2.13 Public Services

This section of the EIR addresses public services provided in the unincorporated County, including fire protection, police protection, schools, and libraries. This section discusses the current status of these services and any changes to the physical environment that would occur from an increased need in these services resulting from land uses and development proposed under the County General Plan Update. Information contained in the following section has been incorporated from the County of San Diego General Plan Land Use Element Background Report (DPLU 2007c), County of San Diego General Plan Safety Element Background Report (DPLU 2007e), Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services Review of Unincorporated San Diego County (LAFCO 2005), San Diego County Sheriff's Department 2006 Annual Report (SDSD 2006), and additional sources as cited throughout the document.

A summary of the impacts to public services identified in Section 2.13.3 is provided below.

Public Services Summary of Impacts

Issue Number	Issue Topic	Project Direct Impact	Project Cumulative Impact	Impact After Mitigation
1	Fire Protection Services	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant
2	Police Protection Services	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant
3	School Services	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant	Significant and Unavoidable
4	Other Public Services	Potentially Significant	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant

2.13.1 Existing Conditions

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

2.13.1.1 Fire Protection

Within the unincorporated region's emergency services system, fire and emergency medical services are provided by Fire Protection Districts (FPD), County Service Areas (CSA) and CAL FIRE. Collectively, there are over 2,800 firefighters responsible for protecting the San Diego region from fire. Generally, each agency is responsible for structural fire protection and wildland fire protection within their area of responsibility. However, mutual and automatic aid agreements enable non-lead fire agencies to respond to fire emergencies outside their district boundaries. Interdependencies that exist among the region's fire protection agencies are primarily voluntary as no local governmental agency can exert authority over another.

Table 2.13-1 identifies the 28 fire agencies that serve the unincorporated County while Figure 2.13-1 shows the service area of each fire agency. Table 2.13-2 identifies the existing population served by each agency. Agencies that currently service the largest population and housing base include San Miguel FPD (36,403 housing units and 109,691 population), Lakeside FPD (20,666 housing units and 59,168 population), North County FPD (16,850 housing units

and 48,397 population), San Diego Rural FPD (9,965 housing units and 27,996 population), and Rincon Del Diablo Municipal Water District (RDDMWD) (9,887 housing units and 29,691 population). A summary of each agency is provided below.

Local Fire/Water Districts

The fire protection agencies that serve the unincorporated County can be broadly classified as independent agencies or dependent agencies. Independent agencies have a directly elected Board of Directors. Dependent agencies rely on elected officials from other levels of local government. Regardless of classification, each of the fire protection agencies is autonomous. Each local government has the ability to craft unique policies and practices and each agency is empowered, within the limits of State law, to make independent fiscal decisions.

Alpine Fire Protection District

Alpine FPD was formed on December 19, 1957 and covers 27.5 square miles. The District dedicated the new Station 17 located at 1364 Tavern Road on March 17, 2006. The District has two Type I (structure fire engines), and one Type III (wildland fire engine), two command vehicles, two support/utility vehicles and a multi-casualty trailer. Additionally, Station 17 also houses one Medic Unit provided by a joint operating agreement with American Medical Response (AMR), Grossmont Health Care District, and the County of San Diego.

Bonita-Sunnyside Fire Protection District

Formed in 1950 and reorganized in 1952, the Bonita/Sunnyside FPD provides fire protection, rescue, emergency medical services (paramedic Engine Company), community education, and prevention services to residents living in a 5.5 square mile area in the Sweetwater Valley, near the city of Chula Vista. Funding is provided through a combination of property taxes and a local benefit fee. Paramedic ambulance transport is provided through the Chula Vista Paramedic Exclusive Operating Area.

Borrego Springs Fire Protection District

Formed in 1961, the District surrounds the community of Borrego Springs, encompassing an area of 305.5 square miles. The District provides structural and wildland fire suppression (though wildland fire protection is largely the responsibility of CAL FIRE), fire prevention, rescue services, and Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulance medical services from one station.

Deer Springs Fire Protection District

This District is located north of the City of Escondido, northeast of the City of San Marcos, and covers approximately 45 square miles. Established in December 1981, the District, under a cooperative fire protection agreement with CAL FIRE, provides structural fire protection, rescue, Emergency Medical Service (EMS) with Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs), inspection, and fire prevention programs from three fire stations. ALS ambulance service is provided through the Valley Center ALS Ambulance Service Area.

Julian-Cuyamaca Fire Protection District

This District encompasses approximately 81 square miles amid the mountains of eastern San Diego County. The District began operations in June of 1983 and provides structural and wildland fire suppression (though primary responsibility for wildfire remains largely under CAL FIRE and U.S. Forest Service (USFS), ALS ambulance services, fire prevention, and rescue from two stations: one located in Julian and the other in Cuyamaca. The District also provides ALS ambulance service to Shelter Valley, Santa Ysabel and portions of the SR-78 corridor.

Lakeside Fire Protection District

The Lakeside FPD covers an area of approximately 55 square miles. The district provides structural and wildland fire suppression, emergency medical (paramedic engine company) and rescue services, as well as code compliance, public service, education, and safety programs. Paramedic ambulance transportation is provided through CSA 69. CSA 69 consists of Santee, Lakeside and a limited portion of the East County FPD.

North County Fire Protection District

This FPD encompasses 92 square miles, including the communities of Fallbrook, Bonsall, and Rainbow in northern San Diego County. The District provides structural and wildland fire protection (though wildland responsibility lies with CAL FIRE), as well as paramedic first-responder and ambulance transport emergency medical services, rescue and fire prevention. The District operates from six stations. The District also provides administrative support to the Rainbow Volunteer Fire Department (CSA), which became part of the District in 1986.

Pine Valley Fire Protection District

Encompassing approximately 75 square miles, the Pine Valley FPD is located in the unincorporated communities of Pine Valley and Guatay, along I-8 in the eastern portion of San Diego County. The District, under a cooperative fire protection agreement with CAL FIRE, provides structural fire protection, emergency medical services, vehicle extrication and rescue to this area. The District also responds to wildland fires, though wildland fire protection within this area is predominantly the responsibility of the USFS and CAL FIRE. Paramedic ambulance transport is provided through the Grossmont Health Care District II.

Ramona Municipal Water District

The Ramona Municipal Water District (RMWD), located near the geographical center of the San Diego County, was formed on August 15, 1956, as a publicly owned special district. The District provides water, sewer, fire protection, emergency medical services and park services to the public. The District's boundaries extend approximately 75 square miles. The Fire Department is managed by the RMWD. RMWD has a year-to-year contract with CAL FIRE to operate the RMWD fire department under the direction of the RMWD General Manager. RMWD operates out of three stations and provides EMT/ paramedic level service.

Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District

Formed in 1946, the Rancho Santa Fe FPD provides services to a residential area of approximately 42 square miles, located between I-5 and I-15 north of San Diego's City limits.

The District provides structural and wildland fire protection, (though primary responsibility for wildfire remains largely under CAL FIRE), EMS (BLS and ALS first-response), rescue, prevention, and community education. The Department operates from four fire stations. ALS ambulance transport service is provided through CSA 17.

Rincon Del Diablo Municipal Water District

In 1976, RDDMWD established Improvement District (10) "E" to provide fire protection, paramedic ambulance transport, and emergency services to residents within the RDDMWD. Containing unincorporated areas to the east, south, and west of Escondido, services are provided by contract with the City of Escondido signed in 1984. The contract for services covers all of 10 "E" that is outside the city boundary.

San Diego Rural Fire Protection District

Formed on May 18, 1983, the San Diego Rural FPD consolidated 13 East County volunteer fire departments. They operate fourteen stations, of which three are full-time paid and eleven are volunteer staffed. The District, under a cooperative fire protection agreement with CAL FIRE, protects an area of approximately 720 square miles and provides emergency medical services, structural fire protection and rescue services. The District also responds to wildland fires, though wildland fire protection within this area is primarily the responsibility of CAL FIRE and USFS. Paramedic ambulance transport is provided by the Grossmont Health Care District II.

San Marcos Fire Protection District

The San Marcos FPD is a subsidiary district of the City of San Marcos and is governed by the City Council. The District encompasses 33 square miles, 24 of which lie within the San Marcos city limits. As of March 2008, the District operates from four stations located throughout the City of San Marcos. Paramedic service is available from each station through the use of paramedic engine companies. The District also provides paramedic ambulance transport service.

San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District

San Miguel Consolidated FPD is located east of the Cities of San Diego and Lemon Grove, south of the Cities of La Mesa and El Cajon, and west of the communities of Jamul. The San Miguel Consolidated FPD covers approximately 56.3 square miles of unincorporated territory. The FPD provides structural fire protection, wildland fire suppression, rescue and emergency medical services (paramedic engine company), code compliance, fire prevention and education to the communities of Spring Valley, Casa de Oro, La Presa, Grossmont/Mount Helix, Bostonia, Crest, and Rancho San Diego. Paramedic ambulance transport is provided through the Grossmont Health Care District I.

Valley Center Fire Protection District

The Valley Center FPD covers an area of 83 square miles in and around the community of Valley Center, north of the City of Escondido and east of Interstate 15. Under a cooperative fire protection agreement with CAL FIRE, the District provides structural and wildland fire suppression, though primary responsibility for wildfire remains largely under CAL FIRE, and EMS, with service provided to the District from two stations. Ambulance service is provided through the Valley Center ALS Ambulance Service Area.

Vista Fire Protection District

Fire protection to the Vista FPD area was initially provided by the all-volunteer Vista Rural Fire Protection District formed in 1928. The Vista FPD was adopted by the San Diego County Board of Supervisors (BOS) on July 14, 1944. In 1963 when the City of Vista incorporated it removed 12 square miles from the district with the two entities sharing pro rata costs. The Vista FPD was set up to serve both agencies equally. In 2005 a new contract was signed which brought all assets under one roof. The Vista FPD covers approximately 19 square miles and a population of 11,105. The service area of the Vista City Fire Department, including both the City and the District and is approximately 38 square miles. The City of Vista Fire Department has four stations, and is building two new stations. It also provides paramedic ambulances transport services within the City and District.

Yuima, Mootamai, and Pauma Municipal Water Districts

Since 1971, these water districts have contracted under their Joint Powers Authority with CAL FIRE to provide fire protection services to the community of Pauma Valley. Under a contractual agreement known as an Amador Plan to provide fire protection services during the winter months when CAL FIRE's Rincon Station would otherwise be closed, Pauma Valley now has year-round fire protection services. Under a contract with San Diego County, a higher level of service is provided by CAL FIRE with the County paying the cost for the higher service level. Yuima Municipal Water District (YMWD) covers 13,460 acres, Mootamai Municipal Water District (MMWD) covers 659 acres, and Pauma Municipal Water District (PMWD) covers 4,323 acres.

County Service Areas (CSAs)

CSAs are organized under the authority of the BOS and classified as special districts formed within the County to provide park maintenance, fire suppression services and paramedic services. The San Diego County Regional Fire Authority takes administrative oversight responsibility for fire prevention measures in all of the CSAs. CSAs have defined boundaries and most participate in the Fire Mitigation Fee program, which funds facilities and equipment, but the CSAs lack the authority to adopt a fire code or provide official response to planning and building projects. The current CSA's located within the County include the following:

CSA 107 – Elfin Forest

The Elfin Forest/Harmony Grove Fire Department, Inc. operates under contract with the County of San Diego to provide fire suppression, fire prevention, and medical aid to the residents of CSA 107. CSA 107 is approximately 11 square miles of mostly State responsibility land covered in chaparral. The area is made up of two communities: Elfin Forest and Harmony Grove. The area has about 250 homes of mostly rural estates, a couple of dairies and egg ranches, plus several nurseries and the Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve, a wilderness area. The Elfin Forest/Harmony Grove area is served by twenty-eight volunteer firefighters responding from one station on Elfin Forest Road. The department maintains a 1980 Chevrolet medium rescue vehicle, two 1973 International Type 3 brush rigs, a 1990 International 2200 gallon water tender, and a 2001 HME 1500 gpm Type 1 structure engine.

CSA 109 – Mount Laguna

CSA 109 was formed in 1983 and covers approximately 33 square miles within the Mount Laguna region, northeast of Pine Valley. It was formed to support the Mount Laguna Volunteer Fire Department, which provides structural fire protection, emergency medical services, vehicle extrication and rescue services to this area. The Department also responds to wildland fires, although wildland protection within this region is predominantly the responsibility of the USFS and to a lesser extent, CAL FIRE. The BOS transferred a share of property tax revenue to the new district upon its formation. These funds became the CSA's base property tax revenue and along with a local benefit fee, provide the financial backing for district operations. Paramedic ambulance transport services are provided through Grossmont Health Care District II. Mount Laguna is a recreational area located on Sunrise Highway in the midst of the Cleveland National Forest, 45 miles east of San Diego. The Mount Laguna Fire Department protects the sixty residents and 300 cabin owners of Mount Laguna and also the over 3 million people who visit annually. The CSA protects approximately 32 square miles. They operate out of one station (station 83), along Sunrise Highway, that protects a primarily rural area.

CSA 110 – Palomar Mountain

Formed in 1983, CSA 110 provides financial support to the Palomar Mountain Volunteer Fire Department, which provides structural support and wildland fire suppression (though wildland fire is the responsibility of the USFS), EMS, rescue, and fire prevention education to the community of Palomar Mountain and the surrounding area. CSA 110 is located north of State Route (SR) 76 and south of SR-79, and encompasses approximately 40 square miles of Palomar Mountain. When the CSA was formed, the BOS transferred a share of property tax revenue to the new district. These funds became the CSA's base property tax revenue. ALS ambulance service is provided through the Valley Center ALS Ambulance Service Area.

CSA 111 – Boulevard

This service area encompasses 150 square miles along the Mexican Border, east of Campo and west of Jacumba. The purpose of CSA 111 is to finance operations of the Boulevard Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department (incorporated in 1978), which provides structural fire protection, emergency medical services (EMT-B), vehicle extrication and rescue to this area. The Department is 100 percent volunteer; they have 27 volunteers consisting of fire fighters, officers, and probationary employees. The Department also responds to wildland fires, though wildland protection within this area is predominantly the responsibility of CAL FIRE. When CSA 111 was formed in 1987, the BOS transferred a share of property tax revenue to the district, which became its base property tax revenue. Fire mitigation fees combined with the property tax are the major sources of the CSA's funding. Paramedic ambulance transport is provided through the Grossmont Health Care District II.

CSA 112 – Campo

This service area includes approximately 47 square miles located on the Mexican Border, east of Tecate and west of Boulevard. It was formed to finance the operation of the Campo Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department, which provides structural fire protection, emergency medical services, vehicle extrication and rescue to this area. The Department also responds to wildland fires, though wildland protection within this area is predominantly the responsibility of CAL FIRE. Upon formation of the CSA, the BOS transferred a share of property tax revenue to the new

district. The property tax revenue and benefit charges are the primary sources of income for this CSA. Paramedic ambulance transport is provided through the Grossmont Health Care District II.

CSA 113 – San Pasqual

The CSA was formed in 1983 to finance the operations of the San Pasqual Volunteer Fire Department, which provides structural and wildland fire suppression (though wildland fire responsibilities remain with CAL FIRE) and EMS in the San Pasqual Valley area. The BOS transferred a share of property tax revenue to the new district upon its formation. These funds, along with a local benefit became the CSA's revenue. The CSA is located east of the City of Escondido and north of the City of San Diego and encompasses approximately 20 square miles. ALS ambulance service is provided largely through the City of San Diego and, to a lesser extent, by Medic Ambulances from the Ramona Municipal Water District (RMWD).

CSA 115 – Pepper Drive

In 1985, a one-half square mile area east of Santee was detached from the Santee FPD when the District merged with the City of Santee. To ensure continued fire protection to the Pepper Drive area, CSA 115 was formed. The CSA provides structural fire protection and emergency medical services (by contract with the City of Santee), and is funded through a share of the property tax, and contracts with the City of Santee for service. Paramedic ambulance transport is provided through CSA 69.

CSA 135 – San Diego County Regional Fire Authority

On June 25, 2008 the County BOS approved a program that merged six volunteer fire companies that help protect the County's rural backcountry: Sunshine Summit Volunteer Fire Company, Intermountain Volunteer Fire Company, Ranchita Volunteer Fire Company, Shelter Valley Volunteer Fire Company, Ocotillo Wells Volunteer Fire Company, and De Luz Volunteer Fire Company. The location of these volunteer companies is shown on Figure 2.13-1. Volunteer companies are authorized under the State Health and Safety Code; however, the companies are private, not public, organizations. The goal of the program is to have two trained personnel staff the station around the clock, along with an active volunteer program. The community volunteers would respond from their home to emergencies.

<u>California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)</u>

CAL FIRE is an emergency response and resource protection department that responds to more than 5,600 wildland fires that burn over 172,000 acres in the State on average each year. In addition, department personnel respond on average to more than 300,000 other emergency calls including structure fires, automobile accidents, medical aid, swift water rescues, civil disturbance, search and rescue, floods, and earthquakes. CAL FIRE is the State's largest fire protection organization, whose fire protection team includes extensive ground forces, supported by a variety of fire-fighting equipment. CAL FIRE has joined with federal and local agencies to form a statewide mutual aid system. This system insures a rapid response of emergency equipment by being able to draw on all available resources regardless of jurisdiction.

The principal contractor for the County is CAL FIRE. CAL FIRE is responsible for wildland fire protection on 1.2 million acres of State Responsibility Area (SRA) within the County. CAL FIRE is responsible for fire response services within over 50 percent of the unincorporated County's

total land area, and provides watershed and fire protection on approximately 2,200 square miles of land. Within the County, CAL FIRE operates 18 stations (see Figure 2.13-1), including one air attack base in Ramona. CAL FIRE will respond to structural and vehicular fires and medical emergencies when requested by another fire agency or when these fires threaten to spread to wildlands. CAL FIRE protection areas include SRA, where CAL FIRE has responsibility for emergency services, and Local Responsibility Areas (LRA), where CAL FIRE provides emergency service support for CSAs and fire districts via contracts with the County. Within the County, CAL FIRE operates a total of 18 stations with each station consisting of three career firefighters during fire season.

U.S. Forest Service (USFS)

USFS is responsible for fire protection and prevention on federal lands (Federal Responsibility Areas) and private lands within the boundaries of the Cleveland National Forest. USFS operates a total of twelve fire stations in San Diego County (see Figure 2.13-1), and one station in Riverside County. USFS stations in Ramona and Descanso are open year-round while the others are only open during the fire season (late summer/fall). Approximately 42 percent of the USFS emergency calls are related to fire suppression while 50 percent are related to law enforcement. Fires on military installations are suppressed by the Department of Defense (DOD) installation forces. In some instances, DOD installations request assistance from other federal, State or local agencies. Tribal reservation fire departments also provide mutual fire service assistance to unincorporated County areas that are near or bordering the reservation community area.

Unincorporated Areas with No Fire Protection

There are very few unincorporated areas (islands) not included within the service area of a public agency that provides fire protection services. Figure 2.13-2 identifies the location of those islands, which represent approximately 12,336 acres. This is less that 0.5 percent of the entire unincorporated area of the County.

Annexation of these un-served islands into fire protection agencies is problematic because State law prohibits a transfer of property tax to fund the additional service area. Typically, residents living within these unserved islands rely on neighboring fire protection districts to respond, and absorb costs, or trust that CAL FIRE will be available and able to divert resources to structural fires. Service to unprotected areas is randomly provided by the surrounding agencies, which take action on a case-by-case basis after considering their resources and assessing the risk of not responding. This issue of un-served islands has been recognized by the LAFCO Commission and LAFCO staff is currently working with local fire districts and cities for possible annexation of these islands.

Travel Times

An indicator to determine adequate regional fire protection and emergency medical demand is the ability of the system to respond to every emergency within acceptable time parameters. Travel time is defined as the estimated time it will take for responding emergency personnel to reach the furthest structure in a proposed development project. Travel time is determined by measuring the most direct reliable route with consideration given to safe operating speeds for heavy fire apparatus. Travel time does not include reflex or reaction time, or on-scene size-up and set-up prior to attacking the fire, all of which are critical precursors of actual fire fighting.

Prior to approval of a project, a finding must be made that sufficient fire protection is available or will be available concurrent with the need for all discretionary projects. If the appropriate emergency travel time cannot be met for a proposed discretionary project, the project will be denied unless sufficient mitigation measures are included as a basis of approval based on the recommendations of the DPLU and the Fire Authority Having Jurisdiction (FAHJ). The existing County General Plan sets emergency response travel times for fire agencies as shown in Table 2.13-3. Adequate travel time for a town land use is a maximum of 5 minutes; estate land use is a maximum of 10 minutes; and rural land use is a maximum of 20 minutes. Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would establish similar travel time standards for the County under the proposed land uses, and are further discussed below under Section 2.13.3.1, Issue: 1 Fire Protection.

The unincorporated region contains approximately 3,576 square miles. Safety personnel are able to reach approximately 40 percent of the total unincorporated region within 10 minutes. Table 2.13-4 provides specific data on travel time for each district that provides fire protection to specific unincorporated areas. Within five minutes or less, only one special district, CSA 115 (Pepper Drive), is able to reach all areas within their jurisdiction. However, this district contracts for services from neighboring full service cities that retain full-time professional emergency personnel and neither district maintains on-site facilities. Additionally, CSA 115 is geographically compact, located in an urbanized area with adequate public road access, and within reasonable distances from a contracting service provider's facilities. Within 10 minutes, three agencies, Bonita Sunnyside FPD, Vista FPD, and the RDDMWD, are able to reach 100 percent of their jurisdictions. Many agencies are able to cover substantial, but not all, portions of their district within 10 minutes. For example, the Rancho Santa Fe FPD reaches 92 percent of its district territory within 10 minutes. As shown in Table 2.13-4, many fire protection districts cannot reach 100 percent of their district with 20 minutes. Response times over 20 minutes are correlated to the inadequacy of roads and facilities in many districts.

Additionally, the majority of fire departments, local districts and service areas provide ambulance services to the unincorporated County. Most firefighters are EMT-certified, and it can be assumed that the amount of time it would take to provide basic life support services can be estimated using fire response times.

Within the unincorporated region, topography, lack of public roads and highways, a prevalence of private roads that do not connect or permit through-access, plus large distances between fire protection and emergency medical facilities, prevent personnel from responding within the accepted travel time standards for protecting life and property.

2.13.1.2 Police Protection

The San Diego County Sheriff's Department (SDSD) is the chief law enforcement agency in San Diego County. SDSD is the fourth largest Sheriff's Department in the U.S. It has a service area of approximately 4,200 square miles and serves a population of over 870,000 people. Approximately 448,700 of these residents are located in the unincorporated areas of San Diego County, while the remainder are located in the following nine cities that contract with SDSD: Vista, San Marcos, Santee, Lemon Grove, Imperial Beach, Poway, Encinitas, Del Mar and Solana Beach. The nine cities that contract with the SDSD typically provide more comprehensive law enforcement services than the unincorporated County. For example, most contract cities have law enforcement personnel dedicated solely to traffic enforcement. The

unincorporated County, on the other hand, relies on California Highway Patrol officers for traffic enforcement on highways and local roads.

SDSD has approximately 4,000 employees, 800 vehicles, and a fleet of helicopters. SDSD operates eight major detention facilities, and provides security for 171 courtrooms and 10 courthouses throughout the County.

Command Areas

The SDSD service area covers approximately 4,200 square miles. SDSD facilities located in unincorporated areas provide general law enforcement patrol, crime investigation, and crime prevention services. To effectively serve this extensive geographic area, the SDSD Law Enforcement Services Bureau operations are organized under a system of Command stations, substations, offices and storefronts. Table 2.13-5 identifies SDSD Command stations and the communities they serve. These areas are also identified in Figure 2.13-3 along with station and substation locations. A separate rural enforcement area addresses the special needs of outlying areas patrolled by resident deputies. The operational structure is flexible, and areas may be realigned in order to provide better response to citizen calls for service, to ensure a balance of resources, and to be more responsive to community needs.

The SDSD Law Enforcement Operations Command Areas have further been divided into beat districts which serve the unincorporated County. Table 2.13-6, identifies the existing population served by each beat district. Beat areas that currently service the largest population and housing bases include El Cajon (17,932 housing units and 51,497 persons), Spring Valley (23,584 housing units and 73,077 persons), Lakeside (18,328 housing units and 52,558 persons), Fallbrook (15,793 housing units and 45,586 persons), Ramona (11,528 housing units and 35,383 persons), and Escondido (9,293 housing units and 26,438 persons).

Response Times

In calendar year 2007, SDSD personnel responded to approximately 250,663 calls for service in the unincorporated areas and in the nine cities that maintain contracts with the SDSD. According to the SDSD, approximately 57 percent of service calls were generated from contract cities while 43 percent of service calls were generated from the unincorporated County in 2006. A call for service is registered when a citizen or law enforcement personnel requests assistance for public safety services. Examples of calls for service include crimes reported by the public such as burglaries, assaults, and thefts.

Calls are assigned a priority based on the nature of the incident and the level of urgency. Priority 1 is considered the highest priority and includes officer assistance and/or vehicular pursuit calls. Priority 2 calls include injured persons, robbery in progress, bomb threats, carjacking, rape, and stolen vehicles. Priority 3 calls include assaults, prowlers, disturbances, tampering with vehicles, and burglary alarms. Finally, Priority 4 calls are the lowest priority calls and include security checks, animal noise disturbances, traffic stops, harassing phone calls, illegal dumping, and abandoned vehicles. Response times are used as guidelines to measure adequate levels of service.

Table 2.13-7 identifies 2007 response times for command areas within the unincorporated County, which was the most current data available at the time that this EIR Notice of Preparation was issued. According to data provided by the SDSD Crime Analysis Unit, the

2007 average response time for non-priority calls within the unincorporated County was approximately 30 minutes while the average response time for priority calls within the unincorporated area was approximately 16 minutes. Response times vary greatly between command areas. Typically, response times in urbanized or built-out areas are lower than in areas that are rural, and characterized by spaced or scattered development patterns. For example, the average non-priority response time in the Julian Command Area was approximately 25 minutes while the average in the San Marcos Station Area was about 41 minutes. The average priority call response time in the Ramona Command Area was approximately 10 minutes while the average in the Ranchita Substation Area was about 25 minutes. The 2007 data shows that SDSD response times vary greatly across the areas served based on geography and population density.

2.13.1.3 Schools

Public Schools

Public schools and educational facilities are mandated by the State Department of Education and administered by the San Diego County Board of Education and the San Diego County Office of Education. Thirty-seven unified, elementary, and high school districts provide service to the residents of the unincorporated County. Nine of these districts serve the unincorporated area only, while 28 serve both unincorporated and incorporated areas. The name of these districts, their service area and acreage is listed in Table 2.13-8. Additional data for each district serving the unincorporated County, including the number of schools, enrollment size, pupil teacher ratio and average class size, is included in Table 2.13-9. In total, approximately 639 schools serve the unincorporated County with an approximate total student enrollment of 444,487. The average pupil teacher ratio for schools serving the unincorporated County is 1 teacher to every 21 students and the average class size is around 24 students. Although one type of district might overlap with another type of district, districts of the same classification do not overlap with one another. For example, an elementary school district and a high school district might serve the same area; however two elementary school districts would not have overlapping areas within both of their service boundaries. Figure 2.13-4 depicts the boundaries for elementary school districts within the County and Figure 2.13-5 depicts the boundaries for high school districts within the County.

Table 2.13-10, identifies the existing population served by each school district. School districts that currently service the largest population and housing bases include Grossmont Union High (74,245 dwelling units and 217,994 population); Cajon Valley Union Elementary (25,858 dwelling units and 74,538 population); Fallbrook Union High (21,307 housing units and 61,847 population); and Fallbrook Union Elementary (15,786 housing units and 46,378 population).

Overcrowding in public schools is caused by increases in student enrollment. In April 2003, 65 schools within four school districts were identified as overcrowded under the criteria set by the State. To be classified as a Critically Overcrowded School, a school must have a pupil density greater than 115 pupils per acre for grades kindergarten to six and 90 pupils per acre for grades seven to twelve. None of the schools listed on the State's Critically Overcrowded School list are located within the unincorporated County, however, all four Districts listed (Escondido Union Elementary, San Diego City Unified, Sweetwater Union High, and Vista Unified) serve unincorporated students.

Community Colleges and Public Universities

There are a number of private, public, and technical/professional schools that serve the County. In the San Diego region, more than 175,000 students attend institutions of higher education with more than 12,000 of those students graduating each year. These students attend a number of private, public, and technical/professional schools that serve the County. Table 2.13-10 identifies the major academic institutions and technical/professional schools in the County.

2.13.1.4 Libraries

San Diego County Library

The San Diego County Library (SDCL) system serves over one million residents in the County's unincorporated communities of: 4S Ranch, Alpine, Bonita, Borrego Springs, Campo, Casa de Oro, Crest, Descanso, Fallbrook, Jacumba, Julian, Lakeside, Lincoln Acres, Pine Valley, Potrero, Rancho San Diego, Ranch Santa Fe, Spring Valley, and Valley Center. Incorporated cities served by the SDCL system include Del Mar, El Cajon/Fletcher Hills, Encinitas/Cardiff, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, Solana Beach and Vista. In addition, two bookmobiles serve more remote and underserved areas. Residents visited County library branches more than 4.3 million times in 2008. They borrowed over 6.6 million books, CDs, DVDs, and other material, an increase of more than 100 percent from 2001. SDCL has a vigorous and dynamic community programming component, attracting over 300,000 attendees a year, a number that has nearly tripled since 2005. In 1996, the County BOS adopted recommended Standards of Library Service. Library branches are assigned to a particular category based on a combination of factors including the size of branch location, the population served, and the volume of materials checked out. A particular branch's category may change over time because of new the construction or changes in population (increases or decreases). Table 2.13-12 lists SDCL library facilities by size and facility requirement. SDCL anticipates increased demand for services due to expected population growth and expanded development in unincorporated areas.

Table 2.13-13, identifies the existing population served by each library. Libraries that currently service the largest population and housing bases include Fallbrook (16,812 housing units and 48,356 population); Rancho San Diego (16,238 housing units and 47,640 population); Ramona (11,860 housing units and population); Spring Valley (10,678 housing units and population); and San Marcos (10,620 housing units and population).

San Diego County Public Law Library

The San Diego County Public Law Library (SDCPLL) is a public institution that is open to the general public. SDCPLL provides County residents access to information concerning the laws that affect them. SDCPLL has four locations that serve San Diego residents, including downtown San Diego, Chula Vista, El Cajon and Vista. Library membership is available to San Diego County residents and all California attorneys. An annual membership fee, as well as refundable security deposit, is required for book and material loan privileges.

2.13.2 Regulatory Framework

2.13.2.1 State

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

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

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

Part 2 of Title 24 of the CCR refers to the California Building Code which contains complete regulations and general construction building standards of state adopting agencies, including administrative, fire and life safety and field inspection provisions. Part 2, was updated in 2008 to reflect changes in the base document from the Uniform Building Code to the International Building Code. Part 9 refers to the California Fire Code which contains fire-safety-related building standards referenced in other parts of Title 24. This Code is preassembled with the 2000 Uniform Fire Code of the Western Fire Chiefs Association. This Code was revised in January 2008 with a change in the base model/consensus code from the Uniform Fire Code series to the International Fire Code.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 4201-4204

This section of the PRC was amended in 1982 to require the California Department of Forestry to classify all SRAs into fire hazard severity zones. The purpose of this code is to provide classification of lands within state responsibility areas in accordance with the severity of fire hazard present for the purpose of identifying measures to be taken to retard the rate of spreading and to reduce the potential intensity of uncontrolled fires that threaten to destroy resources, life or property.

State Responsibility Area (SRA) Fire Safe Regulations (Title 14 Natural Resources, Department of Forestry Fire Protection)

These regulations constitute the basic wildland fire protection standards of the California Board of Forestry. They have been prepared and adopted for the purpose of establishing minimum wildfire protection standards in conjunction with building, construction, and development in SRAs. Title 14 regulates that the future design and construction of structures, subdivisions and developments in an SRA shall provide for basic emergency access and perimeter wildfire protection measures.

Subdivision and Fire Hazards Bill AB 2447 (CURRENTLY UNDER REVIEW)

AB 2447 would require the legislative body of a County to deny approval of a tentative map for development, or a parcel map for development, if the proposed project is in a SRA or a very

high fire hazard sensitivity zone. The exception to AB 2447 includes projects that obtain written verification from each fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the project site or provide verification that there will be sufficient structural fire protection for the structures created by the proposed project. AB 2447 would also authorize the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to adopt a regulation that provides for exceptions to the above requirement.

California Department of Education (CDE)

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

Assembly Bill 16 (AB 16)

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

California Public Schools Accountability Act of 1999

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

2.13.2.2 Local

County of San Diego, Consolidated Fire Code

With the change in the State Fire Code to the International Fire Code as a model code, the County adopted the County Fire Code effective January 2008. When fire districts adopt the 2008 County Fire Code with or without local modification, the Fire Services Coordinator, Department of Planning and Land Use, will bring ordinances in a codified form to the BOS for ratification or modification. The resulting document, when approved by the BOS, will be an updated County Consolidated Fire Code.

San Diego County BOS Policy I-84, Project Facility Availability and Commitment for Public Sewer, Water, School and Fire Services

BOS Policy I-84 establishes procedures for using Project Facility Availability forms, and in certain cases, Project Facility Commitment forms, for the processing of major and minor subdivisions and certain other discretionary land use permits. These standardized procedural forms have been used to: 1) obtain information from special districts and other facility providers regarding facility availability; 2) ensure that this information is reviewed by the appropriate decision-making body; and 3) provide data to the facility provider in order to determine what capital improvements are required to serve the proposed project.

2.13.3 Analysis of Project Effects and Determination of Significance

2.13.3.1 Issue 1: Fire Protection Services

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed County General Plan Update would have a significant impact if it would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection.

Impact Analysis

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

Under the proposed General Plan Update, the travel times for emergency fire response would be required to achieve the standards shown in Table 2.13-14. Similar to existing standards, densely populated areas would have travel times of 5 minutes or less, while extremely rural lands, such as limited semi-rural residential, would have travel times 20 minutes or less. Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would allow very-low rural land densities to have travel times over 20 minutes. Table 2.13-4 presents 2005 fire travel distance ratings for fire protection agencies, in 5, 10 and 20 minute standards. As shown in Table 2.13-4, many fire protection districts are unable to reach their entire service area in 20 minutes or less, and therefore would not meet required County travel time standards identified in the proposed General Plan Update. To maintain acceptable service ratios, the construction or expansion of new fire facilities would be required, which would have the potential to result in substantial adverse impacts to the environment.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would direct population and housing growth into the western portions of the unincorporated County, generally into areas where infrastructure and service systems already exist. Fire protection agencies that currently provide services to the western portions of the unincorporated County include Deer Springs FPD,

Lakeside FPD, North County FPD, Rancho Santa Fe FPD, San Diego Rural FPD, San Miguel FPD, RMWD, and San Marcos FPD. As shown in Table 2.13-4, none of these fire protection agencies were able to reach all portions of their service areas in less than 5 minutes in 2009. Increasing population and housing in areas that are not currently able to meet travel time goals would result in the need for new or expanded fire facilities to be constructed so that acceptable travel times can be met.

Table 2.13-2 identifies projected housing unit and population increases in fire agency service areas under implementation of the proposed General Plan Update. As shown in this table, all 27 fire agencies (CAL FIRE not included) would experience a growth in population and housing units within their service areas under implementation of the General Plan Update. Fire agencies that would experience the greatest percentage growth in housing units and population under implementation of the General Plan Update include Borrego Springs FPD (374 percent increase in population and housing units), CSA 110 (228 percent increase in housing units and 220 percent increase in population), PMWD (223 percent increase in housing units and 222 percent increase in population), Valley Center FPD (140 percent increase in population and housing units), and Alpine FPD (130 percent increase in population and housing units).

Fire protection agencies that will service the greatest population and number of housing units under implementation of the General Plan Update (see Table 2.13-2) include San Miguel Consolidated FPD (52,585 housing units and 156,654 persons), North County FPD (25,815 housing units and 68,790 persons), Lakeside FPD (24,033 housing units and 68,790 persons), and RDDMWD (18,915 housing units and 56,884 persons). It should be noted that although under implementation of the General Plan Update these fire agencies would serve the greatest population and housing, they generally would not experience a substantial percentage growth when compared to existing conditions.

Federal, State and Local Regulations and Existing Regulatory Processes

Multiple State and local regulations exist that pertain to fire protection services. State regulations include the: California Health and Safety Code, which regulates fire protection standards in buildings; CCR Title 24, which contains fire and life safety regulations and general construction building standards; California Fire Plan, which acts as the state's road map for reducing the risk of wildfire; PRC, which designates SRA fire hazard severity; and SRA Fire Safe Regulations, which constitute basic wildland fire protection standards in California.

Locally, the County Consolidated Fire Code guides fire protection standards within the County. In addition, construction and building fire standards are included throughout various sections (Section 35.201 et seq.) of the San Diego Code of Regulatory Ordinances Section 35.201. The County also requires that development projects include in their applications the necessary availability and commitment letters demonstrating sufficient fire service availability with adequate travel time verified between the available facilities and the most distant habitable structure in the project. This requirement is further enforced with BOS Policy I-84.

New or expanded fire protection facilities proposed under the County's jurisdictional authority are typically required to obtain a Site Plan or Major Use Permit. These permit types must comply with applicable regulations protecting environmental resources, such as the San Diego County Zoning Ordinance, Section 6905, the Noise Ordinance, the RPO, the Watershed Protection, Stormwater Management, and Discharge Control Ordinance (WPO), and BOS Policy I-84. In addition, any future facility development for fire agencies would be required to

conduct environmental review pursuant to CEQA prior to approval. CEQA requires proposed projects provide detailed information on the potentially significant environmental effects they are likely to have, list ways in which the significant environmental effects would be minimized, and identify alternatives that would reduce or avoid the significant impacts identified for the project. To the extent feasible, significant environmental impacts would be mitigated to below a level of significance, consistent with CEQA. However, some environmental impacts associated with the construction of fire agency facilities may be significant and unavoidable, such as impacts associated with noise, traffic, hydrology/water quality, and/or biological resources.

Proposed General Plan Update Goals and Policies

The proposed General Plan Update includes goals and policies that help reduce substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision or need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities. Within the Land Use and Safety Elements, various goals include specific policies to minimize deterioration of fire agency response times and environmental impacts related to the construction or expansion of additional facilities.

In the Land Use Element, Goal LU-1 proposes a land use plan that sustains the intent and integrity of the Community Development Model and the boundaries between Regional Categories. Policy LU-1.6 restricts village expansion on the condition that public services can support the expansion without a reduction of services to other County residents. Permitting expansion into areas with sufficient services reduces the need to construct additional facilities, thereby reducing environmental impacts. Goal LU-6 proposes a built environment in balance with the natural environment, scarce resources, natural hazards, and the unique local character of individual communities. Policies LU-6.4 and LU-6.10 support this goal by requiring sustainable subdivision design and development, so that fire hazards are reduced. Requiring new development to incorporate fire safety and defensible building practices reduces reliance on the fire protection agency, allowing existing fire protection facilities to reach larger areas. Preventing fire hazards in the future reduces the need for construction or expansion of additional fire facilities to serve future increases in fire demand. Goal LU-12 promotes sustainable infrastructure, public facilities, and essential services that meet the community needs and are provided concurrent with growth and development. Policies LU-12.3 and LU-12.4 support this goal by planning for compatibility and infrastructure and services compatibility.

In the Safety Element, Goal S-3 supports development that would minimize injury, loss of life, and damage to property from structural or wildland fire hazards. Policy S-3.4 would locate development where there is service availability. Goal S-5 is regional coordination among fire protection agencies. Policies S-5.1 and S-5.2 support this goal by encouraging regional coordination and supporting fire service provider agreements. Goal S-6 promotes adequate levels of fire and EMS in the unincorporated County. Policies S-6.1, S-6.2, S-6.3, S-6.4 and S-6.5 support this goal by ensuring development has adequate fire protection services and funding.

Summary

The proposed General Plan Update provides land use designations that would increase population and housing within the unincorporated County, largely within the western areas. The population and housing increase projected under the proposed General Plan Update would increase the demand for fire protection agency services. To maintain or achieve acceptable travel time standards for fire protection, it is reasonably foreseeable that the provision of new or

physically altered fire facilities would be required, which would have the potential to result in adverse environmental impacts. While existing County policies and regulations and proposed General Plan Update goals and policies are intended to reduce impacts associated with fire protection facilities, specific measures that implement these policies and regulations are proposed to ensure that the intended environmental protections are achieved. Therefore, the proposed project is concluded to result in a potentially significant impact associated with the construction or expansion of fire protection facilities and specific implementation programs are identified as mitigation.

2.13.3.2 Issue 2: Police Protection Services

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed County General Plan Update would have a significant impact if it would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for police protection services.

Impact Analysis

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

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would designate areas of increased residential land use densities in order to accommodate projected population growth, generally within western portions of the unincorporated County. The projected population growth would result in a need for increased police services, including the potential need for new police facilities in order to maintain levels of service. Table 2.13-6 identifies projected housing and population growth within SDSD beat areas under the proposed General Plan Update. As shown in this table, all SDSD beat areas, excluding Camp Pendleton, would experience growth in population and housing under the General Plan Update. SDSD beat areas that would experience the greatest percentage growth in housing and population under implementation of the General Plan Update include Borrego Springs (326 percent increase in housing and 325 percent increase in population), Tecate (228 percent increase in housing and population), Santa Ysabel (214 percent increase in housing and 179 percent increase in population), Ranchita (183 percent increase in housing and 172 percent increase in population), Pauma Valley (145 percent increase in housing and 147 percent increase in population), Valley Center (127 percent increase in housing and population), Warner Springs (119 percent increase in housing and population), Palomar Mountain (115 percent increase in housing and population), and Jacumba (104 percent increase in housing and 103 percent increase in population).

Sheriff's beat areas that would serve the greatest population and housing units under the proposed General Plan Update include Spring Valley (25,324 housing units and 78,505 population), Fallbrook (23,041 housing units and 66,523 population), El Cajon (20,812 housing units and 59,766 population), Lakeside (20,759 housing units and 59,528 population), Ramona (17,561 housing units and 53,854 population), and Escondido (16,767 housing units and 48,207 population). It should be noted that although these beat areas would serve the greatest population and housing units under the General Plan Update, they generally would not experience substantial percentage growth when compared to existing conditions (year 2004).

To plan for future growth, the SDSD completed a two-year planning effort in 2005 that culminated in a Law Enforcement Facilities Master Plan (LEFMP). This plan was prepared to guide facility decisions and development over the next 15 years. The plan assessed the condition, design, location and command alignment of existing facilities, and concurrently analyzed various factors which could affect future service levels. The report tracked areas anticipated for growth as identified in population projections prepared by SANDAG, and incorporated crime and calls-for-service data, as well as numerous other factors to provide a reasonable basis for distributing staff and facilities. The LEFMP calls for a number of new facilities and the replacement or renovation of older buildings that no longer support the law enforcement mission. Projects proposed in the LEFMP are shown in Table 2.13-15. As shown in this table, the SDSD has prioritized Sheriff's stations or substations that require new or expanded facilities into priority categories one through four. This table also shows the approximate date of occupancy for the proposed facilities improvements.

Federal, State and Local Regulations and Existing Regulatory Processes

There are not many regulations that specifically pertain to this issue of law enforcement facilities. As noted above, the LEFMP was prepared to guide facility decisions and development over the next 15 years. New or expanded facilities proposed under the County's jurisdictional authority are typically required to obtain a Site Plan or Major Use Permit. These permit types must comply with applicable regulations protecting environmental resources, such as the Zoning Ordinance Section 1346 et seq., the Noise Ordinance, the RPO, and the WPO.

In addition, any future facility development for SDSD law enforcement services would be required to conduct environmental review pursuant to CEQA prior to approval. CEQA requires proposed projects provide detailed information on the potentially significant environmental effects they are likely to have, list ways in which the significant environmental effects would be minimized, and identify alternatives that would reduce or avoid the significant impacts identified for the project. To the extent feasible, significant environmental impacts would be mitigated to below a level of significance, consistent with CEQA. However, some environmental impacts associated with the construction of police protection facilities may be significant and unavoidable, such as noise, hydrology/water quality, and biology.

Proposed General Plan Update Goals and Policies

The proposed General Plan Update includes goals and policies that would reduce substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police protection facilities or the need for new for physically altered police protection facilities. Within the Land Use Element, various goals include specific policies to minimize the deterioration of police response times and reduce impacts related to the construction or expansion of additional facilities needed to serve the projected population growth of the unincorporated County.

Within the Land Use Element, Goal LU-1 creates a land use plan that sustains the intent and integrity of the Community Development Model and the boundaries between Regional Categories. Policy LU-1.6 supports this goal by restricting village expansion on the condition that public services can support the expansion without a reduction of services to other County residents. Allowing expansion into areas with sufficient services reduces the need to construct additional facilities, thereby reducing environmental impacts. Goal LU-12 promotes sustainable infrastructure, public facilities, and essential services that meet the community needs and are provided concurrent with growth and development. Policies LU-12.3 and LU-12.4 support this goal by planning for compatibility and infrastructure and services compatibility.

Summary

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would designate areas of increased land use densities in the unincorporated County in order to accommodate projected population growth. The projected population and housing growth in the County would result in a need for increased law enforcement services, including the potential need for new facilities to maintain levels of service, the construction of which would potentially result in adverse environmental effects. While existing County policies and regulations and proposed General Plan Update goals and policies are intended to reduce impacts associated with police protection facilities, specific measures that implement these policies and regulations are proposed to ensure that the intended environmental protections are achieved. Therefore, the proposed project is concluded to result in a potentially significant impact associated with the construction or expansion of police protection facilities and specific implementation programs are identified as mitigation.

2.13.3.3 Issue 3: School Services

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed County General Plan Update would have a significant impact if it would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for schools.

Impact Analysis

Educational facilities within the unincorporated County have their own State mandated requirements to ensure a high quality of life for all the citizens of San Diego County. School districts offer education to all school-age residents of the region, but operate entirely independent of the County of San Diego government. School districts were created by the State and are subject to the overview of the State Legislature. Elected governing school boards are responsible for budgeting and decision-making. The State Department of Education establishes school site and construction standards.

There are 37 school districts that serve the unincorporated County of San Diego. The location of these districts is shown in Figure 2.13-4 and Figure 2.13-5. Table 2.13-10, identifies the population and housing units within each school district, under existing conditions and proposed build-out of the General Plan Update. As shown in this table, all school districts serving the unincorporated County, with the exception of Lemon Grove Elementary and Oceanside United

Districts, would experience growth in both housing units and population under implementation of the General Plan Update. School districts that would experience the greatest housing unit and population growth under implementation of the General Plan Update include Borrego Springs Unified (345 percent increase in housing and population), San Pasqual Elementary (222 percent increase in housing and 221 percent increase in population), Santa Ysidro Elementary (200 percent increase in housing and 209 percent increase in population), Warner Unified (136 percent increase in housing and 132 percent increase in population), Valley Center-Pauma Unified (124 percent increase in housing and 125 percent increase in population), and Encinitas Union Elementary (114 percent increase in housing and 115 percent increase in population).

School districts that would serve the greatest population and number of housing units under implementation of the General Plan Update include Grossmont Union High (87,127 housing units and 255,263 population), Fallbrook Union High (30,492 housing units and 88,112 population), Cajon Valley Union Elementary (29,220 housing units and 84,202 population), La Mesa-Spring Valley Elementary (24,396 housing units and 75,286 population), Fallbrook Union Elementary (21,327 housing units and 62,531 population), Valley Center-Pauma Unified (17,888 housing units and 51,130 population) and Ramona City Unified (17,711 housing units and 54,316 population). It should be noted that although these Districts would service the greatest total population and housing units under the General Plan Update, not all would experience substantial percentage growth when compared to existing conditions.

During the past ten years, the school-age population has grown considerably, sometimes at rates of up to 20 percent. The current growth projections show a slight decline between the 2007/2008 and the 2008/2009 school year, followed by a moderate increase in the enrollment rate up to the 2017-2018 school year. These projections are shown in Table 2.13-16. As discussed in Section 2.13.1.3 above, the California Department of Education identified 65 San Diego County public schools as being overcrowded under the criteria set forth in the Critically Overcrowded School program. Overcrowding in schools is caused by increases in student enrollment without expansion of facilities to accommodate the increases. The proposed General Plan Update would result in housing and population growth throughout the unincorporated County, which would result in an increase in school enrollment. To maintain acceptable service ratios, the construction of new or expanded school facilities would be required.

Current and future modernization, expansion, and new school construction plans exist for all school districts in the County. The Facility Planning Services (FPS) unit of the San Diego COE provides direct assistance to school districts in planning for facilities and gaining the financial resources necessary to construct or modernize those facilities. Tasks performed by the FPS unit include guiding districts through the State School Facility Program for school construction funding; assisting school districts in dealing with local, State and federal agencies; and coordinating school districts input to regional planning policy organizations (e.g., SANDAG).

Federal, State and Local Regulations and Existing Regulatory Processes

Multiple State regulations exist to ensure school facilities are adequate within the County. These include the CDE, which is the regulating body for California's public education system; AB 16, which established the COS program; and the California Public Schools Accountability Act, which created academic performance measures.

Locally, the County requires that development projects include in their applications the necessary availability and commitment letters demonstrating sufficient school service availability. This requirement is further enforced with BOS Policy I-84.

In addition, future development of school facilities would be required to conduct environmental review pursuant to CEQA prior to approval. CEQA requires proposed projects provide detailed information on the potentially significant environmental effects they are likely to have, list ways in which the significant environmental effects would be minimized, and identify alternatives that would reduce or avoid the significant impacts identified for the project. To the extent feasible, significant environmental impacts would be mitigated to below a level of significance, consistent with CEQA. However, some environmental impacts associated with the construction of school facilities may be significant and unavoidable, such as noise, hazards, and biology. Projects proposing the construction or expansion of school facilities would be approved by the individual school districts and would not be subject to discretionary approval by the County. School districts are able to serve as their own lead agencies under CEQA.

Proposed General Plan Update Goals and Policies

The General Plan Update includes goals and policies that pertain to the provision of adequate school services. In the Land Use Element, Goal LU-1 proposes a land use plan that sustains the intent and integrity of the Community Development Model and the boundaries between Regional Categories. Policy LU-1.6 restricts village expansion on the condition that public services can support the expansion without a reduction of services to other County residents. Permitting expansion into areas with sufficient services reduces the need to construct additional facilities, thereby reducing environmental impacts. Goal LU-9 creates well defined, planned, and developed community cores, such as villages and town centers that contribute to a community's identity and character. Policy LU-9.7 supports this goal by encouraging new school development in town centers and villages. Goal LU-12 promotes sustainable infrastructure, public facilities, and essential services that meet the community needs and are provided concurrent with growth and development. Policies LU-12.3 and LU-12.4 support this goal by planning for compatibility and infrastructure and services compatibility.

Goal LU-17 creates quality schools that enhance our communities and mitigate for their impacts. Policies LU-17.1, LU-17.2, LU-17.3, and LU-17.4 support this goal by setting standards for new school development in a manner that would reduce hazardous, transportation and visual impacts. Goal LU-18 promotes civic uses that enhance community centers and places. Policy LU-18.2 supports this goal by encouraging the co-location of civic uses such as libraries, community centers, parks and schools.

Summary

The proposed General Plan Update would accommodate project increases in population and housing within the unincorporated County, which would result in an increase in school enrollment. To maintain acceptable service ratios, the construction of new or expanded school facilities would be required. The construction of these facilities would have the potential to result in significant environmental impacts. However, the planning, design, approval and construction of school facilities is not within the County's jurisdiction; it is the responsibility of the individual school districts. Therefore, although the individual school districts are required to prepare plans for the accommodation of future growth in their district service areas, the County can not guarantee that impacts associated with the development of new school facilities would

not have a significant impact on the environment. While existing County policies and regulations and proposed General Plan Update goals and policies are intended to reduce impacts associated with provision of school facilities, specific measures that implement these policies and regulations are proposed to ensure that the intended environmental protections are achieved. Therefore, the proposed project is concluded to result in a potentially significant impact associated with the construction or expansion of school facilities and specific implementation programs are identified as mitigation.

2.13.3.4 Issue 4: Other Public Facilities

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed County General Plan Update would have a significant impact if it would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for other public facilities.

Impact Analysis

The following discussion evaluates the adequacy of public library facilities in the unincorporated County to serve the projected population growth in the unincorporated County. As discussed above, the proposed General Plan Update would accommodate projected population growth by increasing land use densities in some areas of the County. The projected increase in population growth would result in an increase in the number of persons that must be provided with public library services. The minimum space service goal for the SDCL system is 0.5 square feet per capita. Currently, there are 35 libraries in the entire County, 20 of which fall below the minimum space service goal. As shown on Table 2.13-12, the following libraries are considered to be in a facility space deficit: Alpine, Borrego Springs, Casa de Oro, Crest, Fallbrook, Jacumba, Lakeside, Lincoln Acres, Ramona, Rancho San Diego, Spring Valley, Cardiff-by-the-Sea, El Cajon, Fletcher Hills, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, and Vista. Eleven of these libraries are located within the unincorporated County. The remainder of the libraries within the SDCL system are able to maintain the service goal discussed above and are considered adequate to serve the public.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would designate areas of increased residential land use densities in order to accommodate projected population growth, generally within western portions of the unincorporated County. The projected population growth would result in a need for increased library services, including the potential need for new library facilities in order to maintain adequate service levels. Table 2.13-13 identifies projected housing and population growth within library service areas under implementation of the proposed General Plan Update. As shown in this table, the majority of library service areas would experience growth in population and housing under implementation of the General Plan Update. Library service areas that would experience the greatest percentage growth in housing and population under the General Plan Update include Potrero (253 percent increase in housing and 255 percent increase in population); Borrego Springs (245 percent increase in housing and population); Valley Center (111 percent increase in housing and 115 percent increase in

population); and the North Bookmobile (105 percent increase in housing and 106 percent increase in population).

As shown in Table 2.13-13, SDCL libraries that would serve the greatest population and housing units under the General Plan Update include Lakeside (21,311 housing units and 59,109 population), San Marcos (20,038 housing units and 59,393 population), Rancho San Diego (18,252 housing units and 53,608 population), Ramona (18,184 housing units and 55,747 population), and North Bookmobile (14,739 housing units and 40,293 population). It should be noted that although these SDSL library facilities would serve the greatest population and number of housing units under the General Plan Update, they generally would not experience substantial percentage growth when compared to existing conditions.

The SDCL system has created a Strategic Plan that identifies goals and objectives of the Library System from 2007-2012. Within this plan, goals are identified that involve financial management and fundraising strategies so that library facilities can be enhanced in the upcoming years. Additionally, the Strategic Plan identifies the need to develop and implement a facilities plan, which would guide the construction of library facilities in the future. Multiple Capital Improvement Projects are underway to increase the service capacity of the SDCL. One project is a replacement Fallbrook Library of approximately 16,500 square feet, which is more than twice the size of the current 8,100 square-foot facility. Funding for the design and construction of the Fallbrook Library Project was approved in March 2008. In addition, a larger Ramona Library to replace the current 5,000 square-foot building was approved in October of 2008. A proposed new Lincoln Acres Library is planned on the current site in conjunction with the Department of Parks and Recreation, replacing the aging 854 square-foot facility with approximately 4,000 square feet. As of 2008, smaller construction projects were also underway for the Valley Center Branch Library, Bonita Branch Library, and Cardiff Branch Library. The Alpine Branch Library Land Acquisition was approved in March 2008. Finally, SDCL has multiple construction and expansion projects planned for the future within the unincorporated County.

Federal, State, and Local Regulations and Existing Regulatory Processes

There are not many regulations that specifically pertain to this issue of library services and facilities. As noted above, the SDCL Strategic Plan identifies the need to develop and implement a facilities plan. New or expanded library facilities proposed under the County's jurisdictional authority are typically required to obtain a site plan or a use permit. These permit types must comply with applicable regulations protecting environmental resources, such as the Zoning Ordinance Section 1205 et seq., the Noise Ordinance, the RPO, and the WPO.

In addition, any future facility development by the County of San Diego would be required to conduct environmental review pursuant to CEQA prior to approval. CEQA requires proposed projects to provide detailed information on the potentially significant environmental effects they are likely to have, list ways in which the significant environmental effects would be minimized, and identify alternatives that would reduce or avoid the significant impacts identified for the project. To the extent feasible, significant environmental impacts would be mitigated to below a level of significance, consistent with CEQA. However, some environmental impacts associated with the construction of fire agency facilities may be significant and unavoidable, such as impacts to noise, hydrology/water quality, and biological resources.

Proposed General Plan Update Goals and Policies

The General Plan Update includes goals and policies that would reduce environmental impacts associated with the need to construct additional library facilities. Within the Land Use Element, Goal LU-1 proposes a land use plan that sustains the intent and integrity of the Community Development Model and the boundaries between Regional Categories. Policy LU-1.6 restricts village expansion on the condition that public services can support the expansion without a reduction of services to other County residents. Permitting expansion into areas with sufficient services reduces the need to construct additional facilities, thereby reducing environmental impacts. Goal LU-9 creates well defined, planned, and developed community cores, such as villages and town centers that contribute to a community's identity and character. Policies LU-9.4 and LU-9.7 support this goal prioritizing infrastructure serving villages and community cores and town centers. Goal LU-12 promotes sustainable infrastructure, public facilities, and essential services that meet the community needs and are provided concurrent with growth and development. Policies LU-12.3 and LU-12.4 support this goal by planning for compatibility and infrastructure and services compatibility. Goal LU-18 is to provide adequate civic uses that enhance community centers and places. Policies LU-18.1 and LU-18.2 support this goal by encouraging the co-location of civic uses and compatibility of civic uses with community character.

Summary

The proposed General Plan Update would accommodate projected population growth by increasing land use densities in some areas of the County. The projected increase in population growth would result in an increase in the number of persons that must be provided with public library services. In order to maintain the SDCL library service ratio, the additional construction or expansion of library facilities would potentially be required, which would have the potential to result in significant environmental impacts. While existing County policies and regulations and proposed General Plan Update goals and policies are intended to reduce impacts associated with the provision of library facilities, specific measures that implement these policies and regulations are proposed to ensure that the intended environmental protections are achieved. Therefore, the proposed project is concluded to result in a potentially significant impact associated with the construction or expansion of library facilities and specific implementation programs are identified as mitigation.

2.13.4 Cumulative Impacts

The geographic scope of cumulative impact analysis for public services includes the entire County, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, whose population is served by many individual public service providers with specific service areas.

2.13.4.1 Issue 1: Fire Protection Services

Fire protection services within the region often cross inter-jurisdictional boundaries. Cumulative projects would result in a need for additional fire protection services to serve new development. Cumulative projects proposed under general plans of surrounding cities and counties, such as commercial, residential or industrial projects, would require fire protection services from fire agencies within the region. Private projects currently in process in the County that are not included in the General Plan Update land use map, including large developments proposed

under General Plan amendments, Tentative Parcel Maps, Major Use Permits, and rezones, would also require fire protection services. The Forest Conservation Initiative (FCI) remapping project would require fire protection services if areas previously identified as FCI are designated for land uses such as residential, commercial or industrial. Cumulative projects involving casino and resort development on tribal lands would also require fire protection services. In order to maintain adequate travel times to serve cumulative projects, the construction or expansion of fire protection facilities would be required, which would have the potential to result in an adverse impact on the environment. While the majority of cumulative fire protection projects would undergo environmental review, and would be required to demonstrate compliance with CEQA and/or NEPA prior to project approval, they would incrementally increase the need for fire services, which would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact. Therefore, cumulative projects would result in a significant cumulative impact associated with the construction of fire facilities.

As discussed above, the development of future land uses as designated in the proposed General Plan Update would increase demand for fire protection services requiring the provision of new or physically altered fire facilities, which would have the potential to result in adverse environmental impacts. Therefore, the proposed project, in combination with the identified cumulative projects, would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact associated with fire protection services.

2.13.4.2 Issue 2: Police Protection Services

Cumulative projects in the San Diego region would require increased police protection services to serve new development. Cumulative projects proposed under general plans of surrounding cities and counties, such as commercial, residential or industrial projects, would require police services. Private projects currently in process in the County that are not included in the General Plan Update land use map, including large residential developments proposed under General Plan amendments, Tentative Parcel Maps, Major Use Permits and rezones would require police protection services. Additionally, the SANDAG and SCAG RTPs would allow for increased roadway development in the region which would require the addition of highway patrol officers and construction of new police facilities to maintain adequate police services on these roads. The increase in demand for police protection services from implementation of cumulative projects would have the potential to result in the need to construct or expand existing police facilities, which would have the potential to create an adverse impact on the environment. While the majority of cumulative projects would undergo environmental review, and would be required to demonstrate compliance with CEQA and/or NEPA prior to project approval, they would incrementally increase the need for police services, which would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact. Therefore, cumulative projects would result in a significant cumulative impact associated with the construction of police facilities.

As discussed above, the development of future land uses as designated in the proposed General Plan Update would increase demand for police protection services requiring the provision of new or physically altered police facilities, which would have the potential to result in adverse environmental impacts. Therefore, the proposed project, in combination with the identified cumulative projects, would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact associated with police protection services.

2.13.4.3 Issue 3: School Services

Cumulative projects that involve residential development would increase the public school population in the region and require the construction or expansion of school facilities so that adequate service ratios are maintained. Examples of such projects include General plans of the surrounding cities and counties; private projects not included in the General Plan Update land use map, including large development proposed under General Plan amendments, Tentative Parcel Maps, Major Use Permits and rezones; and FCI remapping, if land uses are re-designated as residential or residential densities are increased in existing residential areas. An increase in student population would require the construction or expansion of school facilities, which would result in adverse environmental impacts. While the majority of cumulative projects would undergo environmental review, and would be required to demonstrate compliance with CEQA and/or NEPA prior to project approval, they would incrementally increase the need for school facilities, which would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact. Therefore, cumulative projects would result in a significant cumulative impact associated with the construction of school facilities.

As discussed above, the development of future land uses as designated in the proposed General Plan Update would increase demand for school facilities requiring the provision of new or physically altered school facilities, which would have the potential to result in adverse environmental impacts. In addition, school districts would act as the lead agency to approve school related construction projects, and therefore the County would not be able to ensure that the construction of new school facilities would not have significant impacts to the environment. Therefore, the proposed project, in combination with the identified cumulative projects, would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact associated with school facilities.

2.13.4.4 Issue 4: Other Public Services

The SDCL serves the entire unincorporated County and portions of surrounding incorporated cities. Cumulative projects that involve residential development would increase the population of library users, and result in the need to construct additional or renovate existing library facilities, which would result in a significant environmental impact. Cumulative projects that would contribute to additional library use include residential development proposed under the general plans of surrounding cities and counties; private projects not included in the General Plan Update land use map, including large residential development proposed under General Plan amendments, Tentative Parcel Maps, Major Use Permits, and rezones; and the FCI remapping project, if areas previously identified as FCI were remapped to residential land uses. The increase in demand for library services from implementation of cumulative projects would result in the need to construct additional or expand existing library facilities, which would create an adverse impact on the environment. While the majority of cumulative projects would undergo environmental review, and would be required to demonstrate compliance with CEQA and/or NEPA prior to project approval, they would incrementally increase the need for library facilities, which would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact. Therefore, cumulative projects would result in a significant cumulative impact associated with the construction of library facilities.

As discussed above, the development of future land uses as designated in the proposed General Plan Update would increase demand for library facilities requiring the provision of new or physically altered library facilities, which would have the potential to result in adverse

environmental impacts. Therefore, the proposed project, in combination with the identified cumulative projects, would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact associated with library facilities.

2.13.5 Significance of Impact Prior to Mitigation

Prior to mitigation, the proposed General Plan Update would result in a potentially significant impact due to adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered 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, police protection, schools, and other public facilities. Additionally, the proposed project would have a potentially significant cumulative impact to fire protection, police protection, schools, and other public facilities.

2.13.6 Mitigation

2.13.6.1 Issue 1: Fire Protection Services

The following General Plan Update policies and mitigation measures would reduce the proposed project's direct and cumulative impacts related to the construction or expansion of fire protection facilities to a level below significant.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies

Policy LU-1.6: Village Expansion. Permit new Village Regional Category designated land uses only where contiguous with an existing or planned Village and where all of the following criteria are met:

- Potential Village development would be compatible with environmental conditions and constraints, such as topography and flooding;
- Potential Village development would be accommodated by the General Plan road network;
- Public facilities and services can support the expansion without a reduction of services to other County residents; and
- The expansion is consistent with community character, the scale, and the orderly and contiguous growth of a Village area.

Policy LU-6.4: Sustainable Subdivision Design. Require that residential subdivisions be planned to conserve open space and natural resources, protect agricultural operations including grazing, increase fire safety and defensibility, reduce impervious footprints, use sustainable development practices, and, when appropriate, provide public amenities consistent with the applicable community plan.

Policy LU-6.10: Protection from Wildfires and Unmitigable Hazards. Assign land uses and densities in a manner that minimizes development in extreme, very high and high hazard fire areas or other unmitigable hazardous areas.

Policy LU-12.3: **Infrastructure and Services Compatibility.** Provide public facilities and services that are sensitive to the environment with characteristics of the unincorporated communities. Encourage the collocation of infrastructure facilities, where appropriate.

Policy LU-12.4: Planning for Compatibility. Plan and site infrastructure for public utilities and public facilities in a manner compatible with community character, minimize visual and environmental impacts, and whenever feasible, locate any facilities and supporting infrastructure outside preserve areas. Require context sensitive Mobility Element road design that is compatible with community character and minimizes visual and environmental impacts.

Policy S-3.4: Service Availability. Plan for development where fire and emergency services are available or planned.

Policy S-5.1: Regional Coordination Support. Advocate and support regional coordination among fire protection and emergency service providers.

Policy S-5.2: Fire Service Provider Agreements. Encourage agreements between fire service providers to improve fire protection and to maximize service levels in a fair, efficient, and cost effective manner.

Policy S-6.1: Water Supply. Ensure that water supply systems for development are adequate to combat structural and wildland fires.

Policy S-6.2: Fire Protection for Multi-Story Development. Coordinate with fire services providers to improve fire protection services for multi-story construction.

Policy S-6.3: Funding Fire Protection Services. Require development to contribute its fair share towards funding the provision of appropriate fire and emergency medical services as determined necessary to adequately serve the project.

Policy S-6.4: Fire Protection Services for Development. Require that development demonstrate that fire services can be provided that meet the minimum travel times identified in Table S-1 (Travel Time Standards).

Policy S-6.5: **Concurrency of Fire Protection Services.** Ensure that fire protection staffing, facilities and equipment required to serve development are operating prior to, or in conjunction with, the development. Allow incremental growth to occur until a new facility can be supported by development.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures identified in Chapters 2.1 through 2.17 of this EIR would also mitigate direct and cumulative impacts related to the construction or expansion of fire protection facilities and are incorporated here by reference. Mitigation measures listed in these sections require that the development of new or expanded facilities be evaluated pursuant to the environmental resource(s) potentially affected. In addition, the following mitigation measures would also contribute to reducing impacts related to the construction or expansion of fire protection facilities to below a level of significance.

Pub-1.1 Participate in interjurisdictional reviews to gather information on and review and provide comments on plans for new or expanded governmental facilities in the region.

Pub-1.2 Plan and site governmental facilities that are context-specific according to their location in village, semi-rural, or rural lands.

Pub-1.3 Revise Board Policy I-63 to minimize leapfrog development and to establish specific criteria for GPAs proposing expansion of areas designated Village regional category. This is intended to limit unexpected demands for new or expanded public services and the associated governmental facilities.

Pub-1.4 Review General Plan Amendments for consistency with the goals and policies of the General Plan such that future development in hazardous wildfire areas will be limited to low-density land uses that do not necessitate extensive new fire protection facilities.

Pub-1.5 Implement, and revise as necessary, Board Policy I-84 requiring that discretionary project applications include commitments from available fire protection districts. These commitments shall also demonstrate that the distance between the projects and the fire service facilities do not result in unacceptable travel times.

Pub-1.6 Maintain and use the County GIS and the County Guidelines for Determining Significant impacts in order to identify fire prone areas during the review of development projects. Once identified, ensure that development proposals meet requirements set by the FAHJ and that new/additional fire protection facilities are not required; or, if such facilities are required, that potential environmental impacts resulting from construction are evaluated along with the development project under review.

Pub-1.7 Implement the Building and Fire code to ensure there are adequate fire protections in place associated with the construction of structures and their defensibility, accessibility and egress, adequate water supply, coverage by the local fire district, and other critical issues.

Pub-1.8 Require CEQA reviews on new public facilities (fire, sheriff, libraries, etc.) or significant expansions and mitigation of environmental impact to the extent feasible.

Pub-1.9 Implement procedures to ensure new development projects fund their fair share toward fire services facilities including the development of a long-term financing mechanism, such as an impact fee program or community facilities development, as appropriate. Large development projects are required to provide their fair share contribution to fire services either by providing additional funds and/or development of infrastructure.

2.13.6.2 Issue 2: Police Protection Services

The following General Plan Update policies and mitigation measures would reduce significant direct and cumulative impacts related to the construction or expansion of police protection facilities to a level below significant.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies

Policy LU-1.6: Village Expansion. Permit new Village Regional Category designated land uses only where contiguous with an existing or planned Village and where all of the following criteria are met:

- Potential Village development would be compatible with environmental conditions and constraints, such as topography and flooding;
- Potential Village development would be accommodated by the General Plan road network;
- Public facilities and services can support the expansion without a reduction of services to other County residents; and
- The expansion is consistent with community character, the scale, and the orderly and contiguous growth of a Village area.

Policy LU-12.3: Infrastructure and Services Compatibility. Provide public facilities and services that are sensitive to the environment with characteristics of the unincorporated communities. Encourage the collocation of infrastructure facilities, where appropriate.

Policy LU-12.4: Planning for Compatibility. Plan and site infrastructure for public utilities and public facilities in a manner compatible with community character, minimize visual and environmental impacts, and whenever feasible, locate any facilities and supporting infrastructure outside preserve areas. Require context sensitive Mobility Element road design that is compatible with community character and minimizes visual and environmental impacts.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures identified in Sections 2.1 through 2.17 of this EIR would also mitigate direct and cumulative impacts related to the construction or expansion of police protection facilities and are incorporated here by reference. Mitigation measures listed in these sections require that the development of new facilities or expansion of existing facilities be evaluated pursuant to the environmental resource(s) potentially affected. In addition, mitigation measures Pub-1.1, Pub-1.2, and Pub-1.3 as described above are applicable to the issue of police protection services and are incorporated here by reference. Implementation of these measures would reduce potential impacts to below a level of significance.

2.13.6.3 Issue 3: School Services

The following General Plan Update policies and mitigation measures would reduce the proposed project's direct and cumulative impacts related to new or expanded school facilities, although not to below a level of significance. The County does not have the authority to plan, design, approve or construct school facilities; that is the responsibility of individual school

districts that serve as their own lead agency under CEQA. However, the County may have permit or land use authority if it is a responsible agency. Due to the County's limited authority over the construction or expansion of school facilities, the County would not be able to ensure that the construction of new facilities would have a less than significant impact on the environment. Therefore, even with the implementation of the following policies and mitigation measures, impacts would be significant and unavoidable.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies

Implementation of the following General Plan Update policies would reduce impacts to school facilities, although not to below a level of significance.

Policy LU-1.6: Village Expansion. Permit new Village Regional Category designated land uses only where contiguous with an existing or planned Village and where all of the following criteria are met:

- Potential Village development would be compatible with environmental conditions and constraints, such as topography and flooding;
- Potential Village development would be accommodated by the General Plan road network;
- Public facilities and services can support the expansion without a reduction of services to other County residents; and
- The expansion is consistent with community character, the scale, and the orderly and contiguous growth of a Village area.

Policy LU-9.7: Town Center Planning and Design. Plan and guide the development of Town Centers and transportation nodes as the major focal point and activity node for Village areas. Utilize design guidelines to be compatible with the unique character of a community. Roadways, streetscapes, building facades, landscaping, and signage within the town center should be pedestrian oriented. Wherever possible, locate public facilities, such as schools, libraries, community centers, and parks in Town Centers and Villages.

Policy LU-12.3: Infrastructure and Services Compatibility. Provide public facilities and services that are sensitive to the environment with characteristics of the unincorporated communities. Encourage the collocation of infrastructure facilities, where appropriate.

Policy LU-12.4: Planning for Compatibility. Plan and site infrastructure for public utilities and public facilities in a manner compatible with community character, minimize visual and environmental impacts, and whenever feasible, locate any facilities and supporting infrastructure outside preserve areas. Require context sensitive Mobility Element road design that is compatible with community character and minimizes visual and environmental impacts.

Policy LU-17.1: Planning for Schools. Encourage school districts to consider the population distribution as shown on the Land Use Map when planning for new school facilities.

Policy LU-17.2: Compatibility of Schools with Adjoining Uses. Encourage school districts to minimize conflicts between schools and adjacent development through appropriate siting and adequate mitigation, addressing such issues as student drop-off/pick up locations, parking access, and security.

Policy LU-17.3: Priority School Locations. Encourage school districts to locate schools within Village or Rural Village areas wherever possible and site and design them in a manner that provides the maximum opportunity for students to walk or bicycle to school.

Policy LU-17.4: Avoidance of Hazards. Assist school districts with locating school facilities away from fault zones, flood or dam inundation zones, and hazardous materials storage areas in conformance with State statutes.

Policy LU-18.2: **Co-Location of Civic Uses.** Encourage the co-location of civic uses such as County library facilities, community centers, parks, and schools. To encourage access by all segments of the population, civic uses should be accessible by transit whenever possible.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures Pub-1.1, Pub-1.2, and Pub-1.3 as described above are applicable to the issue of school services and are incorporated here by reference. In addition, the following implementation programs would further reduce impacts associated with new or expanded school facilities, although not to below a level of significance.

Pub-3.1 Coordinate with school districts to encourage siting new facilities in accordance with the County's General Plan and encourage implementing feasible mitigation measures to mitigate environmental impacts.

Pub-3.2 Implement, and revise as necessary, Board Policy I-84 requiring that discretionary project applications include commitments from available school districts.

2.13.6.4 Issue 4: Other Public Services

The following General Plan Update policies and mitigation measures would reduce adverse environmental impacts related to the construction or expansion of library facilities to a level below significant.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies

Policy LU-1.6: Village Expansion. Permit new Village Regional Category designated land uses only where contiguous with an existing or planned Village and where all of the following criteria are met:

- Potential Village development would be compatible with environmental conditions and constraints, such as topography and flooding;
- Potential Village development would be accommodated by the General Plan road network;
- Public facilities and services can support the expansion without a reduction of services to other County residents; and
- The expansion is consistent with community character, the scale, and the orderly and contiguous growth of a Village area.

Policy LU-9.4: **Infrastructure Serving Villages and Community Cores.** Prioritize infrastructure improvements and the provision of public facilities for Villages and community cores for the intensity of development allowed by the Land Use Map.

Policy LU-9.7: Town Center Planning and Design. Plan and guide the development of Town Centers and transportation nodes as the major focal point and activity node for Village areas. Utilize design guidelines to be compatible with the unique character of a community. Roadways, streetscapes, building facades, landscaping, and signage within the town center should be pedestrian oriented. Wherever possible, locate public facilities, such as schools, libraries, community centers, and parks in Town Centers and Villages.

Policy LU-12.3: Infrastructure and Services Compatibility. Provide public facilities and services that are sensitive to the environment with characteristics of the unincorporated communities. Encourage the collocation of infrastructure facilities, where appropriate.

Policy LU-12.4: Planning for Compatibility. Plan and site infrastructure for public utilities and public facilities in a manner compatible with community character, minimize visual and environmental impacts, and whenever feasible, locate any facilities and supporting infrastructure outside preserve areas. Require context sensitive Mobility Element road design that is compatible with community character and minimizes visual and environmental impacts.

Policy LU-18.1: Compatibility of Civic Uses with Community Character. Locate and design Civic uses and services to assure compatibility with the character of the community and adjoining uses, which pose limited adverse effects. Such uses may include libraries, meeting centers, and small swap meets, farmers markets, or other community gatherings.

Policy LU-18.2: Co-Location of Civic Uses. Encourage the co-location of civic uses such as County library facilities, community centers, parks, and schools. To encourage access by all segments of the population, civic uses should be accessible by transit whenever possible.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures identified in Sections 2.1 through 2.17 of this EIR would also mitigate direct and cumulative impacts related to the construction or expansion of library facilities and are incorporated here by reference. Mitigation measures listed in these sections require that the development of new facilities or expansion of existing facilities be evaluated pursuant to the environmental resource(s) potentially affected. In addition, mitigation measures Pub-1.1, Pub-1.2, and Pub-1.3 as described above are applicable to the issue of library services and are incorporated here by reference. Implementation of these measures would reduce potential impacts to below a level of significance.

2.13.7 Conclusion

The following discussion provides a synopsis of the conclusion reached in each of the above impact analyses, and the level of impact that would occur after mitigation measures are implemented.

2.13.7.1 Issue 1: Fire Protection Services

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would have the potential to result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a potentially significant impact. However, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies and mitigation measures listed above and in Sections 2.1 through 2.17 of this EIR would reduce potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts to below a level of significance. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact associated with fire protection services.

2.13.7.2 Issue 2: Police Protection Services

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would have the potential to result in the need for new staffing and/or expanded police facilities in order to maintain acceptable response times for police protection services. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a potentially significant impact. However, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies and mitigation measures listed above and in Sections 2.1 through 2.17 of this EIR would reduce potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts to a level of less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact associated with police protection services.

2.13.7.3 Issue 3: School Services

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would include residential land use designations that would have the potential to result in the need to construct or expand school facilities that would result in a significant environmental impact. The proposed General Plan Update policies and mitigation measures would reduce impacts related to school facilities. However, due to the County's limited authority over the construction and expansion of school facilities, impacts would remain potentially significant and unavoidable. Additionally, the proposed project would result in cumulatively considerable and unavoidable contribution to a significant cumulative impact associated with the provision and construction of school facilities.

2.13.7.4 Issue 4: Other Public Services

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would include land use designations that would accommodate an increase in population that would result in new library users and require the construction of new or expanded library facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a potentially significant impact. However, proposed General Plan Update policies and mitigation measures listed above and in Sections 2.1 through 2.17 of this EIR would reduce potentially significant direct and cumulative impacts to a less than significant level. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact associated with library use and other public services.

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Table 2.13-1. Fire Protection Agencies Serving Unincorporated San Diego County

Fire Protection Agencies	Provider	Dependent or Independent
1. Alpine FPD	District	Independent
2. Bonita/Sunnyside FPD	District	Independent
3. Borrego Springs FPD	District	Independent
4. Deer Springs FPD	CAL FIRE	Independent
5. Julian-Cuyamaca FPD	District	Independent
6. Lakeside FPD	District	Independent
7. North County FPD	District	Independent
8. Pine Valley FPD	District	Independent
9. Rancho Santa Fe FPD	District	Independent
10. San Diego Rural FPD	District	Independent
11. San Miguel Con. FPD	District	Independent
12. Valley Center FPD	CAL FIRE	Independent
13. Vista FPD	City of Vista	Independent
14. Mootamai MWD	CAL FIRE	Independent
15. Pauma MWD	CAL FIRE	Independent
16. Ramona MWD	CAL FIRE	Independent
17. Rincon del Diablo MWD	CAL FIRE	Independent
18. Yuima MWD	CAL FIRE	Independent
19. San Marcos FPD	District	Dependent
20. CSA 107 (Elfin Forest)	County of San Diego	Dependent
21. CSA 109 (Mount Laguna)	County of San Diego	Dependent
22. CSA 110 (Palomar Mtn)	County of San Diego	Dependent
23. CSA 111 (Boulevard)	County of San Diego	Dependent
24. CSA 112 (Campo)	County of San Diego	Dependent
25. CSA 113 (San Pasqual)	County of San Diego	Dependent
26. CSA 115 (Pepper Drive)	City of Santee	Dependent
27. CSA 135 (8 volunteer & 3 CAL FIRE stations)	County of San Diego	Dependent
28. CAL FIRE	State	Independent

Source: SD LAFCO Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services Review 2005

Table 2.13-2. Fire Protection Agencies Existing and Future (Proposed Project Build-out) Housing and Population Forecast

Fire Protection Agencies	Existing Housing Units (2004)	Existing Population (2004)	Proposed Housing Units	Proposed Population	Housing Growth (percent)	Population Growth (percent)
1. Alpine FPD	2,505	6,891	5,753	15,826	130	130
2. Bonita/Sunnyside FPD	4,179	12,829	4,955	15,211	19	19
3. Borrego Springs FPD	2,392	3,691	11,329	17,483	374	374
4. Deer Springs FPD	4,783	12,825	6,897	18,501	44	44
5. Julian-Cuyamaca FPD	1,578	3,200	2,376	4,787	51	50
6. Lakeside FPD	20,666	59,168	24,033	68,790	16	16
7. North County FPD	16,850	48,397	25,815	73,744	53	52
8. Pine Valley FPD	815	1,519	1,143	2,131	40	40
9. Rancho Santa Fe FPD	7,939	20,589	8,765	22,729	10	10
10. San Diego Rural FPD	9,965	27,996	14,707	41,360	48	48
11. San Marcos Fire Protection District	3,724	11,206	6,374	19,171	71	71
12. San Miguel Con. FPD	36,403	109,691	52,585	156,654	44	43
13. Valley Center FPD	4,742	13,675	11,412	32,910	141	141
14. Vista FPD	5,743	16,817	10,745	31,687	87	88
15. Mootamai MWD	30	90	47	141	56	56
16. Pauma MWD	175	523	566	1,689	223	223
17. Ramona MWD	16,502	50,656	22,446	68,897	36	36
18. Rincon del Diablo MWD	9,887	29,691	18,915	56,884	91	92
19. Yuima MWD	907	2,710	2,351	7,027	159	159
20. CSA 107 (Elfin Forest)	753	2,081	2,080	5,741	176	176
21. CSA 109 (Mount Laguna)	587	1,095	679	1,270	16	17
22. CSA 110 (Palomar Mtn)	229	385	750	1,232	228	220
23. CSA 111 (Boulevard)	1,291	2,635	2,387	4,872	85	85
24. CSA 112 (Campo)	1,260	3,117	2,359	5,836	87	87
25. CSA 113 (San Pasqual)	557	1,705	1,090	3,327	96	95
26. CSA 115 (Pepper Drive)	3,231	9253	3,279	9,391	1	1
27. CSA 135 (County Fire Authority)	6,179	16,336	11,038	28,039	79	72

Note: CAL FIRE (State agency) not included in table
Note: Data has been rounded to nearest whole number.
Source: DPLU GIS 2008

Table 2.13-3. Emergency Response Fire Travel Times

Land Use Category	Maximum Travel Time	Land Use Category Defined
Town	5 minutes	Single-family residential lots of less than two acres, or more intensive uses such as multi-family residential. Includes all industrial development and all commercial development except neighborhood commercial
Estate	10 minutes	Single-family residential lots from two to four acres in size. Includes neighborhood commercial development.
Rural	20 minutes	Large lot single-family residential and agricultural development. Lot sizes of greater than four acres.

Source: DPLU 2008e

Table 2.13-4. Fire Response Time by Road Miles Covered

Fire Protection Agency	Percent of Miles Covered in:			Approximate Square Miles within Agency	Approximate Square Miles Covered in 10 minutes	Number of Stations per Agency
	5 minutes	10 minutes	20 minutes			
1. Alpine FPD	55	98	100	28	27	1
2. Bonita/Sunnyside FPD	95	100	100	6	6	1
3. Borrego Springs FPD	50	75	85	305	229	1
4. Deer Springs FPD	50	95	100	47	45	2
5. Julian-Cuyamaca FPD	60	80	90	86	69	2
6. Lakeside FPD	88	95	100	55	52	3
7. North County FPD	70	95	100	92	87	5
8. Pine Valley FPD	60	75	85	75	56	1
9. Rancho Santa Fe FPD	65	92	100	45	41	3
10. San Diego Rural FPD	55	65	75	690	449	14
11. San Miguel Con. FPD	95	99	100	45	45	7
12. Valley Center FPD	35	80	90	85	68	2
13. Vista FPD	75	100	100	19	19	4
14. Mootamai MWD	0	65	100	1	1	0
15. Pauma MWD	10	30	95	7	2	0
16. Ramona MWD	82	90	100	75	68	2
17. Rincon del Diablo MWD	70	100	100	19	19	5
18. Yuima MWD	10	30	100	21	6	0
19. San Marcos FPD	80	98	100	9	9	3
20. CSA 107 (Elfin Forest)	45	65	90	10	6	1
21. CSA 109 (Mount Laguna)	45	60	70	33	20	1
22. CSA 110 (Palomar Mountain)	25	35	85	36	12	1
23. CSA 111 (Boulevard)	40	65	85	78	51	1
24. CSA 112 (Campo)	50	65	90	50	33	1
25. CSA 113 (San Pasqual)	15	30	98	17	5	1
26. CSA 115 (Pepper Drive)	100	100	100	2	28	0
27. CSA 135 (County Fire Authority)	29	56	69	1,318	71	9

Sources: SD LAFCO Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services Review 2005; and DPLU GIS 2008

Table 2.13-5. SDSD Law Enforcement Command Areas (2009)

Command Stations and Substations	Communities Served in the County	
	Incorporated	**Unincorporated**
Vista Station	Vista	North County Metro
Fallbrook Substation		Fallbrook, Northern Pendleton/De Luz, Bonsall
San Marcos Station	San Marcos	North County Metro
Valley Center Substation		Valley Center, Pala/Pauma Valley, Palomar
Poway Station	Poway	
4S Ranch Substation		Eastern San Dieguito (4S Ranch)
Ramona Substation		Ramona, Northern Central Mountain
Encinitas Station	Del Mar, Encinitas, Solana Beach	Western San Dieguito (Rancho Santa Fe, Fairbanks Ranch, Rancho Cielo), San Onofre-Camp Pendleton coastal area
Lemon Grove Station	Lemon Grove	Spring Valley, Rancho San Diego, Jamul, Valle de Oro, unincorporated La Mesa
Santee Station	Santee	Lakeside, Ramona, unincorporated El Cajon
Imperial Beach Station	Imperial Beach	East Otay Mesa, Bonita, Sweetwater, Lincoln Acres
Alpine Station		Alpine, Crest, Dehesa, Harbison Canyon, Eastern Lakeside (Blossom Valley, Flinn Springs)
Rural Enforcement		
Julian Substation		Julian, Santa Ysabel, Cuyamaca
Ranchita Substation (Borrego Springs Office)		North Mountain, Warner Springs, Ranchita, Shelter Valley, Borrego Springs
Pine Valley Substation (Boulevard/Jacumba Office)		Pine Valley, Guatay, Mount Laguna, Descanso Boulevard, Live Oak Springs, Boulevard, Jacumba
Campo Substation		Campo, Tecate, Cameron Corners, Lake Morena Village, Potrero

Note: Storefronts are not included in this table.
Source: DPLU 2007e

Table 2.13-6. SDSD Beat Districts: Existing and Future (Proposed Project Build-out) Housing and Population Forecast

Sheriff Districts	Existing Housing Units (2004)	Existing Population (2004)	Proposed Housing Units	Proposed Population	Housing Growth (percent)	Population Growth (percent)
1. 4S Ranch	2,851	7,379	2,969	7,682	4	4
2. Alpine	3,527	9,704	6,950	19,128	97	97
3. Bonita	4,813	14,767	5,755	17,650	20	20
4. Bonsall	1,789	4,909	3,129	8,560	75	74
5. Borrego Springs	2,906	4,503	12,369	19,125	326	325
6. Boulevard	460	940	887	1,814	93	93
7. Camp Pendleton	6,097	19,360	6,097	19,361	0	0
8. Campo	973	2,422	1,877	4,663	93	93
9. Descanso	534	1,279	872	2,061	63	61
10. Dulzura	692	2,075	1,134	3,388	64	63
11. El Cajon Unincorporated	17,932	51,497	20,812	59,766	16	16
12. Encinitas Unincorporated	335	1,028	468	1,370	40	33
13. Escondido Unincorporated	9,293	26,438	16,767	48,207	80	82
14. Fallbrook	15,793	45,586	23,041	66,523	46	46
15. Greenwood Cemetery	1	4	2	7	100	75
16. Jacumba	305	688	621	1,393	104	102
17. Jamul	2,489	7,435	3,996	11,973	61	61
18. Julian	1,693	3,465	2,752	5,617	63	62
19. La Mesa Unincorporated	5,852	16,770	6,061	17,369	4	4
20. Lakeside	18,328	52,558	20,759	59,528	13	13
21. Lincoln Acres	583	1,952	717	2,401	23	23
22. Otay	37	108	52	151	41	40
23. Pala	556	1,633	955	2,817	72	73
24. Palomar Mountain	253	408	544	879	115	115
25. Pauma Valley	1,390	4,094	3,407	10,105	145	147
26. Pine Valley	2,284	4,955	2,914	6,207	28	25
27. Poway Unincorporated	205	629	339	1,037	65	65
28. Ramona	11,528	35,383	17,561	53,854	52	52
29. Ranchita	291	572	824	1,559	183	173
30. Rancho Santa Fe	4,787	12,388	5,377	13,914	12	12
31. S.D. County	1,619	4,438	1,651	4,521	2	2
32. San Marcos Unincorporated	2,639	7,925	3,545	10,607	34	34
33. Santa Ysabel	264	669	831	1,864	215	179
34. Spring Valley	23,584	73,077	25,324	78,505	7	7
35. Tecate	276	793	906	2,601	228	228
36. Valley Center	5,663	16,344	12,843	37,110	127	127
37. Vista Unincorporated	5,858	17,153	10,943	32,262	87	88
38. Warner Springs	829	1,669	1,818	3,651	119	119

Note: Data has been rounded to nearest whole number.
Source: DPLU GIS 2008

Table 2.13-7. 2008 SDSD Average Adjusted Response Times by Area [1]

Stations serving the Unincorporated County	Average Response Time (in minutes)	
	Priority Calls	Non-Priority Calls
Vista Station (unincorporated service area only)	15	35
Fallbrook Substation	13	28
San Marcos Station (unincorporated service area only)	20	41
Valley Center Substation	19	33
Poway Station (unincorporated service area only)	17	29
4S Ranch Substation	8	15
Ramona Substation	10	23
Encinitas Station (unincorporated service area only)	17	26
Lemon Grove Station (unincorporated service area only)	12	34
Santee Station (unincorporated service area only)	13	32
Alpine Station	15	30
Imperial Beach (unincorporated service area only)	15	30
Julian Substation	16	25
Ranchita Substation	25	31
Pine Valley Substation	21	28
Campo Substation	23	38
Total	16	30

[1] Response times for priority calls greater than 3 hours and non-priority response times greater than 18 hours are considered errors and were not used in the computation of average response times.
Note: Data has been rounded to nearest whole number.
Source: SDSD 2009

Table 2.13-8. School Districts Serving San Diego County (2004)

School District	Incorporated Jurisdictions Served	CPA or Subregion Served	Total Unincorporated Area Served (acres)	Total Acreage Served
School Districts Serving Only Unincorporated Areas of San Diego County				
Alpine Union Elementary	None	Alpine, Central Mountain, Crest/Dehesa, Jamul/Dulzura	61,238	61,238
Borrego Springs Unified	None	Desert	3,220,704	3,220,704
Dehesa Elementary	None	Alpine, Crest/Dehesa, Valle de Oro	13,113	13,113
Jamul/Dulzura Union Elementary	None	Alpine, Jamul/Dulzura, Mountain Empire, Otay	104,446	104,446
Julian Union Elementary	None	Central Mountain., Desert, Julian, Mountain Empire, North Mountain, Pala/Pauma Valley, Ramona	395,613	395,613
Julian Union High	None	Central Mountain, Desert, Julian, Mountain Empire, North Mountain, Pala/Pauma Valley, Ramona	401,893	401,893
Spencer Valley Elementary	None	Julian, North Mountain	6,280	6,280
Vallecitos Elementary	None	Fallbrook, Pala/Pauma Valley, Rainbow	12,949	12,949
Warner Unified	None	Desert, Julian, North Mountain	277,248	277,248
School Districts Serving Both Incorporated and Unincorporated Areas of San Diego County				
Bonsall Union Elementary	Oceanside	Bonsall, Fallbrook, Pala/Pauma Valley, Pendleton/De Luz, Rainbow, Valley Center	40,769	44,774
Cajon Valley Union Elementary	El Cajon	Alpine, Crest/Dehesa, Jamul/Dulzura, Lakeside, Spring Valley, Sweetwater, Valle de Oro	35,257	42,057
Chula Vista City Elementary	Chula Vista, National City, San Diego	Jamul/Dulzura, Otay, Spring Valley, Sweetwater	30,779	66,853
Encinitas Union Elementary	Carlsbad, Encinitas, San Marcos	San Dieguito	905	15,161
Escondido Union Elementary	Escondido, San Diego, San Marcos	Bonsall, North County Metro, San Dieguito, Valley Center	26,657	49,691
Escondido Union High	Escondido, Poway, San Diego, San Marcos	Bonsall, North County Metro, North Mountain, Pala/Pauma Valley, Ramona, San Dieguito, Valley Center	229,784	262,425
Fallbrook Union Elementary	Oceanside	Bonsall, Fallbrook, Pendleton/De Luz, Rainbow	164,360	164,361
Fallbrook Union High	Oceanside	Bonsall, Fallbrook, Pala/Pauma Valley, Pendleton/De Luz, Rainbow, Valley Center	218,077	222,084

Table 2.13-8 (Continued)

School District	Incorporated Jurisdictions Served	Community Planning Areas Served	Total Unincorporated Area Served (acres)	Total Acreage Served
Grossmont Union High	El Cajon, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, San Diego, Santee	Alpine, Central Mountain, Crest/Dehesa, Jamul/Dulzura, Lakeside, Mountain Empire, Otay, Ramona, Spring Valley, Sweetwater, Valle de Oro	269,225	303,492
La Mesa – Spring Valley Elementary	El Cajon, La Mesa, San Diego	Spring Valley, Sweetwater, Valle de Oro	9,841	16,997
Lakeside Union Elementary	Santee	Alpine, , Central Mountain, Lakeside, Ramona	44,912	45,025
Lemon Grove Elementary	La Mesa, Lemon Grove, San Diego	Spring Valley	16	3,453
Mountain Empire Unified	San Diego	Alpine, Central Mountain, Desert, Jamul/Dulzura, Mountain Empire	423,952	423,965
National Elementary	Chula Vista, National City, San Diego	County Islands	289	6,153
Oceanside Unified	Carlsbad, Oceanside	Pendleton/De Luz	25,509	42,341
Poway Unified	Poway, San Diego, Santee	Lakeside, Ramona, San Dieguito	9,822	64,067
Ramona Unified	Poway	Alpine, Central Mountain, Lakeside, North Mountain, Ramona	109,730	110,655
Rancho Santa Fe Elementary	Encinitas, San Marcos	San Dieguito	11,900	12,018
San Diego Unified	Coronado, Del Mar, La Mesa, National City, Poway, San Diego	County Islands, Spring Valley, Sweetwater	404	139,544
San Dieguito Union High	Carlsbad, Del Mar, Encinitas, San Diego, San Marcos, Solana Beach	San Dieguito	19,003	52,741
San Marcos Unified	Carlsbad, Escondido, San Marcos, Vista	North County Metro, San Dieguito	7,187	26,853
San Pasqual Union Elementary	Escondido, Poway, San Diego	North County Metro, Ramona	10,699	19,459
San Ysidro Elementary	Chula Vista, San Diego	Otay	7,580	18,464
Santee Elementary	El Cajon, San Diego Santee	Lakeside	376	17,164
Solana Beach Elementary	Del Mar, Encinitas, San Diego, Solana Beach	San Dieguito	6,197	13,452

Table 2.13-8 (Continued)

School District	Incorporated Jurisdictions Served	Community Planning Areas Served	Total Unincorporated Area Served (acres)	Total Acreage Served
Sweetwater Union High	Chula Vista, Coronado, Imperial Beach, National City, San Diego	County Islands, Jamul/Dulzura, Otay, Spring Valley, Sweetwater	38,648	101,458
Valley Center – Pauma Unified	Escondido, San Diego	Bonsall, North County Metro, North Mountain, Pala/Pauma Valley, Ramona, Valley Center	91,978	92,823
Vista Unified	Carlsbad, Oceanside, San Marcos, Vista	Bonsall, North County Metro	8,233	25,045

Source: DPLU 2007c

Table 2.13-9. School Enrollment for Districts Serving the Unincorporated County (2005-2006)

District	Number of Schools	Enrollment	Avg. Pupil Teacher Ratio	Avg. Class Size
Alpine Union Elementary	7	2,290	21:1	27
Bonsall Union Elementary	5	1,888	19:1	24
Borrego Springs Unified	5	482	16:1	17
Cajon Valley Union Elementary	29	16,669	21:1	28
Chula Vista Elementary	43	26,472	19:1	22
Dehesa Elementary	2	786	17:1	21
Encinitas Union Elementary	9	5,647	20:1	23
Escondido Union Elementary	25	19,654	20:1	26
Escondido Union High	6	9,019	25:1	30
Fallbrook Union Elementary	9	5,819	21:1	27
Fallbrook Union High	3	3,106	22:1	26
Grossmont Union High School	19	24,444	24:1	28
Jamul/Dulzura Union Elementary	4	1,412	20:1	27
Julian Union Elementary	3	2,001	18:1	21
Julian Union High	4	3,762	24:1	18
La Mesa-Spring Valley	22	13,657	21:1	28
Lakeside Union Elementary	11	4,358	21:1	22
Lemon Grove Elementary	8	4,147	22:1	27
Mountain Empire Unified	12	1,733	20:1	24
National Elementary	11	6,153	22:1	23
Oceanside Unified	28	21,367	21:1	28
Poway Unified	33	32,645	22:1	29
Ramona City Unified	11	7,031	24:1	27
Rancho Santa Fe Elementary	2	831	14:1	18
San Diego City Unified	211	132,482	19:1	28
San Dieguito Union High	10	12,190	23:1	29
San Marcos Unified	17	16,169	24:1	29
San Pasqual Union Elementary	1	576	18:1	22
San Ysidro Elementary	7	5,087	21:1	27
Santee Elementary	11	6,503	20:1	25
Solana Beach Elementary	6	2,682	19:1	21
Spencer Valley Elementary	2	689	29:1	13
Sweetwater Union High	28	41,865	23:1	29
Vallecitos Elementary	3	446	20:1	22
Valley Center-Pauma Unified	11	4,672	21:1	27
Vista Unified	30	26,207	22:1	26
Warner Unified	3	256	15:1	16
Totals	**639**	**444,487**	**21:1**	**24**

Note: Data has been rounded to nearest whole number.
Source: SDOE 2007

Table 2.13-10. San Diego School Districts: Existing and Future (Proposed Project Build-out) Housing and Population Forecast

School Districts	Existing Housing Units (2004)	Existing Population (2004)	Proposed Housing Units	Proposed Population	Housing Growth (percent)	Population Growth (percent)
1. Alpine Union Elementary	6,447	17,804	10,142	27,986	57	57
2. Bonsall Union Elementary	4,660	13,121	7,561	21,199	62	62
3. Borrego Springs Unified	2,644	4,089	11,778	18,191	345	345
4. Cajon Valley Union Elementary	25,853	74,538	29,220	84,202	13	13
5. Chula Vista Elementary	4,636	14,236	5,502	16,893	19	19
6. Dehesa Elementary	789	2,292	1,076	3,123	36	36
7. Encinitas Union Elementary	76	196	163	422	114	115
8. Escondido Union Elementary	7,677	21,910	13,822	39,861	80	82
9. Escondido Union High	7,944	22,721	14,680	42,465	85	87
10. Fallbrook Union Elementary	15,786	46,378	21,327	62,531	35	35
11. Fallbrook Union High	21,307	61,847	30,492	88,112	43	42
12. Grossmont Union High	74,245	217,994	87,127	255,263	17	17
13. Jamul/Dulzura Union Elementary	2,743	8,269	4,881	14,706	78	78
14. Julian Union Elementary	1,851	3,624	3,639	7,097	97	96
15. Julian Union High	2,037	4,009	3,932	7,700	93	92
16. La Mesa-Spring Valley Elementary	22,615	69,757	24,396	75,286	8	8
17. Lakeside Union Elementary	14,694	42,165	16,285	46,720	11	11
18. Lemon Grove Elementary	38	119	38	119	0	0
19. Mountain Empire Unified	4,165	9,214	7,227	16,372	74	78
20. National Elementary	586	1,963	721	2,412	23	23
21. Oceanside Unified	4,113	13,062	4,113	13,062	0	0
22. Poway Unified	2,789	7,231	2,825	7,335	1	1
23. Ramona City Unified	11,654	35,770	17,711	54,316	52	52
24. Rancho Santa Fe Elementary	2,457	6,357	3,114	8,057	28	27
25. San Diego City Unified	789	2,474	792	2,485	<1	<1
26. San Dieguito Union High	5,067	13,112	6,054	15,666	19	19
27. San Marcos Unified	3,796	11,416	5,408	16,197	42	42
28. San Pasqual Union Elementary	267	812	859	2,606	222	221
29. San Ysidro Elementary	4	11	12	34	200	209
30. Santee Elementary	1,065	3,050	1,089	3,120	2	2
31. Solana Beach Elementary	2,534	6,559	2,777	7,186	10	10
32. Spencer Valley Elementary	187	384	293	603	57	57
33. Sweetwater Union High	5,226	16,210	6,234	19,339	19	19
34. Vallecitos Elementary	861	2,348	1,603	4,381	86	86
35. Valley Center-Pauma Unified	7,992	22,723	17,888	51,130	124	125
36. Vista Unified	4,549	13,291	9,059	26,742	99	101
37. Warner Unified	1,157	2,323	2,725	5,386	136	132

Note: Data has been rounded to nearest whole number. Source: DPLU GIS 2008

Table 2.13-11. Major Academic Institutions and Professional Schools Serving Unincorporated County Residents

Type	Name
Private College or University	Alliant International University – San Diego Campus
	Baptist College
	Christian Heritage College
	Maric College
	National University
	Platt College – San Diego
	Point Loma Nazarene University
	University of San Diego
Public College or University	California State University San Marcos
	Cuyamaca Community College
	Grossmont Community College
	Mira Costa Community College
	Palomar Community College
	San Diego City College
	San Diego Mesa College
	San Diego Miramar College
	San Diego State University
	Southwestern College
	University of California, San Diego
Technical/Professional Schools	California Western School of Law
	Design Institute of San Diego
	Fashion Institute of Design and Merchandising – San Diego
	ITT Technical Institute
	New School of Architecture and Design
	Pacific College of Oriental Medicine
	The Art Institute of California – San Diego
	Thomas Jefferson School of Law

Source: DPLU 2007c

Table 2.13-12. Existing Library Branches Facility Requirements (2006)

County Libraries	Location (Jurisdiction or CPA/Subregion)	Existing Facilities (sf)	Facility Requirement (sf)	Facility Surplus/ Deficit (sf)
1. 4S Ranch	Escondido	7,214	6,326	+888
2. Alpine	Alpine	3,018	7,486	(-4,468)
3. Bonita/Sunnyside	Sweetwater	10,000	7,017	+2,983
4. Borrego Springs	Desert – Borrego Springs	3,787	1,724	(-176)
5. Campo/Lake Morena	Mountain Empire – Campo/ Lake Morena	2,480	1,988	+492
6. Casa de Oro	Valle de Oro	3,889	11,115	(-7,226)
7. Crest	Crest/Dehesa	1,583	3,961	(-2378)
8. Descanso	Central Mountain – Descanso	2,692	1,609	+583
9. Encinitas	Encinitas	25,000	22,788	+2,212
10. Fallbrook	Fallbrook	8,100	23,430	(-15,330)
11. Jacumba	Mountain Empire – Jacumba	2,400	1,005	(-1,395)
12. Julian	Julian	9,700	2,318	+7,382
13. Lakeside	Lakeside	5,000	26,883	(-21,883)
14. Lincoln Acres	County Islands – Lincoln Acres	854	1,017	(-163)
15. Pine Valley	Central Mountain – Pine Valley	1,920	1142	+778
16. Potrero	Mountain Empire – Potrero	2,500	356	+2,144
17. Ramona	Ramona	4,880	18,044	(-13,164)
18. Rancho San Diego	Valle de Oro	19,500	26,666	(-7,166)
19. Rancho Santa Fe	San Dieguito	8,241	5,365	+2,876
20. Spring Valley	Spring Valley	12,630	17,887	(-5,257)
21. Valley Center	Valley Center	14,068	6,856	+7,212
22. East Bookmobile	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
23. North Bookmobile	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
24. Cardiff-by-the-Sea	Cardiff-by-the-Sea	5,977	8,950	(-2,973)
25. Del Mar	Del Mar	4,700	2,278	+2,422
26. El Cajon	El Cajon	31,166	51,871	(-21,705)
27. Fletcher Hills	El Cajon	3,256	7,992	(-4736)
28. Imperial Beach	Imperial Beach	5,100	13,890	(-8,790)
29. La Mesa Interim branch opens 2007	La Mesa	7,916	29,236	(-21,320)
30. Lemon Grove	Lemon Grove	9,000	15,208	(-6,208)
31. Poway	Poway	20,000	25,349	(-5,349)
32. San Marcos	San Marcos	15,394	48,070	(-32,676)
33. Santee	Santee	7,500	27,892	(-20,392)
34. Solana Beach	Solana Beach	10,770	7,250	+3,520
35. Vista	Vista	30,394	53,199	(-22,805)

Note: SF= square footage
Source: DPLU 2007c

Table 2.13-13. San Diego Library Districts: Existing and Future (Proposed Project Build-out) Housing and Population Forecast

Libraries	Existing Housing Units (2004)	Existing Population (2004)	Proposed Housing Units	Proposed Population	Housing Growth (percent)	Population Growth (percent)
1. 4S Ranch	2.474	6,389	2.474	6,389	0	0
2. Alpine	5,539	15,249	8,955	24,661	62	62
3. Bonita	4,718	14,499	5,565	17,104	18	18
4. Borrego Springs	2,945	4,567	10,172	15,755	245	245
5. Campo/Lake Morena	1,371	3,394	2,719	6,757	98	99
6. Casa De Oro	8,054	24,348	8,577	25,953	6	7
7. Crest	2,549	7,355	3,585	10,325	41	40
8. Descanso	1,038	2,415	1,350	3,172	30	31
9. East Bookmobile	1,413	4,217	2,411	7,206	71	71
10. El Cajon	2,760	7,928	3,798	10,903	38	38
11. Fallbrook	16,812	48,356	23,574	67,725	40	40
12. Jacumba	897	1,907	1,547	3,269	72	71
13. Julian	1,891	3,835	3,495	7,119	85	86
14. La Mesa	980	2,808	1,061	3,039	8	8
15. Lakeside	18,999	52,509	21,311	59,109	12	13
16. Lemon Grove	1,635	5,127	1,744	5,468	7	65
17. Lincoln Acres	603	2,018	737	2,467	22	22
18. North Bookmobile	7,196	19,598	14,739	40,293	105	106
19. Pine Valley	1,014	1,906	1,279	2,409	26	26
20. Potrero	134	378	473	1,342	253	255
21. Poway	43	15	54	47	26	213
22. Ramona	11,860	36,384	18,184	55,747	53	53
23. Rancho San Diego	16,238	47,640	18,252	53,608	12	13
24. Rancho Santa Fe	5,047	13,061	6,034	15,614	20	20
25. San Marcos	10,620	31,442	20,038	59,393	89	89
26. Santee	576	1,649	669	1,916	16	16
27. Solana Beach	368	953	399	1,034	8	8
28. Spring Valley	10,678	33,512	11,710	36,752	10	10
29. Valley Center	4,941	13,759	10,436	29,539	111	115
30. Vista	4,351	12,579	7,306	21,209	68	68

Note: The Cardiff by the Sea, Del Mar, Fletcher Hills, Encinitas, and Imperial Beach libraries are not expected to result in growth under the proposed General Plan Update and are therefore not included in this table.
Note: Data has been rounded to nearest whole number.
Source: DPLU GIS 2008

Table 2.13-14. Table of Travel Time Standards for Fire Protection

Travel Time	Regional Category (And/or Land Use Designation)	Purpose
5 min	• Village (VR-2 to VR-30) and limited Semi-Rural Residential Areas (SR-1) • Commercial and Industrial Designations in the Village Category • Development located within a Village Boundary	This travel time is designed to help contain a fire to its room of origin and to respond quickly to medical emergencies. This standard applies to the County's more intensely developed areas, where resident and business expectations for service are the highest.
10 min	• Semi-Rural Residential Areas (> SR-1 and SR-2 and SR-4) • Commercial and Industrial Designations in the Semi-Rural Category • Development located within a Rural Village Boundary	This travel time is designed to contain a fire to multiple rooms of origin. It provides a moderate level of service in areas where lower-density development, longer access routes and longer distances make it difficult to achieve shorter travel times.
20 min	• Limited Semi-Rural Residential areas (>SR-4, SR-10) and Rural Lands (RL-20) • *All* Commercial and Industrial Designations in the Rural Category	This travel time is designed to contain a fire to its foundation of origin, thereby minimizing the spread of structural fires to wildland areas. It is appropriate for very low density residential areas, where full-time fire service is limited and where long access routes make it impossible to achieve shorter travel times.
>20 min	• Very-low rural land densities (RL-40, RL-80, and RL-160)	Application of very-low rural land densities mitigate the risk associated with wildfires by drastically reducing the number of people potentially exposed to this hazard. Future subdivisions at these densities are not required to meet a travel time standard. However, independent fire districts should impose additional mitigation requirements on development in these areas.

Note: The most restrictive standard will apply when the density, regional category and/or village/rural village boundary do not yield a consistent response time standard.
Source: DPLU 2009

Table 2.13-15. San Diego County Sheriff's Department 2020 Law Enforcement Facilities Master Plan
(Facilities in or Adjacent to Unincorporated Planning Areas)

Facility	New	Existing	Approximate Occupancy Date	Approximate Site Area (acres)	Number of Staff
Priority One					
Rancho San Diego Station[(1)]	X		2008	5	153
Imperial Beach Station	X		2008	2	77
Alpine Station[(1)(2)]	X		2008	4	128
4S Ranch Substation[(1) (3)]	X		2008	1	34
Lemon Grove Substation		X	2008	-	84
Priority Two					
Vista Station	X		2010	5	174
Santee Station	X		2012	5	160
East Otay Mesa Substation[(4)]	X		2012	2	21
Priority Three					
Ramona Station[(1)]	X		2015	2	44
Pine Valley Substation[(1)]	X		2016	1	11
Julian Substation[(1)]		X	2016	-	7
Campo Substation[(1)]		X	2016	-	9
Priority Four					
I-15 Corridor Station (proposed)[(1)]	X		2019	2	46
Ranchita Substation[(1)]	X		Q2 – 2020	1	21
San Marcos Station		X	Q4 – 2020	-	140
Poway Station		X	Q4 – 2020	-	67
Fallbrook Station		X	Q4 – 2020	-	54
Valley Center Substation		X	Q4 – 2020	-	42

(1) Facilities in the unincorporated County
(2) New Alpine Station occupied Q2 - 2008 (CY)
(3) New 4S Ranch Substation occupied Q4 – 2007 (CY)
(4) Requirement identified in the East Otay Mesa Specific Plan
Source: DPLU 2007e

Table 2.13-16. Projected San Diego County School Enrollment by School Year

Academic Year	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018
Student Enrollment	493,488	495,514	494,143	494,261	493,597	494,056	495,052	495,980	496,731	497,859	498,724	499,606

Source: DOF 2008b

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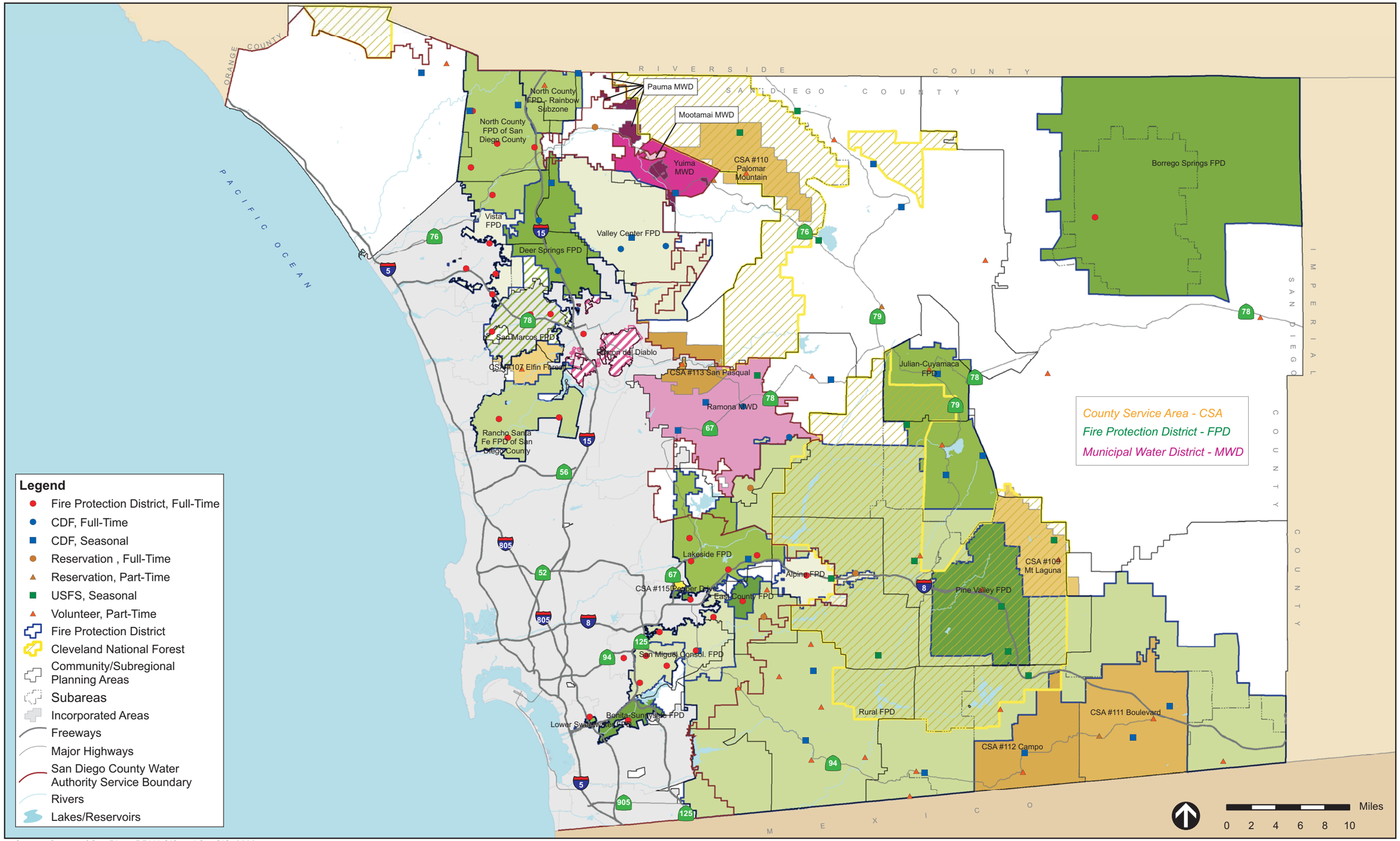
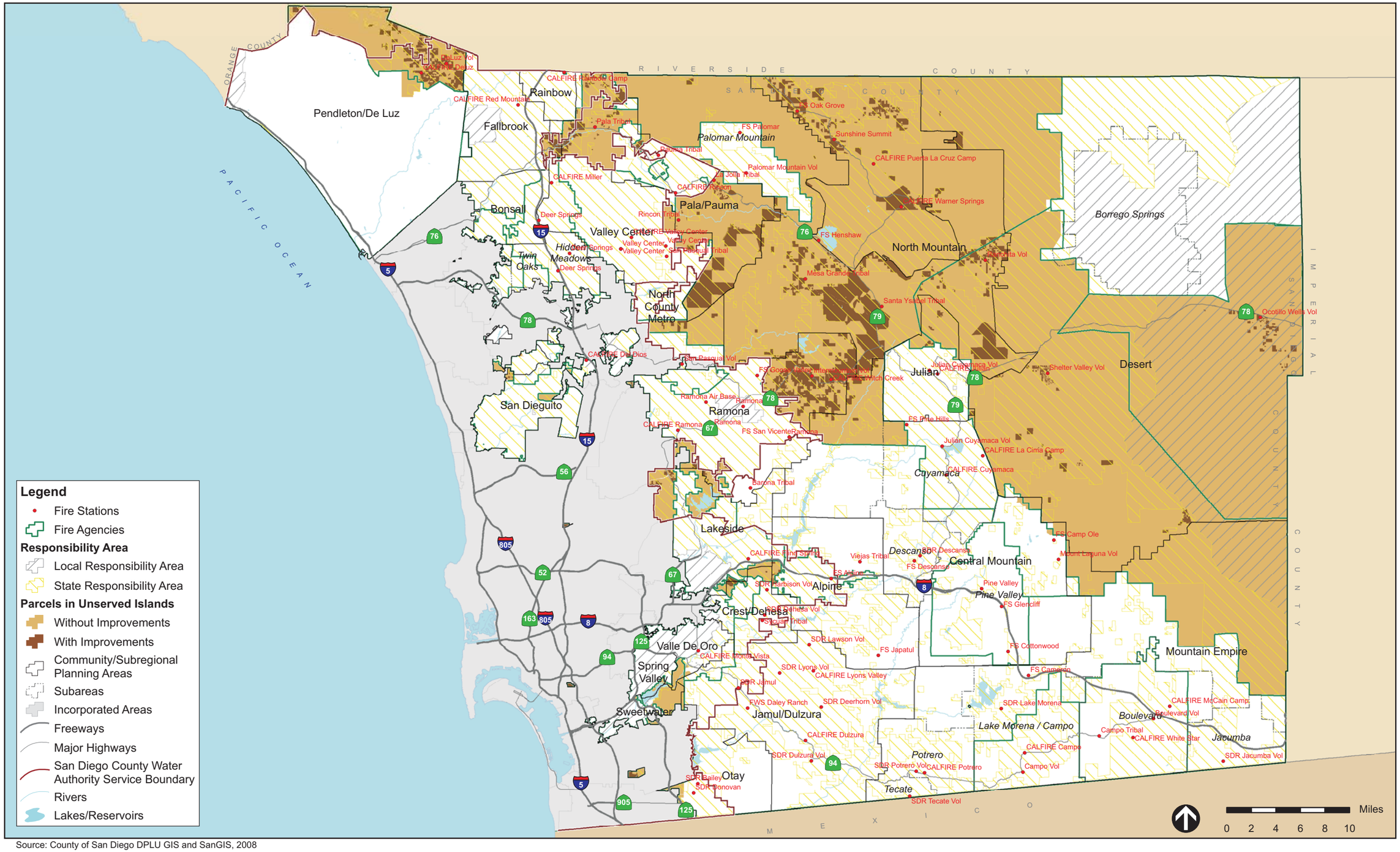


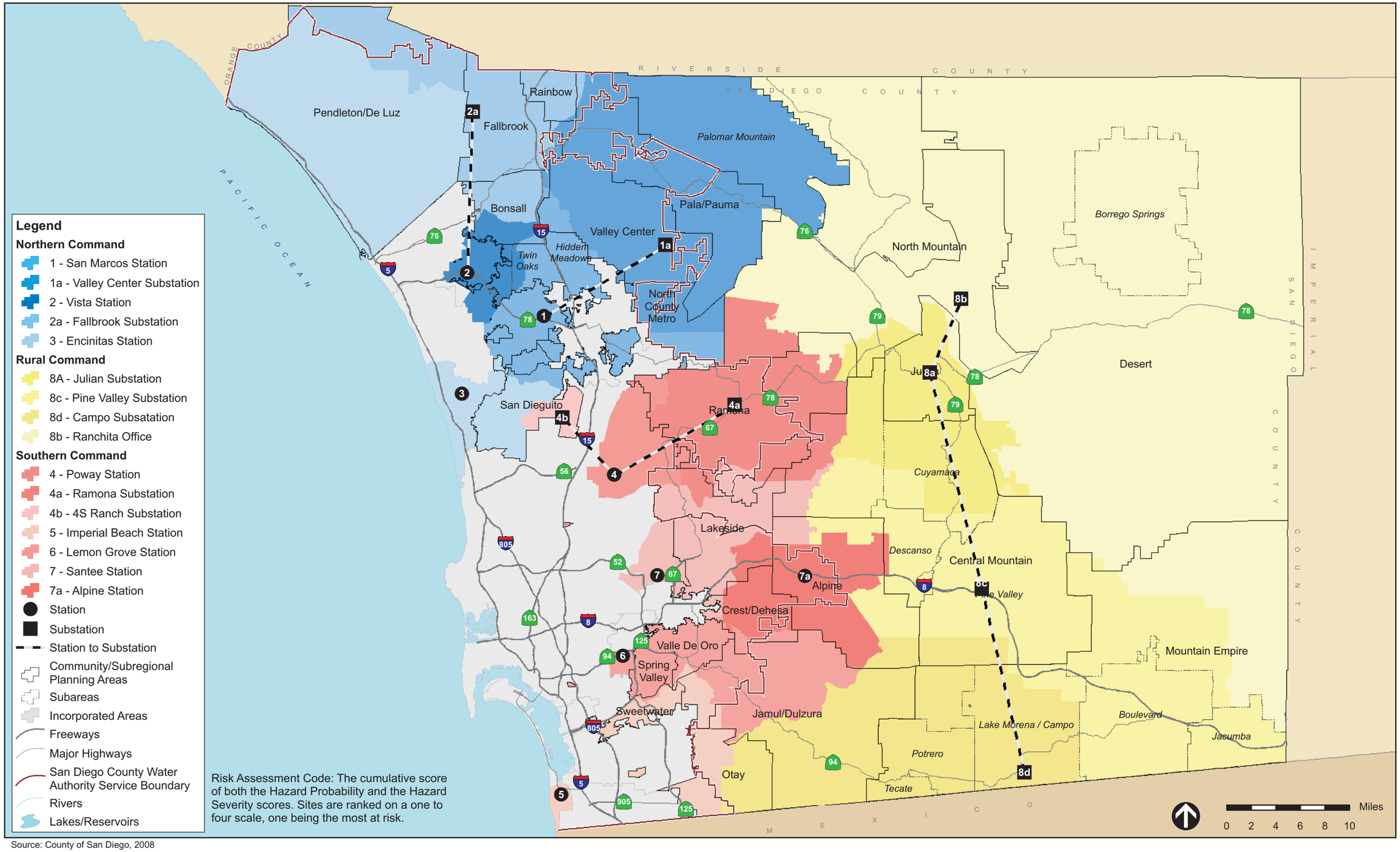
Source: County of San Diego DPLU GIS and SanGIS, 2008

FIRE PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS **FIGURE 2.13-1**



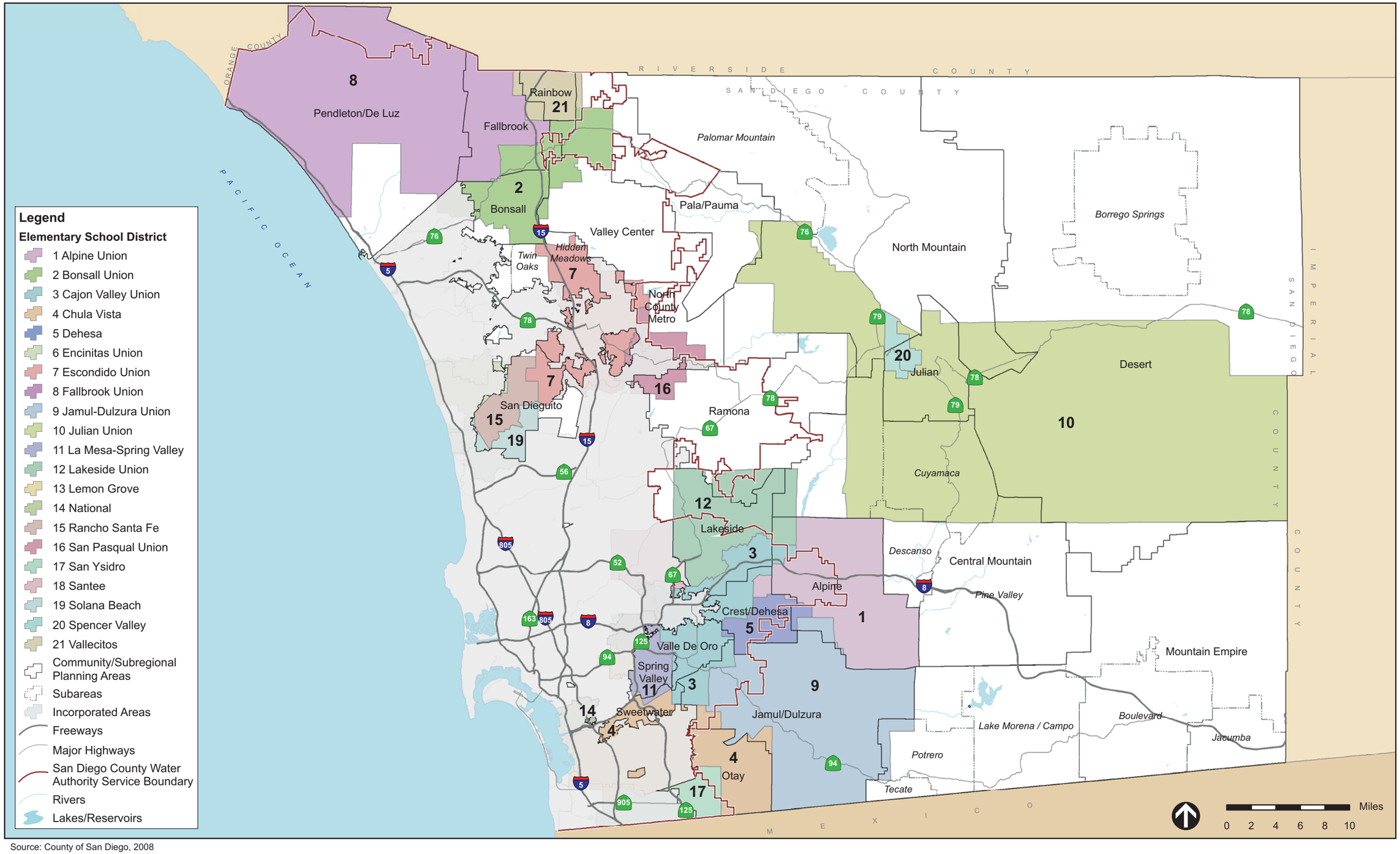
Source: County of San Diego DPLU GIS and SanGIS, 2008

UNINCORPORATED AREAS WITH NO FIRE PROTECTION **FIGURE 2.13-2**



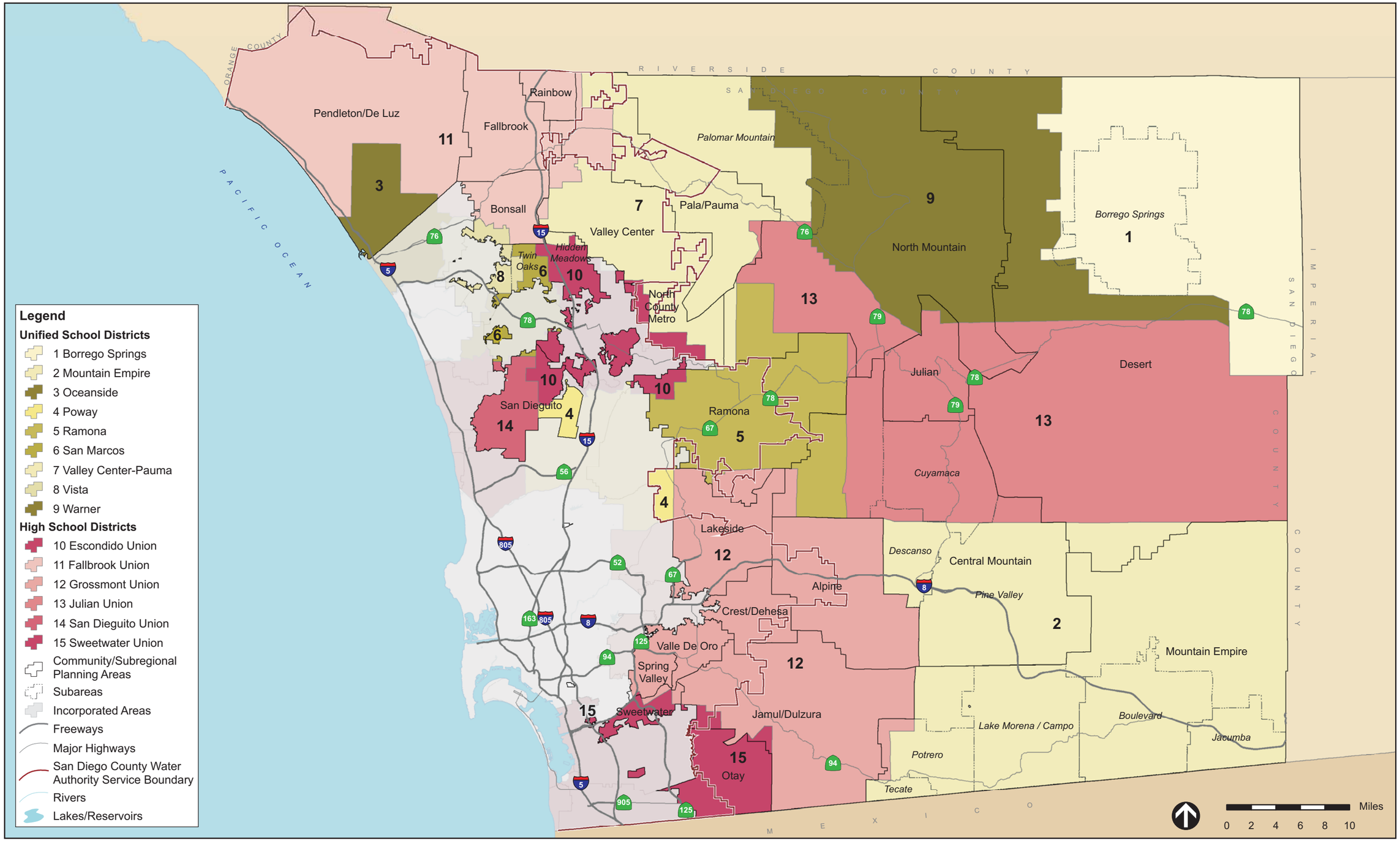
Source: County of San Diego, 2008

LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES AND COMMAND AREAS **FIGURE 2.13-3**



Source: County of San Diego, 2008

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICTS **FIGURE 2.13-4**



Source: County of San Diego, 2008

HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS **FIGURE 2.13-5**