

2.11. Public Services and Recreation

This section addresses public services and recreation impacts that may result from construction and/or operation of the Safari Highlands Ranch (SHR) project. The following discussion addresses the existing public services and recreation conditions of the affected environment, evaluates the project’s consistency with applicable goals and policies, identifies and analyzes environmental impacts, and recommends measures to reduce or avoid adverse impacts anticipated from implementation of the project, as applicable. Impacts related to fire protection and wildland fire hazards are addressed in **Section 2.14, Wildfire Hazards**.

The analysis in this section is based on the City of Escondido Municipal Service Review and Sphere of Influence (MSR/SOI) Study (Escondido 2017a), which is included in its entirety in **Appendix 2.11**.

The table below summarizes the public services and recreation impacts detailed in **Section 2.11.4**.

Summary of Public Services and Recreation Impacts

Threshold Number	Issue	Determination	Mitigation Measures	Impact After Mitigation
1	Police Protection Services	Less than Significant Impact	None required	Less than Significant Impact
2	School Services	Less than Significant Impact	None required	Less than Significant Impact
3	Library Services	Less than Significant Impact	None required	Less than Significant Impact
4	Parks and Recreation Services	Less than Significant Impact	None required	Less than Significant Impact

2.11.1. Existing Conditions

Police Protection

The Escondido Police Department (EPD) and the San Diego County Sheriff’s Department (SDCSD) provide police protection services in Escondido and its SOI and in unincorporated areas, respectively. At present, the County Sheriff has responsibility for the SHR project site. Upon annexation, the Escondido Police Department, which is already patrolling adjacent areas in the city, would extend its services to the SHR project site.

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 department’s service boundary when police staff observe criminal acts and threats to public safety, if assistance is requested by allied public safety agencies, and in the course of mutual aid requests by California cities and counties during emergency conditions ranging from natural disasters to civil disturbances.

The Escondido Police Department operates out of one building, its headquarters located at 1163 North Centre City Parkway, which opened in 2010. The building jointly serves the Escondido Fire Department and supports coordinated responses to emergency situations. The facility encompasses approximately 115,371 square feet and provides operational and administrative space for a variety of functions, including patrol, investigations, records, juvenile crime, domestic violence, community-oriented policing, communications and 911 emergency response services, crime lab, property and evidence, short-term custody of prisoners, and community meeting space. The building was designed to support the forecast growth identified in the City's General Plan (Escondido 2017a).

The department has approximately 326 staff positions including full-time sworn, non-sworn, part-time, and volunteer personnel (Escondido 2017a). The staff includes:

- 159 authorized sworn police officer positions
- 12 community service officer positions
- 24 communications operator positions
- 24 clerical and support positions
- 4 custody transport officer positions
- 5 parking enforcement officer positions
- 4 firearms training specialist positions
- 2 department specialists – Internal Affairs positions
- 36 volunteers who assist with property and evidence, cold case investigations, clerical work and record keeping, crime laboratory services, and field operations
- 2 patrol technicians

Demand for Police Protection Services

The EPD receives several thousand emergency and non-emergency calls per year. The department consistently meets General Plan Quality of Life Standards (see **Section 2.11.2**) for Priority 1 calls (maximum 5-minute response time). The department is close to, but not consistently, meeting Quality of Life Standards for Priority 2 calls. Additional staffing is needed to fill vacant positions. As portions of the General Plan area develop, ongoing study will be necessary to determine the actual need and the level of staffing and equipment required to maintain adequate service (Escondido 2017a).

San Diego County Sheriff's Department

The SDCSD is the chief law enforcement agency in San Diego County. It has a service area of approximately 4,200 square miles and serves a population of over 870,000. The SDCSD has approximately 4,000 employees (SDCSD 2017), and in 2010, patrol deputies responded to nearly 150,646 calls for service (SDCSD 2011). The department provides general law enforcement patrol, crime investigation, and crime prevention services from SDCSD facilities located in unincorporated areas. To effectively serve such an extensive geographic area,

SDCSD Law Enforcement Services Bureau operations are organized under a system of command stations, substations, offices, and storefronts.

Department staffing goals and facility plans are based on population. Generally, the SDCSD has a goal of providing one patrol position per 10,000 residents (Escondido 2017a). 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). The department does not have adopted response time standards because deputies respond to calls for service while they are already out on patrol.

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) (Escondido 2012b, 2017a).

Schools

The northern portion of the SHR project site is served by the Valley Center-Pauma Unified School District (VCPUSD) (VCPUSD 2016). 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 (Escondido 2012b). The southern portion of the project site is served by the San Pasqual Union School District (SPUSD) and the Escondido Union High School District (EUHSD).

School-aged children residing in the southern portion of SHR (approximately 319 homes) may attend San Pasqual Union School (public, grades kindergarten to 8) located at 15305 Rockwood Road in Escondido, approximately 1.5 miles west of the project site (SPUSD 2016a). Similarly, children in grades 9 through 12 may attend Orange Glen High School (public) located at 2200 Glenridge Road in Escondido, approximately 5.9 miles northwest of the project site, or San Pasqual High School (public) located at 3300 Bear Valley Parkway in Escondido, approximately 6 miles southwest of the project site. (EUHSD 2016).

As of the 2015/2016 academic year, San Pasqual Union School enrolled 550 students (SPUSD 2016b), with a capacity of 600 students; nearly 180 students currently live outside the school district. As of the 2015/2016 academic year, the EUHSD had a total enrollment of 7,714 students, with a facilities capacity of 8,253 (EUHSD 2017).

Parks and Recreation

The City of Escondido offers a variety of park and recreation services within the City's corporate boundaries. While park facilities primarily serve city residents, anyone can participate in park programs and access facilities for free or a nominal fee. The City's Community Services Department provides programming services and the City's Public Works Department maintains the parks and facilities. A wide range of active and passive public recreation opportunities are available in a network of regional, community, neighborhood, and urban parks, which differ based on size, available facilities, and location. All park and recreational facilities located in the City's General Plan area, including those maintained by other agencies such as the County of San Diego, are shown in **Figure 2.11-1, Parks and**

Recreational Facilities. Currently, Escondido has approximately 6,494 acres of developed park, open space, and recreational facilities (Escondido 2017a). This includes urban parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, school playgrounds, regional open space parks, and City-owned open space. Within the City’s General Plan boundary, the closest parks to the project site are Eagle Crest Park, Francis Ryan Park, and Lake Wohlford, as shown on **Figure 2.11-1**. **Table 2.11-1** lists the existing city parks in proximity to the SHR project site.

Other parks and recreational areas are also present in the project area. The Daley Ranch Conservation Bank is located in the northeastern portion of the city and encompasses 3,201 acres of open space (Escondido 2017a). The Dixon Lake Recreation Area lies within the Daley Ranch Conservation Bank and is a regional and community park. Kit Carson Park is an approximately 200-acre regional and community park of historical significance located in eastern Escondido and offers recreational amenities, natural habitat, and visual features. Additionally, the San Dieguito River Valley Regional Open Space Park serves as an 80,000-acre regional park extending approximately 55 miles from just east of Volcan Mountain in eastern San Diego County to the Pacific Ocean at the city of Del Mar.

Lake Wohlford and the Lake Wohlford Reservoir, to the east of the city, consist of over 1,600 acres of scenic resources including ridgelines, rock outcroppings, and natural habitats such as coastal sage scrub, chaparral, coast live oak woodland, and riparian vegetation. San Pasqual Battlefield State Historic Park is also located southeast of the San Diego Zoo Safari Park along State Route (SR) 78. A complete list of urban, neighborhood, community, and school parks; community centers and golf courses; and regional open space areas in the vicinity of Escondido is provided as Figure V-6 of the General Plan Community Health and Services Element.

Table 2.11-1. Existing City Parks in Proximity to Project Site

Park	Developed Acreage	Undeveloped Acreage	Approximate Distance from SHR Project ^a	Total Acreage
Neighborhood Parks				
Lake Wohlford Park (picnic area)	2.5	—	2.6 miles	2.5
Community Parks				
Francis Ryan Park	28.0	29.0	1.8 miles	57.0
Eagle Crest Park	32.0	—	0.2 miles	32.0
Regional Open Space Parks				
Lake Wohlford (wilderness)	912.0	—	1.8 miles	912.0

Source: Escondido 2012b

a. Distance from SHR project site is measured from the exterior property boundary to the nearest park boundary.

Trails

Trails link parks and open space in the proposed project area. The City’s Master Plan for Parks, Trails, and Open Space classifies trails in the SHR project area into three trail types: urban, spur, and rural. The City maintains an estimated 116 miles of trails.

Libraries

The Library Division of the City of Escondido’s Community Services Department offers public library services within the City’s corporate boundaries. While library facilities primarily serve city residents, anyone with proper identification and a verified address can obtain a free library card and access the library collection, services, and programs.

The Community Services Department operates four library facilities, summarized in **Table 2.11-2**. Collectively, the facilities offer a wide variety of print, media, and online resources as well as public computers, community programs, and meeting space. The main library is a full-service facility; the other three libraries are specialized.

Table 2.11-2. Summary of City of Escondido Library Facilities

Facility	Address	Square Footage	Collection Items (physical materials and eMaterials)	Public Access Computers
Main Library	239 S. Kalmia Street	40,000	203,376	96
Escondido Technology Center	2245 E. Valley Parkway	1,306	0	32
Literacy Learning Center	200 S. Broadway	1,000	355	2
Pioneer Room	247 S. Kalmia Street	4,143	6,909	11
Library System Totals		46,449	210,640	141

Source: Escondido 2017a

2.11.2. Regulatory Framework

Federal

There are no federal regulations that apply to the proposed project with regard to public services and recreation.

State

Police Protection

Emergency Response/Evacuation Plans

California Government Code Section 8607(a) directs the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services to prepare a Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) program, which sets forth measures by which a jurisdiction should handle emergency disasters. The program is intended to effectively manage multi-agency and multijurisdictional emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels, which are activated as necessary: (1) Field Response, (2) Local Government, (3) Operational Area, (4) Regional, and (5) State.

Local governments must use the SEMS to be eligible for funding of their response-related personnel costs under state disaster assistance programs. The City of Escondido is generally responsible for emergencies that occur within city boundaries, while the County of San Diego is responsible for emergencies in the SOI. Additionally, the County has adopted an Operational Area Emergency Plan that includes Escondido and is consistent with the SEMS.

Schools

Development Impact Fees/Senate Bill 50

Proposition 1A, the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1998, or Senate Bill (SB) 50, was approved by voters in November 1998. This proposition provided \$6.7 billion in general obligation bonds for K–12 public school facilities as well as the first funding for the new School Facility Program, which provides state funding assistance for new construction and modernization. A primary result of SB 50 was the creation of different levels of developer fees. The Valley Center-Pauma Unified School District, San Pasqual Union School District, and Escondido Union High School District each currently levy development impact fees on development within district boundaries consistent with SB 50. Currently, Valley Center-Pauma Unified School District and San Pasqual Union School District fees are \$3.48 per square foot (VCPUSD 2017; SPUSD 2017) and Escondido Union High School District fees are \$4.05 per square foot (EUHSD 2017). A total of 66.67 percent of the fees will be directed toward VCPUSD and SPUSD and 33.33 percent of the fees will be directed toward EUHSD.

Quimby Act

Originally passed in 1975, the Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477) allows cities and counties to pass ordinances requiring that developers set aside land, donate conservation easements, or pay fees for park improvements. This act allows local agencies to establish ordinances requiring developers of residential subdivisions to pay impact fees for land and/or recreational facilities. Revenues generated through the Quimby Act cannot be used for the operation and maintenance of park facilities. In 1982, the act was substantially amended, further defining acceptable uses of or restrictions on Quimby funds, establishing acreage/population standards and formulas for determining the exaction, and indicating that the exactions must be closely tied to a project's impacts. Currently, park fees are \$4,212 per residential dwelling unit (Escondido 2017b).

Local

City of Escondido General Plan

The City's General Plan includes land use ordinances that facilitate development and manage growth. Chapter I, Vision and Purpose, includes policies that help development and managed growth complement rather than compete with each other. Chapter I also includes Quality of Life Standards that establish minimum thresholds of service levels for various public improvements and facilities. Quality of Life Standards are included for public schools, police service, parks system, open space, and library service, among others. The following excerpted text from the Quality of Life Standards applies to the proposed project.

Quality of Life Standard 2: Public Schools

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.

Quality of Life Standard 4: Police Service

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 (5) 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 (6½) minutes. The Escondido Police 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.

Quality of Life Standard 6: Parks System

The city shall provide a minimum of 11.8 acres of active and passive parkland per 1,000 dwelling units. This parkland acreage shall involve a minimum of 5.9 acres of developed active neighborhood and community parks in addition to 5.9 acres of passive park land and/or open space for habitat preservation per 1,000 dwelling units. Prior to build-out, the city shall provide a minimum of two (2) community centers.

Quality of Life Standard 7: Library Services

The public library system shall maintain a stock and staffing of two (2) collection items per capita and three (3) public library staff per 8,000 residents of the City of Escondido. The city shall provide appropriate library facilities with a minimum of 1.6 square feet of library facility floor area per dwelling unit of the city prior to build-out of the General Plan where feasible. The city shall continue to expand the role of technology in providing library services and resources to Escondido residents.

City of Escondido Municipal Code

Public Facility Development Fee Ordinance

Municipal Code Chapter 6, Article 18B establishes appropriate standards for public facilities, including police stations and equipment, fire stations, public libraries, maintenance yard facility site, senior centers, and administrative facilities, and delineates which standards are based on the existing levels of service being provided to existing City residents. This article requires that all new residential or nonresidential development pay a fee for the purpose of ensuring 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 and type of nonresidential development as established by City Council resolution. The 2017 fee is \$4,624 per residential unit (Escondido 2017b).

2.11.3. Thresholds for Determination of Significance

City of Escondido Environmental Quality Regulations (Zoning Code Article 47) and Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines as amended contain analysis guidelines related to the assessment of public services and recreation impacts.

The thresholds of significance for this analysis are based on these guidelines. The project would result in a significant impact if it would:

1. Police Protection: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the need for, or provision of, new or physically altered police protection 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.
2. Schools: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the need for, or provision of, new or physically altered school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for schools.
3. Libraries: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the need for, or provision of, new or physically altered library facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for libraries.
4. Parks and Recreation: Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

2.11.4. Analysis of Project Effects and Determination of Significance

Threshold 1 – Police Protection: Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the need for, or provision of, new or physically altered police protection 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?

Currently, the project site is served by the County Sheriff for police protection and is beyond the City’s 5-minute standard response time for Priority 1 calls and 6.5-minute standard response time for Priority 2 calls. The County Sheriff does not have adopted response time standards because response times can vary depending on the dispatched deputy’s location and availability and the type of call. For the purpose of establishing acceptable levels of service, the SDCSD maintains a recommended ratio of one patrol position for every 10,000 residents (Escondido 2017a).

The SHR project would result in the development of 550 single-family residential units. According to the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), current population and housing estimates, the average number of persons per household in Escondido is 3.3 (SANDAG 2016). Considering this estimate, it is anticipated that the SHR project would house approximately 1,815 residents. Considering the SDCSD’s recommended servicing level, the population increase resulting from the proposed project would require an additional 0.18 patrol personnel per the department’s recommended ratio. This increase is not considered to

be substantial enough to result in the need for new or physically altered law enforcement facilities.

Upon annexation, the EPD would have jurisdiction over the project site, and ongoing police protection would be managed by the City of Escondido. The primary source of funding for the Police Department is the City's General Fund. The department also receives federal, state, and local grants; these funds are restricted to approved grant operations and activities. Also, according to the City's Environmental Impact Report (2012b) prepared in conjunction with the General Plan update, 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). With EPD headquarters' capacity at 65 percent, the current facility can accommodate any staff increase, if necessary. Additionally, according to the General Plan update EIR, the existing facility has the ability to serve all current and foreseeable future community and staffing needs for the next 40 years and as such, a new facility or the expansion of the EPD headquarters would not be required (Escondido 2012b).

In addition, a standard condition of approval for the SHR project will require the project applicant to pay development impact fees (prior to issuance of a building permit) pursuant to Article 18B of Chapter 6 of the Escondido Municipal Code. As indicated in Section 6-456.7(a) of Article 18B, "Prior to issuance of a building permit, the building director shall calculate the amount of the applicable public facility fee due, based on the fees then in effect by determining the number and type of dwelling units in a proposed residential development project and/or the number of square feet and type of nonresidential development as established by City Council resolution from time to time." Payment of the public facility development fee ensures that the public facility standards established by the City are met with respect to the additional needs created by residential development, including meeting the City's standard response times for Priority 1 and Priority 2 calls. Currently, public facility fees are \$4,624 per residential dwelling unit and \$2.17 per square foot of commercial building area (Escondido 2017b).

The population increase associated with the SHR project 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. Therefore, police protection service to the project would maintain acceptable service ratios and response times. Accordingly, implementation of the proposed project would not result in the need to construct new police facilities or physically alter an existing facility. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Threshold 2 – Schools: Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the need for, or provision of, new or physically altered school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for schools?

The project site is located in the Valley Center-Pauma Unified School District, San Pasqual Union School District, and Escondido Union High School District. According to the school

districts' Finance and Business Services Departments, the generation rates for single-family homes are 0.4266 per unit for elementary school (K-5) and middle school (6-8) (SPUSD 2016b)¹ and 0.14 per unit for high school (grades 9-12) (EUHSD 2016). Based on these rates, the project may generate 235 elementary and middle school students and 77 high school students, for a total of 312 students at full buildout.

Of the 312 students generated by the project, 99 students may be enrolled in the Valley Center-Pauma Unified School District. As of the 2015-2016 academic year, Valley Center-Pauma Unified School District had an enrollment of 4,087 students. The previous academic year, 2014-2015, the VCPUSD enrolled 4,155 students (Ed-Data 2017). The additional 99 students generated by the project would not substantially increase district enrollment and represents an overall increase of 2 percent in enrollment.

Of the students in grades K-8, 136 of the 235 students may be in enrolled in the San Pasqual Union School District. As of the 2015-2016 academic year, San Pasqual Union School District had an enrollment of 558 students (Ed-Data 2017), a level of enrollment it has maintained consistently for the last six years by increasing the number of inter-district transfers it accepts (approximately 180 for the 2016/17 school year). The addition of approximately 136 students from SHR over the buildout of the project may result in SPUSD accepting fewer new inter-district transfer students during that period, if SPUSD continues to desire to maintain its enrollment at approximately 560 students.

Of the 312 total students generated by the project, 77 students may be enrolled in the Escondido Union High School District. As of 2015-2016, Escondido Union High School District had an enrollment of 9,567 students (Ed-Data 2017). The proposed project will represent an overall increase in enrollment of less than 1 percent.

Because the project is a new residential use, the project applicant will be required to pay development impact fees in the amount required at the time of building permit issuance. All three districts have established school impact mitigation fees to address the facility impacts created by residential development. The districts use these fees to pay for facility expansion and upgrades needed to serve new students. These fees will be collected prior to project approval and the issuance of a building permit during the plan check process (Escondido Municipal Code Article 21, Chapter 6). According to the Residential Development School Fee Justification Studies for both the SPUSD and the EUHSD (Dolinka Group 2016a, 2016b), the cost will go toward financing future school facilities' needs, as appropriate.

Each district has its own needs insofar as allocation of funding. However, payment of these developer fees to the school districts represents a portion of the maximum residential school fee calculated based on the needs of each district. By statute, payment of impact fees in accordance with SB 50 would result in **less than significant** impacts to schools.

¹ The only school in the SPUSD is San Pasqual Union School, which enrolls students in grades K-8.

Threshold 3 – Libraries: Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the need for, or provision of, new or physically altered library facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for libraries?

The library system has 210,640 collection items available, including both physical print materials and electronic materials (eMaterials), 54 (non-full-time equivalent [FTE]) staff persons, and 46,449 square feet of facility space to serve the needs of the public. However, to meet the threshold of two collection items per capita identified in Quality of Life Standard 7, the library system needs to provide a total of 294,190 collection items to serve the city's existing population of 147,095 (Escondido 2017a). To successfully meet current needs, the library system needs to add 83,550 collection items to its existing stock. The SHR project will add another 1,760 residents, requiring 3,520 collection items in addition to the existing deficit of 83,550.

With the increase in population that would result from development of the SHR project, the library would still have a collection item deficit. However, this deficiency is an existing condition that would not be significantly increased by the SHR project. A standard condition of approval for the SHR project will require the project applicant to pay the standard development impact fees pursuant to Municipal Code Chapter 6, Article 18B. Payment of the public facility development fee ensures that the public facility standards established by the City are met with respect to the additional needs created by residential development. Accordingly, implementation of the proposed project would not result in the need to construct a library facility. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

Threshold 4 – Parks and Recreation: Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated? Or would the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

The SHR project would generate additional new City residents who would increase the demand for parks and park usage. The City's General Plan Community Health and Services Element states that the City shall provide a minimum of 11.8 acres of active and passive parkland per 1,000 dwelling units (or 0.118 acre per individual unit). This parkland acreage shall involve a minimum of 5.9 acres of developed active neighborhood and community parks in addition to 5.9 acres of passive park land and/or open space for habitat preservation per 1,000 dwelling units (Escondido 2012a). The SHR project will result in construction of 550 new dwelling units, which equates to the need for 6.49 acres of parks, playgrounds, and/or playfields.

The SHR project proposes to provide 7.3 acres (9.3 miles) of public trails. The payment of development fees would prevent overuse and deterioration of existing parks and recreational facilities because the SHR project applicant would fund improvements to existing park and recreational facilities. Park fees (at the per unit count) for SHR will total \$2,316,600 (\$4,212 per residential unit x 550 units) (Escondido 2017b). Through required payment of such

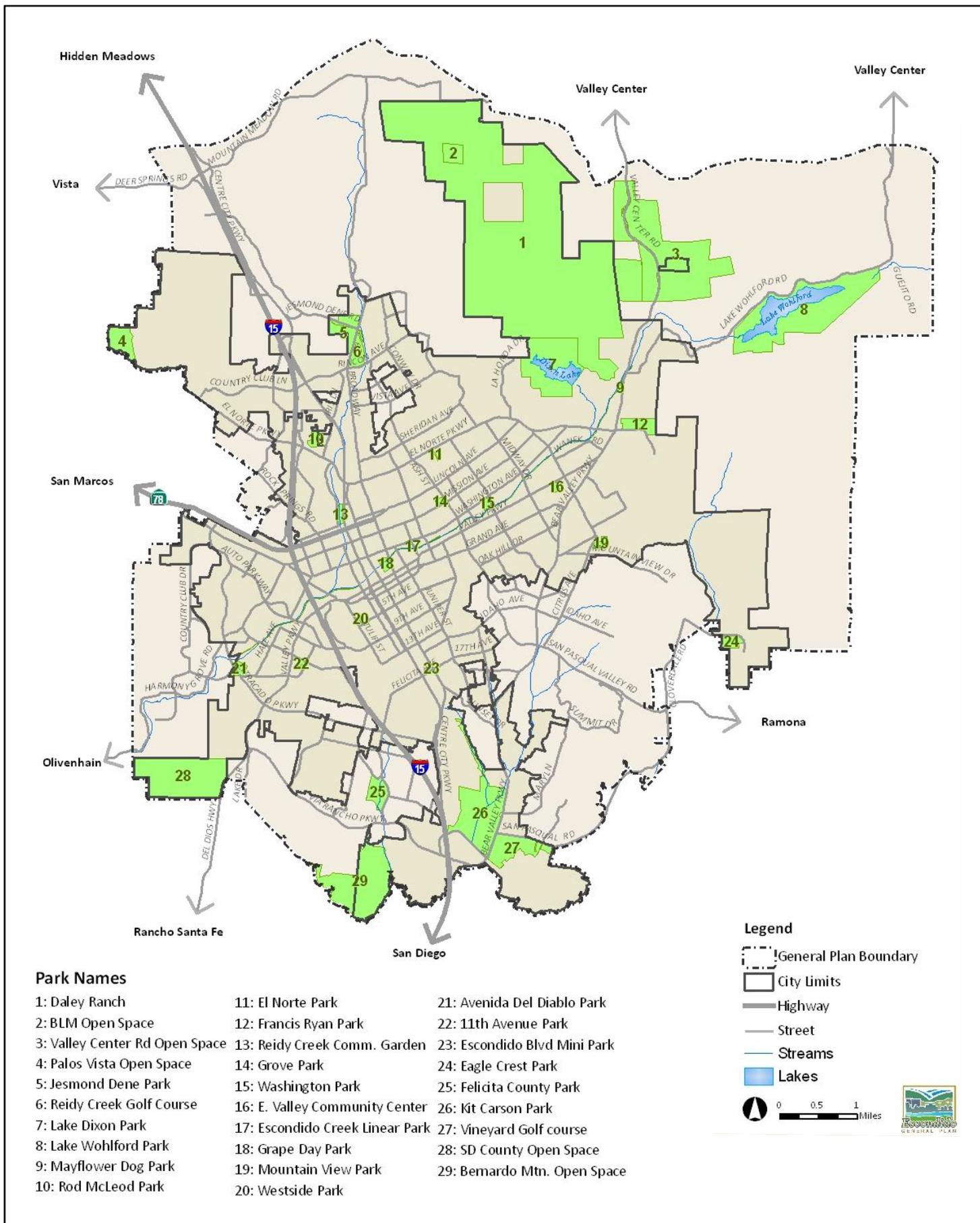
development fees, potential recreational impacts resulting with project implementation would be **less than significant**.

Environmental impacts associated with construction of the proposed public trails have been addressed throughout this EIR under the topics of air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, greenhouse gases, noise, traffic and circulation, and wildfire hazards. Mitigation has been provided in each section of this EIR, as appropriate, to reduce potential significant, short-term construction impacts to below a level of significance. Therefore, impacts due to the construction of recreation facilities would be **less than significant**.

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