

4.14 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

INTRODUCTION

This section analyzes potential impacts from the Plan on existing public services and the need for new or altered government facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, and/or other performance objectives. Information presented in this section is based on information in the Rancho Cucamonga 2010 General Plan Update Final EIR (**Section 4.14: Public Services**, and **Section 4.15: Parks and Recreation**), the Rancho Cucamonga 2010 General Plan, and coordination with affected public service agencies. This section addresses the following public services (the service provider is noted parenthetically):¹

- Fire Protection (CAL Fire and Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District)
- Police Protection (San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department)
- Schools (Alta Loma School District, Etiwanda School District, and Chaffey Joint Union High School District)
- Library Services (City of Rancho Cucamonga)
- Parks and Recreation (County of San Bernardino and City of Rancho Cucamonga)

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Regulatory Framework

a. Federal

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is an agency of the United States Department of Labor. OSHA's mission is to "assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance." The Occupational Health and Safety Act was enacted in 1970 and governs workplace safety across a variety of economic sectors. Regulations promulgated under the Act include workplace standards applicable to individual industries, codified at 29 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations).²

OSHA has oversight over the implementation of these standards. Standards which are applicable to the Plan include 1926 (General Construction), 1926 Subpart F (Fire Protection and Prevention), 1926.25 (Housekeeping), 1926.27 (Sanitation), 1926.26 (Illumination), 1926.28 (Personal Protective Equipment),

1 City of Rancho Cucamonga, General Plan, accessed March 2019, <https://www.cityofrc.us/cityhall/planning/genplan.asp>.

2 United States Department of Labor, About OSHA, accessed March 2019, <https://www.osha.gov/about.html>.

1926.20 (General Safety and Health Provisions), 1926.55 (Gases, vapors, fumes, dusts, and mists), 1926 Subpart H (Materials Handling, Storage, Use, and Disposal), and 1926 Subpart I (Tools – Hand and Power).

Fire Prevention Plan

Fire Prevention Plans are required under OSHA Standard 1926.24. The purpose of the Fire Prevention Plan is to prevent a fire from occurring in a workplace. It describes the fuel sources (hazardous or other materials) on site that could initiate or contribute both to the spread of a fire. A Fire Prevention Plan must be in writing, be kept in the workplace, and be made available to employees for review. However, an employer with 10 or fewer employees may communicate the plan orally to employees. At a minimum, a Fire Prevention Plan must include the following:³

- A list of all major fire hazards, proper handling and storage procedures for hazardous materials, potential ignition sources and their control, and the type of fire protection equipment necessary to control each major hazard.
- Procedures to control accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials.
- Procedures for regular maintenance of safeguards installed on heat-producing equipment to prevent the accidental ignition of combustible materials.
- The name or job title of employees responsible for maintaining equipment to prevent or control sources of ignition or fires.
- The name or job title of employees responsible for the control of fuel source hazards.

An employer must inform employees upon initial assignment to a job of the fire hazards to which they are exposed. An employer must also review with each employee those parts of the fire prevention plan necessary for self-protection.

Emergency Action Plan

An Emergency Action Plan is a written document required by OSHA standards. The purpose of an Emergency Action Plan is to facilitate and organize employer and employee actions during workplace emergencies. Well-developed emergency plans and proper employee training (such that employees understand their roles and responsibilities within the plan) result in fewer and less severe employee

3 United States Department of Labor, Fire Prevention Plan, accessed March 2019, <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/evacuation/fire.html>.

injuries and less structural damage to the facility during emergencies. At a minimum, the Emergency Action Plan must include, but is not limited to, the following elements:⁴

- Means of reporting fires and other emergencies
- Evacuation procedures and emergency escape route assignments
- Procedures for employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate
- Accounting for all employees after an emergency evacuation has been completed
- Rescue and medical duties for employees performing them
- Names or job titles of persons who can be contacted

b. State

California Building and Safety Codes

Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) is a compilation of building standards, including fire safety standards for residential and commercial buildings. Title 24 contains the California Building Code, the California Fire Code, and the California Residential Code, among other technical codes. These codes are based on building and safety standards that have been adopted by State agencies without change from a national model code; building standards based on a national model code that have been changed to address particular California conditions; and building standards authorized by the California legislature, not covered by the national model code. The City has amended certain provisions of these codes to address local, climatic, geographical, or topographical conditions. Typical fire safety requirements of these codes include: the installation of sprinklers in high-rise and residential buildings; the establishment of fire resistance standards for fire doors, building materials, and particular types of construction; and the clearance of debris and vegetation within a prescribed distance from occupied structures in wildfire hazard areas. The codes apply to all occupancies in California. Provisions within the codes allow for local amendments that may be more stringent than the State standards. The Rancho Cucamonga Fire District has adopted the California Fire Code with certain amendments and local standards through an ordinance approved by the Board of Directors. The City Council of the City of Rancho Cucamonga has ratified the Fire District's fire code ordinance, making the Fire District's code adoption, along with the local amendments and standards, the fire code for the City.⁵

4 United States Department of Labor, Emergency Action Plan, accessed March 2019, <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/evacuation/eap.html>.

5 City of Rancho Cucamonga, Fire Code Standards, accessed March 2019, https://www.cityofrc.us/cityhall/fire_district/prevention/standards/default.asp.

California Constitution Article XIII, Section 35

Section 35 of Article XIII of the California Constitution at subdivision (a)(2) provides: “The protection of public safety is the first responsibility of local government and local officials have an obligation to give priority to the provision of adequate public safety services.” Section 35 of Article XIII of the California Constitution was adopted by the voters in 1993 under Proposition 172. Proposition 172 directed the proceeds of a 0.50- percent sales tax to be expended exclusively on local public safety services. California Government Code Sections 30051-30056 provide rules to implement Proposition 172. Public safety services include fire protection. Section 30056 mandates that cities are not allowed to spend less of their own financial resources on their combined public safety services in any given year compared to the 1992-93 fiscal year. Therefore, an agency is required to use Proposition 172 to supplement its local funds used on fire protection services, as well as other public safety services. In *City of Hayward v. Board of Trustee of California State University* (2015) 242 Cal. App. 4th 833, the court found that Section 35 of Article XIII of the California Constitution requires local agencies to provide public safety services, including fire protection and emergency medical services, and that it is reasonable to conclude that the city will comply with that provision to ensure that public safety services are provided.⁶

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL Fire) is the state agency responsible for fire protection in State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) of California and identifies and maps fire risks in Federal Responsibility Areas, SRAs, and Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs). CAL Fire identifies five types of fire hazard severity (extreme, very high, high, moderate, and little or no threat), and makes recommendations for “very high fire hazard severity zones.”⁷

California Vehicle Code

Section 21806 of the California Vehicle Code (CVC) pertains to emergency vehicles responding to Code 3 incidents/calls.⁸ This section of the CVC states the following: Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle which is sounding a siren and which has at least one lighted lamp exhibiting red light that is visible, under normal atmospheric conditions, from a distance of 1,000 feet to the front of the vehicle, the surrounding traffic shall, except as otherwise directed by a traffic officer, do the following: (a)(1) Except as required under paragraph (2), the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way

⁶ *City of Hayward v Board Trustee of California State University* (2015) 242 Cal. App. 4th 833, 847.

⁷ CAL Fire, Frequently Asked Questions, accessed March 2019, http://www.fire.ca.gov/fire_prevention/fire_prevention_wildland_faqs.

⁸ A Code 3 response to any emergency may be initiated when one or more of the following elements are present: a serious public hazard, an immediate pursuit, preservation of life, a serious crime in progress, and prevention of a serious crime. A Code 3 response involves the use of sirens and flashing red lights.

and shall immediately drive to the right-hand edge or curb of the highway, clear of any intersection, and thereupon shall stop and remain stopped until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed. (2) A person driving a vehicle in an exclusive or preferential use lane shall exit that lane immediately upon determining that the exit can be accomplished with reasonable safety. (c) All pedestrians upon the highway shall proceed to the nearest curb or place of safety and remain there until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed.

California Department of Education

Chapter 5 of the School District Organization Handbook lays out the foundation for the process of forming or abolishing school districts, consolidating school districts, transferring territory from one district to another, and unifying school districts. An action to reorganize districts includes an action to transfer territory, including the transfer of all or part of an existing school district to another existing school district. Certain changes to school district's boundaries are not considered reorganization of districts. These changes are merely corrections and relocations of boundary lines that conflict or are incorrectly described or that are indefinite or conflict with lines of assessment because of resubdivision of land or other property change.⁹

Mitigation Fee Act

The California Mitigation Fee Act, Assembly Bill 1600, mandates procedures for administration of impact fee programs, including collection and accounting, reporting, and refunds.¹⁰ A development impact fee is a monetary fee, per California Education Code Section 17620(a)(1), that states that the governing board of any school district is authorized to levy a fee, charge, dedication, or other requirement against any construction within the boundaries of the district, for the purpose of funding the construction or reconstruction of school facilities.

The Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 (SB 50) sets a maximum level of fees a developer may be required to pay to mitigate a project's impacts on school facilities. The maximum fees authorized under SB 50 apply to zone changes, general plan amendments, zoning permits, and subdivisions. The provisions of SB 50 are deemed to provide full and complete mitigation of potential school facilities impacts, notwithstanding any contrary provisions in CEQA or other state or local laws.¹¹ The fees are based on

9 California Department of Education, District Organization (September 2016), accessed March 2019, <https://www.cde.ca.gov/re/lr/do/#chapter5>.

10 California Government Code, Sections 66000 et seq.

11 Government Code Section 65996.

building permits. Payment of these fees would be mandatory for the Plan Applicant and would be deemed to fully mitigate any impact upon school services generated by the Plan.

Quimby Act

California allows a city or county to pass an ordinance that requires, as a condition of approval of a subdivision, either the dedication of land, the payment of a fee in lieu of dedication, or a combination of both for park or recreational purposes.¹² This legislation, commonly called the “Quimby Act,” establishes a minimum parkland dedication standard of 3.0 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents for new subdivision development unless the amount of existing neighborhood and community parkland exceeds that limit. The City has also adopted its own standards for minimum parkland per 1,000 residents, based on the City’s 2014 Development Impact Fee Study, which includes provisions for collection of fees for parkland acquisition. Fees for park land acquisition charged to residential development in subdivisions are governed by the Quimby Act. Based on the Development Impact Fee Study, the current ratio of City-owned park land to population is more than 3.0 acres per 1,000 residents, so the standard used to calculate park land acquisition in-lieu fees are the City’s standard, described in further detail below.¹³ However, the City has a more stringent standard of 5.0 acres per 1,000 residents.

c. Regional and Local

City of Rancho Cucamonga

General Plan

Several chapters of the City’s General Plan address issues related to public services and recreation (i.e., Chapter 5 – Community Services, Chapter 7 – Public Facilities and Infrastructure, Chapter 8 – Public Health and Safety). Additional information regarding these Chapters of the General Plan is provided in the existing setting discussion for each public service below, and a discussion of the Plan’s consistency with relevant goals and policies is provided in **Section 4.10: Land Use and Planning**, of this Draft EIR.¹⁴

In summary, the Community Services Chapter addresses Parks and Special Use Facilities, Hiking and Riding Trails, Community Services Programs, and Healthy Lifestyles. Existing and planned facilities in the vicinity of the Plan Area are discussed below. The Plan Area includes the existing North Etiwanda Preserve.

12 California Government Code, Section 66477.

13 Colgan Consulting Corporation, City of Rancho Cucamonga Development Impact Fee Study Report (April 2014), accessed March 2019, http://colgan-consulting.com/rancho_cucamonga_report.pdf.

14 City of Rancho Cucamonga, General Plan, accessed March 2019, <https://www.cityofrc.us/cityhall/planning/genplan.asp>.

Additionally, there are regional and community trails located near and around the Plan Area, as shown in the Hiking and Riding Trails Master Plan.¹⁵

As identified in the Community Services Chapter of the City's General Plan, the City has a policy to "provide adequate park and recreational facilities that meet the City standard of 5.0 acres of parkland (including trails and special facilities) for every 1,000 persons." However, the Community Services Chapter acknowledges that State law (Quimby Act) enables the City to collect only 3.0 acres of parkland or in-lieu fees from new residential subdivisions for every 1,000 residents, and accordingly, the City adopted a Local Park Ordinance to implement its park and recreational land dedication requirements, as further discussed below. The Community Services Chapter states that "In order to reach the standard of 5.0 acres per 1,000 residents, the City must pursue alternative funding sources for the additional park acreage and/or park improvements that exceed the State standard. Alternative funding sources include general fund revenues, developer impact fees, State and Federal grants, user group contributions, and school district joint-use contributions. Other methods for supplementing the City's park system include encouraging the development of private open space and recreational amenities (beyond public park requirements) within large residential projects."¹⁶

The Public Facilities and Infrastructure Chapter addresses the needs for infrastructure and public facilities to support future growth and to maintain quality of life. Relevant to this section, the Public Facilities and Infrastructure Chapter focuses on the provision of high-quality City public facilities including fire and police, and support for educational opportunities (schools and libraries).¹⁷

The Public Health and Safety Chapter provides a proactive approach to public health and safety planning and addresses fire and emergency services, and crime prevention. As discussed below, the Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District (RCFPD) provides fire protection and emergency service to the City and its SOI, and the City contracts with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department (SBCSD) for police services.¹⁸

15 City of Rancho Cucamonga, *Rancho Cucamonga General Plan, Chapter 5: Community Services* (2010), accessed March 2019, <https://www.cityofrc.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=6816>.

16 City of Rancho Cucamonga, *Rancho Cucamonga General Plan, Chapter 5: Community Services* (2010), accessed March 2019, <https://www.cityofrc.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=6816>.

17 City of Rancho Cucamonga, *Rancho Cucamonga General Plan, Chapter 7: Public Facilities and Infrastructure* (2010), accessed March 2019, <https://www.cityofrc.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=6818>.

18 City of Rancho Cucamonga, *Rancho Cucamonga General Plan, Chapter 8: Public Health and Safety* (2010), accessed March 2019, <https://www.cityofrc.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=6819>.

Fire Protection District Standard and Guidance Documents

The RCFPD's Standards and Guidance Documents provide interpretation and explanations for the California Fire Code. Because conditions are not the same in every city or community, the State's fire code would have the need for local interpretations and applications. The Standards Documents include, but are not limited, to Fire Apparatus Access Road (05-01), Residential Gates (05-03), Multi-Family Residential Address Signage (05-07), Commercial-Industrial Building Signage (05-08), Knox Boxes (05-09), Fire Protection Water Supply Systems (05-10), and Site Plan Criteria (05-11). The Guidance Documents include regulations on barbecues and apartments, recreational fires, and swimming pools, among others. Additional guidelines for new construction projects including review of permit applications are under the direction of the Building and Safety Department.¹⁹

Development Impact Fees

Chapter 3.52 (Community and Recreation Center Impact Fee), Chapter 3.56 (Library Impact Fee), Chapter 3.64 (Police Impact Fee), and Chapter 3.68 (Park In-Lieu/Park Impacts Fees) of the RCMC address impact fees for public services. The purpose of these fees is to prevent new residential and commercial/industrial development from reducing the quality and availability of public services provided to residents of the city by requiring that new development contribute to the cost of expanding the availability of community and recreation center, library, police, and park assets in the city, as applicable. Police impact fees are imposed on new residential and commercial development, while community/recreation center, park, and library impact fees are imposed only on new residential development.

Funds for these public facilities have been established where all sums collected pursuant to the requirements outlined in the RCMC are deposited and used to expand on the availability of assets in the city to serve new development. Those public facilities and other assets are identified in the Development Impact Fee Study.²⁰ The Development Impact Fee Study analyzes the impact of development on certain capital facilities and calculates impact fees based on that analysis. The methods used to calculate impact fees in the study are intended to satisfy relevant legal requirements, including the California Mitigation Fee Act and, where applicable, the Quimby Act.

The Development Impact Fee Study calculates two broad types of development fees for parks: fees for park land acquisition, and fees for park improvements. Fees for park land acquisition are subdivided into two types. Fees for park land acquisition charged to residential development in subdivisions are governed

19 City of Rancho Cucamonga, Code Standards and Guidance, accessed March 2019, https://www.cityofrc.us/cityhall/fire_district/prevention/standards/default.asp.

20 Colgan Consulting Corporation, City of Rancho Cucamonga Development Impact Fee Study Report (April 2014), accessed March 2019, http://colgan-consulting.com/rancho_cucamonga_report.pdf.

by the Quimby Act. While the currently proposed approvals for the Plan do not include subdivision maps, these would be processed as part of future entitlements. Fees for park land acquisition in projects that don't involve a subdivision are impact fees (governed by the Mitigate Fee Act). Fees for park improvements are impact fees regardless of whether the project involves a subdivision.

Local Park Ordinance

The City has adopted a Local Park Ordinance (Ordinance No. 105), which has been incorporated into the RCMC as Chapter 16.32, Park and Recreational Land. In compliance with Quimby Act, this ordinance requires developers of residential projects to dedicate land, pay in-lieu fees, or do a combination of both for the provision of neighborhood and community park or recreational purposes. Land to satisfy dedication requirements is required to be conveyed to the City at the time of recordation of the final map or parcel map. In lieu fees are required to be paid to the City prior to the issuance of building permits. The provision of on-site private open space and recreational facilities may be credited against the parkland dedication and/or fee requirement at the discretion of the Planning Commission, and assuming standards outlined in the RCMC are met.

Hiking and Riding Trails Master Plan

The City's Hiking and Riding Trails Master Plan, shown in **Figure 4.14-1: Hiding and Riding Trails Master Plan**,²¹ provides for a network of interconnecting off-road urban and wilderness trails. The system of regional and community trails identified in the Hiking and Riding Trails Master Plan includes both existing and proposed trails. As shown in **Figure 4.14-1**, the Trails Master Plan identifies both Regional Multi-Purpose Trails and Community Trails in the Plan Area.

Regional Multi-Purpose Trails serve as the backbone of the public trail system and connect to regional parks, open space preserves, the San Bernardino National Forest, and other regional trails beyond the City. These trails generally primarily follow flood-control channels and utility corridors.

Community Trails provide convenient off-road access to community facilities such as parks, schools, and shopping centers. They serve as collectors that link local feeder trails in subdivisions to the regional trail system. Community trails follow streets, utility corridors, and easements and are intended for equestrian and pedestrian use.

Local feeder trails can also provide logical riding loops within subdivisions. Neighborhoods in Alta Loma and Etiwanda include a network of equestrian trails that connect to Community and Multi-Use Regional Trails. The Victoria Park Lane Trail and the Terra Vista Greenway provide pedestrian and bike connections

21 City of Rancho Cucamonga, Rancho Cucamonga 2010 General Plan Update Draft EIR (2010), accessed March 2019, <https://www.cityofrc.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=7608>.

between schools and parks through the Victoria Park and Terra Vista neighborhoods, as shown in **Figure 4.14-1**.

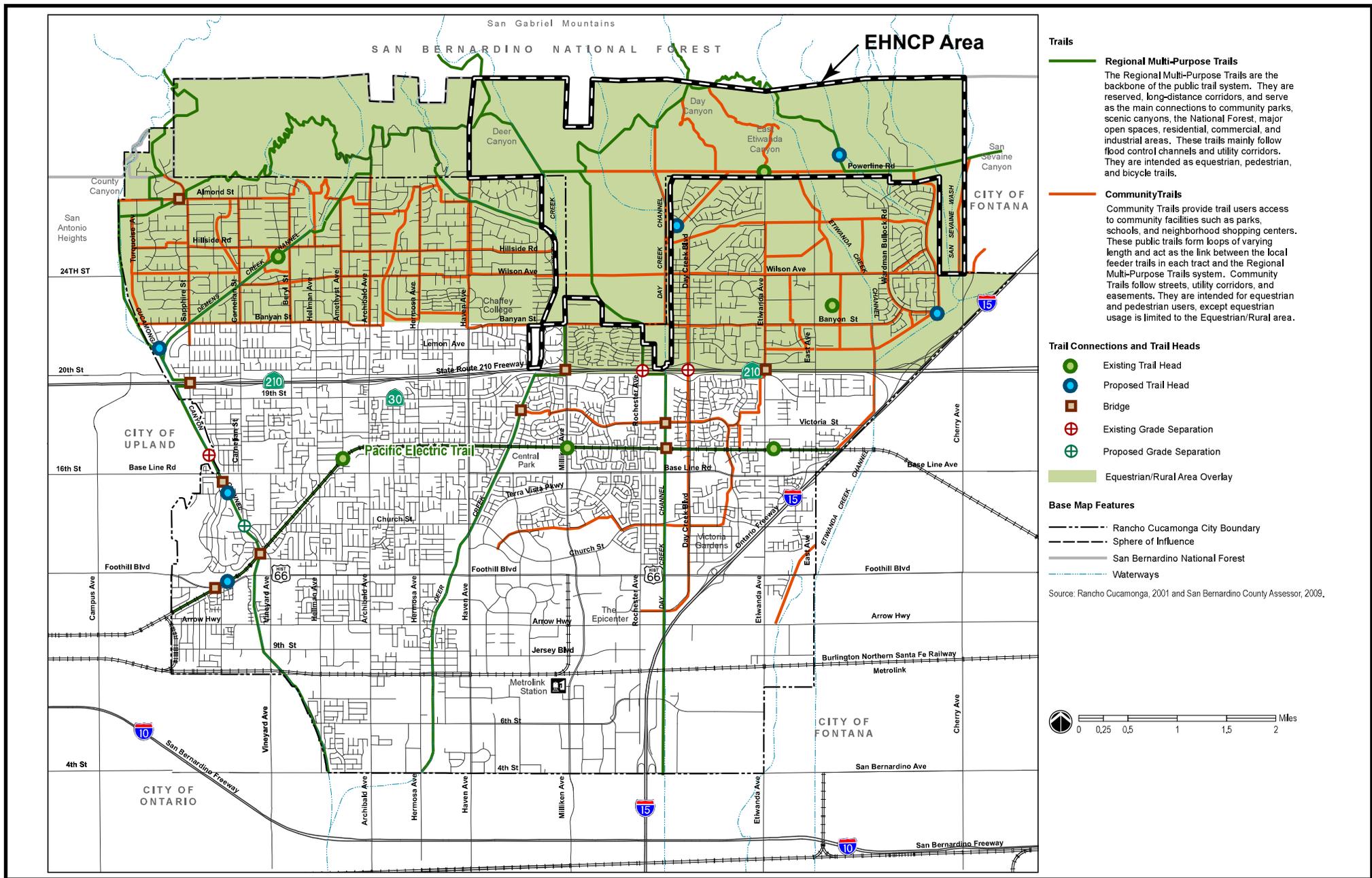
Figure 4.14-1 also shows the location and boundary of the Equestrian/Rural Overlay District, which allows the keeping of horses and other farm animals and supports the implementation of a comprehensive equestrian trails system within the northwest area of Rancho Cucamonga. All new development within this District is required to provide community and local trails for equestrian use in accordance with the Hiking and Riding Trails Master Plan. The intent is to establish a connected system of equestrian trails that provides access to local and regional recreation areas including the National Forest, equestrian facilities, regional parks, and City regional and community trails. As shown, the Plan Area is located within the Equestrian/Rural Overlay District. The City Trails Implementation Plan was adopted in 1991 and includes detailed design standards for each trail type (e.g., hiking and riding and bicycle), aspects of trail implementation, and administration of the trail system by the City. Many trails pass through and are around the Plan Area.²²

Existing Conditions

a. Fire Protection

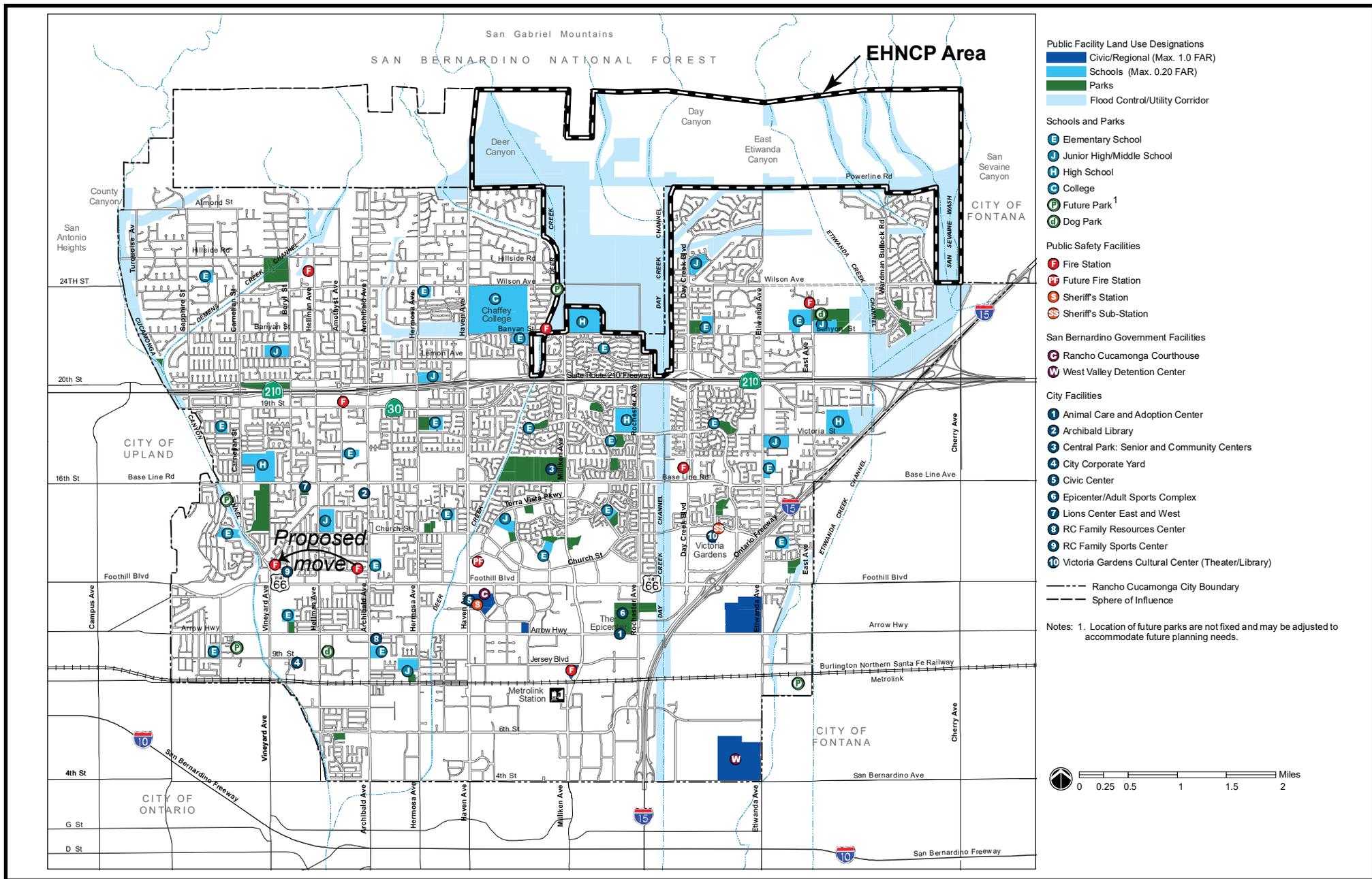
Fire protection and emergency medical services for the City, which includes the Plan Area, are provided by the Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District (RCFPD). RCFPD has primary responsibility for structure fire suppression in the unincorporated areas north of the City and CAL Fire has primary responsibility for wildland fire suppression in these areas. Through automatic and mutual aid agreements, RCFPD is included on the dispatch notification of any fire incident in the unincorporated area and is usually the first arriving fire suppression force. Currently, RCFPD contracts with CAL Fire for fire suppression services support for wildland fires that occur within the boundaries of the City. Upon annexation of the unincorporated areas of the Plan Area into the City, the RCFPD will amend its contract with CAL Fire to also provide fire suppression support for the wildland areas within the conservation areas. The RCFPD employs approximately 120 full- and part-time employees, including 89 firefighters, who provide fire protection, emergency medical response services, fire prevention and inspection services, and emergency management functions to more than 170,000 residents over a span of approximately 50 square miles in and around the City limits.²³ Fire, rescue, emergency medical service (EMS), and hazardous materials incidents are coordinated through an on-duty Battalion Chief supervising cross-trained firefighter/paramedics and firefighter/emergency medical technicians (EMTs) responding from seven fire stations. **Table 4.14-1: Existing Fire Protection Facilities** provides a description of each of the seven fire stations and the future planned Fire Station 178, while **Figure 4.14-2: General Plan Public Facilities** depicts the locations. The closest fire station to the Plan Area is Banyan Station 175, located on Banyan Street.

²² City of Rancho Cucamonga, Trail Implementation Plan (October 1991), accessed March 2019, <https://www.cityofrc.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=28754>.



SOURCE: City of Rancho Cucamonga - 2018

FIGURE 4.14-1



SOURCE: City of Rancho Cucamonga - 2018

FIGURE 4.14-2

**Table 4.14-1
Existing Fire Protection Facilities**

Station	Address	Equipment	Distance to Plan Area (miles)
171	6627 Amethyst Avenue	Medic Engine 171, Brush Engine 171	1.8 miles to the west
172	8812 San Bernardino Road ^a	Medic Engine 172	3.3 miles to the southwest
173	12770 Firehouse Court	Medic Engine 173, Captain Specialist/Investigator, Hazardous Material Unit	1.0 mile to the south
174	11297 Jersey Boulevard	Medic Engine 174, Medic Truck 174,	3.1 miles to the south
175	11108 Banyan Street	Medic Engine 175, Medic Truck 175, Technical Rescue Unit, Water Tender, Shift Battalion Chief,	<0.1 miles to the west
176	5840 East Avenue	Medic Engine 176, OES 8637 (Brush Engine)	0.1 miles to the south
177	9270 Rancho Street	Medic Engine 177, Brush Engine 177	0.4 miles to the south
178	10550 Town Center Dr ^b	Medic Engine 178	1.9 miles to the southwest

Source: City of Rancho Cucamonga, Rancho Cucamonga 2010 General Plan Update Draft Program EIR (2010) and consultation with RCFPD.

Note: Distance and direction are based on the closest point of the Plan Area to the fire station property.

Medic Engines and Trucks, Captain Specialist, and Shift Battalion Chief are staffed units/positions. All other units are cross-staffed with on-duty personnel.

^a *Fire Station will be closed from 9612 San Bernardino Road.*

^b *Address is approximation for planned facility*

To provide a consistent emergency response service throughout the RCFPD, a response system is utilized. A response to a call for emergency service is typically handled by the crew located at the station nearest to the emergency incident. However, when simultaneous emergencies occur in a particular station's response area, crews from other stations have to leave their response areas and assist with the multiple emergencies taking place in other parts of the RCFPD. This situation is known as drawdown. The response capacity for a particular part of the RCFPD has to be drawn down in order to meet the demand for services outside of the assigned response areas. In 2018, the RCFPD responded to approximately 16,650 incidents. Of these, approximately 75 percent of the incidents were for EMS, 12 percent were for fire, and 13 percent were for other purposes (e.g., hazardous materials response, water salvages, public service request).²³

23 City of Rancho Cucamonga, *Rancho Reporter*, Summer 2019, Vol. 15, Issue 12.

The RCFPD participates in automatic and mutual aid agreements with San Bernardino County fire agencies, which is outlined in the 2018 San Bernardino County Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Operational Plan.²⁴ In order to combat the emergency situations that may develop and that are beyond the control of any one agency, the County of San Bernardino, Fire District Agencies, and Municipal Fire Departments are signatories to the State of California Master Mutual Aid Plan. In an effort to maximize the resources in the County and to assist in the coordination of such resources, a Mutual Aid System has been developed that divides the County into 7 zones; the RCFPD is in Zone 1 Valley Area, which is comprised of all the agencies in the San Bernardino Valley, including, but are not limited to, Chino Valley Fire Protection District, Colton Fire Department, Montclair Fire Department, Ontario Fire Department, Redlands Fire Department, Rialto Fire Department, and CAL Fire in cities where contract services are provided. The agencies in Zone 1 adhere to the State Master Mutual Aid System.²⁵ San Bernardino County Fire Department is included in mutual aid agreements but not an agency within the Zone 1 Valley Area.

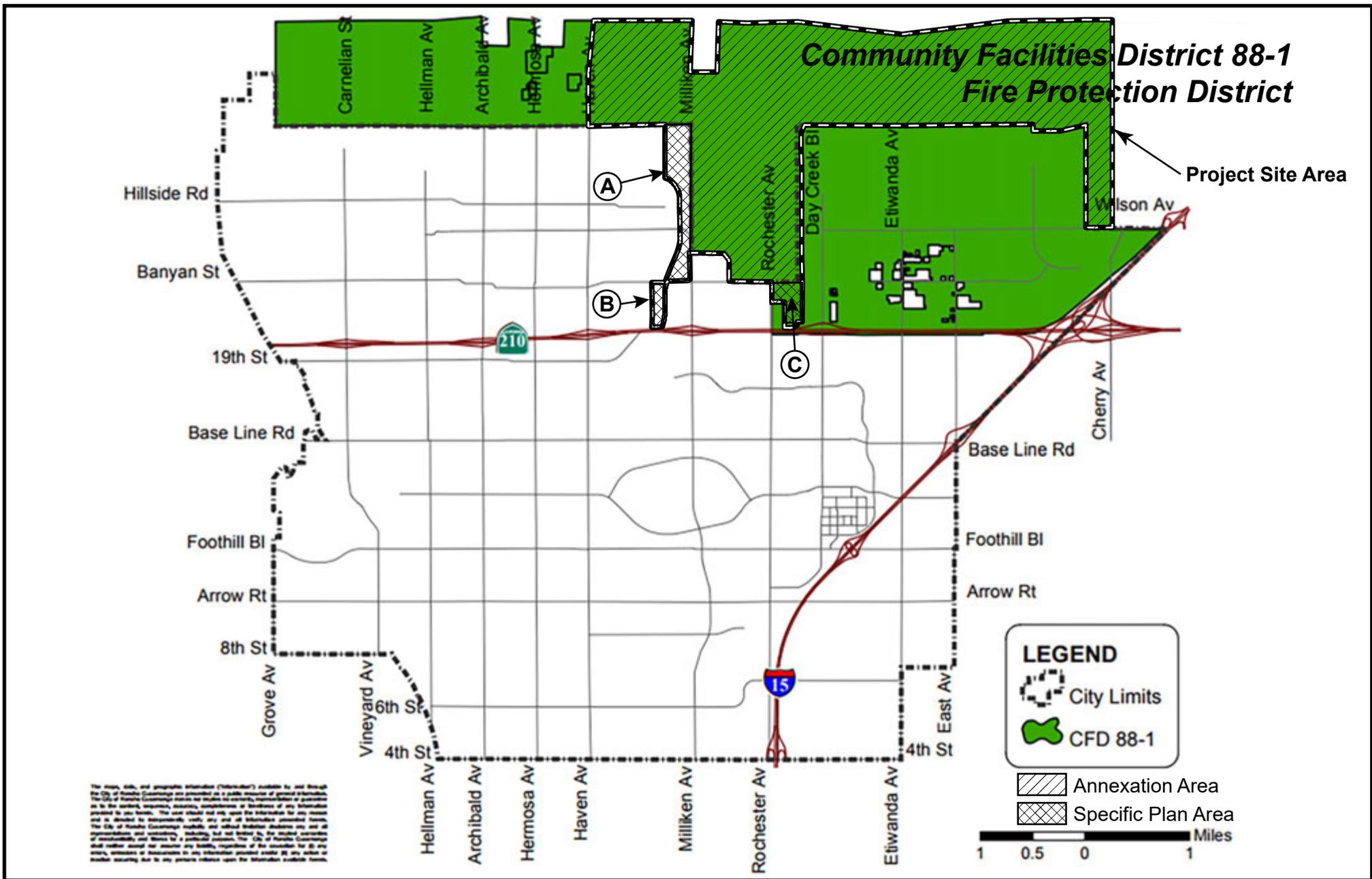
Fire protection and emergency medical response services for the Plan Area are currently funded by the Fire Protection District's share of the property tax and a special tax associated with Community Facilities District 88-1 (CFD 88-1). The existing boundaries of CFD 88-1 are shown in **Figure 4.14-3: Community Facilities District 88-1 Boundary**. CFD 88-1 also funds fire protection and emergency medical response services for the portion of planned development within Area C, just south of the Plan Area and within City boundaries. Furthermore, the Plan Area is located within a State Responsibility Area (SRA) which receives additional wildland fire protection services from CAL Fire. The RCFPD currently has a contract with CAL Fire to also provide wildland fire protection services to Area A, which is within City boundaries, as shown in **Figure 4.14-3**. Areas A and B are not currently within CFD 88-1.

b. Police Protection

As previously identified, the City contracts with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department (SBSD) for law enforcement services in the City, including the Plan Area, and the SBSB's operations within the City are referred to as the Rancho Cucamonga Police Department (RCPD). The locations of each of the existing police stations are shown in **Figure 4.14-2**. The closest police station to the Plan Area is the Rancho Cucamonga Police Station, located at 10510 Civic Center Drive, approximately 2.3 miles south of the Plan Area. The RCPD provides patrol services, in addition to a full-service traffic division, which includes motor units, a Major Accident Investigation Team (MAIT), a commercial enforcement unit, and a parking

24 San Bernardino County, San Bernardino County, Emergency Operations Plan (January 2018), accessed March 2019, https://www.sbcfire.org/Portals/58/Documents/Emergency_Services/Final%202017-2018%20EOP%20Update.pdf?ver=2018-02-06-125224-430.

25 San Bernardino County, San Bernardino County Fire and Rescue Mutual Air Operational Plan (2019).



SOURCE: City of Rancho Cucamonga Land Use Plan

FIGURE 4.14-3

enforcement unit. A Multiple Enforcement Team (MET), including a Bicycle Enforcement Team (BET), provides a well-rounded, community-based policing unit. In addition, the station also provides six School Resource Officers (SRO) (who service each of the City's high schools, middle schools and elementary schools), a crime prevention unit, a crime analysis unit, and detective division.²⁶

The RCPD Operations Division is responsible for the deployment of various units to ensure the ongoing safety of the residents of the City. The Operations Division includes the following sections: traffic division, patrol division, specialized investigations, and detective division. Currently, there are 182 RCPD personnel, including 13 sergeants, 2 lieutenants, and one captain, in nearly 38 square miles. The service obligations of the RCPD are maintained through the strategic deployment of sworn officers, nonsworn personnel, and reserve officers in each of the beats. The patrol personnel are generally assigned equally to each zone and are assigned to 4 different shifts, providing for 24-hour RCPD protection in all city zones. As of January 2018, the City's population was estimated at 176,671 residents.²⁷ With this existing population, the ratio of deputy sheriffs to residents is approximately 1 officer for every 945 residents. The RCPD is divided into six different areas for patrol (called "beats"). The size of the beat area is determined by population and service that cover the following geographic areas:

- Beat Area 1: The northwest portion of the City
- Beat Area 2: The southwestern portion of the City
- Beat Area 3: The southernmost corridor and industrial parks
- Beat Area 4: The easternmost portion of the City
- Beat Area 5: The eastern and western central portions of the City
- Beat Area 6: The middle portion of the City, north of Base Line Road

The RCPD does not have required response times; however, the RCPD has an average response time of 3 minutes and 21 seconds.²⁸ The actual response times vary depending on the location of the deployed officers at the time of dispatch. It should also be noted that the RCPD is subject, at all times, to immediate Mutual Aid requests from any local law enforcement agency.

26 City of Rancho Cucamonga, Operations, accessed March 2019, <https://www.cityofrc.us/cityhall/police/operations/>.

27 California Department of Finance, E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2011-2018 with 2010 Census Benchmark (May 2018), accessed March 2019, <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/E-5/>

28 City of Rancho Cucamonga, Rancho Cucamonga 2010 General Plan Update Draft EIR (2010).

c. Schools

Primary elementary school public education services (Kindergarten through 8th Grade) are provided to the Plan Area by the Alta Loma School District (ALSD) and Etiwanda School District (ESD), which serve the northwestern and northeastern portions of the City, respectively, and secondary public education (9th through 12th grades) is provided by the Chaffey Joint Union High School District (CJUHSD). **Table 4.14-2: School District Capacities and Student Generation Factors Serving the Plan Area** identifies the current capacity, plans for expansion, and student generation for each of the school districts that serve the Plan Area, while **Figure 4.14-4: School District Boundaries** outlines the boundaries for all the school districts and the existing schools in the City.

Table 4.14-2
School District Capacities and Student Generation Factors Serving the Plan Area

School District	Total School Design Capacity	Temporary Facilities/ Portables	Plans for Expansion	Generation Rates		
				Single-Family (Detached)	Single-Family (Attached)	Multi-Family
Alta Loma School District	6,436	Yes	Yes	0.44a	0.15	0.59
Etiwanda School District	16,948	Yes	Yes	0.5429b	0.1723	0.1579
Chaffey Joint Union High School District	10,240	Yes	No	0.196	0.064	0.0856

Source: City of Rancho Cucamonga, Rancho Cucamonga 2010 General Plan Update Draft Program EIR (2010).

Notes:

^a General Plan rate for ALSD was used

^b Communication with Etiwanda School District notes that the new single-family generation factor is based on a 2016 update of a School Facilities Needs Analysis for the district.

The ALSD and ESD are two of four elementary districts comprising the City. ALSD serves a geographic area of approximately 25 square miles, while ESD serves the northeastern portion of the City. Both districts serve portions of unincorporated San Bernardino County areas.²⁹ The western portion of the Plan Area (west of Milliken Avenue) is in the current boundary of the ALSD, while the eastern portion is in the boundary of ESD.³⁰ The ALSD does not have plans to build new facilities. However, ESD has existing temporary facilities for the plans for expansion and is expected that the expansions would be initiated in the coming years.

The CJUHSD currently operates eight comprehensive high schools, one adult school, one continuation school, one community day school and one online high school. The CJUHSD serves an estimated population of 425,000 and encompasses approximately 175 square miles with current enrollment of over 25,000 students. The CJUHSD includes portions of the cities of Chino, Ontario, Montclair, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland, Fontana, the community of Mt. Baldy, and unincorporated areas in Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties.³¹ The current student enrollment exceeds the design capacity for CJUHSD high schools. The CJUHSD currently has no plans for expansion of its facilities but has temporary facilities and portables in place.

Chaffey Community College serves the Rancho Cucamonga community and surrounding areas. The College was founded in 1883 as a private college but has been a publicly funded college since 1916. Chaffey Community College occupies a 200-acre site along north Haven Avenue within the City limits. The College offers a variety of educational programs, including Business and Applied Technology; Health Sciences; Language Arts; Mathematics and Science; Social and Behavioral Sciences; and Visual, Performing, and Communication Arts.³²

d. Libraries

The City Library provides resources and services that meet the educational, cultural, civic and business needs of the community at the Archibald (Archibald Library) and the Paul A. Biane Library (Biane Library). Archibald Library is located at 7368 Archibald Avenue, approximately 2.0 miles south from the Plan Area, and is approximately 22,500 square feet. The Biane Library, which is part of the Victoria Gardens Cultural Center, is located at 12505 Cultural Center Drive, approximately 1.7 miles south from the Plan Area. This

29 Alta Loma School District, *About the District*, accessed March 2019, <https://www.alsd.k12.ca.us/domain/9>.

30 City of Rancho Cucamonga, Rancho Cucamonga General Plan, Chapter 7: Public Facilities and Infrastructure (2010), Figure PF-2, accessed March 2010, <https://www.cityofrc.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=6818>.

31 Chaffey Joint Union High School District, *About the District*, accessed March 2019, <https://cjuhsd-ca.schoolloop.com/aboutthedistrict>.

32 City of Rancho Cucamonga, Rancho Cucamonga 2010 General Plan Update Draft EIR (2010), accessed March 2019, <https://www.cityofrc.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=7608>.

library contains a 21-seat technology center, a story room, and a traditional reading room. The Biane Library facility is approximately 23,000 square feet. There is an additional 14,000 square feet of unused space of the library located on the second level.³³ There are also plans for the second floor to include an interactive discovery space to be completed by Winter 2022.

The RCL has a collection of books and media of 250,000 items with an annual circulation of approximately 1.1 million. In addition, the library subscribes to dozens of online resources such as eBooks, audiobooks, downloadable music, etc. that account for a circulation of approximately 50,000 annually. Currently, 81 percent of City residents have an RCL card. Approximately 50,000 residents attend programs and events throughout the year; 100,000 residents use library computers annually; and, 50,000 residents ask a reference question annually. There are approximately 600,000 visitors to the library each year. Story times at both libraries have long waiting lists and many computer classes operate at full capacity. After school, there are few to no available seats to use at either library. Wifi at both libraries is at capacity. The RCL also provides a Bookmobile service which visits schools in and around the City and offers various programs for kids, teenagers and adults. Additionally, the library database can be accessed online with a valid library card, and RCL eBooks can be downloaded from the City's website.³⁴

The original Library Master Plan from 1991 projected a population of 178,000 in the City by 2015 and a need for three branch libraries in addition to a central library. The three branches were, based on projected population growth, slated to be in the northwest, southwest, and northeast areas of the City. The City prepared an updated Library Master Plan in July 2000 that addresses the short term, intermediate and long-term growth needs of the City's library system. The area where the Plan Area is situated was not slated for a branch library because the intensification of the area was not predicted in the short term. However, it was expected within City and SCAG forecasts for population growth within the general region that future facilities would eventually be needed.

The San Bernardino County Library (SBCL), which includes 32 branch libraries, is also available to residents of the City, and the Summit Branch in Fontana is located less than 5 miles from the Plan Area.³⁵

33 City of Rancho Cucamonga, Rancho Cucamonga 2010 General Plan Update Draft EIR (2010), accessed March 2019, <https://www.cityofrc.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=7608>.

34 City of Rancho Cucamonga, Rancho Cucamonga Library Services, accessed March 2019, <https://www.cityofrc.us/cityhall/lib/default.asp>.

35 San Bernardino County, Library Locations, accessed March 2019, <http://www.sbclib.org/LibraryLocations.aspx>.

e. Parks and Recreation

City Facilities

The City Community Services Department (RCCSD) operates park and recreational facilities and programs for the City and manages scheduled park uses. The Public Works Services Department is responsible for the maintenance of park and all public facilities. Based on information presented in Chapter 5 - Community Services, of the City's General Plan, and the City Development Impact Fee Study Report, the City has approximately 338.3 acres of improved parkland. This includes 31 park spaces, 25 neighborhood parks, 3 community parks, the Central Park, and the Epicenter/Adult Sports Complex, as shown in **Figure 4.14-5: Parks and Facilities Plan**. As of January 2018, the City's population was estimated at 176,671 residents.³⁶ With 432.8 acres of existing parkland, the City provides 2.49 acres per 1,000 residents. When taking into consideration only improved parkland (338.3 acres), the City provides 1.94 acres per 1,000 residents. There is the potential for an additional 94.5 acres of improved parkland with the development of remaining areas at the Central Park (73 acres) and the Etiwanda Creek Park (21.5 acres).^{37,38}

Neighborhood parks are generally between 5 and 10 acres in size and are intended to serve the daily recreation needs of residents in the immediate vicinity of the park. Community parks typically range between 20 and 40 acres in size and are intended to provide a wide variety of recreation amenities, including lighted athletic fields and courts, recreation centers, skate facilities, and other wider-serving recreational and cultural uses. Special use facilities supplement the parkland system by offering special recreation, social, and cultural facilities. The largest existing special use facility is the Epicenter/Adult Sports Complex, which contains adult baseball and softball fields and a privately operated short sited soccer facility, as well as a minor league baseball stadium.³⁹ Another new special-use facility is the RC Sports Center, which offers three indoor and three outdoor basketball courts. These facilities are intended to contain uses not usually found in typical park sites.

Etiwanda Creek Community Park is located approximately 280 feet to the west of the Plan Area. The Central Park and Community Center, Milliken Park, Ralph M. Lewis Park, Red Hill Community Park, and the Epicenter/Adult Sport Complex are located approximately 0.8, 1.7, 1.8, 2.2, and 2.3 miles south of the Plan

36 California Department of Finance, E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2011-2018 with 2010 Census Benchmark (May 2018), accessed March 2019, <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/E-5/>

37 City of Rancho Cucamonga, *Rancho Cucamonga General Plan, Chapter 5: Community Services* (2010), accessed March 2019, <https://www.cityofrc.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=6816>.

38 Colgan Consulting Corporation, *City of Rancho Cucamonga Development Impact Fee Study Report* (April 2014), accessed March 2019, http://colgan-consulting.com/rancho_cucamonga_report.pdf.

39 City of Rancho Cucamonga, *Rancho Cucamonga General Plan, Chapter 5: Community Services* (2010), accessed March 2019, <https://www.cityofrc.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=6816>.

Area, respectively. The City's Multi-Use Regional and Community Trails add approximately 295 acres of land for recreational use to which the Plan Area would be connected. The trails provide a network of interconnecting off-road, urban, and wilderness trails that allow horseback riding, hiking, jogging, running, and walking into open space areas and connect the residential areas to commercial activity centers. The City's Trails Implementation Plan Trails directs the design standards, administration and implementation of trail improvements (riding, hiking and bikeways) in the City.⁴⁰

Private recreational facilities complement the City's parks, trails, and bikeways and include the 128-acre Red Hill Country Club Golf Course and Tennis Center, and the planned Empire Lakes urban community. Although not included in the City's calculation of park acreage, the above recreational facilities do provide the community with additional open space and recreational facilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Methodology

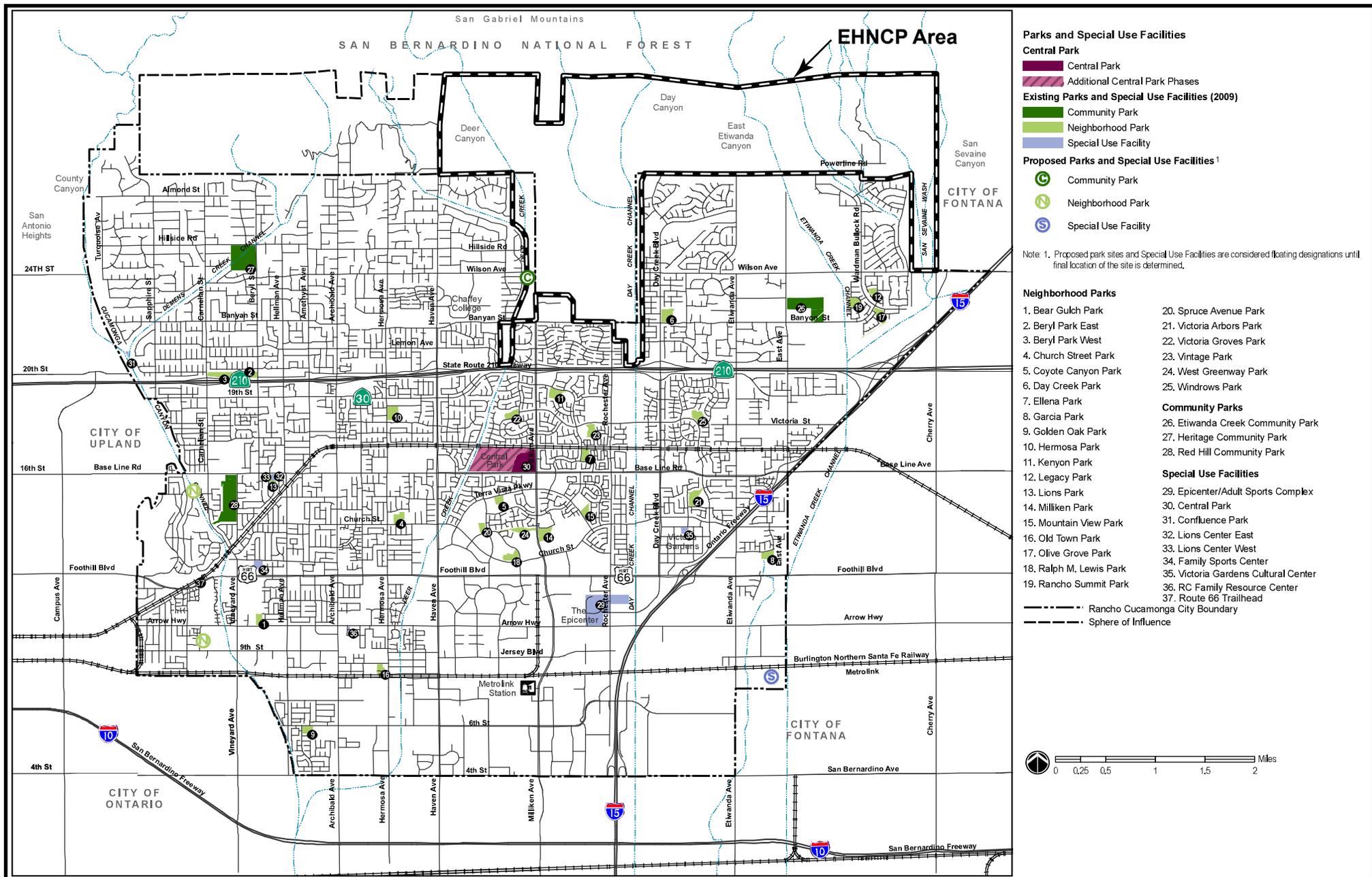
a. Fire Protection

Impacts related to fire protection services are assessed by the RCFPD on a project-by-project basis and a systems approach to service delivery. A project's land use, fire-protection-related needs, and whether the project site meets the recommended response distance and time and fire safety requirements, as well as project design features that would reduce the demand for fire protection services, are taken into consideration. Beyond the standards set forth in the Rancho Cucamonga Fire Code, consideration is given to the project size and components, required fire flow, and response distance for engine and truck companies, fire hydrant sizing and placement standards, access, and potential to use or store hazardous materials. Assessment of impacts considers whether or not implementation of the project would create the need for a new fire station or expansion, relocation, or consolidation of an existing facility to accommodate increased demand. Consultation with the RCFPD is also conducted to determine the project's effect on fire protection and emergency medical services.

Where a project causes a need for additional fire protection and emergency medical services resulting in the need to construct new facilities or additions to existing facilities, and the construction results in a potential impact to the environment, then the impact would need to be assessed in this EIR.

The ultimate determination of whether there is a significant impact to the environment related to fire protection and emergency medical services from a project is determined by whether the construction of

40 City of Rancho Cucamonga, *Rancho Cucamonga General Plan, Chapter 5: Community Services* (2010), accessed March 2019, <https://www.cityofrc.us/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=6816>.



SOURCE: City of Rancho Cucamonga - 2018

FIGURE 4.14-5

new or expanded fire protection and emergency medical facilities is a reasonably foreseeable direct or indirect effect of the project. There are no current capital improvement plans for the construction or expansion of fire facilities in the impact area.

b. Police Protection

The determination of significance relative to impacts on police protection services is based on the ability of police personnel to adequately serve the existing and future population, including residents, workers, and daytime and nighttime visitors. The first criterion is the ability of the Community Police Station to meet additional demand for police protection services resulting from the Plan. The second criterion is to what extent the Plan's proposed security and/or design features would reduce the demand for police protection services or the effect on police response times. Based on these criteria and consultation with the SBSDPD, a determination was made as to whether police facilities could accommodate the additional demand for police protection services resulting from the Plan without the need for a new facility or the alteration of existing facilities.

Where a project causes a need for additional police protection resulting in the need to construct new facilities or additions to existing facilities, and the construction results in a potential impact to the environment, then the impact would need to be assessed in this EIR. The ultimate determination of whether there is a significant impact to the environment related to police protection from a project is determined by whether the construction of new or expanded police station(s) is a reasonably foreseeable direct or indirect effect of the project.

c. Schools

In determining the student generation of the uses proposed by the Plan, generation rates based on residential and commercial/office uses were used, as shown in **Table 4.14-2**. Each rate was multiplied by the appropriate live/work unit count or square footage total to obtain an approximation of how many students would be generated based on the live/work and commercial components of the Plan. The total number of students generated by the Plan for the elementary school, middle school, and the high school Zone of Choice. This number was compared to the total capacity to determine whether the schools could accommodate the Plan's student generation.

d. Libraries

The methodology used to evaluate the Plan's potential library impacts consisted of the following steps: (1) identifying the primary library, or libraries that would serve the Plan Area; (2) determining the service population capacity within the library service area; (3) comparing the future service population, including the number of new Plan residents, to the service population of the RCL building size; and (4) determining

whether the Plan's contribution to the service population would cause the library to operate beyond its service capacity.

e. Parks and Recreation

The methodology used to evaluate potential parks and recreation impacts included the following: (1) reviewing the existing parks and recreational facilities serving the Plan Area; (2) projecting the future population associated with the Plan; and (3) evaluating the demand for parks and recreation service anticipated at the time of buildout compared to the expected level of service available, considering both DRP facilities, as well as the Plan's recreational amenities. The analysis also considers whether the Plan would conflict with the parks and recreation standards set forth in regulatory documents (i.e., the Quimby Act, the RCMC, and the General Plan, including the PRP).

Thresholds of Significance

To assist in determining whether the Plan would have a significant effect on the environment, the City finds the Plan may be deemed to have a significant impact related to public services and recreation if it would:

Threshold PUBS-1: **Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered government 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.**

Threshold PUBS-2: **Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered government 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.**

Threshold PUBS-3: **Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered government 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.**

Threshold PUBS-4: **Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically**

altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for library services.

Threshold PUBS-5: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for parks.

Threshold PUBS-6: 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.

Threshold PUBS-7: Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

Project Impact Analysis

Threshold PUBS-1: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered government 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.

CFD 88-1 will continue to fund fire protection and emergency medical response services in the Plan Area when it becomes part of the City, as well as the portion of planned development located in Area C, as depicted in **Figure 4.14-3**. Also, when it is developed, and is no longer a wildland area, Area A will be removed from the CAL Fire contract. According to RCFPD staff, the relatively small amount of development within Area B is not considered large enough to alter the revenue/cost balance of fire protection services in this area, and the RCFPD is expected to have sufficient funds to provide needed services to the area. The RCFPD will contract with CAL Fire to continue to provide additional wildland fire protection services within the northern portion of the Plan Area when it becomes part of the City.

The existing fire stations that would provide first-response service to the Plan Area include the Station 173, 175, and 176 with Station 175 serving as the primary station. The RCFPD also participates in an automatic response agreement with neighboring fire departments to send the closest fire engine to a reported structural fire. In addition, the Plan would include neighborhood edges designed with natural landscape

and hardscape features to transition into open space areas and provide protection from natural hazards. Some of the applicable policies and actions for fire protection included in the Plan include the following:

- Require a Master Fire Protection Plan for the entire Plan Area and neighborhood specific fire protection plans, which are based on the Master Fire Protection Plan, for the sub-areas and proposed phases of construction;
- Require adequate access for emergency vehicles and evacuations;
- Blend hillside development with natural surroundings through architecture and the use of appropriate construction materials, colors, and native vegetation;
- Restrict intensive uses and activities in areas where they would be threatened by natural and man-made hazards;
- Provide a transition between the developed and natural (unbuilt) environment through landscaping techniques, open space linkages, preservation of landforms, sensitive site planning, architectural design, and public art;
- Consult with the Fire District and State agencies to develop plans that protect open space from fire hazards;
- Reduce the loss of life, property, and injuries incurred as a result of fires by offering and supporting comprehensive fire prevention, public education, and emergency response programs; and
- Strive to limit loss of life and property as a result of wildland fires through adequate wildland fire protection services, education and enforcement, of defensible space and brush clearance requirements, and wildland fire evacuation and preparedness plans.

Increased demands for fire protection and emergency medical services result from increases in permanent population, but can also be related to the type, location, and configuration of land uses. The Plan would allow the development of up to 3,000 total residential units, with 2,900 of these units in in the NA and up to 100 rural residential homes on private property in the RCA per transfer of development rights, approximately 180,000 sf of neighborhood-oriented shops and restaurants and new supporting public facilities including parks and a new school. The 3,000 residential units would result in an increase of approximately 9,090 individuals in the City's population. However, this amount of population growth represents only approximately 0.3 percent of the total population forecast in the County in 2040, and 4 percent of the total population forecast in the City in 2040.

Based on consultation with the RCFPD, the Plan Area can be adequately served by existing fire stations and no new or altered facilities would be needed to serve the uses that would be allowed by the Plan as Station 175, with additional assistance from stations 173 and 176, would have sufficient staffing and equipment from RCFPD. All development within the Plan Area would be reviewed by the RCFPD for

compliance with applicable provisions of the California Fire and Residential Codes along with the requirements of the RCFPD's Standards and Guidance documents, including but not limited to, requirements for fire apparatus access roads, gates, address and building signage, Knox boxes, fire protection water supply systems, and site plan criteria. Development plans would be reviewed by the RCFPD to ensure compliance with the RCFPD's Fire Protection Standards, Guidance Documents, and the California Fire Code. As such, impacts related to fire protection would be less than significant.

Implementation of the Plan would include the extension of Wilson Avenue from Milliken Avenue to Day Creek Boulevard through the Plan Area, and the extension and improvement of Milliken and Rochester Avenues. These road improvements would connect the existing roadway system in the City's foothill area. The Wilson Avenue extension will provide an additional east-west street connection that would improve access for the existing neighborhoods located east and west of the NA and the extension and improvement of Milliken and Rochester Avenues will provide additional north-south access that will serve the new planned neighborhoods in the NA and the existing adjacent neighborhoods. These planned connections and extensions will expand further access from the Plan Area to the surrounding communities and the northern portion of the City as a whole. In addition, the circulation system improvements, along with an evacuation plan and Mitigation Measures **MM HAZ-4** and **MM HAZ-5**, would provide adequate access for emergency vehicles and evacuation of residents in the event of a wildfire or other emergency during development of the Plan.⁴¹

Threshold PUBS-2: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered government 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.

The City has contracted with the County of San Bernardino Sheriff's Department for police service since 1977. Police service calls will increase as a result of the potential development. The funds for additional police officers are provided as part of the City's General Fund. Each year the City's annual budget is negotiated with the Sheriff's department to define the need for additional officers.

Increased demands for police protection services would result from the increases in permanent population and nonresidential uses the Plan would permit, consisting of the development of up to 3,000 total residential units, with 2,900 of these units in in the NA and up to 100 rural residential homes on

41 Fehr and Peers, Etiwanda Heights Neighborhood and Conservation Plan Transportation Impact Study (March 2019), included as **Appendix K** of this Draft EIR.

private property in the RCA per transfer of development rights, approximately 180,000 sf of neighborhood oriented shops and restaurants and new supporting public facilities including parks and a new school. The 3,000 residential units would result in an increase of approximately 9,090 individuals in the City's population.

Crime and safety issues during construction of individual development projects in the Plan would include theft of building materials and construction equipment, malicious mischief, graffiti, and general vandalism. Following construction, occupancy and use of new homes and other facilities in the Plan Area would generate the typical type of police service calls that similar uses in the City generate. The primary types of crimes experienced in nonresidential areas are property crimes (e.g., burglary, larceny, theft/auto theft, arson, shoplifting, vandalism). In addition to property crimes, "crimes against persons" are typically associated with residential uses. These include, but are not limited to, assault, battery, domestic violence, sexual and child abuse, and robberies. The increase in vehicle trips on public roadways resulting from the Plan could also increase the potential for traffic accidents and violations.

Residents, employees, visitors, patrons, and other individuals that would come to the Plan Area would have to comply with the regulations in the RCMC and the California Penal and Vehicle Codes, as monitored and enforced by the RCPD. In addition, based on the size/intensity of the Plan, the types of proposed land uses, and the population growth, there would be an increase in service calls in the area compared to existing conditions. Based on consultation with RCPD, the RCPD would have adequate service provided from existing Sheriff's department facilities. The Plan also includes a police substation as part of the planned Joint Use Public Facility, which would provide additional facilities within the NA meet service needs.

As individual projects are proposed in the City, RCPD service levels and staffing requirements are evaluated to determine if additional staffing and/or facilities would be required. The funding for new positions needed to maintain acceptable citywide police protection service levels would come from the City's General Fund. Property taxes assessed on future property owners within the boundaries of the Plan Area would also contribute to the General Fund revenues.

In addition, in compliance with Chapter 3.64, Police Impact Fee, of the RCMC, the Property Owner/Developer would pay the required City Police Impact Fee, which is collected to fund new facilities, vehicles, and equipment, and any fees established through a Community Facilities District. This section of the RCMC states that the Police Impact Fee was enacted "to prevent new residential and commercial/industrial development from reducing the quality and availability of public services provided to residents of the City by requiring new residential and business development to contribute to the cost of expanding the availability of police assets in the City." In addition, the Plan would include a police

substation as part of the Joint Use Public Facility, and payment of the required fees, subject to applicable fee credits for community facilities provided as part of the Plan, the Plan would result in a less than significant impact related to police services.

While no significant physical environmental impacts associated with RCPD facilities would result from implementation of the Plan, beyond those addressed in this Draft EIR, every effort would be made through Plan design to minimize any increase in demand for RCPD services. As such, impacts related to police protection services would be less than significant.

Threshold PUBS-3: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered government 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.

The need for school facilities are primarily driven by increases in permanent population and the resulting increase in students. Student generation is estimated based on the number of proposed residential units. **Table 4.14-3: Student Generation and School District Capacity** provides an estimate of the number of K–12 grade level students that would be generated by buildout of residential uses allowed by the proposed Plan. The estimates use student generation rates specific to each district. These student generation rates are used by school districts to estimate the number of students generated by new development in order to determine whether or not existing school facilities would be adequate for future students. As shown in **Table 4.14-3**, the 3,000 single-family residences that would be permitted by the Plan would generate an estimated 2,188 students. As shown in **Table 4.14-2**, ALSD would have sufficient capacity to meet these students' needs, but ESD is already over current capacity and would need new schools in order to meet the Plan's demand. The Plan would continue coordination efforts with the local School Districts regarding adjustment of boundaries for the mutual benefit of the School Districts, current City residents, and future residents of the Plan Area with the intent to minimize construction of new schools in one District if space is available at facilities in another District. Therefore, the Plan addresses a move of the ALSD boundary to the east to the existing City limit line near the Day Creek Channel.

**Table 4.14-3
Student Generation and School District Capacity**

School District	Total School Design Capacity	Single-Family Generation Rate	Estimated Plan Buildout Students^a
Alta Loma School District	6,436	0.44 ^b	121
Etiwanda School District	16,948	0.5429 ^c	1,479
Chaffey Joint Union High School District	10,240	0.196	588
Total			2,188

Source: City of Rancho Cucamonga, Rancho Cucamonga 2010 General Plan Update Draft Program EIR (2010).

Notes:

^a Based on the school district boundaries, there would be a total of 275 residences within ALSD boundaries (Planning Areas 1 and 2 and 20 percent of Planning Area 3) and total of 2,725 residences within the ESD boundary.

^b General Plan rate for ALSD was used

^c Communication with Etiwanda School District notes that the new single-family generation factor is based on a 2016 update of a School Facilities Needs Analysis for the district.

Furthermore, the need for additional school facilities and related services is addressed through compliance with the school impact fee assessment. SB 50 sets forth a state school facilities construction program that includes restrictions on a local jurisdiction's ability to condition a project on mitigation of impacts on school facilities in excess of fees set forth in Section 17620 of the California Education Code. These fees are collected by school districts at the time of issuance of building permits for commercial, industrial, and residential projects. The ALSD, ESD, and CJUHSD would be able to collect these school impact fees for proposed development in the Plan Area and for future developments pursuant to SB 50. Therefore, if the ALSD, ESD, and CJUHSD are not able to adequately serve a larger future population, they would have funds to acquire land for future schools; purchase school furniture and equipment; and expand, maintain, or improve existing facilities. The expansion of existing schools or the construction of new schools by the ALSD, ESD, and CJUHSD to serve current students and the Plan's residents would depend on the rate of new development, district-wide enrollment projections, available funds and grants, and other factors that are beyond the control of the Property Owner/Developer or the City. Currently, the CJUHSD has no plans for expansion, while ALSD and ESD have plans to expand their schools to accommodate future enrollment growth. The Plan includes an approximate 14-acre site for development of a new K-8 school in the Etiwanda School District.

The ALSD has most recently stopped collecting developer fees but retained a balance in the account until such time additional funds would be needed.⁴² The ESD currently collects fees of \$2.71 per square foot plus \$3,489.18 per unit of new residential development and \$0.42 per square foot of new commercial and/or industrial development.⁴³ The CJUHSD currently collects development fees for new residential development at \$1.08 per square foot and for commercial/industrial development at \$0.39 per square foot. The State Legislature has declared that the payment of school impact fees constitutes full mitigation for the impacts generated by new development, per Section 65995 of the California Government Code. Since development impact fees will be paid as individual development projects are built in the Plan Area, each future development project would mitigate the impacts associated with its activities. The impact fees would be added to the funding of the new approximately 14-acre school site within the Plan Area, as well as for other future-planned facilities within the City to help meet future projections within the City. The 14-acre site has been determined by the City to be enough to meet the future demand within the Plan Area, as other projected growth would be included at existing school sites. Thus, impacts from implementation of the Plan on school services would be less than significant.

Threshold PUBS-4: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for library services.

Increased demands for library services are primarily driven by increases in permanent population. With an estimated population increase of 9,090 residents, additional demand for library services would be created by the development of new residential units in the Plan Area. The San Bernardino County Library system provides library services for City residents. The RCPL system will serve the area after annexation with services provided by the Archibald and Biane Libraries in the City of Rancho Cucamonga. The Archibald Library is a 24,200-square-foot facility and the Biane Library is a 23,150-square-foot facility.

The State service standard is 0.2 square feet of library facility per capita (equal to the service standard of 10,000 square feet per 50,000 residents) for the purpose of projecting the number and location of new library facilities needed to serve residential communities. The existing libraries, at about 47,350 square feet, can serve an estimated population of 236,750 based on this square footage standard. Based on the

42 Alta Loma School District, Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees (September 2017), accessed March 2019, <https://www.alsd.k12.ca.us/site/handlers/filedownload.ashx?moduleinstanceid=60&dataid=1757&FileName=9-6-17.pdf>.

43 Etiwanda School District, School Developer Fees (July 2018), accessed March 2019, http://www.etiwanda.k12.ca.us/UserFiles/Servers/Server_221445/File/Departments/Facilities/DeveloperFeesEffective7-1-18.pdf.

City's current population of 176,671, current library facilities are adequate to serve the existing population and the projected population growth of the annexation area. Library operations and maintenance funding is primarily derived from a percentage of the basic 1 percent property tax allocation and library fees and charges. The library system also receives State grants and loans, periodically.

In addition, the City currently charges a Library Impact Fee of \$576.98 per single-family detached unit and \$393.02 per multifamily attached unit. Revenue from the impact fees can be used for, but would not be limited to, the following: land acquisition and site improvements (landscape, hardscape, parking areas, perimeter street), building construction/expansion, interior building improvements, furniture fixtures and equipment (including, but not limited to, carpet, desks, blinds, tables, chairs, shelving, cabinets, communication systems, electronic equipment), library materials, (including, but not limited to, books, magazines, audio and video materials) theater facilities, special needs equipment/facilities, technical centers, and special activities facilities.⁴⁴ The Plan permits public facilities in the Shops and Restaurant zone to allow the development of a joint-use public facility that could include library facilities. Development of this facility in accordance with the development standards in the Plan for the Shops and Restaurant zone would not result in significant impacts.

Threshold PUBS-5: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for parks.

Threshold PUBS-6: 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.

Threshold PUBS-7: Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

The County Regional Parks Department provides regional park services to all residents within the County, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas. The closest regional park is Cucamonga Guasti Regional Park in Ontario, which has various recreation areas with amenities for fishing, swimming, and

44 Colgan Consulting Corporation, City of Rancho Cucamonga Development Impact Fee Study Report (April 2014), accessed March 2019, http://colgan-consulting.com/rancho_cucamonga_report.pdf.

picnicking. However, the County does not provide local park services, and, currently, there are no local parks within the annexation area.

Increased demands for parks and other recreation services primarily result from increases in permanent population. Based on the estimated population increase associated with the Plan (up to approximately 9,090 individuals with the maximum 3,000 dwelling units), additional demands for parks and other recreation facilities would result from implementation of the Plan. Based on the estimated population generation for the Plan, approximately 45.5 acres of parkland would be needed to meet the City's established standard of 5.0 acres per 1,000 residents.

The provisions of the Quimby Act only apply to land acquisition and not park improvements. In compliance with Chapter 3.52, Community and Recreation Center Impact Fee, and Chapter 3.68, Park In-Lieu/Park Impacts Fees, of the RCMC, the Property Owner/Developer would also pay the required development impact fees, which are collected to fund the expansion of park and recreation center assets and community and recreation center assets in the city to serve new residential development, as identified in the Development Impact Fee Study.⁴⁵ The City does not require payment of park fees for nonresidential uses. The City's Community Services Department will maintain all park and recreation facilities in the Plan Area.

Rural/Conservation Area

The RCA includes the existing North Etiwanda Preserve. Existing and planned Regional Multi-Purpose Trails and Community Trails traverse the RCA, including the North Etiwanda Preserve Trail. There are existing trail heads within the Plan Area at the North Etiwanda Preserve, and two proposed trailheads at Powerline Road and near the Day Creek Channel. In addition to the North Etiwanda Preserve, the Plan would also include the new 337-acre Etiwanda Heights Preserve, Central Greenway, Milliken Heights Greenway, as well as additional trailheads with limited parking for equestrians, hikers, and bikers heading into the foothills as shown in **Figure 2.0-8: Neighborhood Open Space Framework Plan in Section 2.0: Project Description**. An impact would occur if the potential of such radically increased access and activity to the North Etiwanda and/or other preserve that would compromise their ecological function.

The Plan would provide a range of opportunities for movement and allow for a genetic exchange of native organisms by linking existing and new habitat conservation areas. One strategy to do this is to redirect recreational access currently occurring along the Day Creek Channel to the west along with new trails to the Deer Creek Channel, limiting and controlling access to the North Etiwanda Preserve and enabling

45 Colgan Consulting Corporation, City of Rancho Cucamonga Development Impact Fee Study Report (April 2014), accessed March 2019, http://colgan-consulting.com/rancho_cucamonga_report.pdf.

habitat enhancement and protection within the area between the North Etiwanda Preserve and the Etiwanda Heights Preserve (further described in **Section 4.3: Biological Resources**). In addition, the Plan would have existing trails and unpaved roads shall establish the backbone framework for the recommended trail system to the extent they do not compromise restoration efforts. New trails shall be constructed in phases and incorporated into the trail network following further refinement of trail alignment and completion of required surveys. These routes shall be identified based on a consideration of suitable habitat and known occurrences of the focal species, user preferences, and coordination with the City. Hiking routes shall include a designation of allowable uses in addition to hiking (e.g., mountain bikes and equestrian) if appropriate. As such, these modified trails would be consistent with the General Plan and supportive of the Rural Equestrian Overlay District. Therefore, the development of these trails over time and the use of these trails would result in less than significant direct and indirect impacts.

Neighborhood Area

The existing recreational amenities and programs in the City include the RC Family Resource Center, the Community Center at Lions East and Lions West, Central Park Senior/Community Center, Victoria Gardens Cultural Center, Epicenter/Sports Complex, Etiwanda Creek Park, and 29 park sites throughout the City. In addition, a Community Park is proposed at Wilson Avenue along the Deer Creek Channel. Furthermore, there would be a new trailhead that would be provided at the northeast corner of the NA to facilitate access to trails within the RCA. As described in detail in **Section 2.0: Project Description**, the Plan includes approximately 85 acres of parkland, including 31.5 acres of neighborhood parks, 45.5 acres of community park area and 7 acres of park area in neighborhood greens. In addition to parkland, the NA would include additional open space. Therefore, the Plan would exceed the required City standard.

Summary

The Plan includes the implementation of park and recreational facilities into the proposed development; these facilities would be further defined in coordination with the City as part of the required Park and Recreation Master Plan. Construction and construction workers would result in a temporary increase in visitors to nearby park and recreational facilities, but as construction is temporary in nature, impacts would be negligible. In addition, pursuant to the provisions of the proposed/potential Development Agreement, a community facility to be jointly used by the Community Services, Library Services, and Police departments, would be implemented in the Plan Area as part of the Plan. Furthermore, the Property Owner/Developer would be required to adhere to the City's Local Park Ordinance, and payment of the required impact fees at the time before Plan development. As such, based on the addition of new park and recreational facilities as part of the Plan and compliance with any impact fees, the Plan would result in a less than significant impact related to the need to provide new or expanded park and recreational

facilities, and therefore the potential for physical deterioration of park and recreation facilities due to increased use would be less than significant.

All recreational programs and facility maintenance are funded through a combination of user fees and City General Fund revenues. The City is planning to form a CFD that will fund Parks and Recreation Services to future development in the annexation area. Additionally, the new CFD will provide an established fair share of funds to the operations and maintenance of existing citywide parks.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Related projects near the Plan Area are presented in **Table 3.0-1: Related Projects**, which includes those projects that are approved but not yet constructed, and those currently proposed and pending approval. This list of related projects describes proposed development within the City that could affect conditions in the Plan Area and was prepared based on data obtained from the City. **Table 3.0-1** provides information on the description, location, size, and status of these related projects. **Figure 3.0-3: Related Projects Location Map** illustrates the location of the related projects that have been identified in relation to the Plan based on their proximity to the Plan Area.

Based on their inherent purpose, the provision of public services takes into consideration a larger service area than just individual project boundaries. Public services to the Plan Area are provided by the RCFPD, RCPD, ALSD, ESD, and CJUHSD, Rancho Cucamonga Library Services, and RCCS (for parks and recreational facilities). For purposes of this analysis, cumulative impacts would be defined within the City region and future projections of SCAG.

The Plan would allow for the development of up to 3,000 residences and up to 180,000 sf of nonresidential uses. This would result in an increase in the population (approximately 9,090 new residents) and employment opportunities for the City. The increase in population and employment would incrementally increase existing demands for public services.

Fire Protection

The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of fire protection services is the service territory for the RCFPD, which is the City and the unincorporated SOI north of the City. Future development in the City—based on buildout of the City’s General Plan and including other proposed development projects such as the proposed Plan—is expected to increase demand for fire protection services and would contribute to the need to construct new facilities, increase staffing for existing engine and/or truck companies, add additional companies or specialized response units, and/or add on-duty personnel. Increased demands for fire protection and services result from increases in permanent population, but can also be related to the size, height, and type of land uses. Based on the amount and types of proposed uses, the Plan

would increase the typical number and range of service calls by the RCFPD, including structural fires; emergency medical and rescue services; hazardous materials inspections and response; and community safety, awareness, and outreach activities. Research completed by Stanley R. Hoffman Associates indicates that at build out the Plan Area will generate an additional 541 calls for service each year.⁴⁶

To provide a consistent emergency response service throughout the RCFPD, a response system is utilized. A response to a call for emergency service is typically handled by the crew located at the station nearest to the emergency incident. However, when simultaneous emergencies occur in a particular station's response area, crews from other stations have to leave their response areas and assist with the multiple emergencies taking place in other parts of the RCFPD. This situation is known as drawdown. The response capacity for a particular part of the RCFPD has to be drawn down in order to meet the demand for services outside of the assigned response areas.

Each year, *Firehouse Magazine* collects data and reports on the busiest stations across the country. The report for 2017, the most recent available, shows that City stations and units are, by comparison, fairly busy at current response levels. Firehouse reported that the busiest station in the survey was Los Angeles City Fire Department Station 9, which had 33,380 calls for service among the eight units at the station, or 4,170 calls per unit. Also, in the top busiest stations, were Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 33 with 22,602 calls among five units, or 4,520 calls per unit and San Diego Fire Department Station 1 with 21,900 calls among 11 units, or 1,990 calls per unit. San Bernardino County Station 311 (now Victorville Fire Department Station 311) ranked number 27 in the survey with 13,450 calls among four units, or 3,362 calls per unit.⁴⁷

In 2018, the City's Medic Engine 171 had 3,646 calls for service, Medic Engine 172 had 3,791 calls for service, Medic Engine 173 had 2,759 calls for service, Medic Engine 174 had 3,437 calls for service, and Medic Engine 175 had 1,633 calls for service. Given its proximity to response areas 171, 172, and 173, Medic Engine 175 often provides drawdown support for these other response areas. The projected 541 additional calls for service each year for the Plan Area at build out, the vast majority of which will be handled by Medic Engine 175, is a 33 percent increase over current call volume for Medic Engine 175.

The development of the Plan Area would have a direct impact on Station 175. However, given the dynamic response system utilized by the RCFPD and its mutual aid partners, an impact on Station 175 would impact the entire response system. With Engine 175 handling more calls for service in its response area as result of the proposed Plan, it would less frequently be available to assist with drawdown needs

46 Stanley R. Hoffman Associates. *Memorandum on Fiscal Analysis of Etiwanda Heights Neighborhood & Conservation Plan (EHNCP)*. Job # 1276, March 2019.

47 Firehouse Magazine. *2017 National Run Survey: Part 3*. Published August 1, 2018.

in other parts of the RCFPD. Therefore, response times throughout the RCFPD would reasonably be expected to increase as the Plan Area is developed. Of particular concern is the area in the geographic center of the City that is beyond the four-minute travel time capacity of the surrounding fire stations, which includes Banyan Station 175. The ability to provide service to the area in the center of the City could be significantly impacted by the additional calls for service that the Plan Area would generate.

The cumulative impacts of this and similar projects that are currently in various stages of development are providing evidence that the construction and staffing of the proposed Station 178 may need to be brought forward in time. The proposed location of Station 178 is Town Center Drive just east of Haven Avenue. Staffing this station will reduce the call volume for the surrounding fire stations, help to reduce drawdown, and at a minimum stabilize current response times.

Increased property tax from future new developments, including the Plan, would increase the RCFPD's General Funds in rough proportions, providing funding for any capital improvements necessary to maintain adequate fire protection facilities, equipment, and/or personnel. By maintaining a consistent level of service through additional companies and/or stations or facility improvements, the RCFPD would be able to ensure that its performance objectives are consistently met. As increases in demand would be incremental over time, the City and the RCFPD would continue to regularly monitor fire department resources to ensure that adequate facilities, staffing, and equipment are available to serve existing and future development and population increases.

Additionally, new development in the City, including development assumed for buildout of the 2010 General Plan would be required to comply with all applicable codes, ordinances and regulatory requirements, including the current edition of the California Building, Fire, and Residential Codes, regarding fire prevention and suppression measures, fire hydrants, automatic fire extinguishing systems, fire access, and water availability, among other measures. Additionally, applicable provisions of the RCFPD Standards and Guidance Documents, which provide interpretation and explanations of the Fire Code, are also incorporated into the respective development projects. Future development in the City, including the Plan, would also have to comply with applicable fire safety and fire access requirements to prevent fire incidents; to facilitate emergency response; and, where possible, to reduce the demand for fire protection services. Individual projects would be reviewed by the RCFPD to determine the specific fire requirements applicable to the development and to ensure compliance with these requirements. This further ensures an adequate level of service for fire protection and emergency services to residents in the Plan Area.

Therefore, the Plan's increased demand for fire protection services would not result in significant cumulative impacts.

Police Protection

The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of police protection services is the service territory for the RCPD, which is the City. As with fire protection services, future projects in the City, including the Plan, are expected to increase demand for police protection services and would contribute to the need to expand facilities and operate such services. Police staffing levels are in constant need of evaluation as the city population grows. Individual projects may not result in the need to increase staffing levels; however, combined development may result in a cumulative increase in police protection service requirements. Through assessments of the City's capital improvement needs and annual budget review process, RCPD needs would be assessed and budget allocations would be revised accordingly to ensure that adequate levels of police services—including police protection facilities, equipment, and/or personnel—are maintained throughout the City. New development, including the Plan, would contribute to the City's tax revenues, which would assist in financing additional facilities, equipment, and/or personnel as needed to meet additional police protection requirements in the City. In addition, an on-site Joint Use Public Facility will be implemented in the Plan Area. Pursuant to Chapter 3.64 of the RCMC, each development project in the City would also be required to pay applicable Development Impact Fees for police facilities, which will be reasonably administered at when the impact would occur. The City's Development Impact Fee Study indicates that revenue from those impact fees may be used for, but shall not be limited to the following types of Police facility improvements: land acquisition and improvements (landscape, hardscape, parking areas, and perimeter streets), building construction, furniture fixtures and equipment, technical centers and transportation facilities.⁴⁸ Therefore, the Plan's increased demand for police protection services would not result in a significant cumulative impact.

Schools

The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of school services is the area served by the ALSD, ESD and the CJUHSD. As previously identified, the ALD and ESD includes portions of unincorporated San Bernardino County. The CJUHSD includes portions of the cities of Chino, Ontario, Montclair, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland, Fontana, the community of Mt. Baldy, and unincorporated areas in Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties.

Cumulative development in the service areas for the ALSD, ESD, CJUHSD, and the City, would generate an increase in student population in ALSD, ESD and CJUHSD schools. As school districts' enrollments expand, administrators must seek short-term and long-term remedies to accommodate those added students. In recognition of these conditions, the State Legislature provided authority for school districts to assess

48 Colgan Consulting Corporation, City of Rancho Cucamonga Development Impact Fee Study Report (April 2014), accessed March 2019, http://colgan-consulting.com/rancho_cucamonga_report.pdf.

impact fees for both residential and nonresidential development projects. Those fees, as authorized under Section 65995 of the California Government Code, are collected by municipalities at the time building permits are issued and conveyed to the affected school district in accordance with a defined fee structure. The Legislature has declared that the payment of these fees constitutes full mitigation for the impacts generated by new development, per Section 65995 of the California Government Code. Since all development implemented pursuant to the proposed Specific Plan Amendment and other development proposed in the City and surrounding areas must pay its appropriate impact fees, each project would mitigate the impacts associated with its activities. Therefore, no cumulative impact on local school districts would result from implementation of the Plan or from other area-wide development activities.

Libraries

The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of library services is the City. Future development in the City—based on buildout of the City’s General Plan and including other proposed development such as the proposed Specific Plan Amendment—would contribute to the cumulative need for more library services. Pursuant to Chapter 3.56 of the RCMC, residential developers would be required to pay established Development Impact Fees for library facilities.

Through adherence to requirements for payment of library impact fees, residential developments in the City would meet their demands for library services. In addition, as part of the Plan, a Joint Use Public Facility would be implemented to accommodate the needs of the RCL Services, Community Services, and Police departments. This facility would be available not only to future residents of the Plan, but other residents in the City, including those that are currently underserved by existing library facilities. Since individual development projects, including the Plan, would mitigate their incremental impact on library services, the Plan’s increased demand for library services would not result in a significant cumulative impact.

Parks and Recreation

The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of park and recreation services is the service territory for the RCCSD, which is the City. As previously discussed, based on the estimated population generation for the Plan (9,090 new residents), approximately 45.5 acres of parkland would be needed to meet the City’s established standard of 5.0 acres per 1,000 residents, which is more conservative than set for than the Quimby Act of 3.0 acres per 1,000 residents. As shown above, the Plan would include approximately 85 acres of improved parkland within the NA, which more than meets the City standard. According to the City’s General Plan, a total of 63,253 residential units are projected for the City’s buildout, not including the Plan, generating a total of 203,800 residents by 2030. Based on the parkland standard, buildout of the City would generate a need for a total of 1,019 acres of parkland. Currently there are 432.8 acres of

parkland in the City. Therefore, future residential development in the City, and including other proposed residential development such as the proposed Plan, would contribute to the cumulative need for more recreational open space and park facilities generated by the increase in residents.

The City has a number of regulations in place to address funding from new residential development for additional parkland and park improvements. Pursuant to Section 66477 of the California Government Code (the Quimby Act), Chapter 16.32 of the RCMC requires the dedication of land, payment of an in-lieu fee, or a combination of both for the provision of parks and recreational facilities for new residential developments. Additionally, pursuant to Chapter 3.52 and Chapter 3.68 of the RCMC, residential developers would be required to pay established Development Impact Fees for community and recreation center, and park facilities. The City's Development Impact Fee Study indicates that revenue from those impact fees may be used for land acquisition and site improvements; building construction/expansion; interior building improvements; furniture, fixtures and equipment; exercise, sports and play equipment; special needs equipment; technical centers; aquatic facilities; amenities for picnics, sports, equestrians, and canines; playground equipment; amphitheaters; shelters; building/structural exterior and interior improvements; and transportation facilities.

Through adherence to requirements for provision of parkland and/or payment of fees, residential developments in the City would provide parks and recreational facilities to meet their demands to ensure the City would have sufficient funds and space for locations of future parkland development. As described previously, the Plan includes the existing North Etiwanda Preserve; the new 337-acre Etiwanda Heights Preserve, Central Greenway, Milliken Heights Greenway; and additional trailheads with limited parking for equestrians, hikers, and bikers heading into the foothills.

Since individual development projects, including the Plan, must comply or mitigate their incremental impact on parks and recreational facilities, the Plan's increased demand for park and recreation services would not result in a significant cumulative impact.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation measures are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Public Service impacts would be considered less than significant.