

### 3.1.7 Public Services

This section addresses the potential public services impacts associated with implementation of The Villages – Escondido Country Club Project (Project). Analysis includes the Project's impacts to fire protection, police protection, schools, and libraries. Parks are discussed and analyzed in Section 3.1.8, Recreation.

#### 3.1.7.1 *Environmental Setting*

##### 3.1.7.1.1 *Existing Conditions*

###### Fire Protection

The Escondido Fire Department (EFD) provides fire protection and emergency medical services to the City of Escondido (City) and, through a contractual arrangement established in 1984, the Rincon Del Diablo Fire Protection District. A staff of 93 full-time safety (including Chief Officers), 18 full-time non-safety, 5 fire prevention officers, and 1 emergency preparedness manager provide services to a population of approximately 153,614 in an area covering 50 square miles in North San Diego County, California. EFD currently has seven fire stations, which house emergency response personnel and equipment. EFD headquarters are located at a combined police and fire facility, at 1163 North Centre City Parkway in Escondido. EFD has five divisions: Operations, Emergency Medical Services, Administrative, Fire Prevention, and Emergency Management. 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) (City of Escondido 2016a).

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% of the time (City of Escondido Quality of Life Standard). 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. In 2016, EFD responded to calls at an average of 6:30 from receiving the call to arrival on scene. Additionally, EFD met the Quality of Life Standard 92% of time (Lowry, pers. comm. 2017).

###### Police Protection

The Escondido Police Department (EPD) provides police protection services to the Project area. 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.

The EPD has an authorized staff of 239, which includes 170 sworn and 69 non-sworn support personnel (City of Escondido 2016b). 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.

The Escondido Police Department's Quality of Life response time standard is 5 minutes or less for emergency calls (Priority 1) and no more than 6 minutes 30 seconds for high-priority calls (Priority 2). Priority 1 calls include instances where an officer needs assistance, there is an imminent danger, and all lifesaving calls. Priority 2 calls includes those instances when crimes are in progress or just occurred, robbery or silent alarms, incomplete calls for help, lost (very young) children, threats involving weapons or violence, prowler (suspect seen), or domestic violence (City of Escondido 2016b). In 2016, response times for Priority 2 calls exceeded the adopted Quality of Life Standard by 19 seconds, with an average response time of 6 minutes and 49 seconds on a total of 10,386 calls (Carter, pers. comm. 2017). For Priority 1 calls in 2016, the EPD was under the Quality of Life Standard by 58 seconds, with an average response time of 4 minutes and 2 seconds on a total of 534 calls (Loarie, pers. comm. 2017).

### Schools

Three school districts currently serve the Project area: the Escondido Unified School District (EUSD), Escondido Union High School District (EUHSD), and the San Marcos Unified School District (SMUSD); see Figure 3.1.7-1, School Districts Boundaries Map. The large majority of the Project site is served by EUSD and EUHSD. Students in the easterly portion of the Project site would attend Reidy Creek Elementary School, Rincon Middle School, and Escondido High School. SMUSD serves a minority of the residents located in the western portion of the Project area, with students attending Richland Elementary School, Woodland Park Middle School, and Mission Hills High School.

### Escondido Unified School District

The EUSD 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, 5 middle schools, and 1 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, Quantum (grades 4–7), Reidy Creek, Rock Springs, and Rose Elementary. EUSD middle schools include Bear Valley, Del Dios, Mission, Hidden Valley, and Rincon (EUSD 2016). As of the 2015–2016 school year, EUSD elementary schools have an excess capacity of 723 students, and EUSD middle schools have an excess capacity of 484 students (Kroon, pers. comm. 2017; Ed-Data 2016). Based on current enrollments, EUSD does not have plans to expand or construct any school facilities (Kroon, pers. comm. 2017).

Students residing within the Project area would go to Reidy Creek Elementary School and Rincon Middle School. Reidy Creek Elementary School currently has a capacity of 685 students and an enrollment of 623 students. Rincon Middle School has a capacity of 1,410 students with an enrollment of 1,225 students (Kroon, pers. comm. 2017; Ed-Data 2016).

### Escondido Union High School District

EUHSD operates four comprehensive high schools and a continuation high school (Valley High) all within the City of Escondido. Existing EUHSD high schools include Escondido High School, Orange Glen, Del Lago Academy, and San Pasqual (EUHSD 2016). As of the 2015–2016 school year, EUHSD has an excess capacity of 539 students. Based on current enrollments, EUHSD does not have plans to expand or construct any school facilities (Allison, pers. comm. 2017). Students residing in the Project area would attend Escondido High School.

### San Marcos Unified School District

SMUSD serves 20,913 students over 49 square miles encompassing portions of the communities of San Marcos, Carlsbad, Vista, and Escondido, and the County of San Diego. SMUSD operates 11 elementary schools, 3 middle schools, 2 comprehensive high schools, 1 continuation high school, 1 independent study high school, 1 charter school, and 1 adult education school (SMUSD 2016).

SMUSD would serve a minority of the residents located in the western portion of the Project area (see Figure 3.1.7-1), with students attending Richland Elementary School, Woodland Park Middle School, and Mission Hills High School. As of the 2015–2016 school year, SMUSD schools have a shortage of 4,012 students. Richland Elementary School currently has a capacity of 888 students and an enrollment of 805 students. Woodland Park Middle School has a capacity of 1,183 students with an enrollment of 1,412 students, and Mission Hills High School has a capacity of 2,600 students with an enrollment of 2,531 students (Ed-Data 2016; Marcelja, pers.

comm. 2017). Although SMUSD currently has a shortage in capacity, there are currently no plans to expand or construct any school facilities.

### Charter and Private Schools

In addition to public schools operated by EUSD, EUHSD, and SMUSD, 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.

### Libraries

Founded in 1898, the Escondido Public Library Department serves residents with a Main Library and the Escondido Pioneer Room. The Main Library is located at 239 South Kalmia Street, Escondido, California 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. The Escondido Pioneer Room is located at 247 South Kalmia Street and provides the community with a research room for non-circulating reference material (City of Escondido 2012).

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 *City of Escondido 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 5-Year Capital Improvement Program (City of Escondido 2016c), 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 through 2014–15 Capital Improvement 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.

### Escondido Public Library

The Escondido Public Library is a community-focused library that meets the informational, educational, literacy, and recreational needs of a diverse public. Library staff provides information, quality service and programs in a welcoming environment. The library offers a broad collection and an information network based on current technology (City of Escondido 2016d). The 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 (City of Escondido 2012).

### Escondido Pioneer Room

The Escondido Pioneer Room is located at 247 South Kalmia Street and provides the community with a research room for non-circulating reference material. The Pioneer Room was established in 1992, with a bequest from local historian Frances Beven Ryan (1901–1990). The research room and archives is a part of the Escondido Public Library that provides the community non-circulating reference material. The local history collections include books, journals, photographs, and archival material. The family history research material primarily contains reference books (City of Escondido 2016e).

#### *3.1.7.1.2 Regulatory Setting*

##### Federal

No federal regulations are applicable to the Project.

##### State

##### Assembly Bill 16

In 2002, Assembly Bill 16 created the Critically Overcrowded School Facilities program, which supplements the new construction provisions within the School Facilities Program (SFP). The 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 California Department of Education (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.

### Senate Bill (SB) 50/CA Government Code Section 65995

SB 50 was signed into law in 1998 imposing limitations on the power of cities and counties to require mitigation of school facilities' impacts as a condition of approving new development. It also authorizes school districts to levy statutory developer fees at a higher rate for residential development than previously allowed. SB 50 amended Government Code Section 65995(a) to provide that only those fees expressly authorized by law (Education Code Section 17620 or Government Code Sections 65970, et seq.) may be levied or imposed in connection with or made conditions of any legislative or adjudicative act by a local agency involving planning, use, or development of real property.

Other relevant sections of the Government Code include:

- Section 65995(h), which declares that the payment of the development fees authorized by Education Code Section 17620 is “full and complete mitigation of the impacts of any legislative or adjudicative act . . . on the provision of adequate school facilities.”
- Section 65995(i), which prohibits an agency from denying or refusing to approve a legislative or adjudicative act involving development “on the basis of a person's refusal to provide school facilities mitigation that exceeds the amounts authorized [by SB 50].”

### California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 2 and Part 9

Part 2 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations 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

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 Environmental Quality Act

Primary environmental legislation in California is found in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and its implementing guidelines (CEQA Guidelines), which require that projects with potential adverse effects (or impacts) on the environment undergo environmental review. Adverse environmental impacts are typically mitigated as a result of the environmental review process in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

### California Fire Plan

The California Fire Plan is the state's road map for reducing the risk of wildfire. The 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 California Fire Plan looks to reduce firefighting costs and property losses, increase firefighter safety, and 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, and 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 which measures the academic performance and growth of schools on a variety of academic measures.

### Senate Bill 244

Senate Bill (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 Sphere of Influence, 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 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 the Local Agency Formation Commission and evaluates the present and probable sewers, water, stormwater, police, and fire protection needs or deficiencies.

### 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 Residential Impact Fee Amount:** \$4.05 per square foot.

#### City of San Marcos Residential Developer Fee

Collection of school fees is authorized pursuant to Education Code Section 17620 and Government Code Section 65995. Residential Fees became effective on May 17, 2017 and will be effective for one year from that date or when a new School Facilities Needs Analysis is adopted by the Governing Board, whichever comes first.

**San Marcos Residential Developer Fee Amount:** \$4.61 per square foot.

#### 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 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.

**Public Facility Fee Amount:** \$4,623 per dwelling unit (City of Escondido 2016f).

### **3.1.7.2 Analysis of Project Effects and Determination as to Significance**

#### **3.1.7.2.1 Guidelines for the Determination of Significance**

For purposes of this EIR, Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) will apply to the direct, indirect, and cumulative impact analyses. A significant impact to public services would result if the Project would:

- A. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance service ratios for fire protection, law enforcement protection, educational services and libraries.

#### **3.1.7.2.2 Analysis**

- A. ***Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance service ratios for fire protection, law enforcement protection, educational services and libraries?***

#### **Fire Protection**

Fire Station No. 3 located at 1808 Nutmeg Street is the closest station to the Project site, approximately 0.8 miles southeast. The Project would introduce 392 single-family residential units to the City of Escondido. The capital facilities required to provide fire services are funded through the City's development impact fee program. The fees levied against the Project address the Project's proportional impact on capital facilities, such as structures and equipment, associated with fire protection. Public funds such as property taxes, sales taxes, and fees generated by the Project would be used to cover the incremental costs associated with providing fire and emergency medical services. Thus, the City would require the Project to pay a fee of \$4,623 per dwelling unit to ensure that the City's established public facility standards, including those related to fire response services, are met with respect to the additional needs created by such development. These fees would be exclusively for future facility improvements necessary to ensure that the development contributes its fair share of the cost of fire facilities and equipment determined to be necessary to adequately accommodate new development in the City.

Additionally, the traffic control plan required by the City for construction activities would outline all requirements to ensure that emergency access is maintained at all times and that

Project construction would not impact acceptable response times. The traffic control plan would require coordination and notification of emergency service providers. Additionally, emergency access would be provided to all of the villages in the Project. This would allow emergency egress for residents in an emergency event as well as alternative ingress and egress for emergency responders. These alternative access routes may also provide emergency access for existing development, depending on the type and location of an emergency event.

Furthermore, this Project proposes infill residential development and it is not located within an area designated as a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The Project would be adequately serviced by existing fire protection facilities and would not result in the need for new or physically altered facilities. Payment of the City's development impact fees would ensure that the Project's proportional impact on capital facilities, such as structures and equipment, associated with fire protection would be adequately addressed. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

#### Emergency and Police Services

The City of Escondido Police Department is located at 1163 Centre City Parkway, and is approximately 1.95 miles southeast of the Project site. As stated in Section 3.1.7.1, Environmental Setting, the Escondido Police Department's Quality of Life response time standard is 5 minutes or less for emergency calls (Priority 1) and no more than 6 minutes 30 seconds for high priority calls (Priority 2). Priority 1 calls are when an Officer needs assistance, there is an imminent danger, and all lifesaving calls. Priority 2 calls are when crimes are in progress or just occurred, robbery or silent alarms, incomplete calls for help, lost children (of tender years), threats involving weapons or violence, prowler (suspect seen), or domestic violence (City of Escondido 2016b). In 2016, response times for Priority 2 calls exceeded the adopted Quality of Life Standard by 19 seconds, with an average response time of 6 minutes and 49 seconds on a total of 10,386 calls (Carter, pers. comm. 2017). For Priority 1 calls in 2016, the EPD was under the Quality of Life Standard by 58 seconds, with an average response time of 4 minutes and 2 seconds on a total of 534 calls (Loarie, pers. comm. 2017).

The City would require the Project to pay a fee of \$4,623 per dwelling unit for the purpose of ensuring that the City's established public facility standards, including police response services, are met with respect to the additional needs created by such development. As previously discussed, the traffic control plan required by the City for construction activities would outline all requirements to ensure that police access is maintained at all times, and Project construction would not impact acceptable response times. Through payment of the development fee and implementation of the traffic control plan, the Project would not result in the need for new or physically altered emergency and police facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

### Schools

The Project would result in the addition of 392 single-family residences, and thus would increase the student population within assigned local schools. The site is within three school districts: EUSD, EUHSD, and SMUSD; see Figure 3.1.7-1. As noted earlier in this chapter, primary schools in the Escondido school system are serviced by EUSD and secondary schools are serviced by EUHSD. Unified services in the San Marcos school system are provided by SMUSD. As of this writing, the attendance rates at Project build-out for applicable schools in the three school districts are not available. For the purposes of this analysis, current school year attendance information is used to best analyze the impacts of the Project.

The majority of the Project site (located on the eastern portion of the site) is served by EUSD and EUHSD. These residents would send students to Reidy Creek Elementary School, Rincon Middle School, and Escondido High School. Recently, EUSD has experienced declining student enrollment at its elementary and middle school campuses. From 2002 to 2016, enrollment at EUSD schools has fallen by more than 14%. As a result, EUSD formed the Task Force on Declining Student Enrollment to address difficulties created by the decline in overall student population. A portion of residents from Village 1, would fall into the SMUSD. These residents would be sent to Richland Elementary School, Woodland Park Middle School, and Mission Hills High School. Recently, SMUSD has experienced over-capacity trends in some of the schools within its district. The School District recently commissioned an evaluation of its attendance boundaries.

In 2015–2016, EUHSD had a capacity of 8,253 students with an enrollment of 7,714. Currently, EUSD elementary schools have a capacity of 12,391 students with an enrollment of 11,663 students and EUSD middle schools have a capacity of 5,640 students with an enrollment of 5,156 students; thus, EUSD would have sufficient capacity to serve the 33 middle school and 116 elementary school students generated by the Project (Kroon, pers. comm. 2017; Ed-Data 2017). Based on student generation rates provided by EUHSD, it is estimated that the Project would generate approximately 116 elementary school students, 33 middle school students, and 55 additional high school students once complete (EUHSD 2016). In total, the Project would generate approximately 204 school-age children, which would attend elementary and middle school in the EUSD and high school in the EUHSD. The addition of 149 extra students into the EUSD and 55 extra students into the EUHSD would not represent a significant impact because both districts have adequate capacity to support these students.

For 2015–2016, the capacities for applicable schools in SMUSD were as follows: Richland Elementary School currently has a capacity of 888 students and an enrollment of 805 students. Woodland Park Middle School has a capacity of 1,183 students with an enrollment of 1,412 students, and Mission Hills High School has a capacity of 2,600 students with an enrollment of 2,531 students (Ed-Data 2016; Marcelja, pers. comm. 2017). SMUSD currently has no plans to

expand or construct any school facilities. Based on Year 2015–2016 school enrollment rates, there is capacity for new students at Richland Elementary School (83 students) and Mission Hills High School (69 students). Woodland Park Middle School is over capacity by 229 students. Based on SMUSD generation rates, the Project would generate approximately 17 elementary students, 5 middle school students and 4 high school students (SMUSD 2017). The Woodland Park Middle School is currently over capacity; however, the Project's addition of 5 students to this school would not be a substantial increase to warrant expansion or construction of new school facilities or otherwise need to be analyzed, indirectly, for parts of the physical environment related to changes in school attendance. The elementary and high school have capacity to accommodate the few students that would be contributed by the Project. The Project would be required to pay the appropriate school impact fees.

Additionally, the Project would be required to pay the City of Escondido School District Residential Impact Fee to ensure that adequate school facilities are available to children residing in new residential developments and overcrowding does not occur. Through payment of this fee, the Project would be in compliance with the requirements established by the City, and would ensure that adequate school facilities are available to children residing at the Project. Furthermore, both EUHSD and EUSD have sufficient capacity to support the students generated by the Project. As such, the Project would not result in significant impacts on schools. Additionally, the Project proposes infill residential development, and would not result in the need for new or physically altered school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

### Libraries

The Project would introduce 392 single-family residential units into the City of Escondido. The residents would be served by the existing Escondido Public Library, a community-focused library that meets informational, educational, literacy, and recreational needs. Additionally, the Escondido Pioneer Room, located at 247 South Kalmia Street, provides the community with a research room for non-circulating reference material. The City would require the Project to pay a fee of \$4,623 per dwelling unit to ensure that the City's established public facility standards, including standards for libraries, are met with respect to the additional needs created by such development. Through payment of the development fee, the Project would not result in significant impacts on library facilities. Additionally, the Project proposes infill residential development consistent with regional population forecasts, and would not result in the need for new or physically altered library facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

### **3.1.7.3 Cumulative Impact Analysis**

The geographic scope of the cumulative impact analysis for recreational facilities is limited to those projects within the City limits (see Figure 1-10, Cumulative Projects, and Table 1-3, Cumulative Projects, in Chapter 1 of this EIR). Cumulative projects in the City of Escondido would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact if they would, result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. These cumulative projects include Latitude II (112 units), Veterans Village (48 units), Oak Creek (65 single-family residential lots), SUB 15-0002 (55 single-family residential lots), Pradera (70 single-family residential lots), and PHG 15-0009 (33 affordable units).

#### **Fire Protection**

Fire protection services within the region often cross inter-jurisdictional boundaries. However, the geographic scope for this cumulative impact analysis is limited to those projects within the City limits, but includes all types of projects because all new development places additional demand on fire protection and emergency medical services (see Figure 1-10, Cumulative Projects, and Table 1-3, Cumulative Projects). All cumulative projects within the City would require fire protection and emergency medical services from the City's fire department. In addition, the development of future land uses as designated in the proposed General Plan Update would increase demand for fire protection services requiring the provision of new or physically altered fire facilities. In order to maintain adequate response times to serve these cumulative projects, the construction or expansion of fire protection facilities would most likely be required at some point. 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 fire services, which would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact.

However, as previously described, the Project, like other cumulative developments in the City, would be required to pay development impact fees to ensure that the City's public facility standards, including fire response services, are met with respect to the additional needs created by the Project, as well as, all other cumulative projects. The construction of new fire stations and emergency medical facilities would be supported on a fair share basis through payment of the City's development impact fees. The required payment of these fees by each individual project ensures that fire protection and emergency medical facilities are constructed concurrently with demand. Furthermore, each cumulative project would be required to demonstrate compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding fire protection services and facilities.

Therefore, the Project, in combination with other cumulative projects, **would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact** associated with fire protection services.

### Police Protection

Cumulative projects in the region would require increased police protection services to serve new developments. 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. Although 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.

As discussed in Section 3.1.7.1.2, Regulatory Setting, the development of future land uses as designated in the *City of Escondido General Plan* provision of new or physically altered police facilities would have the potential to result in significant environmental impacts. However, implementation of proposed General Plan Update policies, including the requirement to comply with CEQA and payment of the development fee, would ensure that the Project would not represent a cumulatively considerable contribution. Therefore, the Project, in combination with other cumulative projects, **would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact** associated with police protection services.

### 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 could result in significant 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. Currently, EUSD elementary schools have a capacity of 12,391 students with an enrollment of 11,663 students and EUSD middle schools have a capacity of 5,640 students with an enrollment of 5,156 students; thus, EUSD would have sufficient capacity to serve the 33 middle school and 116 elementary school students generated by the Project (Kroon, pers. comm. 2017; Ed-Data 2017). EUHSD currently has a capacity of 8,253 students with an enrollment of 7,714; thus, EUHSD would also have sufficient capacity to serve the 55 high school students generated by the Project (EUHSD 2016). The Project's payment of residential impact fees, as well as the availability of space at EUSD and EUHSD, would ensure that the Project would not represent a cumulatively considerable contribution to this cumulative impact.

As previously discussed, the Project would introduce approximately 17 elementary students, 5 middle school students and 4 high school students to the SMUSD (SMUSD 2017). The Woodland Park Middle School is currently over capacity; however, the Project's addition of 5 students to this school would not warrant expansion or construction of new school facilities or otherwise need to be analyzed, indirectly, for parts of the physical environment related to changes in school attendance. The elementary and high school has capacity to accommodate the few students that would be contributed by the Project. Furthermore, the payment of the development fees authorized by Education Code Section 17620 is considered full and complete mitigation of the impacts of any legislative or adjudicative act on the provision of adequate school facilities. Cumulative projects would also be required to pay development fees pursuant to Education Code 17620. Therefore, the Project, in combination with other cumulative projects, **would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact** associated with school services.

### Libraries

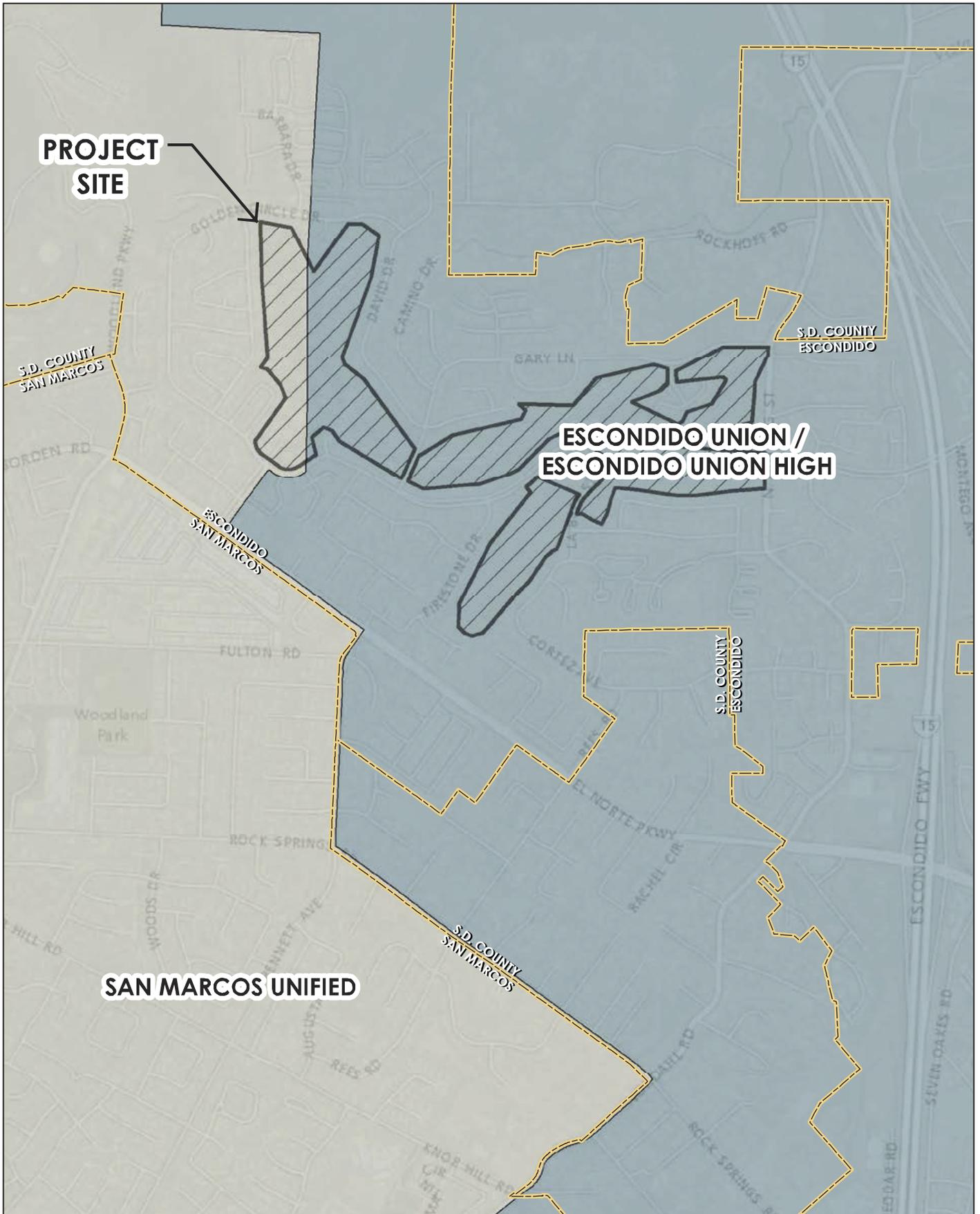
Cumulative projects that involve residential development would increase the population in the region, which would increase the demand for library services and potentially require the construction or expansion of library facilities to maintain adequate performance objectives. An increase in population would require the construction or expansion of library facilities, which would result in significant 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.

The development of future land uses as designated in the *City of Escondido General Plan* would increase demand for library facilities requiring the provision of new or physically altered facilities, which would have the potential to result in significant environmental impacts. However, compliance with CEQA and implementation of proposed General Plan Update policies pertaining to libraries, including payment of the public facility development fee, would ensure that the Project, in combination with other cumulative projects, **would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact** associated with libraries.

#### **3.1.7.4 Conclusion**

Through adherence to City policies associated with public services, payments of residential impact fees, and current availability of space at local schools, the Project would not cause substantial adverse impacts on public services throughout the City. Therefore, all impacts regarding public services would be less than significant.

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SOURCE: New Urban West, Inc. (2017)

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**FIGURE 3.1.7-1  
School Districts Boundaries Map**

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