

4.14 Public Services

This section of the EIR addresses public services provided in the proposed project boundary, including fire protection, police protection, schools, and libraries. This section discusses the current status of these services and any changes to the physical environment that would occur from an increased need in these services resulting from proposed land uses and development allowed under the proposed project. Information contained in the following section has been incorporated from written correspondence with the City of Escondido Fire Department (EFD), City of Escondido Police Department (EPD), County of San Diego's Sheriff Department (SDSD), Escondido Union High School District (EUHSD), Escondido Union School District (EUSD), and additional sources as cited throughout the document. Correspondence letters from the above-mentioned public service providers are included in Appendix F, Public Services Correspondence, of this EIR.

A summary of the impacts to public services identified in Section 4.13.3, Analysis of Project Impacts and Determination of Significance, is provided below.

Public Services Summary of Impacts

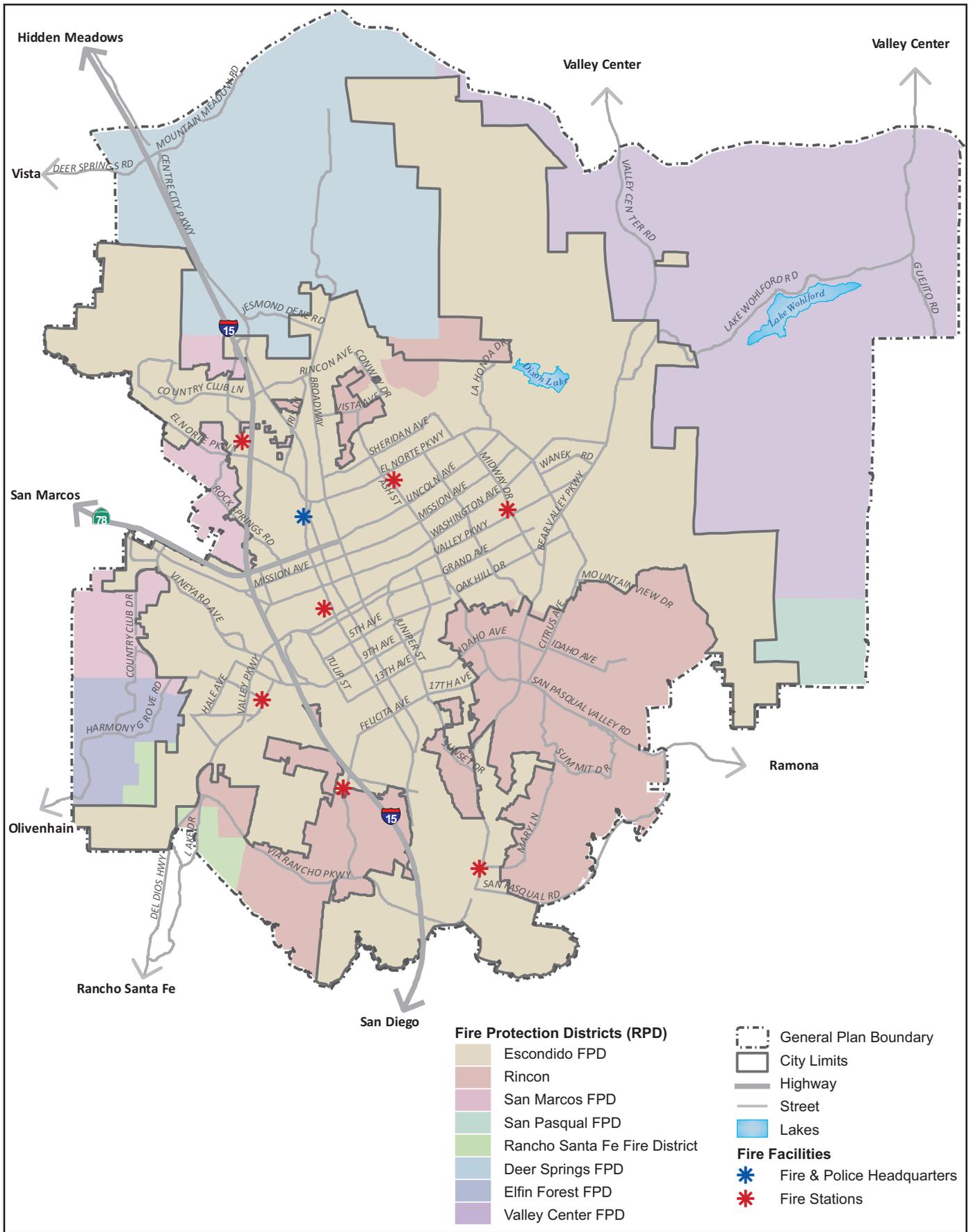
Issue Number	Issue Topic	Project Direct Impact	Project Cumulative Impact	Impact After Mitigation
1	Fire Protection Services	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	Less than Significant
2	Police Protection Services	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	Less than Significant
3	School Services	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	Less than Significant
4.	Library Services	Less than Significant	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

4.14.1 Existing Conditions

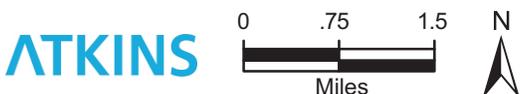
This section of the EIR is divided into four discussions of public services offered within the planning boundary of the proposed project. These public services include fire protection, police protection, school facilities, and library facilities.

4.14.1.1 Fire Protection

The majority of the proposed project area is served by the EFD and the Rincon del Diablo Fire Protection District (RDDFPD), which is also served by the EFD, as shown in Figure 4.14-1, Fire Service Boundaries. However, a number of fire protection districts serve smaller portions of the proposed project area, outside of the City's boundaries but within the City's sphere of influence (SOI) and unincorporated areas. Fire protection districts serving smaller areas within the proposed project planning boundary include the San Marcos Fire Protection District (SMFPD), San Pasqual Fire Protection District (SPFPD), Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District (RSFPD), Deer Springs Fire Protection District (DSFPD), Elfin Forest Fire Protection District (EFFPD) and Valley Center Fire Protection District (VCFPD). The following section provides detailed information on EFD and RDDFPD followed by a summary of information on other fire protection districts that serve the proposed project area.



Source: City of Escondido 2011



**FIRE SERVICE BOUNDARIES
FIGURE 4.14-1**

Escondido Fire Department

Operations

The EFD has a service area of 50 square miles and responds to all fires, medical emergencies, vehicle accidents, hazardous material incidents and general hazardous conditions that occur within the City of Escondido. Through service agreements, EFD also responds to all fires, medical emergencies, vehicle accidents, hazardous material incidents and general hazardous conditions that occur within the portion of RDDFPD's service area located within the proposed project area. For this reason RDDFPD is not discussed further in this section. The EFD also participates in both the state and County of San Diego master mutual aid system and ambulance automatic aid agreements with the City of San Diego Fire Department and north zone fire agencies.

EFD headquarters are located at a combined police and fire facility, located at 1163 North Centre City Parkway in Escondido. Including the headquarters, EFD operates seven fire stations with a total combined staff of approximately 104. Information on the location, staffing and equipment at each of these stations is identified in Table 4.14-1, EFD Fire Facilities. EFD has five divisions, including: Operations, Emergency Medical Services, Administrative, Fire Prevention, and Emergency Management. The services provided by each EFD division are identified in Table 4.14-2, EFD Divisions and Services. EFD addresses fire emergencies (structure, vegetation and automobile); medical aid emergencies (all chief complaints including vehicle accidents); special rescue emergencies (confined space rescue, trench rescue, low angle rescue, high angle rescue and water rescue); hazardous materials incidents (including explosive devices and weapons of mass destruction); and mass disaster incidents (earthquakes, flooding and wind).

To plan for future EFD facilities and improvements, the City maintains a five-year capital improvement program (CIP) that summarizes anticipated revenue resources and their estimated uses for major infrastructure and other capital construction, improvement, and maintenance projects. Fire projects identified in the 2010/11-2014/15 CIP include a fire records management system and mobile data terminals and electrocardiograms.

Response Times

EFD's response time standard is to respond to all priority Level One or Emergency type calls within 7 minutes and 30 seconds, a total of 90 percent of the time. Response time is defined from the time a 911 call is answered at the Escondido Communications Center until an EFD unit arrives on the scene. The response time includes 911 processing time, dispatch time, turnout time and travel time. Table 4.14-3, EFD Calls for Service Statistics, provides a summary of EFD calls for service in 2009, which is the most current annual data available at the time of preparation of the Draft EIR. As identified in this table, EFD responded to 147 calls regarding structure fires, 62 calls regarding vehicle fires, 104 calls regarding other fires and 9,142 calls for emergency medical services in 2009.

Table 4.14-1 Escondido Fire Department Fire Facilities

Fire Facility Location (Escondido)	Employees	Vehicles
Fire Headquarters 1163 North Centre City Parkway	1 Fire Chief, 2 Division Chiefs, 1 Fire Administrative Services Coordinator, 1 Deputy Fire Marshal, 1 Emergency Medical Service Coordinator, 1 Emergency Management Coordinator, 2 Fire Prevention Specialists, 1 Administrative Coordinator, 1 Administrative Assistant, 1 Community Emergency Response Team Manager, 1 Department Specialist, Instructor, 1 Department Specialist, Weed Abatement Officer, 1 Department Specialist, Emergency Medical Service Clerk, 1 Department Specialist, Administrative Aide, 1 Department Specialist Fire Service Officer	1 SUV 2 Vehicles 7 Pickup Trucks
Fire Station 1 310 North Quince Street	3 Battalion Chiefs, 6 Captains, 6 Engineers, 21 Firefighters and Paramedics	1 Engine, 1 Aerial Truck Company, 2 Paramedic Ambulance, 1 Battalion Chief SUV, 1 Brush Engine, 1 Pickup Truck and Rescue Trailer, 1 Reserve Engine, 1 Reserve Ambulance, 1 Utility Pickup Truck, 1 Reserve Battalion Chief Vehicle
Fire Station 2 421 North Midway Drive	3 Captains, 3 Engineers, 9 Firefighters and Paramedics	1 Engine, 1 Paramedic Ambulance, 1 Brush Engine, 1 Reserve Engine, 1 Reserve Ambulance, 1 Police/Fire Command Vehicle, 1 Explorer Trailer
Fire Station 3 1808 North Nutmeg Street	3 Captains, 3 Engineers, 3 Firefighters and Paramedics	1 Engine, 1 Brush Engine, 1 Senior Volunteer Van (staffed via senior volunteer rotation), 1 Public Education Trailer, 1 Explorer Trailer
Fire Station 4 3301 Bear Valley Parkway (This station is currently under renovation with an anticipated re-opening date of October 2012.)	Vacant	Vacant
Fire Station 5 2319 Felicita Road	3 Captains, 3 Engineers, 3 Firefighters and Paramedics	1 Engine, 1 Brush Engine, 1 Reserve Engine
Fire Station 6 1735 Del Dios Road	3 Captains, 3 Engineers, 3 Firefighters and Paramedics	1 Engine, 1 California Emergency Management Type III Engine, 1 Mass Decon Unit (County)
Fire Station 7 1220 North Ash Street	3 Captains, 3 Engineers, 3 Firefighters and Paramedics	1 Engine, 1 12-Hour Paramedic Ambulance, 1 Reserve Engine.

Source: EFD 2011

Table 4.14-2 Escondido Fire Department Divisions and Services

Division	Services Provided	
Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Apparatus and Equipment Purchase and Maintenance ▪ Communications Resources ▪ Emergency Medical Services Delivery ▪ Firefighting Operations ▪ Hazardous Materials Operations ▪ Mapping and Pre-planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mutual and Automatic Aid ▪ Personnel Issues ▪ Rescue Operations ▪ Suppression Crews Operations & Scheduling ▪ Total Quality Management Service Delivery ▪ Shift Supervision ▪ Training Officers and Volunteers
Emergency Medical Services Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency Medical Services Program oversight ▪ Emergency Medical Services Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inter-Agency Coordination ▪ Quality Assurance Program
Administrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Budget & Financial Management (Fees, Cost Recovery, Costing of New Services) ▪ City Council Liaison ▪ Human Resources Liaison ▪ Contract Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management Information Systems (RMS, Data Analysis) ▪ Policy and Procedures ▪ Grant Management ▪ Clerical Support
Fire Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Fire and Life Safety Information ▪ Fire Code Administration ▪ Fire Investigation ▪ Hazardous Materials Management ▪ Inspection Programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New Development, Plan Review ▪ Public Information ▪ Weed Abatement ▪ Health & Safety Program ▪ Public Education
Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ City Employee Disaster Training ▪ Emergency Operations Center Development and Maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Office of Disaster Preparedness Liaison ▪ Inter-agency Coordination ▪ Community Emergency Response Team

Source: EFD 2010

Table 4.14-3 Escondido Fire Department Calls for Service Statistics (January 2009 - December 2009)

Call Type	Number of Calls
Structure Fires	147
Vehicle Fires	62
Other Fires	104
Total Fires	313
Emergency Medical Services	9,142
Hazardous Conditions/Emergency Calls	85
Service Calls	727
Good Intent Calls	1,009
False Calls	286
Total Calls for Service	11,562

Source: EFD 2010

Table 4.14-4, EFD Response Time Statistics, provides 2010 response time statistics for the EFD. The EFD service area is segmented into the following seven response areas: S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6 and S7. In 2010, EFD responded to 1,298 events within response area S1; 1,174 events within response area S2; 784 events within response area S3; 314 events within response area S4; 501 events within response area S5; 1,219 events within response area S6; and 1,219 events within response area S7. The average response time for EFD was 8 minutes 10 seconds for response area S0; 4 minutes 39 seconds for response area S1; 5 minutes 4 seconds for response area S2; 5 minutes 37 seconds for response area S3; 7 minutes 8 seconds for response area S4; 5 minutes 35 seconds for response area S5; 5 minutes 30 seconds for response area S6; and 4 minutes 59 seconds for response area S7. As shown in Table 4.14-4, the EFD meets its current response time standard identified above.

Table 4.14-4 Escondido Fire Department 2010 Response Time Statistics

Response Area/Fire Station	Total Event Count	Events with Response Times > 7 minutes 30 seconds	Percent of Events with Response Times ≤ 7 minutes 30 seconds	Average Response Time (minutes/seconds)
S1/Fire Station 1	1,298	43	97%	4:39
S2/Fire Station 2	1,174	87	93%	5:04
S3/Fire Station 3	784	90	89%	5:37
S4/Fire Station 4	314	123	61%	7:08
S5/Fire Station 5	501	66	87%	5:35
S6/Fire Station 6	1,219	66	88%	5:30
S7/Fire Station 7	1,219	60	95%	4:59
Total	5,850	538	91%	5:14

Source: Lowry 2011

Additional Fire Protection Districts Serving the Proposed Project Area

Fire protection districts serving smaller areas of the proposed project area include: SMFPD, SPFPD, RSFFPD, DSFPD, EFFPD and VCFPD. The following section provides information on these fire protection districts. As mentioned above, EFD responds to all fires, medical emergencies, vehicle accidents, hazardous material incidents and general hazardous conditions that occur within RDDFPD's service area of the proposed project area. Therefore, RDDFPD is not discussed further in this section.

San Marcos Fire Protection District

The SMFPD is a full-service department. The fire department provides service to the City of San Marcos and other areas covering a total of 33 square miles and a population of approximately 95,000 residents. The department protects an extremely diverse community consisting of large areas of residential development, commercial/retail centers, office buildings, industrial parks and educational centers such as California State University San Marcos and Palomar Community College. In addition, the SMFPD protects and manages several thousand acres of wildland and wildland urban interface lands (SMFPD 2011).

San Pasqual Fire Protection District

SPFPD, also known as County Service Area 113, provides structural and wildland fire suppression (though wildland fire responsibilities remain with CalFire) and emergency medical services in the San

Pasqual Valley area. The SPFPD is located east of the City of Escondido and north of the City of San Diego and encompasses approximately 20 square miles. Ambulance service is provided largely through the City of San Diego and, to a lesser extent, by medic ambulances from the Ramona Municipal Water District.

Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District

RSFFPD provides services to a residential area of approximately 42 square miles, located between I-5 and I-15 north of San Diego's City limits, within the proposed project area. RSFFPD provides structural and wildland fire protection (though primary responsibility for wildfire remains largely under CalFire), emergency medical services, rescue, prevention, and community education. RSFFPD operates from four fire stations.

Deer Springs Fire Protection District

DSFPD is located north of the City of Escondido, northeast of the City of San Marcos, and covers approximately 45 square miles. DSFPD, under a cooperative fire protection agreement with CalFire, provides structural fire protection, rescue, emergency medical services, inspection, and fire prevention programs from three fire stations.

Elfin Forest Fire Protection District

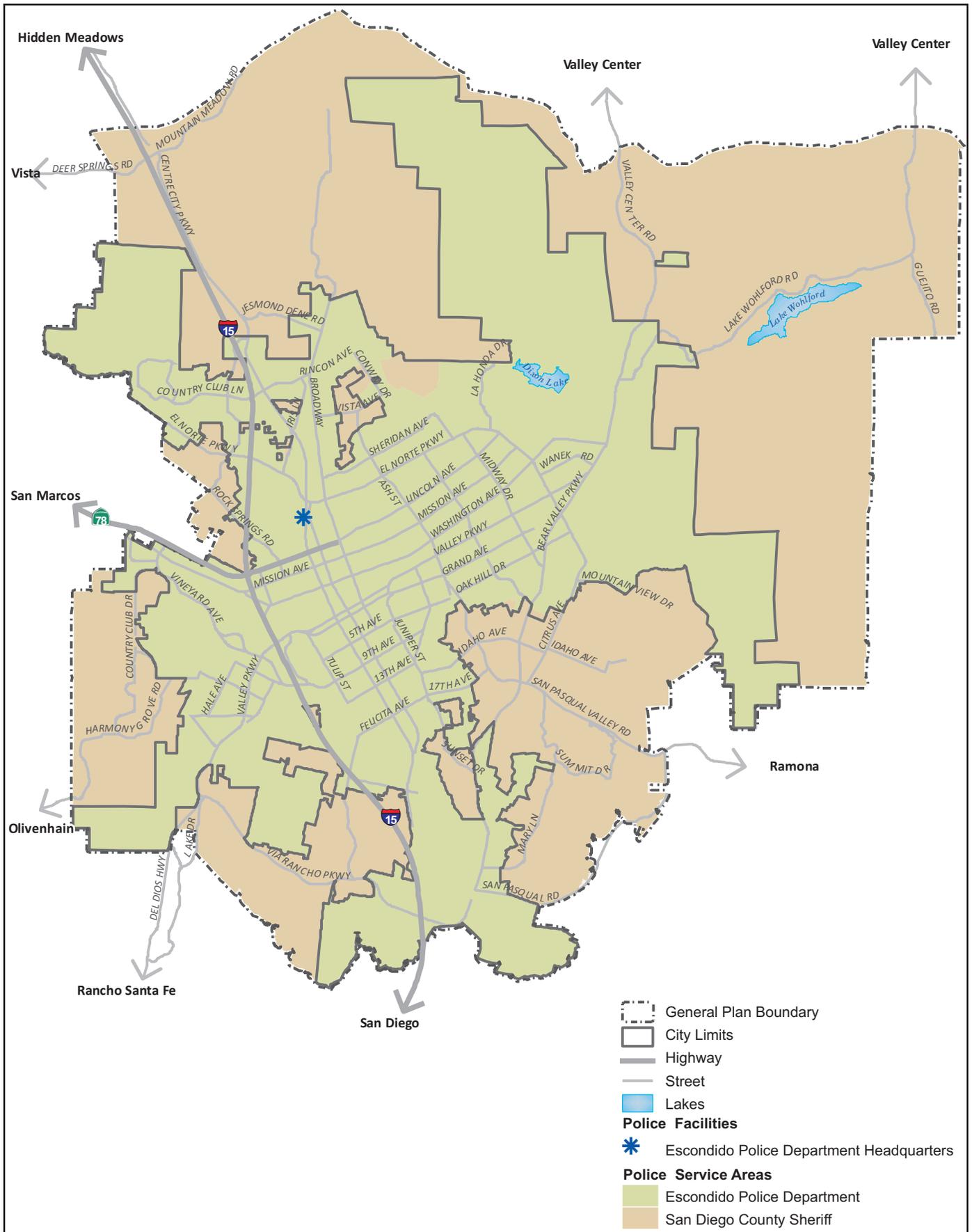
EFFPD, also known as County Service Area 107, operates under contract with the County of San Diego to provide fire suppression, fire prevention, and medical aid to the residents of Elfin Forest and Harmony Grove. EFFPD's service area is approximately 11 square miles of mostly state responsibility land covered in chaparral. The area has about 250 homes of mostly rural estates, a couple of dairies and egg ranches, plus several nurseries and the Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve, a wilderness area. The Elfin Forest/Harmony Grove area is served by 28 volunteer firefighters responding from one station on Elfin Forest Road. The future Harmony Grove Village is planned to be served by a new fire station that would be staffed and maintained by EFFPD.

Valley Center Fire Protection District

VCFPD covers an area of 83 square miles in and around the unincorporated community of Valley Center, north of the City of Escondido and east of I-15. Under a cooperative fire protection agreement with CalFire, VCFPD provides structural and wildland fire suppression (though primary responsibility for wildfire remains largely under CalFire) and emergency medical services (EMS). VCFPD provides service from three stations.

4.14.1.2 Police Protection

The EPD and the SDSD provide police protection services to the proposed project area. EPD serves the City of Escondido, while SDSD serves the SOI and unincorporated areas within the proposed project's planning boundary. Figure 4.14-2, Police Service Boundaries, identifies the service area of police protection districts serving the proposed project area. The EPD and SDSD are discussed separately below.



Source: City of Escondido 2011



POLICE SERVICE BOUNDARIES
FIGURE 4.14-2

Escondido Police Department

The EPD's service boundary includes all property within the City's corporate boundaries and land parcels owned by the City. EPD police services are provided to areas outside of the EPD service boundary when police staff observe criminal acts and threats to public safety, if requested by allied public safety agencies to provide assistance, and in the course of mutual aid requests by California cities and counties during emergency conditions ranging from natural disasters to civil disturbances.

The EPD engages in mutual assistance with a number of allied agencies on the federal, state, and local levels of U.S. government, and with various justice and law enforcement agencies of foreign governments, mainly Mexico, and on occasion, Diplomatic Counselor Offices of other countries. EPD also provides assistance to other agencies as part of the state's mutual aid program during critical incidents of natural disasters or any large scale threat to safety.

At the time of preparation of the Draft EIR, the EPD has approximately 311 staff positions including full-time sworn, non-sworn, part-time and volunteer personnel. There are 170 authorized sworn police officer positions, 14 community service officer positions, 24 communications operator positions, 38 clerical and support positions, 21 traffic safety school crossing guard positions, 5 prisoner detention officer positions, 4 parking enforcement officer positions, 3 firearms training specialist positions, 2 gang prevention specialist positions, 1 cold case (homicide) investigator position, 2 polygraph operator positions, and 1 special projects coordinator position. There are 32 volunteers who assist with property and evidence, cold case investigations, clerical work and record keeping, crime laboratory services, and field operations. There are 205 vehicles in the EPD fleet including 124 marked emergency response patrol cars, 11 marked motorcycles, 12 marked vehicles for field services, and 13 special vehicles used for critical incident response, evidence collection, prisoner transport, training and volunteer field patrol. In addition there are 45 unmarked vehicles used for undercover criminal investigations, general investigations work and administrative services.

EPD conducts three primary programs for crime reduction, including crime analysis and computer intelligence, district area commanders, and specialized police units. EPD programs are discussed below.

Crime Analysis and Computer Intelligence Program

The EPD Crime Analysis and Computer Intelligence Program conducts geographic policing efforts using a computer statistics program called "CompStat." This service program analyzes crime trends, shares information, identifies offenders, and helps direct patrol officers, investigators, and police resources to strategic positions to solve and prevent crime, apprehend suspects and recover stolen property. The CompStat program also aids in evaluating police effectiveness. Services under the Crime Analysis and Computer Intelligence Program also provide the community with public access to quarterly crime reports, crime maps, crime statistics, the "Megan's Law" sex offender map, crime alerts, and public safety information. This program provides police with information regarding arrest warrants, offender photographs, offender and criminal occurrence mapping, tracking of stolen property, dangerous felons, parolees, sex offenders and gang members.

District Area Commanders Program

The EPD assigns Patrol Watch Commanders the responsibility and accountability for the oversight of crime detection, asset allocation and crime reduction efforts in specific geographic districts within the City. These individuals are Patrol Lieutenants and are also designated as District Area Commanders

(DACs). The DAC program is a vital component of the EPD's community policing efforts and affords community members with a specific police management contact person to express concerns and/or problems. For problem resolution, DACs have authority to direct and mobilize all necessary and available EPD staff and resources. DACs are held accountable for the identification of, and response to, crimes and trends occurring within their assigned geographic district at bi-weekly Compstat meetings.

Specialized Police Units

EPD's Specialized Police Unit Program is organized under four bureaus: Uniform, Traffic, Investigations, and Services. The four bureaus are discussed below.

Uniform Bureau

The EPD Uniform Bureau provides police services 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, responding to all emergency and non-emergency calls for police service. Uniform patrol officers and community service officers work geo-based, consistent area assignments to enhance each officer's familiarity and commitment to maintain contact with community members residing in and working in the officer's area of assignment. The Uniform Bureau includes a number of different teams that provide specialized services, including police canine units that conduct searches for persons and contraband, provide protection, and help keep the peace. The Emergency Negotiations Team is responsible for responding to critical incidents in which their services help prevent continued violent acts and resolve incidents through dialog by highly trained police negotiators. The Tactical Operations Unit (SWAT) resolves dangerous/critical incidents with specialized field tactics, training, and equipment. The Psychiatric Emergency Response Team (PERT) provides mental health field intervention and referral services. The Bike Team provides safety patrol, crime detection, criminal apprehension, and liaison services to area businesses and residents. In addition, the Communications Division and Public Safety Dispatch are also provided under the Uniform Bureau. The Uniform Bureau services also include School Resource Officers (SRO's) who provide direct services to students, school staff and parents for student safety in and around schools.

Traffic Bureau

The EPD Traffic Bureau provides police services that cover specialized responses to traffic and community safety concerns through the work of motorcycle officers, traffic accident investigators, parking enforcement officers, special event and vehicle impound workers, community service officers, school crossing guards, and patrol volunteers. The Traffic Bureau provides services including abandoned vehicle abatement, special event planning, traffic safety and enforcement coverage, volunteer patrol services for business and residential security checks, and community patrol to immediately report crime and hazardous situations.

Investigations Bureau

The EPD Investigations Bureau provides service to the community utilizing five highly trained and specialized investigative units identified as Crimes of Violence, Family Protection, Crimes of Property, Gang Investigation, and Special Investigations. The members of the Investigations Bureau provide investigative services and work closely with crime victims, the District Attorney's Office, and allied agency investigators from local, state and federal organizations. The Bureau conducts specialized proactive enforcement to apprehend persons involved in illicit drugs, gang activity, burglary and vandalism, auto theft, robbery, crimes against children, and property crimes including fraudulent scams and identity theft.

Services Bureau

The Services Bureau provides services to the community through three divisions: Fiscal Operations Division, Records Division, and Property and Evidence Division. Direct services provided to the community include fingerprinting; release of police incident, criminal and traffic accident investigations; vehicle release; vehicle inspection and ticket sign-offs; clearance letters; various registration processing; parking citation payments; background checks; initial crime reports; criminal case record processing; data entry of all traffic and criminal case documents; all functions related to the care of physical evidence; found, abandoned, and recovered stolen property; property tracking and release of property to rightful owners; and equipment issuance.

EPD Response Times

EPD response time standards to calls for service are 5 minutes for life-threatening calls and 6 minutes and 30 seconds for calls regarding crimes in progress and/or having probability for suspect apprehension. The EPD standard includes the measurement of elapsed time starting when the call is entered into the computer system by the operator, and includes the transfer of call information to the field officer, and the time it takes for the officer to arrive at the service call location.

During 2010, the EPD received 630 emergency calls from the community and produced an average response time of 5 minutes and 28 seconds from the time the communications operator entered the call into the computer system until police officers arrived at the location. In 2010, there were 46,493 non-emergency service calls-. The average response time for non-emergency calls was 20 minutes and 26 seconds from the time the call was entered into the computer system to the time officers arrived at the location.

Future Facility Planning

To plan for future EPD facilities and improvements, the City maintains a five-year CIP that summarizes anticipated resources and their estimated uses for major infrastructure and other capital construction, improvement, and maintenance projects. Police projects identified in the 2010/11-2014/15 CIP include computer aided dispatch and digital imaging storage.

San Diego County Sheriff's Department

SDSD is the chief law enforcement agency in San Diego County. SDSD is the fourth largest Sheriff's Department in the U.S. It has a service area of approximately 4,200 square miles and serves a population of over 870,000 people. SDSD has approximately 4,000 employees and in 2010, patrol deputies responded to nearly 150,646 calls for service (SDSD 2010). SDSD facilities located in unincorporated areas provide general law enforcement patrol, crime investigation, and crime prevention services. To effectively serve this extensive geographic area, the SDSD Law Enforcement Services Bureau operations are organized under a system of command stations, substations, offices and storefronts.

Study areas Imperial Oakes Specific Planning Area (SPA), Escondido Research Technology Center North SPA and Escondido Research Technology Center South SPA are either partially or completely within SDSD's service area. Areas under the jurisdiction of SDSD that fall within the proposed project boundary include unincorporated San Marcos and Escondido (served by the San Marcos Station), as well as Valley Center (served by the Valley Center Substation). Table 4.14-5, SDSD Facilities Serving the Proposed

Project Area, provides the location, staff and vehicles at the SDSA Valley Center Substation and San Marcos Station.

Table 4.14-5 San Diego County Sheriff Department Facilities Serving the Proposed Project Area

SDSD Facility	Staff	Vehicles
Valley Center Substation 28201 N. Lake Wohlford Road Valley Center, CA	23 Sworn Staff, 2 Professional Staff, 20 Senior Volunteers	12 Marked Patrol Units, 7 Unmarked Patron Units, 2 Senior Volunteer Vehicles
San Marcos Station 182 Santar Place, San Marcos, CA	97 Sworn Staff, 10 Professional Staff, 63 Senior Volunteers	44 Marked Patrol Units, 26 Unmarked Patrol Units, 4 Senior Volunteer Vehicles

Source: SDSA 2011

SDSD staffing goals and facility plans are based upon population. Generally, SDSA has a goal of providing one patrol position per 10,000 residents. Response time standards are typically applied in a facility-based model where the emergency services always start at a defined point (i.e., a fire station). SDSA does not have adopted response time standards because deputies respond to calls for service while they are already out on patrol and the response time will vary depending on the deputy's current location, his/her availability (e.g., he/she may already be working on a higher priority call), and the type of call (e.g., a priority call may be a "cover call" requiring that two deputies respond and the call won't be dispatched until two deputies are available) (County 2011). Table 4.14-6, SDSA Average Call Response Times, identifies the average 2010 SDSA response times for the San Marcos Station and the Valley Center Substation.

Table 4.14-6 San Diego County Sheriff Department Average Call Response Times for 2010

SDSD Facility	Call Type	Response Time	Number of Calls
San Marcos Station	Priority 1	6.2 minutes	5
	Priority 2	19.9 minutes	1,331
	Priority 3	26.5 minutes	2,152
	Priority 4	46.5 minutes	1,688
Valley Center Substation	Priority 1	19.9 minutes	2
	Priority 2	20.9 minutes	2,266
	Priority 3	28.1 minutes	2,550
	Priority 4	51.7 minutes	2,267

Source: SDSA 2011

4.14.1.3 Schools

Elementary and middle school educational services within the proposed project boundaries are largely provided by the EUSD while high school services are provided by the EUHSD. These school districts are discussed individually below. Portions of the project boundary are also served by San Marcos Unified School District (SMUSD), Valley Center-Pauma Unified School District and San Pasqual Union School

District. In addition to public schools operated by EUSD and EUHSD, the City of Escondido contains a variety of charter and private school facilities. Charter schools include Classical Academy, Heritage K-8 Charter School, and Escondido Charter High School. Private elementary schools include Ascension Evangelical Lutheran Church School, Calvin Christian Elementary School, Escondido Adventist Academy, Escondido Apostolic Christian Academy, Escondido Christian School, Grace Lutheran School, Light and Life Christian School, and St. Mary's Catholic School. Private high schools include Calvin Christian High School, Escondido Adventist Academy, and Escondido Apostolic Christian Academy.

Escondido Union School District

The EUSD service boundary is shown in Figure 4.14-3, School Service Boundaries. The District boundary covers the entire City and some areas within the surrounding unincorporated County. EUSD serves more than 18,000 students and operates 18 elementary schools, five middle schools, and one community day school (Nicolaysen). EUSD elementary schools include Bernardo, Central, Conway, FARR, Felicita, Glen View, Juniper, Lincoln, L.R. Green, Miller, North Broadway, Oak Hill, Orange Glen, Pioneer, Reidy Creek, Rock Springs, Rose Elementary, and San Pasqual all within the proposed project boundaries. EUSD middle schools include Bear Valley, Del Dios, Mission, Hidden Valley and Rincon. Table 4.14-7, Escondido Union School District and Escondido Union High School District Facilities, identifies the address, 2009 enrollment and average class size by grade and subject for each of these schools. Student generation factors for the District are identified in Table 4.14-7, EUSD and EUHSD Facilities.

Escondido Union High School District

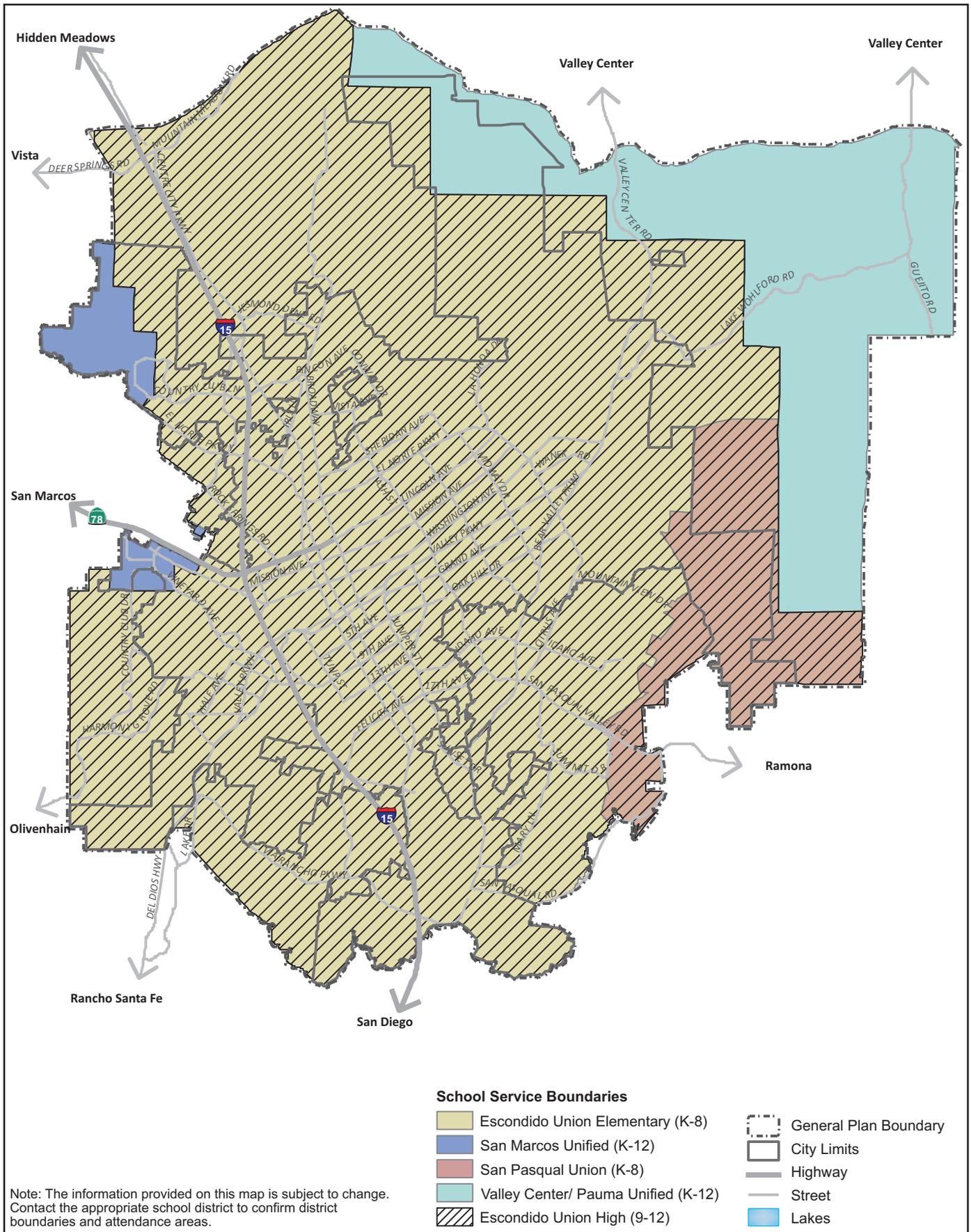
The EUHSD service boundary is identified in Figure 4.14-3, School Service Boundaries. The District operates three comprehensive high schools and a continuation high school (Valley High) all within the proposed project boundaries. A fifth comprehensive high school is in the planning stage projected to be occupied in the 3rd quarter of 2013. Existing EUHSD high schools include Escondido Union, Orange Glen and San Pasqual. Table 4.14-7, EUSD and EUHSD Facilities, identifies the address, 2009 enrollment and average class size by grade and subject for each of these schools.

San Marcos Unified School District

In total, the SMUSD serves 17,734 students over 49 square miles that encompasses portions of the communities of San Marcos, Carlsbad, Vista, Escondido and the County of San Diego. The SMUSD operates 11 elementary schools, three middle schools, two comprehensive high schools, one continuation high school, one independent study high school, one charter school and one adult education school (SMUSD 2011). There are no schools operated by SMUSD within the proposed project boundaries. The SMUSD service boundary for the proposed project area is identified in Figure 4.14-3, School Service Boundaries.

Valley Center-Pauma Unified School District

The Valley Center-Pauma Unified School District covers approximately 300 square miles within the County of San Diego. The District operates two high schools, one middle school, one adult education center, one prep school, three elementary schools and one school that serves kindergarten through eighth grade (VCPUSD 2011). There are no schools operated by valley Center-Pauma Unified School District within the proposed project boundaries. The Valley Center-Pauma Unified School District service boundary for the proposed project area is identified in Figure 4.14-3, School Service Boundaries.



Source: City of Escondido 2011



ATKINS

**SCHOOL SERVICE BOUNDARIES
FIGURE 4.14-3**

Table 4.14-7 Escondido Union School District and Escondido Union High School District Facilities

School	Total School Enrollment (in students)	Average Class Size by Grade/Subject ⁽¹⁾ (in students)	
Bernardo Elementary School 1122 Mountain Heights Drive Escondido, CA 92029	629	Kindergarten - 19 1 st Grade - 19.8 2 nd Grade - 18.9	3 rd Grade - 19.7 4 th Grade - 32 5 th Grade - 30.7
Central Elementary School 122 W. Fourth Avenue Escondido, CA 92025	787	Kindergarten - 28.4 1 st Grade - 20.7 2 nd Grade - 19.0	3 rd Grade - 19.3 4 th Grade - 33.3 5 th Grade - 30.5
Conway Elementary School 1325 Conway Drive Escondido, CA 92027	719	Kindergarten - 29.3 1 st Grade - 21.0 2 nd Grade - 20.9	3 rd Grade - 18.6 4 th Grade - 28.0 5 th Grade - 25.8
FARR Avenue Elementary School 933 Farr Avenue Escondido, CA 92026	778	Kindergarten - 29.0 1 st Grade - 19.6 2 nd Grade - 23.7	3 rd Grade - 20.0 4 th Grade - 26.3 5 th Grade - 27.5
Felicita Elementary School 737 W. 13th Avenue Escondido, CA 92025	659	Kindergarten - 29.8 1 st Grade - 19.3 2 nd Grade - 19.7	3 rd Grade - 19.8 4 th Grade - 27.8 5 th Grade - 30.7
Glen View Elementary School 2201 E. Mission Avenue Escondido, CA 92027	716	Kindergarten - 25 1 st Grade - 17 2 nd Grade - 20.2	3 rd Grade - 20.2 4 th Grade - 30.3 5 th Grade - 28.0
Juniper Elementary School 1809 S. Juniper Street Escondido, CA 92025	761	Kindergarten - 26 1 st Grade - 18.5 2 nd Grade - 20	3 rd Grade - 19.2 4 th Grade - 32.7 5 th Grade - 28.5
Lincoln Elementary School 1029 N. Broadway Escondido, CA 92026	600	Kindergarten - 18.5 1 st Grade - 20.8 2 nd Grade - 20	3 rd Grade - 18.6 4 th Grade - 25 5 th Grade - 26.5
L.R. Green Elementary School 3115 Las Palmas Avenue Escondido, CA 92025	764	Kindergarten - 18 1 st Grade - 20.2 2 nd Grade - 20.6	3 rd Grade - 20.3 4 th Grade - 33 5 th Grade - 26.2
Miller Elementary School 1975 Miller Avenue Escondido, CA 92025	494	Kindergarten - 28.5 1 st Grade - 20 2 nd Grade - 16.6	3 rd Grade - 18.8 4 th Grade - 32 5 th Grade - 32
North Broadway Elementary School 2301 N. Broadway Escondido, CA 92026	555	Kindergarten - 32.5 1 st Grade - 19.5 2 nd Grade - 19.5	3 rd Grade - 20 4 th Grade - 31 5 th Grade - 31.5
Oak Hill Elementary School 1820 Oak Hill Drive Escondido, CA 92027	990	Kindergarten - 24.8 1 st Grade - 20.3 2 nd Grade - 19.7	3 rd Grade - 19.4 4 th Grade - 29.3 5 th Grade - 31
Orange Glen Elementary School 2861 E. Valley Parkway Escondido, CA 92027	752	Kindergarten - 32.7 1 st Grade - 18.8 2 nd Grade - 19.8	3 rd Grade - 19.3 4 th Grade - 34.7 5 th Grade - 33
Pioneer Elementary School 980 N. Ash Street Escondido, CA 92027	780	Kindergarten - 18.8 1 st Grade - 21.4 2 nd Grade - 19.6	3 rd Grade - 18.3 4 th Grade - 24.6 5 th Grade - 22.6
Reidy Creek Elementary School 2869 N. Broadway Escondido, CA 92026	708	Kindergarten - 19.2 1 st Grade - 20.5 2 nd Grade - 20.3	3 rd Grade - 19.5 4 th Grade - 31.7 5 th Grade - 30.7

Table 4.14-7 continued

School	Total School Enrollment (in students)	Average Class Size by Grade/Subject ⁽¹⁾ (in students)	
Rock Springs Elementary School 1155 Deodar Road Escondido, CA 92026	707	Kindergarten - 27 1 st Grade - 18.3 2 nd Grade - 19.7	3 rd Grade - 20 4 th Grade - 34.3 5 th Grade - 31.5
Rose Elementary School 906 N. Rose Street Escondido, CA 92026	691	Kindergarten - 26.7 1 st Grade - 20.2 2 nd Grade - 20	3 rd Grade - 18.8 4 th Grade - 32.5 5 th Grade - 28.3
San Pasqual Union Elementary School 15305 Rockwood Road Escondido, CA 92027	559	Kindergarten - 14.0 1 st Grade - 21.3 2 nd Grade - 18.0	3 rd Grade - 18.0 4 th Grade - 31.0 5 th Grade - 31.7
Bear Valley Middle School 3003 Bear Valley Parkway Escondido, CA 92025	1,212	English - 30.3 Math - 30.2	Science - 31.0 Social Science - 30.7
Nicolaysen Community Day School 420 N. Falconer Road Escondido, CA 92027	43	All Grades - 13.3	
Del Dios Middle School 1400 W. 9th Avenue Escondido, CA 92029	1,036	English - 27.7 Math - 27.1	Science - 27.2 Social Science - 26.7
Mission Middle School 939 E. Mission Avenue Escondido, CA 92025	1,021	English - 24.6 Math - 25.3	Science - 26.8 Social Science - 23.6
Hidden Valley Middle School 2700 Reed Road Escondido, CA 92027	1,292	English - 30.5 Math - 29.6	Science - 31.2 Social Science - 30.5
Rincon Middle School 925 Lehner Avenue Escondido, CA 92026	1,356	English - 28.9 Math - 28.7	Science - 29 Social Science - 28.9
Escondido Union High School 1535 North Broadway Escondido, CA 92026	2,839	English - 29 Math - 27	Science - 30 Social Science - 31
Orange Glen High School 2200 Glenridge Road Escondido, CA 92027	2,329	English - 28 Math - 28	Science - 32 Social Science - 31
San Pasqual High School 3300 Bear Valley Parkway Escondido, CA 92025	2,569	English - 28 Math - 29	Science - 31 Social Science - 32
Valley High School 410 N. Hidden Trails Road Escondido, CA 92027	374	English - 17 Math - 21	Science - 22 Social Science - 19

⁽¹⁾ Elementary schools calculate average class size by grade level while middle and high schools calculate average class size by subject topic.

Source: BVMS 2009; BES 2009; CES 2009; CoS 2009; DDMS 2009; EUHS 2009; OGHS 2009; SPHS 2009; SPUES 2009; VHS 2009; FAES 2009; FES 2009; GVES 2009; HVMS 2009; JES 2009; LES 2009; LRGs 2009; MES 2009; MMS 2009; NBES 2009; NCDS 2009; OHES 2009; OGES 2009; PES 2009; RCES 2009; RMS 2009; RSES 2009; RES 2009

San Pasqual Union School District

The San Pasqual Union School District operates one school immediately adjacent to the proposed project boundaries which provides education services for grades kindergarten through eighth grades and serves a total of 559 students (SPUSD 2009). The San Pasqual Union School District service boundary for the proposed project area is identified in Figure 4.14-3, School Service Boundaries.

4.14.1.4 Libraries

Founded in 1898, the Escondido Public Library Department serves residents with a Main Library, ~~an East Valley Library Branch,~~ and the Escondido Pioneer Room. The Main Library is located at 239 South Kalmia Street, Escondido, CA 92025 and offers library services, microfilm, movies, video tapes, community programs, and meeting rooms. The Main Library provides residents with a source for over 300,000 books, videos, books on tape and CDs (including electronic books and electronic audiobooks); technology and resources; free programs for adults and children; literacy tutoring; and low cost meeting places (EGP 1990). ~~The East Valley Branch Library is located in the East Valley Community Center on East Valley Parkway and is a source for: up to date books, videos, books on tape, and CDs; state of the art technology and resources; free programs for children and adults; and literacy tutoring for adults.~~ The Escondido Pioneer Room is located at 247 South Kalmia Street and provides the community with a research room for non-circulating reference material (EPL 2010).

In 1991, the Escondido Public Library Department undertook a detailed effort to identify current and continuing library needs of residents. A resulting Library Facilities Master Plan was created in 1991 and serves as a guide for the development of a comprehensive and integrated library system to achieve the quality of life standards set forth in the General Plan and to link the plan to the community's needs. Additionally, plans for future library facilities and library improvements are identified in the City of Escondido's Five-Year CIP, which summarizes anticipated resources and their estimated uses for major infrastructure and other capital construction, improvement, and maintenance projects. Library projects identified in the 2010/11-2014/15 CIP Program include a library expansion project, supplemental library books, library technology, and library trust special projects. The Library Board of Trustees for the City of Escondido oversees library services and advises the City Council and the City Librarian on the development of plans, policies and programs that are responsive to community needs and desires.

4.14.2 Regulatory Framework

4.14.2.1 State

Assembly Bill 16 (AB 16)

In 2002, AB 16 created the Critically Overcrowded School Facilities program, which supplements the new construction provisions within the School Facilities Program (SFP). SFP provides state funding assistance for two major types of facility construction projects: new construction and modernization. The Critically Overcrowded School Facilities program allows school districts with critically overcrowded school facilities, as determined by the CDE, to apply for new construction projects in advance of meeting all SFP new construction program requirements. Districts with SFP new construction eligibility and school sites included on a CDE list of source schools may apply.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 2 and Part 9

Part 2 of Title 24 of the CCR refers to the California Building Code which contains complete regulations and general construction building standards of state adopting agencies, including administrative, fire and life safety and field inspection provisions. Part 2, was updated in 2010 to reflect changes in the base document from the International Building Code. Part 9 refers to the California Fire Code which contains fire-safety-related building standards referenced in other parts of Title 24.

California Department of Education (CDE)

The CDE administers California's public education system at the state level and the state Board of Education, by statute, is the governing and policy-determining body of the CDE. The Board adopts rules and regulations for the government of the state's public schools. It also adopts curriculum frameworks in core subject-matter areas, approves academic standards for content and student performance in the core curriculum areas, and adopts tests for the Standardized Testing and Reporting program and the California High School Exit Examination.

California Fire Plan

The California Fire Plan is the state's road map for reducing the risk of wildfire. The Fire Plan is a cooperative effort between the state Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. By placing the emphasis on what needs to be done long before a fire starts, the Fire Plan looks to reduce firefighting costs and property losses, increase firefighter safety, and to contribute to ecosystem health. The current plan was finalized in early 2010.

California Health and Safety Code (Section 13000 et seq.)

State fire regulations are set forth in Section 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code, which include regulations concerning building standards (as also set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building and childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training. The state Fire Marshal enforces these regulations and building standards in all state-owned buildings, state-occupied buildings, and state institutions throughout California.

California Public Schools Accountability Act of 1999

This act authorized the creation of an educational accountability system for California public schools. Its primary goal is to help schools improve and to measure the academic achievement of all students. The cornerstone of this Act is the Academic Performance Index (API) which measures the academic performance and growth of schools on a variety of academic measures.

Senate Bill 244

SB 244, adopted on October 10, 2011, requires cities to review and update the elements of their general plans to include data and analysis, goals, and implementation measures regarding specified disadvantaged communities, including unincorporated islands, fringe, or legacy communities. For disadvantaged unincorporated communities within or adjacent to the City's SOI, SB 244 requires the City to prepare a determination regarding the existing and planned adequacy of public facilities and public services, including: wastewater, potable water, stormwater, police and fire. SB 244 prohibits the Local

Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) from approving an annexation to a city of any territory greater than 10 acres, where there exists a disadvantaged unincorporated community that is contiguous to the area of proposed annexation, unless an application to annex the disadvantaged unincorporated community to the city has been filed with LAFCO and evaluates the present and probable sewers, water, stormwater, police and fire protection needs or deficiencies.

4.14.2.2 Regional/Local

City of Escondido School District Residential Impact Fee

Article 21 of Chapter 6 of the Escondido Municipal Code establishes the procedures for school district residential impact fees within the City of Escondido. This article intends to ensure that adequate school facilities are available to children residing in new residential developments and overcrowding does not occur. Fees are set as the maximum amount permitted by Government Code Section 65995. This article requires the dedication of land, payment of fees in lieu thereof, or a combination of both for classroom and related facilities for elementary or high schools as a condition of approval for residential development projects.

Escondido Public Facility Development Fee Ordinance

Article 18B of Chapter 6 of the Escondido Municipal Code establishes the public facility fees for the City of Escondido. This article requires that all new residential or nonresidential development pay a fee for the purpose of assuring that the public facility standards established by the City are met with respect to the additional needs created by such development. The amount of the applicable public facility fee due is determined by the fees then in effect and the number and type of dwelling units in a proposed residential development project and/or the number of square feet (sf) and type of nonresidential development as established by City Council resolution.

4.14.3 Analysis of Project Impacts and Determination of Significance

4.14.3.1 Issue 1: Fire Protection Services

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and existing City policies and regulations, the proposed project would result in a significant impact if it would contribute to substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection services provided by the Escondido Fire Department or other fire agency serving the proposed project planning area.

Performance objectives for fire protection services are identified in the General Plan Update quality of life standard #3, as follows: In urbanized areas of the City, an initial response time of seven and one-half minutes for all structure fire and emergency Advanced Life Support (ALS) calls and a maximum response time of ten minutes for supporting companies shall be maintained. A minimum of seven total fire

stations each staffed with an ALS engine company shall be in place prior to General Plan buildout. For outlying areas beyond a five minute travel time or further than three miles from the nearest fire station, all new structures shall be protected by fire sprinkler systems or an equivalent system as approved by the Fire Chief. Travel time is the elapsed time from a verbal or computerized acknowledgment of the dispatch by the responding unit at the moment of departure from the station to its arrival at the scene. Response time is the elapsed time from receiving a call for service to the responding unit's arrival at the scene. In the case of single family residences, "arrival at the scene" shall mean at the front door of the residence; for multi-family residences, "arrival at the scene" shall mean at the street access to the involved building. The Fire Department intends to meet these times for no less than 90 percent of all emergency responses by engine companies.

Impact Analysis

Growth under the proposed Downtown Specific Plan Update would be consistent with the growth identified for the General Plan Update; therefore, the following analysis pertains to both the General Plan Update and the Downtown Specific Plan Update. Impacts related to implementation of the E-CAP are discussed separately below.

General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update

Under the proposed General Plan Update, new development would be constructed in designated areas to accommodate a reasonable share of the region's projected population growth. An increase in development to accommodate regional growth would increase the need for fire protection services to serve the population accommodated by the General Plan Update. The need for increased fire protection services would result in the need for new or expanded fire protection facilities, the construction of which could have adverse environmental impacts.

As part of environmental analysis for the proposed project, EFD was contacted to evaluate their future facility needs under implementation of the General Plan Update. According to EFD, the current standard to determine adequate levels of service for fire protection and EMS calls is response time. The EFD response time standard is to respond to all priority Level One or Emergency type calls within 7 minutes and 30 seconds, 90 percent of the time. Response time is defined from the time a 911 call is answered at the Escondido Communications Center until a EFD unit arrives on scene. The response time includes 911 processing time, dispatch time, turnout time and travel time. Under existing conditions, and shown in Table 4.14-4, EFD Response Time Statistics, EFD currently meets its overall response time standard. However, EFD has identified existing facility deficiencies, such as the lack of an engine company staff for Fire Station #6 and an EMS call volume which exceeds the existing EFD ambulance fleet. Although EFD currently meets its standard, these deficiencies result in decreased response times and a drop in ambulance transport to neighboring jurisdictions. To serve the existing population adequately, EFD believes they require additional apparatus and staffing.

Under the proposed General Plan Update, the downtown area of the City of Escondido is planned for increased housing densities which would allow for an increase in the population of this area. As the downtown area is developed and the population increases, the call volume for Fire Station #1 will increase. EFD has identified that this increase in the downtown population would trigger the need to move a paramedic ambulance from Fire Station #6 to Fire Station #1 and add a second engine company. Additional needs, identified outside of the downtown area, under implementation of the General Plan Update include the addition of a Chief Officer, Fire Marshal, Fire Prevention Specialist and Clerical

Support at Fire Headquarters; the addition of a paramedic ambulance to Fire Station #4; the addition of an engine company to Fire Station #6; and an increase in 12-hour ambulance service to 24-hour ambulance service for Fire Station #7.

In addition to the needs EFD identified for the existing fire stations under implementation of the General Plan Update, two new fire stations would need to be constructed due to potential annexations, increases in population and increases in call volume. Additional fire stations would be needed to serve the following areas: 1) the North Broadway area and the southeastern portion of the City; and 2) the area along Highway 78, east of Bear Valley Parkway. The construction of these new stations would be required to maintain adequate response times under General Plan Update buildout conditions. This would result in a potentially significant impact.

Further, an increase in development within the proposed project planning boundary in areas served by SMFPD, SPFPD, RSFPD, DSFPD, EFFPD and VCFPD would result in the need for increased fire protection services by these agencies. An increase in fire protection demand would result in the need for new or expanded fire protection facilities within the SMFPD, SPFPD, RSFPD, DSFPD, EFFPD and VCFPD service areas, the construction of which could have adverse environmental impacts. This would result in a potentially significant impact.

EFD determined that implementation of the General Plan Update would not physically interfere with the implementation of any adopted Emergency Response Plan or Emergency Evacuation Plan. However, it is possible that the proposed North County Transit District rail crossings associated with the extension of ~~Sprinter~~SPRINTER line could cause emergency vehicle delays that could affect emergency response times. Impacts related to impaired emergency access, emergency response and evacuation plans are addressed in Sections 4.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, and 4.16, Transportation and Traffic, of this EIR. Impacts related to wildfire hazards are addressed in Section 4.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, of this EIR.

Escondido Climate Action Plan

Implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or development within the proposed project boundary and would not increase the demand for fire protection services. Therefore, implementation of the E-CAP would not contribute to substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection services provided by the EFD. No impact would occur.

Federal, State and Local Regulations and Existing Regulatory Processes

Multiple state and local regulations exist that pertain to fire protection services. State regulations include the: California Health and Safety Code, which regulates fire protection standards in buildings; CCR Title 24, which contains fire and life safety regulations and general construction building standards; the California Fire Plan, which acts as the state's road map for reducing the risk of wildfire; and Escondido's Public Facility Development Fee Ordinance, which establishes public facility fees.

Any future facility development for fire agencies would be required to conduct environmental review pursuant to CEQA prior to approval. CEQA requires proposed projects provide detailed information on the potentially significant environmental effects they are likely to have, list ways in which the significant

environmental effects would be minimized, and identify alternatives that would reduce or avoid the significant impacts identified for the project. To the extent feasible, significant environmental impacts would be mitigated to below a level of significance, consistent with CEQA.

SB 244 requires the evaluation of fire protection needs and deficiencies for unincorporated neighborhoods within the City's SOI. Unincorporated communities within the City's SOI are identified in Figure 3-5, Unincorporated Communities, in Chapter 3, Project Description. RDDFPD provides fire protection services to the Lehner Valley neighborhood; the Citrus Valley neighborhood; and the Felicita Park and Lake Hodges neighborhoods. The SMFPD provides fire protection services to the Eden Valley neighborhood and the Rock Springs Road neighborhood; while the VCFPD provides fire protection to the Lake Wohlford neighborhood. The DSFPD, SMFPD and RDD provide fire protection services to the North Broadway and Desmond Jene neighborhoods. The project area for the General Plan Update encompasses the unincorporated communities within the City's SOI. The analysis provided above evaluates if implementation of the proposed project, including future annexation and development within the unincorporated neighborhoods, would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. Therefore, the proposed project complies with the requirements of SB 244 and evaluates the present and probable fire protection needs and deficiencies for unincorporated neighborhoods within the City's SOI.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies

The General Plan Update includes policies that help reduce substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision or need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities. Within the Growth Management Element and the Community Protection Element, specific policies are identified to minimize deterioration of fire agency response times and environmental impacts related to the construction or expansion of additional facilities.

In the Growth Management Element, Quality of Life Threshold Policies 1.1 and 1.2 require quality of life thresholds to be used as the standard to assess the relative impact of new facility and service demands and to be periodically reviewed and revised to ensure that they reflect appropriate service delivery and measurement techniques. Public Facility Financing Policies 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 require the City maintain and periodically update development impact fees; create a public facilities financing plan that articulates public facilities requirements; use development agreements and other financing mechanisms to ensure timely provision of facilities; and to conduct ongoing staff level assessments. Public Facility Deficiencies Policies 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 state that acceptable lags in facility service standards shall be determined on a case by case basis; periodic monitoring and reporting shall occur when service deficiencies fall below acceptable thresholds; guidance shall be provided regarding the rate and /or amount of development that may occur while an area is determined to be deficient in meeting service thresholds; and the City Council has authority to withhold discretionary approvals and subsequent building permits from projects demonstrated to be out of compliance with applicable service standards. Growth Management Monitoring Policies 6.2 and 6.3 state that comments from service-providing agencies shall be solicited to evaluate quality of life threshold compliance; and City staff shall review and comment on development proposals in adjacent communities to minimize potential environmental, service, and economic impacts to Escondido.

Within the Community Protection Element, Emergency Response Policies 1.3, 1.4, 1.7 and 1.9 require the City to conduct periodic exercises to improve jurisdictional and inter-department coordination; plan

for the continued function of essential facilities following a major disaster; provide adequate fire storage and flow to meet current and future service; and promote public awareness of possible natural and man-made hazards.

Fire Protection Policy 2.1 requires regular review and maintenance of the Standards of Response Coverage. Fire Protection Policy 2.2 requires EFD response times, for no less than 90 percent of all emergency responses, of 7.5 minutes for all structure fire and emergency ALS calls and a maximum response time of ten minutes for supporting companies in urbanized areas of the City. Fire Protection Policies 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 require the City to provide a minimum of seven fire stations prior to General Plan buildout; construct new residential and non-residential development consistent with California Fire Code; and commit to the use of state-of-the-art equipment, technologies, and management techniques for fire prevention and suppression. Fire Protection Policies 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 require new development to contribute fees to maintain fire protection service levels without adversely affecting service levels for existing development; include the EFD in the review of development proposals; provide adequate emergency access, driveway widths, turning radii, fire hydrant locations, and fire flows; and require mid- and high-rise developments to include sprinkler systems and on-site fire suppression equipment. Fire Protection Policies 2.10, 2.11, 2.12 and 2.13 require adequate fire flow; maintenance and enhancement of the emergency vehicle traffic signal activation system; close coordination to assure adequate levels of service and response times; and utilization of Mutual Aid and Automatic Aid Agreements with other jurisdictions to supplement fire station service area coverage and response times.

Within the Land Use Element, Environmental Review Policies 18.1, 18.2, 18.3 and 18.4 require project conformance with CEQA, the General Plan, Facilities Plans, and Quality of Life Standards; mitigation of environmental impacts; and an update of environmental thresholds in sensitive areas.

Proposed Downtown Specific Plan Update Policies

The proposed Downtown Specific Plan Update does not include any policies related to the provision of fire protection services.

Proposed Escondido Climate Action Plan Reduction Measures

The proposed E-CAP does not include any reduction measures related to the provision of fire protection services.

Summary

The General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update provides land use designations that would increase population and housing within the proposed project area. The population and housing increases projected under the General Plan Update would increase the demand for fire protection agency services. To maintain or achieve acceptable travel time standards for fire protection, the provision of new or physically altered fire facilities would be required, which would have the potential to result in adverse environmental impacts. However, the construction of new facilities would be subject to CEQA review, which would minimize environmental impacts. Additionally, multiple General Plan Update policies specifically address fire protection services within the City and are intended to reduce impacts associated with fire protection facilities. Implementation of the General Plan Update policies, including the requirement to comply with CEQA, would reduce impacts related to the construction and expansion of fire protection facilities to a level below significant. Implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or development within the proposed project boundary and would not increase

the demand for fire protection services. The proposed project would not result in a potentially significant impact associated with the construction or expansion of fire protection facilities.

4.14.3.2 Issue 2: Police Protection Services

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and existing City policies and regulations, the proposed project would result in a significant impact if it would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for police protection services provided by the City of Escondido Police Department or other police agencies serving the proposed project planning area.

Performance objectives for police protection services provided by the EPD are identified in the General Plan Update quality of life standard #4, as follows: the City shall maintain personnel staffing levels based on community-generated workloads and officer availability. Resources will be adjusted to maintain an initial response time for Priority 1 calls (crimes in progress or life threatening) of no more than five minutes and an initial response time for Priority 2 calls (serious calls requiring rapid response but not life threatening incidents) of no more than six and one-half minutes. The EPD standard includes the measurement of elapsed times from when the call is initially processed by the communication operator, the transfer of call information to the police officer, and the time of the field officer's arrival at the service call location. Resources will be allocated to organize patrol areas and involve community members when appropriate to achieve Community Oriented Problem Solving (COPS) efforts. To the maximum economic extent feasible, the EPD will take aggressive enforcement action against crime trends, including maintenance procedures and incorporating community involvement and education as a means to deter potential incidents.

Impact Analysis

The following section discussed potential impacts to police protection facilities from implementation of the proposed project in terms of EPD and SDSD. As part of environmental analysis for the proposed project, both the EPD and SDSD were contacted to assess their future facility needs under implementation of the General Plan Update. Growth under the proposed Downtown Specific Plan Update would be consistent with the growth identified for the General Plan Update; therefore, the following analysis pertains to both the General Plan Update and the Downtown Specific Plan Update. Impacts related to implementation of the E-CAP are discussed separately below.

General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update

Under the proposed General Plan Update, new development would be constructed in designated areas to accommodate a reasonable share of the region's projected population growth. An increase in development to accommodate regional growth would increase the need for police protection services to serve the population accommodated by the General Plan Update. The following discussion examines EPD's and SDSD's needs for new or expanded fire protection facilities to serve the buildout of the General Plan Update, the construction of which could have adverse environmental impacts.

City of Escondido Police Department

EPD provides police protection within the proposed project area and existing community and officer safety require minimum staffing levels for every operational division in EPD. Every patrol watch has a minimum number of officers that must be working every hour of the day. The minimum numbers of personnel and equipment is based on workload demands (calls for service), travel distance, traffic conditions, and types of calls, population density, court appearance time factors, available work hours and allowable deductions of time off, injury, sick and training time. For specialized positions such as detectives and enforcement teams, standards for levels of service are driven by criminal case and traffic accident investigative workloads, adequate personnel for safety on vehicle stops, contacting dangerous wanted persons, execution of search warrants and response to critical incidents. Formulas of police staff to population ratios are the byproduct of police staff and equipment levels derived from quality of life standards and the expectations of the community.

According to EPD, in 2011, EPD Headquarters had 311 personnel (budgeted and volunteer staff) with an approximate average daily vehicle parking count of 178 including City staff and visitor vehicles. The building design capacity for EPD personnel at headquarters is approximately 420 (budgeted and volunteer staff). Therefore, EPD headquarters capacity is currently at 65 percent. EPD headquarters building vehicle parking capacity is 350. High volume vehicle parking periods at EPD headquarters currently reach 270 occupied spaces, inclusive of all police, fire, other City departments, allied agencies and visitors. Therefore, during high volume parking periods, 70 percent of the EPD headquarters parking facility is at full capacity. EPD estimates that staff and vehicle capacities at the headquarters would be adequate to serve buildout of the General Plan Update, and construction of a new facility or expansion of the current facility would not be required.

EPD does not have any current plans for the expansion of its facilities. A new Police Headquarters was recently constructed and has the ability to serve all current and future foreseeable community and staffing needs for the next 40 years. Implementation of the General Plan Update would not require the construction of a new facility or the expansion of this facility. According to EPD, implementation of the General Plan Update would not require the alteration, expansion or any change to any police facility in order to serve the City or mutual aid responsibilities to neighbor communities. EPD anticipates that the existing long range plan for the department, related to future staffing, equipment, and facility needs would adequately serve buildout of the General Plan Update. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

EPD also determined that the General Plan Update would not interfere with the implementation of any adopted emergency response or emergency evacuation plans. EPD's emergency response and evacuation plans are continually updated to keep pace with the growth/change management provisions to ensure coordination with the pace and rate of new development. Upon adoption of the proposed General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update, EPD would update their emergency response and evacuation plans to account for the new growth, land uses and circulation improvements accommodated by these plans. For this reason, adoption of the General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update would not significantly impact EPD's emergency response and evacuation plans. Emergency response and emergency evacuation plans must be continually evaluated with population growth, increase of dwelling units and businesses, traffic, visitors to the community, supporting infrastructure and related services. Impacts related to the impairment of emergency access, emergency response and evacuation plans are addressed in Section 4.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, and Section 4.16, Transportation and Traffic, of this EIR.

San Diego County Sheriff's Department

The SDSA uses a ratio of 1 staff per 200 sf to determine the operating capacity for a law enforcement facility. By this measure, both the San Marcos Station and the Valley Center Substation are presently operating below capacity. However, SDSA has no current plans for the expansion of SDSA facilities in the General Plan Update boundary. An increase in future population in the unincorporated area coupled with more intense development would drive the need to add staff so that adequate law enforcement services could be maintained. To maintain or achieve acceptable travel time standards for fire protection, it is reasonably foreseeable that the provision of new or physically altered SDSA police protection facilities would be required, which would have the potential to result in adverse environmental impacts. Further, the SDSA Facilities Master Plan, an internal planning document completed in 2005, includes a recommendation to construct a new station along the northern segment of the I-15 corridor. An I-15 Corridor Station building would likely be between 15,000 and 18,000 sf in size and would require a minimum of 2.5 acres of site area.

Escondido Climate Action Plan

Implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or development within the proposed project area and would not result in an increased demand for police protection services. Therefore, implementation of the E-CAP would not require the provision of new or physically altered EPD or SDSA facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives. No impact would occur.

Federal, State and Local Regulations and Existing Regulatory Processes

Escondido's Public Facility Development Fee Ordinance establishes public facility fees for the City. Additionally, any future facility development for SDSA law enforcement services would be required to conduct environmental review pursuant to CEQA prior to approval. CEQA requires proposed projects provide detailed information on the potentially significant environmental effects they are likely to have, list ways in which the significant environmental effects would be minimized, and identify alternatives that would reduce or avoid the significant impacts identified for the project. To the extent feasible, significant environmental impacts would be mitigated to below a level of significance, consistent with CEQA.

SB 244 requires the evaluation of police protection needs and deficiencies for unincorporated neighborhoods within the City's SOI. Unincorporated communities within the City's SOI are identified in Figure 3-5, Unincorporated Communities, in Chapter 3, Project Description. Police protection services in the unincorporated neighborhoods within the proposed project area are provided by SDSA. The project area for the General Plan Update encompasses the unincorporated communities within the City's SOI. The analysis provided above evaluates if implementation of the proposed project, including future annexation and development within the unincorporated neighborhoods, would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. Therefore, the proposed project complies with the requirements of SB 244 and evaluates the present and probable police protection needs and deficiencies for unincorporated neighborhoods within the City's SOI.

General Plan Update Policies

The General Plan Update includes policies that help reduce substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision or need for new or physically altered police protection facilities. Within the Growth Management Element and the Community Protection Element, various policies intend to minimize deterioration of police agency response times and environmental impacts related to the construction or expansion of additional facilities. The General Plan Update policies identified above in Section 4.14.3.3, Issue 1: Fire Protection Services also pertain to this issue.

Additionally, within the Community Protection Element, Police Service Policies 3.1 and 3.2 require regular review and implementation of appropriate plans for police protection and regular assessment of police operations. Police Service Policy 3.3 requires EPD to maintain an initial response time for Priority 1 calls of no more than five minutes and an initial response time for Priority 2 calls of no more than six and one-half minutes and the City to constantly review these standards to ensure their adequacy and appropriateness in consideration of resource availability. Police Service Policies 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6 require adequate levels of sworn officers and civilian personnel; new development to contribute fees to maintain police facilities and equipment; and the allocation of resources to organize patrol areas. Police Service Policies 3.7, 3.8, 3.9 and 3.10 require crime prevention to be incorporated into development projects; coordination with human care agencies, recreational agencies, educational services and community groups; public education about crime prevention; and coordination with other federal, state, county, and local law enforcement agencies.

Proposed Downtown Specific Plan Update Policies

The proposed Downtown Specific Plan Update does not include any policies related to police protection services.

Proposed Escondido Climate Action Plan Reduction Measures

The proposed E-CAP does not include any reduction measures related to police protection services.

Summary

Implementation of the General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update would designate areas of increased land use densities in the proposed project area in order to accommodate projected population growth. The projected population and housing growth would result in a need for increased law enforcement services; however, existing EPD facilities are anticipated to be able to accommodate the increased growth without requiring the need for new facilities to maintain levels of service. It is possible that buildout of the General Plan Update would require the construction of new or expansion of existing SDSA facilities, the construction of which would potentially result in adverse environmental effects. The construction of any new police facilities would be subject to CEQA review, which would minimize environmental impacts. Additionally, multiple General Plan Update policies specifically address police protection services within the proposed project boundary and are intended to reduce impacts associated with the provision of new police protection facilities. Implementation of the General Plan Update policies, including compliance with CEQA, would reduce impacts related to police protection facilities to a level below significant. Implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or development within the proposed project planning area and would not result in an increased demand for police protection services. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a

potentially significant impact associated with the construction or expansion of police protection facilities.

4.14.3.3 Issue 3: School Services

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and existing City policies and regulations, the proposed project would result in a significant impact if it would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for schools within the EUHSD, EUSD or other school districts serving the proposed project planning area.

Performance objectives for public school services are identified in the General Plan Update quality of life standard #2, as follows: The community shall have sufficient classroom space to meet state-mandated space requirements and teacher/student ratios with student attendance calculated on prescribed state and/or local school board standards. Implementation of this standard shall be the responsibility of the school districts and other appropriate agencies.

Impact Analysis

The following section discusses potential impacts to EUSD and EUHSD services from implementation of the proposed project. Both the EUSD and EUHSD were contacted to assess their future facility needs under implementation of the General Plan Update. Other school districts serving the proposed project area do not have territory within the General Plan Update study area and are therefore not discussed below. Growth under the proposed Downtown Specific Plan Update would be consistent with the growth identified for the General Plan Update; therefore, the following analysis pertains to both the General Plan Update and the Downtown Specific Plan Update. Impacts related to implementation of the E-CAP are discussed separately below.

General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update

Under the proposed General Plan Update, new development would be constructed in designated areas to accommodate a reasonable share of the region's projected population growth. An increase in development to accommodate regional growth would increase the need for school services to serve the buildout population of the General Plan Update. The need for increased school services would result in the need for new or expanded school facilities, the construction of which could have adverse environmental impacts.

Escondido Union School District

Correspondence letters from EUSD staff (see Appendix F, Public Services Correspondence, of this EIR) stated that under existing 2011 conditions, EUSD school facilities are experiencing a shortage of elementary classroom space. According to the State Allocation Board's School Facility Needs Analysis, EUSD is operating at 998 students above capacity. However, the shortage of 998 elementary classroom seats determined by the State Allocation Board differs from the Capacity Plan maintained by EUSD. The reason for this discrepancy is that the School Facility Needs Analysis prepared by the State Allocation

Board does not account for all relocatable classrooms on EUSD campuses, which provide extra classroom space. Based on the EUSD Capacity Plan, EUSD has no plans for the construction or expansion of school facilities, due to the current trend of declining enrollment. EUSD attributes the historical decline in enrollment within their service area to various factors, such as birth rates, immigration trends, domestic migration, other economic factors, charter and private schools.

Based upon EUSD correspondence, existing EUSD school facilities would not have adequate classroom capacity to serve buildout of the General Plan Update. As mentioned above, EUSD has no plans to construct or expand new school facilities, as identified in the Capacity Plan. Specifically, the incorporation of smart growth principals and policies within the City's core would severely impact the smaller school facilities that currently exist in these areas because they would concentrate development density and growth in these areas. In the past, EUSD has increased site capacity at most of their schools with the placement of relocatable classroom buildings. However, the optimum long-range facilities solution for classroom instruction is attained with permanent buildings, rather than relocatable classroom buildings. Implementation of the General Plan Update would increase growth within the EUSD service area, which would increase student enrollment and potentially require the expansion or construction of new school facilities to serve buildout of the proposed project. This would result in a significant impact.

Escondido Unified High School District

All of EUHSD's high schools are currently operating in excess of capacity despite recent construction efforts to expand capacity. According to EUHSD, overcapacity will remain an issue for the foreseeable future, unless local assistance from the City and/or the development community is obtained.

Under implementation of the General Plan Update, approximately 3,500 to 5,000 dwelling units, or 700 to 800 students, would be added to the EUHSD service area. This addition of students cannot be accommodated by existing EUHSD school facilities or those school facilities currently planned for construction. The addition of students from implementation of the General Plan Update would directly, and substantially, affect the learning environment within EUHSD and would require an expansion or construction of new school facilities to meet service standards. Therefore, EUHSD's current facilities would not be sufficient to accommodate the anticipated increase in the high school population resulting from build-out of land uses under the General Plan Update. Impacts would be significant.

Escondido Climate Action Plan

Implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or development within the proposed project area and would not increase the demand for school services. Therefore, implementation of the E-CAP would not contribute to substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered EUSD or EUHSD school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives. Impacts would be less than significant.

Federal, State and Local Regulations and Existing Regulatory Processes

Educational facilities within the City have their own state mandated requirements to ensure a high quality of life for all citizens. School districts offer education to all school-age residents of the City, but operate entirely independent of City government. School districts were created by the state and are subject to the overview of the state legislature. Elected governing school boards are responsible for

budgeting and decision-making. The state Department of Education establishes school site and construction standards. Multiple state regulations exist to ensure school facilities are adequate within the City. These include the CDE, which is the regulating body for California's public education system; AB 16, which established the Critically Overcrowded Schools program; the California Public Schools Accountability Act, which created academic performance measures; Escondido's Public Facility Development Fee Ordinance, which establishes public facility fees; and the City of Escondido School District Residential Impact Fee, which establishes procedures for school district residential impact fees.

In addition, future development of school facilities would be required to conduct environmental review pursuant to CEQA prior to approval. CEQA requires proposed projects to provide detailed information on the potentially significant environmental effects they are likely to have, list ways in which the significant environmental effects would be minimized, and identify alternatives that would reduce or avoid the significant impacts identified for the project. To the extent feasible, significant environmental impacts would be mitigated to below a level of significance, consistent with CEQA. Projects proposing the construction or expansion of school facilities would be approved by the individual school districts because they are able to serve as their own lead agencies under CEQA.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies

The General Plan Update includes policies that help reduce substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision or need for new or physically altered school facilities. Within the Growth Management Element and the Community Health and Service Element, various policies are identified to minimize deterioration of school services and environmental impacts related to the construction or expansion of additional facilities. The General Plan Update policies identified above in Section 4.14.3.3, Issue 1: Fire Protection Services, also pertain to this issue.

Additionally, in the Community Health and Service Element, Schools and Education Policies 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 encourage efforts of the school districts to accommodate sufficient teacher/student ratios; and require the inclusion of school districts in the review of residential development applications and development proposals larger than 10 acres. Schools and Education Policies 5.4, 5.5, and 5.6 require that the City work with school districts to locate facilities; explore the use of smaller sites to accommodate lower enrollments and higher intensity facilities; and promote joint use of playgrounds, ball fields, and other recreational facilities. Schools and Education Policies 5.7, 5.8, and 5.10 inform school districts of growth plans and capital improvement projects; provide City demographic data to school districts to assist in their master planning efforts; and promote energy and water efficient land development practices. Schools and Education Policies 5.11, 5.14, and 5.15 promote East Valley Parkway as an area to locate higher education; require cooperation with systems of higher education; and encourage the development, expansion, and upgrade of higher education facilities.

Proposed Downtown Specific Plan Update Policies

The proposed Downtown Specific Plan Update does not include any policies related to school services.

Proposed Escondido Climate Action Plan Reduction Measures

The proposed E-CAP does not include any reduction measures related to school services.

Summary

The General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update would accommodate increases in population and housing within the proposed project area, which would result in an increase in school enrollment. To maintain acceptable service ratios, the construction of new or expanded school facilities would be required. The construction of these facilities would be subject to CEQA review, which would minimize environmental impacts. Additionally, the proposed General Plan Update includes policies that are intended to reduce impacts associated with provision of school facilities. Implementation of these policies would result in a less than significant impact related to school facilities. Implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or development within the General Plan Update planning area and would not increase the demand for school services. Therefore, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts related to school facilities.

4.14.3.4 Issue 4: Libraries

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and existing City policies and regulations, the proposed project would result in a significant impact if it would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered library facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable performance objectives for Escondido Public Library services within proposed project area.

Performance objectives for library services are identified in the proposed General Plan Update quality of life standard #7, as follows: The public library system shall maintain a stock and staffing of two collection items per capita and three public library staff per 8,000 residents of the City. The City shall provide appropriate library facilities with a minimum of 1.6 sf of library facility floor area per City dwelling unit prior to buildout of the General Plan. The City shall continue to expand the role of technology in providing library services and resources to Escondido residents.

Impact Analysis

The following section discusses potential impacts to Escondido Public Library services from implementation of the proposed project. Growth under the proposed Downtown Specific Plan Update would be consistent with the growth identified for the General Plan Update; therefore, the following analysis pertains to both the General Plan Update and the Downtown Specific Plan Update. Impacts related to implementation of the E-CAP are discussed separately below.

General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update

Under the proposed General Plan Update, new development would be constructed in designated areas to accommodate a reasonable share of the region's projected population growth. An increase in development to accommodate regional growth would increase the need for library services to serve the buildout population of the General Plan Update. The need for increased library services would result in the need for new or expanded library facilities, the construction of which could have adverse environmental impacts.

In August 2006, the Mayor and City Council appointed a task force of Escondido citizens to make recommendations to the City Council on the potential options for the construction of a new library. The final report from the Library Task Force determined that the Escondido Public Library had deficient facility space and was unable to meet the quality of life standards identified in the adopted General Plan (1990). Library facilities in Escondido have not been expanded since 1996, ~~when the East Valley Branch was opened. Under existing conditions, and~~ the Escondido Public Library does not meet their established service standards (City 2006).

The General Plan Update would establish quality of life standards that provide more stringent requirements for library facilities than those currently adopted. The quality of life standard proposed under the General Plan Update requires: two collection items per capita; three library staff per 8,000 residents; and 1.6 sf of facility space per dwelling unit. Under the proposed General Plan Update, the year 2035 population within the proposed project area is projected to be 210,000 persons and the total number of dwelling units within the proposed project area is projected to be 63,958 units. To meet the proposed quality of life standards identified within the General Plan Update, the Escondido Public Library would need to provide the following by 2035: 79 staff, 420,000 collection items, and 102,333 sf of facility space. Under existing conditions, the Escondido Public Library has 53 staff, 225,528 collection items, and 44,000 sf of facility space. Therefore, to meet the needs of the proposed General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update, new or physically altered library facilities would be required to achieve acceptable performance objectives, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. This would result in a potentially significant impact.

Escondido Climate Action Plan

Implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or development within the General Plan Update Boundary and would not increase the demand for library services. Therefore, implementation of the E-CAP would not contribute to substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered library facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

Federal, State and Local Regulations and Existing Regulatory Processes

There are no regulations that specifically pertain to the issue of library services and facilities. However, any future library facility development would be required to conduct environmental review pursuant to CEQA prior to project approval. CEQA requires proposed projects to provide detailed information on the potentially significant environmental effects they are likely to have, list ways in which significant environmental effects would be minimized, and identify alternatives that would reduce or avoid the significant impacts identified for the project. To the extent feasible, significant environmental impacts would be mitigated to below a level of significance, consistent with CEQA.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies

The General Plan Update includes policies that help reduce substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision or need for new or physically altered library facilities. Within the Growth Management Element and Community Health and Service Element, various policies are identified to minimize deterioration of library services and environmental impacts related to the construction or expansion of additional facilities. The General Plan Update policies identified above in Section 4.14.3.3, Issue 1: Fire Protection Services, also pertain to this issue.

Additionally, within the Community Health and Services Element, Library Services Policies 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 establish library facility and service standards; require regular update of the Library Master Plan; and require regular review of library programs. Library Service Policies 3.4 through 3.7 require libraries to be open 60 hours per week; convenient access to libraries; appropriate library facilities and programs; and incorporation of other uses, such as coffee shops, into library facilities.

Proposed Downtown Specific Plan Update Policies

The proposed Downtown Specific Plan Update does not include any policies related to library services.

Proposed Escondido Climate Action Plan Reduction Measures

The proposed E-CAP does not include any reduction measures related to library services.

Summary

The General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update would accommodate increases in population and housing within the proposed project boundary, which would result in an increase in library demand. To maintain acceptable performance objectives, the construction of new or expanded library facilities would be required. The construction of these facilities would be subject to CEQA review, which would minimize environmental impacts. Additionally, the proposed General Plan Update includes policies that are intended to reduce impacts associated with the provision of library facilities. Compliance with CEQA and implementation of applicable General Plan Update policies would result in a less than significant impact related to library facilities. Implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or development within the General Plan Update planning area and would not increase the demand for library services. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to library facilities.

4.14.4 Cumulative Impacts

The geographic scope of cumulative impact analysis for public services includes the service area boundaries of the public services providers that serve the City of Escondido and adjacent areas.

Issue 1: Fire Protection Services

Fire protection services within the region often cross inter-jurisdictional boundaries. Cumulative projects would result in a need for additional fire protection services to serve new development. Cumulative projects would require fire protection services from fire agencies within the region. In order to maintain adequate travel times to serve cumulative projects, the construction or expansion of fire protection facilities would be required, which would have the potential to result in an adverse impact on the environment. While the majority of cumulative fire protection projects would undergo environmental review, and would be required to demonstrate compliance with CEQA prior to project approval, they would incrementally increase the need for fire services, which would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact. Therefore, cumulative projects would result in a significant cumulative impact associated with the construction of fire facilities.

The development of future land uses as designated in the proposed General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update would increase demand for fire protection services requiring the

provision of new or physically altered fire facilities, which would have the potential to result in adverse environmental impacts. However, implementation of the identified General Plan Update policies, including the requirement to comply with CEQA, would reduce this impact to below a level of significance. Additionally, implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or development within the proposed project area and would not increase the demand for fire protection services. Therefore, the proposed project, in combination with other cumulative projects, would result in a less than significant cumulative impact associated with fire protection services.

Issue 2: Police Protection Services

Cumulative projects in the San Diego region would require increased police protection services to serve new development. The increase in demand for police protection services from implementation of cumulative projects would have the potential to result in the need to construct or expand existing police facilities, which would have the potential to create an adverse impact on the environment. While the majority of cumulative projects would undergo environmental review, and would be required to demonstrate compliance with CEQA prior to project approval, they would incrementally increase the need for police services, which would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact. Therefore, cumulative projects would result in a significant cumulative impact associated with the construction of police facilities.

As discussed above, the development of future land uses as designated in the proposed General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update would increase demand for police protection services requiring the provision of new or physically altered police facilities, which would have the potential to result in adverse environmental impacts. However, implementation of the identified General Plan Update policies, including the requirement to comply with CEQA, would reduce this impact to below a level of significance. Additionally, implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or development within the proposed project area and would not result in an increased demand for police protection services. Therefore, the proposed project, in combination with other cumulative projects, would result in a less than significant cumulative impact associated with police protection services.

Issue 3: School Services

Cumulative projects that involve residential development would increase the public school population in the region and require the construction or expansion of school facilities so that adequate service ratios are maintained. An increase in student population would require the construction or expansion of school facilities, which would result in adverse environmental impacts. While the majority of cumulative projects would undergo environmental review, and would be required to demonstrate compliance with CEQA prior to project approval, they would incrementally increase the need for school facilities, which would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact. Therefore, cumulative projects would result in a significant cumulative impact associated with the construction of school facilities.

As discussed above, the development of future land uses as designated in the proposed General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update would increase demand for school facilities requiring the provision of new or physically altered school facilities, which would have the potential to result in adverse environmental impacts. However, implementation of the identified General Plan Update policies, including the requirement to comply with CEQA, would reduce this impact to below a level of significance. Additionally, implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or

development within the proposed project area and would not increase the demand for school services. Therefore, the proposed project, in combination with other cumulative projects, would result in a less than significant cumulative impact associated with school services.

Issue 4: Library Services

Cumulative projects that involve residential development would increase the population in the region, which would increase the demand for library services and potentially require the construction or expansion of library facilities to maintain adequate performance objectives. An increase in population would require the construction or expansion of library facilities, which would result in adverse environmental impacts. While the majority of cumulative projects would undergo environmental review, and would be required to demonstrate compliance with CEQA prior to project approval, they would incrementally increase the demand for library facilities and the impacts associated with the provision of these facilities, which would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact. Therefore, cumulative projects would result in a significant cumulative impact associated with the construction of library facilities.

As discussed above, the development of future land uses as designated in the proposed General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update would increase demand for library facilities requiring the provision of new or physically altered facilities, which would have the potential to result in adverse environmental impacts. However, compliance with CEQA and implementation of General Plan Update policies pertaining to libraries would reduce this impact to below a level of significance. Additionally, implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or development within the proposed project area and would not increase the demand for library services. Therefore, the proposed project, in combination with other cumulative projects, would result in a less than significant cumulative impact associated with library services.

4.14.5 Significance of Impact Prior to Mitigation

The proposed project would result in less than significant direct and cumulative impacts to fire, police, school and library services.

4.14.6 Mitigation

Issue 1: Fire Protection Services

The proposed project would not result in a significant direct or cumulative impact associated with the provision of fire protection services. Therefore, no mitigation is necessary.

Issue 2: Police Protection Services

The proposed project would not result in a significant direct or cumulative impact associated with the provision of police protection services. Therefore, no mitigation is necessary.

Issue 3: School Services

The proposed project would not result in a significant direct or cumulative impact associated with the provision of school services. Therefore, no mitigation is necessary.

Issue 4: Library Services

The proposed project would not result in a significant direct or cumulative impact associated with the provision of library services. Therefore, no mitigation is necessary.

4.14.7 Conclusion

The following discussion provides a synopsis of the conclusion reached in each of the above impact analyses.

Issue 1: Fire Protection Services

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update would have the potential to result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities. However, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies would reduce potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts to below a level of significance. Additionally, implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or development within the proposed project area and would not increase the demand for fire protection services. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to a significant impact associated with fire protection services.

Issue 2: Police Protection Services

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update would have the potential to result in the need for new staffing and/or expanded police facilities in order to maintain acceptable response times for police protection services. However, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies would reduce potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts to a level of less than significant. Additionally, implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or development within the proposed project area and would not result in an increased demand for police protection services. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to a significant impact associated with police protection services.

Issue 3: School Services

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update would have the potential to result in the need to construct or expand school facilities. However, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies would reduce potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts to a level of less than significant. Additionally, implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or development within the proposed project area and would not increase the demand for school services. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to a significant impact associated with school services.

Issue 4: Library Services

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and Downtown Specific Plan Update would have the potential to result in the need to construct or expand library facilities. However, implementation of proposed General Plan Update library policies and compliance with CEQA would reduce potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts to a level of less than significant. Additionally, implementation of the E-CAP would not result in an increase in population or development within the proposed project area and would not increase the demand for library services. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to a significant impact associated with library services.

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