LU 26.4 Include **day care** ~~day care~~, public meeting rooms, and other community-oriented facilities in community centers. (AI 3)

**Include child care services within community centers whenever feasible, along transit lines and/or major circulation facilities, in locations away from significant noise and air quality generators, in order to enhance accessibility and promote transit ridership.**

### **Mixed Use Planning Area**

The Mixed Use Planning Area land use designation is intended to reflect mixed use areas. The intent of the designation is not to identify a particular mixture or intensity of land uses, but to designate areas where a mixture of residential, commercial, office, entertainment, educational, and/or recreational uses, or other uses is planned. Many of the Mixed Use Planning Areas are located in specific plans. In the future, these areas may be appropriate candidates for the Community Center designation. In order for the Community Center designation to be considered, the project proponent is required to file a specific plan or a specific plan amendment, wherein issues relating to density, traffic, provision of transit services, compatibility with other nearby land uses, fiscal impacts, and other issues relating to the viability of the Community Center proposal are addressed and resolved.

### **Rural Village Overlay and Rural Village Overlay Study Area**

The Rural Village Overlay allows a concentration of development within rural areas. Rural Villages accommodate a range of residential and local-serving commercial, educational, cultural, and recreational opportunities.

**Amendment to Zoning  
Ordinance 348  
(Relating to Child Care)**

**ZONE CLASSIFICATIONS WHERE CHILD DAY CARE CENTERS  
WERE ADDED**

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R-R – Rural Residential	CDCC
R-1 - One-Family Dwellings	CDCC
R-1A - One-Family Dwellings - Mountain Resort	CDCC
R-A – Residential Agricultural	CDCC
R-2 - Multiple Family Dwellings	CDCC
R-2A - Limited Multiple Family Dwellings	CDCC
R-3 - General Residential	CDCC
R-3A – Village Tourist Residential	CDCC
R-T - Mobilehome Subdivision and Mobilehome Park	CDCC
R-T-R - Mobilehome Subdivision - Rural	CDCC
R-4 - Planned Residential	CDCC
R-5 – Open Area Combining Zone - Residential Developments	CDCC
R-6 – Residential Incentive	CDCC
C-T - Tourist Commercial	CDCC
C-R - Rural Commercial	CDCC
A-1 – Light Agriculture	CDCC
A-2 - Heavy Agriculture	CDCC
C/V - Citrus/Vineyard	CDCC
C-C/V- Commercial Citrus/Vineyard	CDCC
W-2 - Controlled Development Areas	CDCC
R-D - Regulated Development Areas	CDCC

S- - Specific Plan

CDCC

N-A - Natural Assets

CDCC

**CDCC = Child Day Care Centers**

**ARTICLE V**

**R-R ZONE (RURAL RESIDENTIAL)**

c. The following uses are permitted provided approval of a plot plan shall first have been obtained pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30 of this ordinance.

**(21) Child Day Care Center.**

---

**ARTICLE VI**

**R-1 ZONE (ONE-FAMILY DWELLINGS)**

b. The following uses are permitted provided a plot plan has been approved pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30 of this ordinance:

**(6) Child Day Care Center.**

---

**ARTICLE Via**

**R-1A ZONE (ONE-FAMILY**

**DWELLINGS) - MOUNTAIN RESORT**

b. The following uses are permitted provided a plot plan has been approved pursuant to the provisions of Sections 18.30 of this ordinance

**(6) Child Day Care Center.**

---

**ARTICLE VIb**

**R-A ZONE (RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL) the following regulations shall apply to all R-Zones:**

b. The following uses are permitted provided a plot plan has been approved pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30 of this ordinance.

**(4) Child Day Care Center.**

---

ARTICLE VII

R-2 ZONE (MULTIPLE FAMILY DWELLINGS)

b. The following uses shall be permitted provided a plot plan has first been approved pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30 of this ordinance:

(10) Child Day Care Center.

---

ARTICLE VIIa

R-2A ZONE (LIMITED MULTIPLE - FAMILY DWELLINGS)

b. The following uses shall be permitted provided a plot plan has first been approved pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30 of this ordinance.

(8) Child Day Care Center.

---

ARTICLE VIII

R-3 ZONE (GENERAL RESIDENTIAL)

a. The following uses are allowed providing a plot plan shall first have been obtained pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30 of Ordinance 348 is approved:

(22) ~~Nursery schools for preschool day care.~~ Child Day Care Center

b. The following uses shall be permitted provided a conditional use permit is obtained pursuant to this ordinance:

(1) Mobilehome parks, developed pursuant to Section 19.92 of this ordinance.

(2) Parking area for commercial uses.

~~(3) Evening nursery school, child care and baby sitting facilities, where 13 of more unrelated children are kept under supervision by a person licensed by the State Department of Social Welfare or Riverside County Department of Public Welfare during any hours between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. (Taken out of existing Ordinance Language)~~

(34) Congregate care residential facilities, developed pursuant to Section 19.103 of this ordinance.

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## ARTICLE VIIIa

### R-3A ZONE (VILLAGE TOURIST RESIDENTIAL)

c. The following uses are permitted provided a plot plan has been approved pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30 of this ordinance:

**(3) Child Day Care Center.**

d. The following uses are permitted provided a conditional use permit has been granted:

(9) ~~Nursery schools for preschool day care.~~ (Taken out of existing Ordinance language and put under plot plan as child care center)

(409) Offices, including business, law, medical, dental, chiropractic, architectural and engineering.

(410) Parking lot.

(112) Recreational vehicle parks.

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## ARTICLE VIIIb

### R-T ZONE (MOBILEHOME SUBDIVISIONS AND MOBILEHOME PARKS)

b. The following uses are permitted provided a plot plan has been approved pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30.

**(1) Child Day Care Center**

c. Uses permitted by conditional use permit. The following uses are permitted provided a conditional use permit has been granted:

d. The following uses are permitted provided a public use permit has been granted pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.29 of this ordinance:

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**ARTICLE VIIIc**

**R-T-R ZONE (MOBILEHOME SUBDIVISION-RURAL)**

**b. The following uses are permitted provided a plot plan has been approved pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30.**

**(1) Child Day Care Center**

**c. Uses permitted by conditional use permit. The following uses are permitted provided a conditional use permit has been granted:**

**d. Kennels and catteries are permitted provided they are approved pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.45 of this ordinance.**

e. Subject to the provisions of Section 18.28b, the number of mature crowing fowl may be increased up to 50% over each (male and female) of the permitted numbers.

---

**ARTICLE VIII d**

**R-4 ZONE (PLANNED RESIDENTIAL)**

**g. The following uses are permitted provided a plot plan has been approved pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30:**

**(2) Child Day Care Center.**

---

**ARTICLE VIII e**

**R-5 ZONE**

**(OPEN AREA COMBINING ZONE-RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS)**

**a. The following uses are permitted provided a plot plan has been approved pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30 of this ordinance:**

**(9) Child Day Care Center.**

---

**ARTICLE VIII**

**R-6 ZONE (RESIDENTIAL INCENTIVE)**

The following uses are permitted upon approval of a plot plan in accordance with the provisions of this article:

**i. Child Day Care Center.**

---

**ARTICLE IXa**

**C-T ZONE (TOURIST COMMERCIAL)**

a. The following uses are permitted provided approval of a plot plan shall first have been obtained pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30 of this ordinance:

**(9) Child Day Care Center.**

---

**ARTICLE IXc**

**C-R ZONE (RURAL COMMERCIAL)**

a. The following uses are permitted provided a plot plan has been approved pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30 of this ordinance:

**(38) Child Day Care Center.**

---

**ARTICLE XIII**

**A-1 ZONE (LIGHT AGRICULTURE)**

b. The following uses are permitted subject to the approval of a plot plan pursuant to Section 18.30 of this ordinance. The plot plan approval may include conditions requiring fencing and landscaping of the parcel to assure that the use is compatible with the surrounding area.

**(12) Child Day Care Center.**

---

**ARTICLE XIV**

**A-2 ZONE (HEAVY AGRICULTURE)**

b. The following uses are permitted subject to the approval of a plot plan pursuant to Section 18.30 of this ordinance. The plot plan approval may include conditions requiring fencing and landscaping of the parcel to assure that the use is compatible with the surrounding area:

**(19) Child Day Care Center.**

---

**ARTICLE XIVb**

**C/V ZONE (CITRUS/VINEYARD)**

b. The following uses are permitted in the C/V Zone provided a plot plan has first been obtained pursuant to Section 18.30. The plot plan may include conditions of approval to assure that the uses proposed are compatible with the surrounding area.

**(10) Child Day Care Center.**

---

**ARTICLE XIVc**

**C-C/V ZONE (COMMERCIAL CITRUS/VINEYARD)**

a. The following uses are permitted in the C-C/V zone provided a plot plan has first been obtained pursuant to Section 18.30 of this ordinance:

**(17) Child Day Care Center.**

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**ARTICLE XV**

**W-2 ZONE (CONTROLLED DEVELOPMENT AREAS)**

c. The following uses shall be permitted provided approval of a plot plan shall first have been obtained pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30:

**(11) Child Day Care Center.**

---

**ARTICLE XVa**

**R-D ZONE (REGULATED DEVELOPMENT AREAS)**

b. The following uses are allowed providing a plot plan shall first have been obtained pursuant to the provisions of Section 18.30 of Ordinance 348 is approved:

~~(16) Nursery schools for preschool day care.~~ **Child Day Care Center.**

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**ARTICLE XVb**

**N-A ZONE (NATURAL ASSETS)**

b. Uses Permitted Subject to Approval of a Plot Plan. The following uses are permitted, upon approval of a plot plan pursuant to Section 18.30, on parcels of land not less than 7200 square feet in size, with a minimum front yard depth of 20 feet and minimum side and rear yard depth of 10 feet:

**(7) Child Day Care Center.**

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**ARTICLE XVIIa**

**SP ZONE (SPECIFIC PLAN)**

a. The following uses may be permitted in the SP Zone, subject to the zoning requirements contained in the adopted specific plan and the procedural requirements of Subsection b. below:

**(10) Child Day Care Center.**

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**SECTION 18.29a. FAMILY DAY CARE HOMES**

**a. STATE PREEMPTION.** Pursuant to the California Child Day Care Facilities Act (Chapters 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6) of the Health and Safety Code, the California Legislature has declared that it is the public policy of the State of California to locate family day care homes for children in normal residential

surroundings so as to give children a home environment which is conducive to healthy and safe development. It is the declared public policy of the State to provide children the same environment as would be found in a traditional home. The Legislature has further declared that this policy is a matter of statewide concern with the purpose of occupying the field to the exclusion of local zoning, building and fire codes and regulations governing the use or occupancy of single-family dwellings for family day care homes for children except as provided in Chapter 3.6 of the Health and Safety Code.

**b. SMALL FAMILY DAY CARE HOMES.** In accordance with the above-referenced State policies, the use of a lawfully occupied single-family dwelling as a small family day care home shall be a permitted use in all zones and shall not require any permit pursuant to this ordinance.

**c. LARGE FAMILY DAY CARE HOMES.** In accordance with the above-referenced State policies, the use of a single-family dwelling for a large family day care home is permitted in any zone where single-family dwellings are permitted or conditionally permitted provided a large family day care home permit has been granted pursuant to the provisions of this Section.

**d. SECOND UNITS/GUEST DWELLING.** No second unit or guest dwelling may be used as a family day care home.

**e. LARGE FAMILY DAY CARE HOME PERMIT PRODECURE.** Enacted as part of the above-referenced State policies, Section 1597.46 of the Health and Safety Code provides that cities and counties shall not prohibit large family day care centers on lots zoned for single-family dwellings, but may require a nondiscretionary permit which shall be granted provided compliance with certain standards, restrictions and requirements is demonstrated. In accordance with Section 1597.46 of the Health and Safety Code, the following procedures shall apply to large family day care home permits.

**(1) Application.** Every application for a large family day care home permit shall be made in writing to the Planning Department on the forms provided by the Planning Department, shall be accompanied by the filing fee set forth in County Ordinance No. 671, and shall include the following information:

**(a) Name and address of the applicant and a statement that the applicant resides in the home where the day care will be conducted.**

**(b) The assessor's parcel number assigned to the property on which the home is situated (hereinafter, "the site").**

**(c) A plot plan drawn to scale and in sufficient detail to clearly describe the following:**

**1. The boundary and physical dimensions of the site. This may be hand drawn provided it is legible.**

**2. The location and dimensions of all existing and proposed buildings, structures, walkways, yards, drive ways and parking areas on the site and on the street in front of the site.**

**3. A drawing with accurate dimensions of the sign proposed on the site, if any.**

**4. Such additional information as shall be required by the application form.**

**(2) Decision on Permit. The Planning Director shall, within forty-five (45) days of the filing of a complete permit application, approve a large family day care home permit if the approval standards of this ordinance have been met; otherwise, the permit shall be denied. The decision of the Planning Director shall be final. Pursuant to Section 1597.46(c) of the Health and Safety Code, the approval of a large family day care home permit shall not be subject to the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.**

**f. APPROVAL STANDARDS. No application for a large family day care home permit shall be approved unless it complies with the following standards, restrictions and requirements:**

**(1) The applicant shall obtain a valid state license to operate a large family day care home on the site within 180 days of the date of approval of a large family day care home permit. Within fourteen (14) days of issuance of the state license, the applicant shall provide a certified copy of the license to the Planning Director. The Planning Director shall insure that the applicant has obtained a state license in a timely manner. If the applicant fails to obtain a valid state license to operate a large family day care home on the site or fails to provide a certified copy of the license to Planning Director as provided above, the large family day care home permit shall not become effective and shall be void for all purposes.**

**(2) The site shall be zoned for single-family dwellings.**

**(3) The site shall provide at least two off-street parking spaces, no more than one of which may be provided in a garage or carport. These parking spaces may include spaces provided to meet residential parking requirements.**

(4) The unloading and loading of vehicle occupants shall only be permitted on the driveway, approved parking area, or directly in front of the site and shall not unduly restrict traffic flow. Residences located on arterial streets shall provide a drop-off and pickup area designed to prevent vehicles from backing into the roadway.

(5) The applicant shall comply with all applicable State Fire Marshall regulations.

(6) The site shall not be located within 300 feet of any other existing or approved large family day care home, small family day care home, board and care home, group home or halfway house measured property line to property line.

(7) To ensure the health and safety of children in family day care homes as specified within Sections 1597.30 and 1597.46 of the Health and Safety Code, if the site has a swimming pool or spa, the pool or spa shall meet all current code regulations for fencing, gate latches, and alarms.

(8) No more than fourteen children, including children under age ten who reside at the home, may be cared for at any large family day care home.

(9) Only one large family day care home may be located on any lot.

(10) An on-site identification sign may be permitted in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance or may be approved with the large family day care home permit if submitted concurrently.

**g. REVOCATION.** If the applicant fails to comply with any requirement of this section or if the applicant ceases or suspends operation of the large family day care home for one year or more, the permit may be revoked in accordance with the provisions of Section 18.31 of this ordinance.

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**Section 21.25b. DAY CARE CENTER.** A facility of any capacity that provides nonmedical care to persons in need of personal services, supervision or assistance essential for sustaining the activities of daily living or for the protection of the individual on less than a 24-hour basis, and which is either:

**a. A child day care center.** A day care center which provides day care to children under 18 years of age, other than a family day care home. Child day care center includes infant centers, preschools, extended day care facilities, and school age child care centers.

- b. An adult day care center. A day care center which provides day care to persons 18 years of age or older.**
- 

**Section 21.34c. FAMILY DAY CARE HOME. A home which regularly provides care, protection, and supervision of 14 or fewer children, in the provider's own home, for periods of less than 24 hours per day, while the parents or guardians are away, and includes the following:**

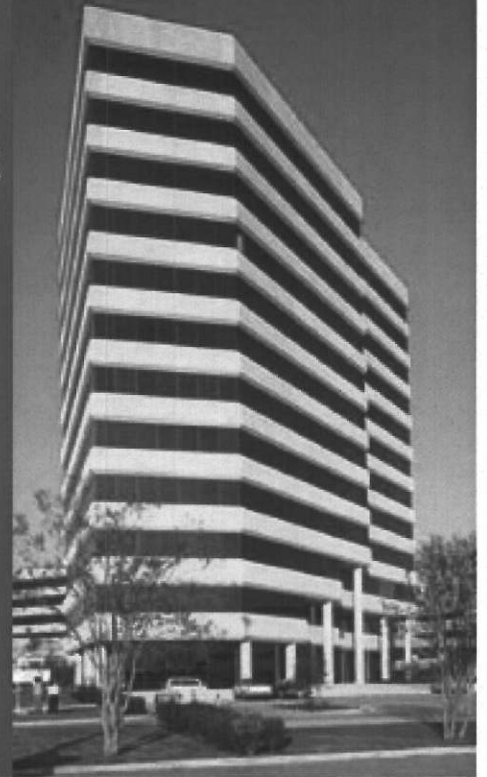
- a. Large family day care home. A home that provides family day care to 14 or fewer children, including children under the age of ten years who reside at the home.**
- b. Small family day care home. A home that provides family day care to 8 or fewer children, including children under the age of ten years who reside at the home.**



# Economic Development Strategies to Promote Quality Child Care

2004

*Linking Economic Development  
&  
Child Care Research Project*



By  
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## Acknowledgements

This report is part of the larger Cornell University Linking Economic Development and Child Care Research Project supported by the US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau research funds, and by the US Department of Agriculture Hatch Research Program administered by Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station. Funding for outreach is provided by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation in collaboration with Smart Start's National Technical Assistance Center.

We would like to acknowledge the other members of the Cornell project team - David Kay, James Pratt, Karen Shellenback, Caroline Marshall and Louise Stoney – for providing careful review of this economic development strategy guide. Special thanks to Rachel Maines for careful editing, and to Eric Forehand at Smart Start's National Technical Assistance Center for design and layout.

Initial research and drafting of this document was conducted by Professor Warner's Government Policy Workshop class at Cornell University. Students included Shira Adriance, Nikita Barai, Jenna Hallas, Taryn Morrissey and Wendy Soref.

The concepts included in this document were reviewed at a roundtable discussion in April 2004 attended by: Martha Armstrong (Tompkins County Area Development); Carol Saginaw (New York State Child Care Coordinating Council); Joanne Florino (Triad Foundation); Jeanne McPheeters (Tompkins County Chamber of Commerce, Ithaca, NY); Michael Culotta (Alternatives Credit Union, Ithaca, NY); and Sue Dale-Hall (Day Care & Child Development Council of Tompkins County, Ithaca, NY);

We would also like to thank the following external reviewers:

Marcia Martin (Oregon Child Care Information Partnership); Jen Wohl (National Economic Development and Law Center, Oakland, CA); Robert Lynch (Department of Economics: Washington College); Bill Ryan, Ron Shaffer and Gary Green (Center for Community Economic Development: University of Wisconsin – Extension); Wendy Wayne (Early Education and Health Consultant: Bakersfield, CA); Jason Sabo (United Way of Texas); Carla Dickstein (Coastal Enterprises Inc., Wiscasset, ME); Nicole Blumner (St. Louis Development Corporation); and Ellen Pratt (Windham Child Care Association, VT)

Copies of this report can be downloaded at <http://economicdevelopment.cce.cornell.edu>

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## Overview and Purpose of this Guide

Across the country as state and local teams have conducted economic analyses of the child care sector, they have faced the challenge of how to take the next step and build linkages between economic development and child care policy. The intent of this document is two fold: 1) to educate the child care community in the core concepts of economic development, and 2) to assist the economic development community to see the connections between their work and the child care sector. To this end the document is split into two distinct sections.

### STRATEGY GUIDE

The main text of the document allows the child care community to understand the intent, process and language of economic developers and economic development planning. It describes the basic principles of economic development and the process of economic development planning. It then makes the connection between child care and economic development.

### TOOLBOX

The second part of this report is a toolbox that goes into more detail regarding the specific tools of economic development and examples of how these tools have been applied to child care. It is designed so that readers can easily identify alternative strategies most applicable to their communities. Short descriptions are provided of specific interventions communities have tried to strengthen the child care sector using economic development strategies.

This document is one of a series of extension reports created by the Cornell Linking Economic Development and Child Care project.

Other titles include:

Liu, Zhilin, Rosaria Ribeiro and Mildred Warner, 2004. "Comparing Child Care Multipliers in the Regional Economy: Analysis from 50 States," Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Department of City and Regional Planning.

Ribeiro, Rosaria and Mildred Warner 2004. "Measuring the Regional Economic Importance of Early Child Care and Education: The Cornell Methodology Guide." Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Department of City and Regional Planning.

Shellenback, K. (2004). "Child Care and Parent Productivity: Making the Business Case," Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Department of City and Regional Planning.

Stoney, Louise. 2004. "Collective Management of Early Childhood Programs: Approaches that Aim to Maximize Efficiency, Help Improve Quality and Stabilize the Industry." Ithaca, NY and Raleigh, NC: Cornell University and the National Smart Start Technical Assistance Center.

Stoney, L. 2004. "Framing Child Care as Economic Development: Lessons from Early Studies." Ithaca NY: Cornell University Department of City and Regional Planning.

All are available at the Cornell website <http://economicdevelopment.cce.cornell.edu>

# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE QUALITY CHILD CARE

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into their own spaces elsewhere. The incubator will have bungalows for multi-cultural child care centers of the family type that will serve as a hub for training and resources. The bungalows are expected to house mainly New Americans (Somalis, Hmong, Tibetan, etc.) in culturally-specific contexts. Funding is already available and construction will begin soon. [www.DCC-corner.com](http://www.DCC-corner.com)

Using the Community Reinvestment Act for Child Care: The Community Reinvestment Act provides leverage to promote private banks' interest in lending to the child care sector.

Like all financial institutions, Providian Financial is required under the Community Reinvestment Act to make credit and other banking services more accessible to underserved communities across the country. Working in cooperation with the National Community Capital Association, Providian Financial provided \$11.7 million to support child care financing projects, with the goal of increasing accessibility of quality child care. For more information visit their webpage: <http://www.communitycapital.org/financing/childcare.html>

Capital strategies which enhance quality: In a market, incentives such as larger reimbursements to child care providers and loan forgiveness linked to quality rating systems can be used to improve learning environments.

The Center for Community Self-Help in North Carolina has made loans up to \$50,000 per provider at five percent interest. Up to half of the loan may be forgiven if the provider maintains or increases quality based on the state's star-rated license system (<http://www.self-help.org/whatsnew/prstars.asp>). The organization reports that "To date, Self-Help has made over 190 loans for over \$12.7 million to child care providers across the state of North Carolina, creating or preserving over 9,500 child care spaces."

## D. Land & Infrastructure Strategies

Businesses depend on infrastructure. Possessing a solid transportation infrastructure, including waterways, railways, interstate highways, and airports, is a crucial component of economic development. Federal, state and local governments have long recognized this and have supported transportation infrastructure by building and improving roads and subsidizing public transport and other transportation initiatives. Federal grants devoted to transportation totaled over \$36 billion in the year 2001 (U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics, 2003). Increasingly transportation planners are including attention to child care in their development strategies. Transportation dollars have been directed towards facilities financing and

adaptive reuse of facilities for child care, as a means of reducing congestion, encouraging the use of public transportation, and building an important social infrastructure.

Child care is part of the infrastructure for economic development and as such can be incorporated in transportation and housing projects, tapping into a new source of public investment. Similarly, child care can be included in the land use planning process to facilitate new center development. Child care establishments have traditionally made efficient use of underutilized sites and can be included for financing under enterprise zones.



## TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING FUNDING

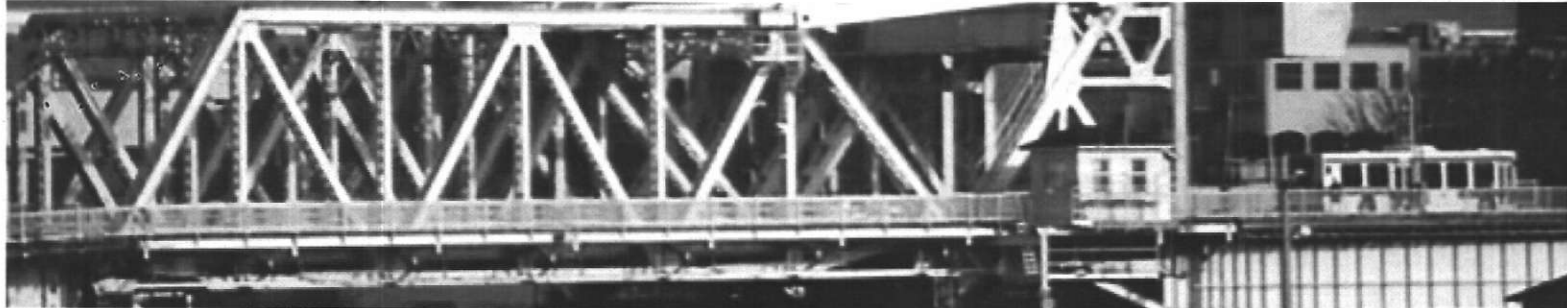
### Transportation Funding for Child Care Facilities

Florida and California are two states that have used transportation flexible funding to fund child care sites. By combining child care needs with transportation needs, communities can make child care more accessible (for example, siting a child care facility in or near a transportation hub), reduce commuting time for parents, alleviate congestion and pollution, and encourage the use of public transportation. Examples of TEA-21/IS-TEA funding for Child Care include:

Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, Tamien Child Care Center (Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, 1996, 2004), <http://www.nccic.org/ccpartnerships/profiles/tamien.htm>.

Orlando, FL, "Park and Play Center", [http://www.ncbg.org/transit/other\\_tod.htm](http://www.ncbg.org/transit/other_tod.htm)

Oakland, CA, Fruitvale Transit Village, [http://www.ncbg.org/transit/other\\_tod.htm](http://www.ncbg.org/transit/other_tod.htm)



### Housing Funding for Child Care Facilities

Similarly, flexible funding for housing can be used to increase accessibility to child care and reduce congestion. Locating child care in or next to housing developments reduces the number of daily trips parents must make, and allows child care centers to easily serve the local community. Examples of communities using HOPEVI funds for child care include:

Housing Authority of Winston-Salem, NC, Kimberly Park Terrace Community and Happy Hill Gardens <http://www.nclihc.org/issues/winston-salem.shtml> /

San Francisco Housing Authority's Bernal Dwellings, <http://www.sfha.org/hope/bernal.htm>

Child Welfare League of America, 8 sites, <http://www.cwla.org/programs/housing/housingaboutpage.htm>

City of Newark Housing Authority's Walsh and Kretchmer Project Homes, <http://www.ncfc.rutgers.edu/hope6.html>

### Community Development Block Grant (CDBG):

The city of Colusa, California used a housing needs assessment to apply for a \$350,000 CDBG grant to rehabilitate a prominent local building for the purpose of housing a child care center, the proprietor and her family. Mercy Housing of California bought the property and deeded it to the city for rehabilitation. The child care provider received loan assistance to purchase the site from Home Funds and a small business loan from a Community Development Block Grant. The Packard Foundation assisted in the acquisition of licensure and equipment. The center has approximately 55 slots and 10 staff members. <http://www.ruralisc.org/mhc.htm#overview>.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) was expanded to include child care facilities in low-income housing developments. A designated corporate child care tax credit provides investors with a return on their investment in child care. The return comes in the form of "federal tax credits spread over ten years based on the depreciable cost attributable to the low-income units of the project" (National Women's Law Center, 2001) <http://www.nwlc.org/pdf/ACatalogOfTaxBasedApproachesForFinancingChildCareAndAppendixRev.pdf>, p. 4).

### **LAND USE PLANNING**

Land use planning is an important way that communities link land and infrastructure to economic development, usually through the siting and permitting process. This process helps preserve property values and ensure a rational growth strategy critical to business competitiveness. Child care can be an important part of a community's land-use and economic development plan. Land use plans need not restrict development of child care, especially home-based care. To ensure appropriate stability in land use regulations, the LINCC project in California has developed a land use planning guide for local use (Hildebrand & Upp, 2001) at <http://www.thecouncil.net/report.html>.

In California, several cities are creatively using impact fees to fund child care centers. Impact fees anticipate the impact of private sector actions on services. Three California cities (San Francisco, Concord, and Santa Cruz) have established laws that require new real estate development projects to make space available for a child care center or pay an exaction tax to help fund child care facilities. Santa Cruz uses these funds for a child care "loan" program, in which the loans are often converted to grants. Fees collected are held in a separate Child Care Trust Fund. In 1999, the Santa Cruz program had \$165,000 available to fund child care facilities. For more information, see <http://www.nccic.org/pubs/ccfinancingmatrix.html>, or *Child Care and its Impact on California's Economy* at <http://www.nedlc.org/summary.pdf>.

In Butte County, California the Assessing Child Care Economics Needs and Transportation (ACCENT) project used transportation funding to quantify child care contributions in Butte County, and incorporate child care into local planning efforts. The study focuses on subjects linked with child care: the economy, service supply and demand, and transportation. Local child care, economic development, government, finance, and transportation professionals all participated in the project. <http://www.bcoe.org/ess/accent/default.htm>.

Since 2003, child care has been a mandatory component of land use planning in Vermont at all levels. The state is currently developing a public-private partnership known as Building Bright Futures to "assure child care is integrated into the fabric of all Vermont communities" (Vermont Dept. for Children and Families, 2004).

# Investing in Child Care



## Challenges Facing Working Parents and the Private Sector Response

U.S. Department of the Treasury





DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

At the White House Conference on Child Care in October 1997, President Clinton and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton called together child care experts, business leaders, parents, and others to highlight an issue of tremendous importance to working families, businesses, and our economy. At that conference, the President also asked me to bring together a group of business and labor leaders to look at child care problems facing working parents, and to identify best practices in the private sector and in public-private partnerships. The following report is the result of the group's work.

Over the last 30 years, the composition of the labor force has changed significantly. Today, there are 20 million families with either a single working parent or two working parents using child care. For too many of these families, quality child care is either unavailable or unaffordable. Addressing this issue should be a high priority of business, as well as government, for the benefit of business, workers, and the economy.

In this report, we identified and provided examples of a variety of ways that businesses can promote access to child care for their employees. In addition to providing on-site care, employers can also contribute to the cost of off-site care, help provide access to resource and referral networks, participate in public-private partnerships, and provide greater flexibility for working parents.

This report helps confirm a belief I have taken from my experience in the private sector: it makes good business sense to create a work environment that supports the needs of each individual, such as by providing access to child care. It not only benefits the individual, but it also benefits the company by enabling it to attract and retain the best people. With the changing nature of the workforce and a growing economy, this is more important to individual businesses now than ever before. And child care is also critically important to all businesses and our economy because today's children are tomorrow's workers.

The report carries an important lesson: investments in child care can pay off in real dividends for employers and employees. I encourage businesses to draw lessons from the best practices presented here to help determine what best meets their needs going forward. By identifying and publicizing programs such as the ones contained in this report, we hope to replicate these successes around the country in large and small businesses.

Thirty years ago, it would have seemed unusual for the Secretary of the Treasury to address the issue of child care. Today, however, I am convinced that addressing this issue is critical not only to the lives of the working parents and children involved, but to business, and the well-being of our economy as we enter a new century.

Robert E. Rubin

# Acknowledgments

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Treasury would like to thank the following individuals  
for their contributions:

Marci Andrews - Center for the Child Care Workforce  
Ted Childs - IBM  
Ellen Galinsky - Families and Work Institute  
Chris Kjeldsen - Johnson & Johnson  
Candy Lange - Eli Lilly  
Karen Nussbaum - AFL-CIO  
Chip Raymond - Travelers Group  
Dee Topol - Travelers Foundation  
Faith Wohl - Child Care Action Campaign

Also, Roger Brown, Marcia Stankard, Charles Romeo, Sharon Deich, Pat Brown, Steve Hendricks, Netsy Firestein, Carol Hess, Anita Garaway-Furtaw, Elizabeth Bonbright Thompson, Gail Wilson, Nancy Mulikin, Kelly Chmielewski, Rosalie Margolis, Angie Kleeh and the following Federal agencies: Department of Education, Department of Labor, Department of Health and Human Services and the White House Domestic Policy Council.

A special thank you to Gus Faucher from Treasury's Office of Economic Policy, whose tireless efforts made this report possible.

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# Introduction

Child care is an issue of enormous importance to employers, employees, and the economy. In 1996, 51 million working Americans, representing 38 percent of the labor force, had children under the age of 18.<sup>1</sup> Of the ten million preschoolers of employed mothers, more than half were cared for by someone outside the family.<sup>2</sup> There are also 24 million school-age children in need of care during out-of-school time.<sup>3</sup> In some families both parents choose to work, in others such an arrangement is a financial necessity, and in many single-parent families, work is the only option. In all of these cases, parents need access to child care.

This report, *Investing in Child Care*, discusses what businesses can do to promote access to affordable, high quality child care for their employees. There are a number of reasons employers may find it beneficial to support child care: to improve employee morale, to reduce turnover or absenteeism, to increase productivity, or as part of efforts to benefit their community. *The report finds that for many companies, investment in child care benefits the bottom line.*

Working mothers and fathers face challenges in their dual roles as parents and employees. They are concerned about the affection, education, and stimulation their infants, toddlers, and preschoolers are receiving. They are concerned about the financial burden of child care. They are concerned about what they will do if their regular child care provider is unable to care for their child. They are concerned about the activities of their school-age children before and after school and during school vacations. They are concerned about how the demands of child care affect their performance and productivity on the job.

Although this report focuses on employers, it is ultimately the parents who are responsible for ensuring that their children receive high quality child care. Working parents must research available options, select the type of care their children receive, and pay for the care. In choosing a child care provider, parents must take into account specific factors such as the particular needs of their children; the provider's qualifications, experience, and interaction with the children; the environment in which the children receive care; convenience (including location and hours); and affordability.

*Child care arrangements fall through for 1 in 4 employed parents during a three-month period, sometimes more than once.*

*The Challenges Facing Working Parents*

A 1995 Conference Board survey also found that many companies believe that there are substantial benefits from offering child care services:

- 62 percent of respondents reported higher morale;
- 54 percent reported reduced absenteeism;
- 52 percent reported increased productivity;
- 37 percent reported lower turnover.<sup>18</sup>

Other studies and reports have also pointed out the bottom line benefits of programs to assist working parents.

- Lexis-Nexis reduced operating expenses by more than 45 percent through a telecommuting program and a flexible work environment. Savings came from higher productivity, fewer facilities, greater geographical hiring pools, and better use of technology.
- First Tennessee Bank reports reduced turnover costs of more than \$1 million annually from work/family programs, including more flexible scheduling.
- Johnson & Johnson reports savings of more than \$4 for every \$1 invested in its work/family programs, including child care resource and referral information.
- Lancaster Laboratories has a turnover rate one-half the industry average, in part due to an on-site child care center.

## II. Labor Force Trends

Labor force participation rates have increased dramatically for mothers over the past 50 years (Chart 3). In 1947 just over one-quarter of all mothers with children between 6 and 17 years of age were in the labor force, but by 1996 their labor force participation rate had tripled. The increase in the labor force participation of mothers with younger children is similarly dramatic. In 1996 more than half of all mothers whose youngest child was less than 3 years of age were labor force participants, versus only about one-fifth of such mothers in 1965.<sup>19</sup>

## Investing in Child Care

- “Just in Case,” an emergency backup telephone network to connect parents with providers when their usual child care arrangements are interrupted. Enrollment is free for UAW members; others pay \$15 to register, with \$5 for each additional child.

The Consortium also provided training to more than 160 local child care providers in 1997, and has helped two area child care centers receive accreditation from the National Association for the Education of Young Children.

Perhaps the first thing employers think of when they hear about child care assistance is on-site care, where a child care center operates on company property. On-site centers allow the employer control over quality, and are often accredited by private organizations that evaluate child care quality.

On-site centers are often operated by outside contractors with experience in managing child care centers. Companies subsidize on-site centers in various ways. Some employers pay for the construction and maintenance of a center, with parental fees covering the cost of operations, while others provide operating subsidies, effectively lowering costs for all users, or offer subsidies specifically to lower-income employees. Child care slots are generally reserved for company employees, but if the on-site center is not full, services can be offered to other parents in the community.

A 1998 study estimates that there are currently more than 8,000 on-site centers in the U.S., sponsored by firms of all sizes. The Families and Work Institute survey found that one-fifth of firms offer on-site or near-site child care. A number of firms offering on-site care had fewer than 500 employees; these firms typically worked with other small firms to jointly operate centers. Overall, 16 percent of the on-site centers had more than one corporate sponsor.<sup>32</sup>

*A 1997 study of users of on-site care found beneficial effects for both employers and employees.<sup>33</sup>*

- *With on-site care, parents have less need to take time off because of child care emergencies, increasing attendance and productivity.*
- *On-site centers play an important role in attracting quality employees and increasing retention.*

## V. On-Site Child Care

# The Lasting Impact of Employer-Sponsored Child Care

*Highlights from an Enlightening Report from The Consulting Practice at Bright Horizons*



**94 percent**  
of parents using full-service child care centers say that work-site child care would affect their decision to make a job change

**23 percent**  
of parents using full-service centers have actually turned down or not pursued a potential job change because of lack of work-site child care at the other employer

**90 percent**  
of parents using full-service centers say that access to a work-site child care center positively affects their ability to successfully concentrate on the job and be productive

In December 2007, The Consulting Practice at Bright Horizons launched a study to measure the effect of employer-sponsored child care on working parents. The group heard from more than 3,200 parents who participate in a full-service employer-sponsored child care center<sup>1</sup>, and more than 800 parents who participate in a back-up child care center<sup>2</sup> sponsored by their employer.

In addition, the findings were supplemented with other datasets, including The Consulting Practice's own proprietary survey database. The proprietary survey database is a repository of results from child care needs assessment studies conducted by The Consulting Practice, with nearly 100,000 respondents over the past 10 years.

The analysis of this data provides a comprehensive examination of the value of employer-sponsored child care to the workforce — and the potential repercussions for organizations that do not provide this work/life support. Following is an overview of some of the key findings from the study.

## Recruitment & Retention

- 68 percent of parents using full-service centers say that work-site child care was important in their decision to join their company
- 94 percent of parents using full-service centers say that work-site child care would affect their decision to make a job change
- 23 percent of parents using full-service centers have actually turned down or not pursued a potential job change because of lack of work-site child care at the other employer
- 89 percent of parents using full-service centers indicate that work-site child care was important in their decision to return to work for their present employer after the birth or adoption of their child

**Having a quality child care facility here is why I have chosen not to look for work at other companies.**

---

**Download *The Lasting Impact of Employer-Sponsored Child Care* complete report at [www.brighthorizons.com/lastingimpact](http://www.brighthorizons.com/lastingimpact).**

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<sup>1</sup>A full-service child care center is used for care on a regular basis.

<sup>2</sup>Back-up child care is for temporary or occasional child care breakdowns.



I could not perform my job duties without the center. I am able to be the mother that I want to be — involved, active — and still be a model employee. When I am at work, I know that my kids are happy and well cared for, so I can really focus on my work when I'm here.

## Productivity & Absenteeism

- 90 percent of parents using full-service centers say that access to a work-site child care center positively affects their ability to successfully concentrate on the job and be productive
- 78 percent of parents using full-service centers indicate that access to a work-site child care center positively affects their ability to work scheduled shifts
- 25 percent of parents using full-service centers "could not work without" their work-site child care center

## Generation Y

- 31 percent of Generation Y respondents have turned down or not pursued a job change because of a lack of work-site child care at the other employer
- 95 percent of Generation Y respondents say that work-site child care would be important in considering a job change
- 84 percent report that access to a work-site child care center positively affects their ability to meet job performance expectations; 52 percent report a "major effect"

## Securing Your Organization's Future

- 44 percent of mid-career respondents who utilize full-service child care have been with the organization for *more than 10 years*
- 69 percent of mid-career respondents reported that access to work-site child care positively affected their ability to accept or pursue a higher position
- 93 percent of mid-career respondents reported that access to work-site child care would be an important factor in their decision to leave a company, and one out of five have actually turned down or chosen not to pursue a job change because of the lack of work-site child care at the other employer
- 89 percent of mid-career respondents said that access to work-site child care was very important in their decision to return to work for their present employer after the birth or adoption of a child

## Back-Up Care

- 72 percent of back-up care users report that in the past six months, back-up care has allowed them to work on a day when they would otherwise not have been able to; on average, back-up care enabled them to work seven days during that time
- 74 percent of back-up care users were more likely to stay with their current employer because work-site back-up care was available to them

For the complete report of these compelling findings, visit [www.brighthorizons.com/lastingimpact](http://www.brighthorizons.com/lastingimpact).



### About The Consulting Practice at Bright Horizons

The Consulting Practice at Bright Horizons partners with employers across industries to provide consulting services designed to help increase the effectiveness of their people strategy. To learn more about this study or other studies, please contact The Consulting Practice at 800-453-9383, ext., 1600 or [clientservices@brighthorizons.com](mailto:clientservices@brighthorizons.com).

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**91 percent**  
of women report  
that access to  
work-site child care  
was important in  
their decision to  
come back to work  
for their present  
employer after the  
birth or adoption  
of a child

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# CVAG

## COACHELLA VALLEY ASSOCIATION of GOVERNMENTS

Blythe • Cathedral City • Coachella • Desert Hot Springs • Indian Wells • Indio • La Quinta • Palm Desert • Palm Springs • Rancho Mirage  
County of Riverside • Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians • Cabazon Band of Mission Indians • Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

February 9, 2009

The Honorable Jeff Stone, Chairman  
Riverside County Board of Supervisors  
4080 Lemon Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Riverside, California 92502

FAX: (951-955-2194)

**RE: BOS Agenda Item # 16.2 General Plan Amendment No. 883 and Ordinance 348.4596**

Dear Chairman Stone:

Although it's been a little over two years, it seems like just yesterday when Jean Benson, Chairwoman of CVAG's Human and Community Resources Committee wrote to then Chairman Tavaglione asking for the Board's help and to consider action that would add child care as an element of the County's General Plan.

We have come a long way since her letter resulting in the public hearing item on the Board's agenda today. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many people on the Child Care GPA Technical Advisory Committee but most of all Jerry Joliffe and Adrienne Rossi for their hard work and dedication on this item. Also, although she is no longer with the the First 5's Affordable Buildings for Childcare Development (or AbCd) Task Force, great credit must also be given to Nancy Maich, Special Projects Coordinator with First 5.

CVAG's Human and Community Resources Committee continues to select child care issues as a goal of its committee. The elected officials see the direct correlation between child care and the workforce and continue to work together on developing strategies to raise the County's last place finish across the State relative to lack of child care spaces (ranking # 58 out of 58 counties).

Should the Board of Supervisors take action to approve General Plan Amendment No. 883 and Ordinance 348.4596, CVAG will bring a similar request to its member jurisdictions asking that each city consider adding child care as an element of their General Plan. We challenge the Western Riverside County cities to do the same.

Unfortunately, I am unable to attend today's meeting but wanted to make sure these remarks were entered into the the public record. My special thanks to you, Chairman Stone, and the County Board of Supervisors for recognizing the importance and need for more child care in Riverside County.

Sincerely,



Aurora Wilson,  
Director  
Community Resources Department