

3.10 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section describes existing public services provided by the City of Fountain Valley (City) to the Fountain Valley Crossings Specific Plan (FVCSP) Project (Project) area (Project area) and analyzes potential impacts on public services that could result from the Project. Existing public services were evaluated based on planning documents provided by the City, information available on agency websites, personal communication with City staff, and previous Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) prepared for other projects within the vicinity. For information regarding potable water, wastewater, and solid waste, please refer to Section 3.12, *Utilities*, for energy services, please refer to Section 3.13, *Energy Conservation*, and for transportation and parking, please refer to Section 3.11, *Transportation, Circulation, and Traffic*.

Revisions provided in this section of the Partial Recirculated Draft EIR include expanded analysis of cumulative Project impacts to account for an updated list of cumulative projects, as well as provide revisions and clarification in the text of section to address public comments and concerns that were raised following release of the pre-recirculation Final EIR in April 2017.

3.10.1 Environmental Setting

Public services for the Project area are primarily provided by the City through the following agencies, which are further described below:

Table 3.10-1. Fountain Valley Public Services

Public Services in Fountain Valley	
Fire Protection	City of Fountain Valley Fire Department (FVFD)
Law Enforcement	City of Fountain Valley Police Department (FVPD)
Public Schools	Fountain Valley School District; and Huntington Beach Union High School District
Library Services	Orange County Public Libraries
Parks and Recreation	City of Fountain Valley Recreation & Community Services Division

3.10.1.1 Fire and Emergency Medical Services

Fire protection services are provided to the Project area through the Fountain Valley Fire Department (FVFD), an all-risk emergency response agency that employs 43 employees of which 39 are sworn personnel. The Emergency Services operations for the FVFD consist of 13 firefighting and emergency medical personnel on duty, 24 hours a day. Each engine and ladder truck are always staffed with a captain, an engineer, and two firefighter-paramedics. The FVFD covers emergency medical services, fire suppression, hazardous material spills, hazardous conditions, rescue operations, confined space rescue operations, fire prevention/investigations, and statewide mutual aid response (City of Fountain Valley 2016a).



The City is served by two stations that each have three frontline pieces of fire apparatus, including one fire truck equipped with ladders to reach upper floors up to 100 feet high (City of Fountain Valley 2016a).

The City is served by two fire stations, both of which are between 1.0 and 1.3 miles away from the Project area (Table 3.10-2). Three pieces of fire apparatus operate out of each station; Fire Station #1 includes one fire truck engine, one Battalion command unit, and one ladder truck, and Fire Station #2 includes one fire truck engine, one California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) engine, and one reserve engine.

Table 3.10-2. Fountain Valley Fire Stations

Station	Location	Distance
Station #1	17737 Bushard Street	1.0 mile west
Station #2	16767 Newhope Street	1.3 miles north

Fire suppression capability for the FVFD is measured via a rating assigned by the nationally recognized Insurance Service Office (ISO). This ISO rating is derived from a cumulative point scoring system, which grades the community’s fire suppression delivery system, including fire dispatch (operators, alarm dispatch circuits, telephone lines available, etc.), fire department (equipment available, personnel, training, distribution of companies, etc.), and water supply (adequacy, condition, number, and installation of fire hydrants). Based on this information, the ISO assigns a classification rating from 1 to 10; Fountain Valley has an ISO rating of 2, which falls into the ‘superior’ category.

Adequacy of fire protection services may be determined based on average response times to incidents. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) most recently issued updated standards for response times in the 2016 NFPA 1710 Standards. This standard defines the minimum criteria for the effectiveness and efficiency of emergency operations to protect the safety of the public and fire department employees. The NFPA requires fire stations to establish

an objective of 240 seconds (4 minutes) or less of travel time for the first arriving engine company at a fire suppression incident or the first responder with an automatic defibrillator or higher-level capacity at an emergency medical incident; these objectives should be met for at least 90 percent of incidents (National Fire Prevention Association 2016). The current response time for fire events in the City as calculated from dispatch to on-scene arrival is within 5 minutes, 90 percent of the time. Fire and emergency service response times in the Project area may be shorter than for the City as a whole, due to the proximity of both fire stations to the Project area. The FVFD responded to 4,598 incidents in 2012, including 96 fire events and 3,870 medical emergencies (City of Fountain Valley 2016a).

The City also has automatic aid/ mutual aid agreements with all County fire departments which include Costa Mesa Fire Department, Huntington Beach Fire Department, and Orange County Fire Authority. The bordering departments provide response to the closest fire and paramedic emergencies regardless of jurisdictional boundaries, to assure the fastest response and the best service for residents of the City (City of Fountain Valley 2016b).

3.10.1.2 Law Enforcement and Police Protection

Police protection and law enforcement are provided to the Project area by the FVPD. The FVPD is divided into two divisions: the Patrol Division and the Support Services Division. The Patrol Division consists of uniformed Patrol Officers, K-9 Officers, Police Services Officers, Special Weapons and Tactics (S.W.A.T) Team Members, School and Community Resource Officers, Field Training Officers, and a Senior Officer Program. The Support Services Division consists of the Records Bureau, Dispatch Center, Detective Bureau, Crime Suppression Unit, Crime Scene Investigation Unit (CSI) Unit, Crime Analysts, a Property and Evidence Clerk, a Personnel and Training Sergeant, and a Crime Prevention Unit.

The FVPD employs 88 personnel, including 62 sworn officers and 21 non-sworn employees. The Patrol Division consists of 31 uniformed Police Officers, 7 Sergeants, and 2 Lieutenants who provide service to the community as first responders. FVPD response time for police events is calculated from dispatch to on-scene arrival and on average took 5 minutes and 32 seconds for emergency events in 2015. With implementation of a new computer-aided dispatch and records management system, the FVPD has been collecting and analyzing crime data and traffic collision data to direct enforcement efforts. In 2015, the FVPD responded to 46,607 calls for service, addressed 3,046 crime reports, and responded to 731 traffic collisions (City of Fountain Valley 2016c).

FVPD does not have established response time goals. Current response time to the FVCSP area as calculated from dispatch to on-scene arrival is approximately 3 minutes 28 seconds for Priority 1 calls and approximately 4 minutes 51 seconds for Priority 2 calls (City of Fountain Valley 2016d).

3.10.1.3 Public Schools

The City is served by four school districts, the Fountain Valley School District Huntington Beach Union High School District, Garden Grove Unified School District, and Ocean View School District. There are seven public elementary schools, three public middle schools, and one public high school within the City. The Fountain Valley School District is primary located within the City's boundaries but partially extending into Huntington Beach. This school district serves over 6,300 students from Fountain Valley and Huntington Beach (Fountain Valley School District 2016a; Huntington Beach Union High School District 2016). The Project area is located within the Fountain Valley School District and is divided between attendance boundaries of two public elementary schools, Cox Elementary (0.38 mile north) and Gisler Elementary (0.29 mile southwest), two public middle schools, Masuda Middle School (0.56 mile north) and Talbert Middle School (1.66 miles southwest), and one high school, Fountain Valley High School (0.87 mile west) (Fountain Valley School District 2016b). Cox Elementary has an enrollment of 734 students and Gisler Elementary has an enrollment of 533 students. There are 853 students enrolled at Masuda Middle School and 709 students enrolled at Talbert Middle School. Based on personal communication with the Assistant Superintendent of Business Services for Fountain Valley School District, Christine Fullerton, Cox Elementary has an approximate total capacity of 764 students; Gisler Elementary has an approximate total capacity of 578 students; Masuda Middle School has an approximate total capacity of 863 students; and Talbert Middle School has an approximate total capacity of 739 students (Fountain Valley School District 2016c). Fountain Valley High School has a total enrollment of 3,558 students (California Department of Education 2016). Based on personal communication with the principal, Morgan Smith, Fountain Valley High School is not currently accepting additional enrollment (Fountain Valley High School 2016).

3.10.1.4 Public Parks and Recreation

Parks and open space in the City are managed by the Recreation and Community Services Division. The City contains various neighborhood parks, activity buildings, and athletics facilities, including 20 neighborhood parks and several other open space areas. The City also participates in a school/park program, where parks located on school grounds may be accessible to the public through joint-use agreements with the school district. Mile Square Regional Park, located in the northern end of the City, is the largest park within the City (approximately 607 acres) and constitutes almost an exact square



Los Alamos Park is the nearest public recreational area to the Project area. This park serves recreational needs of employees and adjacent residents by providing amenities such as basketball courts, benches, picnic tables, sandpit, and swings.

mile. It contains recreational and athletic facilities, two lakes, and a 20-acre urban nature area planted with California native plants. The City also has a Recreation Center and Sports Park, which serves as a multi-purpose recreational facility consisting of 15 ball fields, a playground, a walking trail, and open space areas for community gatherings. While the Project area itself does not contain any parks, it provides access to an unimproved segment of the Santa Ana River Trail, which contains recreational opportunities for hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians. The nearest parks to the Project area are Los Alamos Park, located at 17901 Los Alamos Street (approximately 0.25-mile northwest of the Project area) and Ellis Park, located at 10301 Ellis Avenue (approximately 0.25-mile west of the Project area). Los Alamos Park is 4.02 acres and features a basketball court, sandpit, swings, playground areas, and spaces for community gatherings. Ellis Park is 3.0 acres and offers a range of active and passive recreational facilities, including tennis courts, a basketball court, a volleyball court, playground areas, picnic tables, and barbeque pits.

According to the City's General Plan, there are approximately 708.8 total acres of parks and recreational facilities. Based on the 2010 U.S. Census, when the City's population was 55,313 the City provided approximately 12.8 acres of park and recreational space per 1,000 residents. This surpasses the National Recreation and Park Association's recommendation of 4 to 6 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. The City requires residential developers to dedicate parkland or pay a fee to fund development of new or existing parkland. Currently, developers of residential communities are required to pay a fee equal to 5 acres of new parkland per 1,000 new residents.

3.10.1.5 Library Services

The nearest library to the Project area is the Fountain Valley Library, an approximately 15,000-square foot (sf) library located at 17635 Los Alamos Street, about 0.5 mile from the northern edge of the Project area. The Fountain Valley Library is one of 33 branches that belong to the community network of Orange County Public Libraries. The network of community libraries provides each branch access to a variety of materials from all community locations. Other nearby branches of the Orange County Public Libraries network include the Costa Mesa – Mesa Verde Library (approximately 3 miles southeast of the Project Area) and the Westminster Library (approximately 5 miles northwest of Project area).

3.10.2 Regulatory Setting

3.10.2.1 Federal Policies and Regulations

Federal policies or regulations that directly apply to local law enforcement, local public parks, or local public schools are described below.

Uniform Fire Code

The Uniform Fire Code includes specialized technical fire and life safety regulations which apply to the construction and maintenance of buildings and land uses. Topics addressed in the Code include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems,

fire and explosion hazards safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial processes, and many other general and specialized fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings.

3.10.2.2 State Policies and Regulations

California Fire Code

The 2013 California Fire Code (Title 24, Part 9 of the California Code of Regulations) establishes regulations to safeguard against hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures, and premises. The California Fire Code also establishes requirements intended to provide safety and assistance to firefighters and emergency responders during emergency operations. The provisions of the California Fire Code apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal, and demolition of every building or structure throughout California. The California Fire Code includes regulations regarding fire-resistance-rated construction, fire protection systems (e.g., alarm and sprinkler systems), fire services features (e.g., fire apparatus access roads), means of egress, fire safety during construction and demolition, and wildland-urban interface areas.

California Health and Safety Code

Additional state fire regulations are set forth in Section 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code, which include regulations for building standards, fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers, smoke alarms, high-rise building and child-care facility standards, and fire suppression training.

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

In accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Sections 1270, Fire Prevention, and 6773, Fire Protection and Fire Fighting Equipment, the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) has established minimum standards for fire suppression and emergency medical services. The standards include, but are not limited to, guidelines on the handling of highly combustible materials; fire hose sizing requirements; restrictions on the use of compressed air; access roads; and the testing, maintenance, and use of all firefighting and emergency medical equipment.

Emergency Response/Evacuation Plans

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

Fire Hazard Severity

California has enacted statewide laws aimed at reducing wildfire hazards in wildland-urban interface areas. These regulations cover topics such as fire prevention, vegetation management, notification and penalties, fire hazard severity zones, defensible space, setbacks, and exemptions. For the complete text of the Fire Hazard Zoning Field Guide, view the Office of the State Fire Marshal's fire safety planning website located at: http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/codedevelopment/codedevelopment_firesafeplanning.

Parks and Recreation Facilities

1975 Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477). The Quimby Act authorizes cities and counties to pass ordinances requiring that developers set aside land, donate conservation easements, or pay fees for park improvements. The Quimby Act specifies that parkland dedications may not exceed 3 acres of parkland per 1,000 persons residing within a subdivision, unless the amount of existing neighborhood and community park area exceeds that limit, in which case the city may adopt a higher standard not to exceed 5 acres per 1,000 residents. The Act also specifies acceptable uses and expenditures of such funds.

Public School Services

Senate Bill (SB) 50 and Proposition 1A School Funding. SB 50, or the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, provided comprehensive school facilities financing and reform program by authorizing a \$9.2 billion state bond measure and imposing new limitations on the power of cities and counties to require mitigation of school facilities impacts as a condition of approving new development. SB 50 amends Section 17620 of the Education Code to authorize school districts to levy statutory developer fees at levels that may be significantly higher than those previously permitted, but also provides new and stricter standards for school districts to follow when levying fees. School districts would continue to be authorized to charge development fees, calculated on a per-square-foot of development basis, (also known as Level 1 fees) on residential buildings and commercial or industrial buildings. However, pursuant to Government Code Sections 65995.5 and 65995.7, SB 50 authorizes school districts to charge additional Level 2 development fees to match 50 percent of school construction costs of state funds, and Level 3 development fees to fund 100 percent of school construction costs, if state funds are not available.

Section 65996 of the Government Code, School Mitigation Fee. Section 65996 designates Section 17620 of the Education Code (the mitigation fees authorized by SB 50) and Section 65970 of the Government Code to be the exclusive method for considering and mitigating development impacts on school facilities.

Assembly Bill (AB) 181 and AB 2962. These assembly bills require school districts to pay a share of the cost of school construction based on the square footage of residential, commercial, and industrial construction taking place within their districts. The law commissions school districts to levy a Developer Impact Fee for this purpose, establishes the maximum rate of the

fees, and prohibits building permit authorities from issuing building permits without certification from the school district until fee requirements have been met.

3.10.2.3 Local Policies and Regulations

Local policies, plans, and regulations that address public services include the City of Fountain Valley Disaster Preparedness Plan, the City of Fountain Valley General Plan Land Use, Parks, Recreation, and Open Space, and Public Safety Elements, the City of Fountain Valley Fire Code, and the City of Fountain Valley Zoning Code.

City of Fountain Valley Disaster Preparedness Plan

The City of Fountain Valley Disaster Preparedness Plan addresses the planned response that will be coordinated from the Fire Department to emergency situations associated with natural disasters and technological incidents. The operational concepts reflected in the multi-hazard functional plan focus on potential large-scale emergencies that can generate unique situations requiring any variety of response efforts. The intent of the plan is to save lives and protect property by developing operational capabilities that mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from any emergency or disaster.

City of Fountain Valley General Plan

Land Use Element

Goal LU-2.14 Manage growth and development to insure the maintenance or improvement of the existing quality of life in Fountain Valley.

Policy LU-2.14.1 Meet community needs in the City for public safety, law enforcement, and fire prevention by providing adequate resources for prevention, detection, investigation, and response to calls for service.

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element

Goal PR-4.1 Provide park and recreation opportunities that enable residents of all ages to use their leisure time in a rewarding, relaxing, and creative manner.

Policy PR-4.1.7 Ensure that neighborhood parks meet the particular needs of the residents they serve.

Policy PR-4.1.8 Provide for pedestrian and bicycle trails as linkages between open space and recreation facilities within the community.

Policy PR-4.1.9 Provide family oriented activities and community oriented opportunities to the citizens of Fountain Valley.

Public Safety Element

Goal PS-6.4 Minimize fire losses and damage within the City.

Policy PS-6.4.1 Increase the Fire Prevention Division's ability to provide service and effectiveness in delivering and administering programs to both the Department and the community.

Policy PS-6.4.2 Enhance the City's fire protection capabilities.

Goal PS-6.6 A safe and secure environment for the City's residents, workers, and visitors.

Policy PS-6.6.1 Enhance the City police protection capabilities.

Policy PS-6.6.3 The Police Department will continue to review development proposals to determine the impacts of such development on emergency services.

City of Fountain Valley Fire Code

Fountain Valley Municipal Code, Chapter 17.04 contains the fire code for the City and addresses standard requirements regarding fire protection systems, fire protection devices, and building design. In addition to building and design standards, the Fire Code requires development projects within the City to undergo review by the Fire Marshal prior to occupancy.

City of Fountain Valley Zoning Code

Fountain Valley Municipal Code, Chapter 21.78.070 contains the zoning code for the City and addresses requirements and standards for new development. The code contains information regarding dedications and exactions for parks and recreational facilities. Currently, new residential development is required to pay a fee of 5 acres of parkland for every 1,000 new residents.

3.10.3 Impact Assessment and Methodology

3.10.3.1 Thresholds for Determining Significance

Impacts on public services are considered significant if an increase in population, employment, or development levels would result in inadequate staffing levels, response times, and/or increased demand for services that would exceed existing service capabilities. In addition, consistent with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Appendix G, the Project could 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 any of the public services, including:

- Fire protection
- Police protection
- Schools
- Parks
- Other public facilities (e.g., libraries)

3.10.3.2 Methodology

The environmental impact analysis for public services in this EIR involves an assessment of existing public services standards and capacities, existing public school resources and enrollment data, and recreational opportunities and standards. In order to conduct an analysis for the Project, City agencies were contacted to request current information about service capabilities, service ratios, response times, and performance objectives. In addition, information available on relevant websites, including school enrollment data from the California Department of Education, was obtained and reviewed.

3.10.4 Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact PUBS-1 Description (Impacts to Public Safety Services and Government Facilities)

PUBS-1 Implementation of the Project would incrementally increase employee, resident, and visitor populations within the Project area with associated additional demands for emergency and public safety services to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection and police protection (*Less than Significant*).

Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

Impacts on fire protection services and emergency medical services are considered significant if an increase in population, employment, or development levels would result in inadequate staffing levels, response times, and/or increased demand for services that could adversely impact public health and safety or would require the construction of new or altered fire protection and/or emergency medical service facilities that may have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

The FVFD does not maintain a staffing ratio goal based directly on population or employment; staffing levels are instead identified based on NFPA standards, unit hour utilization, and desired ISO rating, of which Fountain Valley has a 'superior' rating of 2. Unit hour utilization is a standardized measurement of emergency medical service efficiency calculated by dividing the number of ambulance transports by the number of hours a unit works, with one unit defined as a fully equipped and staffed vehicle. As described in Section 3.9, *Population and Housing*, implementation of the Project would result in an increase in service demands from an estimated 2,063 new employees, 1,444 new residents, and customers of commercial and retail businesses. The associated increase in demand for fire protection and emergency services

within the Project area could potentially impact operational services of fire protection and emergency medical providers.

Implementation of the Project would increase development within the Project area. As described in Chapter 2.0, *Project Description*, the Project would result in a net increase of approximately 258,010 sf and construction of 491 new residential units. The increase in construction activity and permanent structures could result in increased demand for fire protection. Although the Project does not contain any specific development standards that address fire protection services, the City General Plan (1995) contains fire protection goals and associated policies (Goal PS-6.4, Policy PS-6.4.1, and Policy PS-6.4.2) to ensure that equipment and facilities are provided and maintained to meet reasonable standards of safety, dependability, and efficiency. Further, pursuant to the City Fire Code, all new structures built within the Project area would be required to meet standard fire code requirements and be subject to review by the City Fire Marshal, ensuring that the Project would provide adequate infrastructure for firefighting services.

Implementation of the Project is not anticipated to significantly affect fire and emergency medical services because there are appropriate existing policies and standards in place, such as those included in NFPA standards, the City Fire Code, and the City General Plan, to maintain adequate response time and service ability. The increase in employees and residents generated by the Project could result in an incremental increase in calls to the FVFD for emergency medical services and fire response. However, based upon personal communication with the Fire Chief, Tony Coppolino, it is not anticipated that the proposed Project would significantly affect fire and emergency medical response time and coverage ability (City of Fountain Valley 2016e). Response time to the Project area would be four minutes, which meets the minimum NFPA standard. Potential impacts to fire and emergency medical services are therefore considered *less than significant*.

Police Protection

Impacts on police services are considered significant if an increase in population, employment, or development levels would result in inadequate staffing levels, response times, and/or increased demand for services that would adversely impact public health and safety or would require the construction of new or altered police protection facilities that may have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

Implementation of the Project would increase land use intensity and the density of development in the Project area. As described in Section 3.9, *Population and Housing*, this build-out would generate approximately 2,063 new jobs and 1,444 new residents. The increase in population from new employees and residents in the Project area could generate an increase in the need for police services and additional patrol. The increase in future construction and increase in the commuting workforce associated with the new offices and industrial space could cause increased traffic congestion, vehicle accidents, calls for emergency medical service, and potentially reported crimes in the area, all of which may lead to an increase in the demand for police services.

Although the Project does not contain specific development standards addressing police protection, Section 2.0.3.E of the FVCSP states that all developments shall comply with applicable regulations, including the Fountain Valley Municipal Code and development review procedures. As part of the City's development review and approval process, the Planning and Building Department would review proposed developments in the Project area and provide specific recommendations related to security features and opportunities to reduce crime. Further, the City General Plan contains police service and law enforcement goals and associated policies (Goal PS-6.6, Policy PS-6.6.1, and Policy PS-6.6.3) to ensure that the City provides effective and rapid response to all emergencies. The FVPD does not maintain a staffing ratio goal based directly on population or employment; staffing levels are instead based on the Fountain Valley Municipal Code, which gives the Chief of Police authority to determine staffing levels that are determined by the FVPD's mission in accordance with budgetary constraints. The increase in population and related traffic volumes in and around the Project area could result in an incremental increase in the number of calls to the FVPD; however, the FVPD utilizes new technology, such as a new Computer Aided Dispatch/Records Management System (CAD/RMS), in enforcement efforts, several of which has have proven to decrease the rate of traffic collisions despite an increase in population and improve response to or reporting of enforcement efforts and crisis conditions.

Given that the number of jobs and housing units generated by the Project represents a small fraction of the current population of the City (less than 5 percent), an increase in the number of residents and workers generated by the Project would not be expected to significantly decrease adequate service levels or response times. Based on City growth projections, the FVPD does not currently anticipate the need for additional resources (City of Fountain Valley 2016d). Potential impacts to police services are therefore considered *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation required.

Impact PUBS-2 Description (Impacts to School Districts and Facilities)

PUBS-2 New residential uses occurring under the Project are anticipated to generate students, which would incrementally increase demand for schools. However, pursuant to SB 50, AB 181, and AB 2926, the payment of developer fees to the Fountain Valley School District and Huntington Beach Union High School District would fully mitigate impacts (*Less than Significant*).

Schools within the Project area's attendance boundaries have varied remaining capacities for total student enrollment. Cox Elementary has approximately 30 seats available; Gisler has approximately 45 seats available; Masuda has approximately 10-15 seats available; and Talbert has approximately 30 seats available. Fountain Valley High School has reached total capacity and currently is not accepting additional enrollment.

Implementation of the Project would enable development of approximately 491 residential units in the Project area. The increase in residential space and jobs would create an increase in enrollment at local public schools. Additionally, the Project would create a net increase of 258,010 sf of light industrial, office, and limited retail spaces in the area. Such nonresidential development may also increase the number of school-aged children due to a potential increase in the number of employees who reside within a school district.

To account for these increases in demand for public school services, Fountain Valley School District and Huntington Beach Union High School District require the payment of development fees for both residential and nonresidential development within the City, pursuant to SB 50, AB 181 and AB 2926. These fees are calculated on a per-square-foot basis on new development and would be collected for commercial development projects and for the 491 residences based on their square footage.

Based on personal communication with the Assistant Superintendent of Business Services for Fountain Valley School District and the principal of Fountain Valley High School, there is remaining capacity at some schools within attendance boundaries of the Project area to account for a potential increase in demand for schools. As such, capacity is available throughout the local school districts to support increases in student populations from the Project and would prevent overcrowding of schools currently at, or nearing student enrollment capacity. Furthermore, the payment of school development fees is considered adequate to address impacts on school facilities. As a result of payment of these required fees, potential impacts to school districts and facilities resulting from development under the Project are considered *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation required.

Impact PUBS-3 Description (Impacts to Parks and Recreation Facilities)

PUBS-3 Implementation of the Project would incrementally increase the number of residents, workers, and visitors in the Project area, which would increase demand for public parks in the vicinity of the Project area. However, pursuant to the *Quimby Act*, the payment of developer fees for parkland dedication would fully mitigate this impact (*Less than Significant*).

The Project would enable creation of approximately 2,063 new jobs and homes for 1,444 new residents, incrementally increasing demand for park and recreational facilities, and affecting the ratio of parkland to residents. However, recent data indicates the City currently surpasses the National Recreation and Park Association's recommended parkland/resident ratio of 4 to 6 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. In addition, the Project includes a variety of mechanisms to provide open space areas within the Project area to satisfy increased demand. For instance, development standards are included which require a minimum amount of open space for different types of new development. The Project also includes development of bicycle network

improvements which would allow better connectivity to recreational facilities and adjacent land uses. The Project would integrate public and private open space through identification of six primary areas within the Project area where open space development would be promoted. Section 2.6.2.A of the FVCSP states at least one primary public open space larger than 0.5 acres shall be provided within each area. This standard is included in Chapter 2.0 *Project Description* of this EIR.

It is anticipated that during the workday, employees in the Project area would use new open space areas rather than existing parks in the vicinity of the Project area due to the proximity of these new facilities to their jobs. As a result, it is not anticipated that employees working in the Project area would increase the visitor use of nearby parks to the degree that deterioration of these facilities would occur. It is more likely that implementation of the Project would reduce the number of employees using offsite parks due to development of additional facilities that are accessible and conveniently located. Although an increase in the number of employees and residents in the Project area could incrementally increase the use of existing local and regional parks, the additional use of regional facilities would not be expected to result in substantial deterioration of these facilities.

Pursuant to the Quimby Act and City Municipal Code Chapter 21.78.070, development of the 491 residential units proposed under the Project would contribute to the park dedication fee of 5 acres of park for every 1,000 new residents. This fee would contribute to development of park areas within the City or even within the Project area, thereby further reducing potential impacts from the Project on parks and recreation facilities in the City. Although the Project does not include recreational facilities beyond the provision for open space areas, the construction or expansion of recreational facilities is not necessary because there are sufficient existing facilities to accommodate the increase in number of residents and workers in the Project area. In addition, given that the number of jobs and housing units generated by the Project represents a small fraction of the current population of the City (less than 5 percent), an influx of residents and workers generated by the Project would not be expected to meaningfully decrease the ratio of parkland to residents.

Implementation of the Project would incrementally increase demand for park and recreational facilities in the Project vicinity; however, new or physically altered facilities would not be necessary because the Project includes additional open space requirements. Also, the payment of a park dedication fee is considered adequate to address impacts on existing parkland. As a result, potential impacts from the Project on local and regional parks would be *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation required.

Impact PUBS-4 Description (Impacts to Library Facilities)

PUBS-4 Implementation of the Project would incrementally increase employee and resident populations within the Project area, which would not be expected to significantly increase demand for library facilities in the vicinity of the Project area (*Less than Significant*).

The Project would enable creation of approximately 2,063 new jobs and homes for over 1,444 new residents, incrementally increasing demand for library facilities. Although there are no library facilities located within the Project area, increased demand would not exceed existing service capabilities of the nearby Fountain Valley Library or other nearby libraries. Orange County Public Libraries have access to materials from all branches; therefore, the incremental increase in demand for library services would not result in the need for new or physically altered facilities or additional staff. Potential impacts to library services are therefore considered *less than significant*.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation required.

~~Incremental Project impacts caused by the FVCSP would be less than significant with the implementation of required development fees for school districts and parkland dedication. Mitigation measures specific to the Project are not required and no additional residual Project impacts to public services are anticipated.~~

3.10.4.1 Cumulative Impacts

Although the Project would have a less than significant impact on public services provided by the City, the Project could contribute to cumulative impacts on City public services. In particular, increased development throughout the City and region could result in increased demand for emergency public services, including fire, police, and emergency response, which may incrementally degrade existing levels of such public services. Cumulative projects listed in Table 3.0-2 include a number of individual development projects and buildout of adopted specific plans that would result in the new construction and redevelopment of commercial, industrial, manufacturing, office, and warehouse development within the City. Such development would result in the generation of new development and employee populations which may require police, fire protection, and emergency response services. The Project would contribute additional demand for these public services. However, the proposed Project, individual development projects occurring under the FVCSP, and the aforementioned cumulative development projects would be subject to adopted City policies and regulations requiring the payment and contribution of development impact fees, which would adequately address the cumulative impacts on public facilities, infrastructure and parks to a cumulatively less than significant level. While the City does not currently have standards for developer fees for the purpose of ensuring adequate police protection, as discussed under Impact PUBS-1, the FVPD does not anticipate the need for additional police resources based on City growth projections.

3.10 Public Services

~~Regardless, should future development under the Project or cumulative projects result in conditions that require additional police protection resources, such projects would be subject to review and approval by the City Planning and Building Department, who would recommend additional security measures or review by FVPD to determine the need for police protection resources. Based upon the proportional contribution of the Project to pending cumulative projects, the Project could have adverse cumulative impacts. However, development impact fees, would adequately address the cumulative impacts on public less than cumulatively significant.~~

Further, with increased demand from development, the annual City budget allocation process would allow consideration of the hiring of additional public safety, library, or park personnel commensurate to the increase. Fiscal impacts of such increases in staffing would also be addressed through standard budgetary review. The City Council would address police and fire departmental budget, staffing, and equipment needs as part of the annual budgetary process. This review allows for FVFD and FVPD to determine any increases in police and fire protection resources and equipment if needed. The police and fire services are funded through general fund revenues generated by property, sales, and transient occupancy taxes, all of which are expected to increase in proportion to new development within the City. Such increases in revenues could be used to hire additional officers and purchase equipment to maintain or improve service levels over time to meet changing demands, if determined appropriate by the City Council. Therefore, cumulative impacts on City public services resulting from the combined effects of the proposed Project and cumulative projects are therefore considered less than significant.