

5.13 PUBLIC SERVICES

The six components of the project analyzed herein are:

- Adoption and implementation of the General Plan;
- Adoption and implementation of the revised Zoning Code;
- Adoption and implementation of the revised Subdivision Code;
- Adoption and implementation of an amendment of the Noise Code;
- Adoption and implementation of the Magnolia Avenue Specific Plan (MASP) and;
- Adoption and implementation of the Citywide Design and Sign Guidelines.

Of the six project components, the Zoning Code, Subdivision Code, Noise Code Amendment and the Citywide Design Guidelines and Sign Guidelines address site planning, building design, and community aesthetics, rather than physical changes to the land and were created for compatibility with the proposed General Plan Update, and are thus not considered to have impacts related to public services and will not be analyzed further in this section. Impacts related to the adoption and implementation of the General Plan and the Magnolia Avenue Specific Plan will be addressed herein.

The Public Service section of this EIR has been changed from the previously circulated EIR. In addition to the overall changes listed in the Project Description section of this EIR, some setting and background information was added and/or updated, for example, information on the school districts that serve the Sphere Area was added, and the Crime Offenses, Fire Departments Statistics, and School Districts Tables were updated with the most current information; information was added about the Community Centers; missing existing regulations were added to the section; as well as the additional analysis of all of the threshold questions. Information for all topics within this section was verified and updated as necessary.

This analysis focuses on potential impacts and determines whether the provision of new, or the alteration of existing public services and facilities will cause an adverse impact on the environment as a result of the implementation of the project's six components. Since an initial study was not prepared with the issuance of the Notice of Preparation, the focus of the following discussion is related to the potential impacts to police and fire protection, schools, libraries and other public facilities. Any impacts related to parks will be addressed in the Recreation section of this document.

In addition to other reference documents, the following references were used in the preparation of this section of the EIR:

- Alvord Unified School District, *Alvord Unified School District: School Facilities Needs Analysis*, March 2, 2007.
- Badarak, Gary W. Ph.D., Riverside Unified School District, Electronic Communication regarding CBEDS for 2003/04, November 29, 2006.

- Call, Glenda, Val Verde Unified School District, Electronic Communication regarding Generation Factors for 2005/06, December 19, 2006.
- City of Riverside Fire Department website: www.riversideca.gov/fire.html
- City of Riverside Fire Department, *2025 General Plan Recommendations*, 2006.
- City of Riverside, *Riverside Renaissance Initiative*, accessed 2007, at <http://www.riversideca.gov/pdf2/rivren.pdf>.
- Dose, Tracey, City of Riverside Police Department, Electronic Communication regarding City of Riverside 2005 Crime Statistics, November 27, 2006.
- Dixon, Janet, Riverside Unified School District. Faxed communication regarding school enrollment.
- Fairhurst, Becky, Alvord Unified School District. Faxed communication regarding school enrollment.
- Jensen, Chris. Battalion Chief, City of Riverside Fire Department. Electronic Communication regarding City of Riverside Fire Department Annual Report. December 6, 2006.
- Moreno Valley Unified School District, *Moreno Valley Unified School District: School Facilities Needs Analysis*, April 6, 2007.
- Perris School District website: www.perris.k12.ca.us
- Perris Union High School District website: www.puhisd.org
- Riverside Unified School District, *Riverside Unified School District: School Facilities Needs Analysis*, March 14, 2007.
- Tapia, Irene M., Corona Norco Unified School District. Electronic Communication regarding CBEDS for 2003/04 and Generation Factors, December 19, 2006.
- Val Verde Unified School District website: www.valverde.edu

Setting

Police Protection

The City of Riverside Police Department (RPD) operates from three major facilities to deliver services to community residents, based on four geographical service areas called Neighborhood Policing Centers (NPCs). The headquarters building (4102 Orange Street) serves as the Department's administrative center, housing the office of the Chief of Police, the Administrative Division (personnel), a Records Branch, the Communications Bureau, and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The Magnolia Neighborhood Policing Center, opened in 2006 at 10540-B Magnolia Avenue, is the base of operations for Central and West NPC Field Operations, Central and Special Investigations, Traffic Division, Special Operations, Community Policing, Training, and the Records Bureau. The North and East NPC Field Operations are based at the Lincoln Station at 8181 Lincoln Avenue. The RPD currently employs 394 sworn officers and 236 civilian personnel. As part of the Riverside Renaissance Initiative, a new Public Safety

Administration building, 911 Dispatch and Data Center and a Neighborhood Policing Center are proposed.

Additional police facilities are located throughout the City. The aviation building is adjacent to Riverside Municipal Airport at 7020 Central Avenue. The University Neighborhood Enhancement Team (UNET) is housed at 1201 University Avenue. UNET is a cooperative program between the Police Department and the University of California, Riverside (UCR) Police Department. The RPD's Internal Affairs office is located at 3400 Central Avenue, and the Domestic Violence investigation team office is at the Family Justice Center at 4101 Almond Street. The Parole and Corrections Team (PACT) maintains offices at Bobby Bonds Park, 2060 University Avenue and Community Policing officers provide limited services from an office at the Galleria at Tyler.

The Field Operations Division is the largest division of the RPD. The Field Operations Division provides first response to all emergencies, performs preliminary investigations, and provides basic patrol services to the City of Riverside. The RPD divides the City into 133 Reporting Districts, grouped into four neighborhood policing centers, shown in **Figure 5.13-1, Policing Centers**. Each of the four areas is assigned a lieutenant Area Commander to oversee the day-to-day policing needs of the community.

At present, the City of Riverside's police officers rotate through assignments rather than stay within one area. Incoming calls requesting police services are assigned by urgency. Priority 1 calls are typically of a life-threatening nature, such as a robbery in process or an accident involving bodily injury. Police officers strive to respond within 7 minutes to Priority 1 calls. Officers will respond to less-urgent Priority 2 calls within 12 minutes. These types of calls are not life threatening and include such incidents as burglary, petty theft, shoplifting, etc.

The RPD seeks a balance between reactive response to immediate needs and proactive crime reduction efforts. In addition to responding to incoming calls, RPD policy encourages patrol officers to spend 40 percent of their time in the field on officer-initiated community problem solving activities.

Table 5.13-A, below, illustrates the various Part I offenses for 2005 that took place in the City. In 2005, 15,455 Part I crimes were reported to the RPD, compared to 14,382 in 2004. As indicated in **Table 5.13-A**, the principal crime reported in the City was theft, with the primary crime under this category consisting of auto theft. Other frequently reported Part I crimes include burglary and aggravated assault.

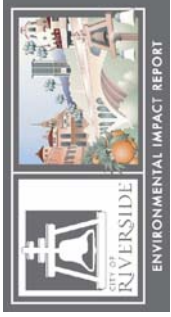
Table 5.13-A 2005 City of Riverside Part I Offenses	
Offenses	YTD Total
Murder	13
Rape	110
Robbery	675
Aggravated Assault	1,164
Burglary	2,506
Theft	8,206
Auto Theft	2,781
Total	15,455

Source: City of Riverside Police Department, Dec. 2006.

The RPD Accident Investigation Unit (AIU) conducts follow-up investigations on all major injury, fatal, and hit-and-run traffic accidents occurring within the City. The AIU includes the Major Accident Investigation Team (MAIT), consisting of officers with extensive experience and training in investigating serious injury and fatal traffic accidents.

The City has reconsidered the RPD's centralized form of organization, and the RPD has implemented a decentralized, Neighborhood Policing Center model in an effort to provide more equitable and responsive services across the current and future City. Police services have traditionally been based in the North and East areas of the City; the new Magnolia station brings police services closer to the Central and West areas. Proximity of police services can be critical in emergency situations. The Neighborhood Policing Center model assigns officers to certain areas of the City, enabling officers to gain a better understanding of that segment of the community and for the community to become more familiar with the officers assigned to them. Toward this end, the Police Department plans to build new operational bases in the North and East NPCs to provide four precinct offices over the next two decades.

Police protection services in the Sphere of Influence areas are currently provided by the Riverside County Sheriff's Department. Once the areas in the Sphere of Influence are annexed into the City they will then come under the jurisdiction of RPD.



- LEGEND**
- POLICING CENTERS
 - CENTRAL
 - EAST
 - NORTH
 - WEST
 - RIVERSIDE CITY BOUNDARY
 - RIVERSIDE PROPOSED SPHERE OF INFLUENCE
- SOURCE: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

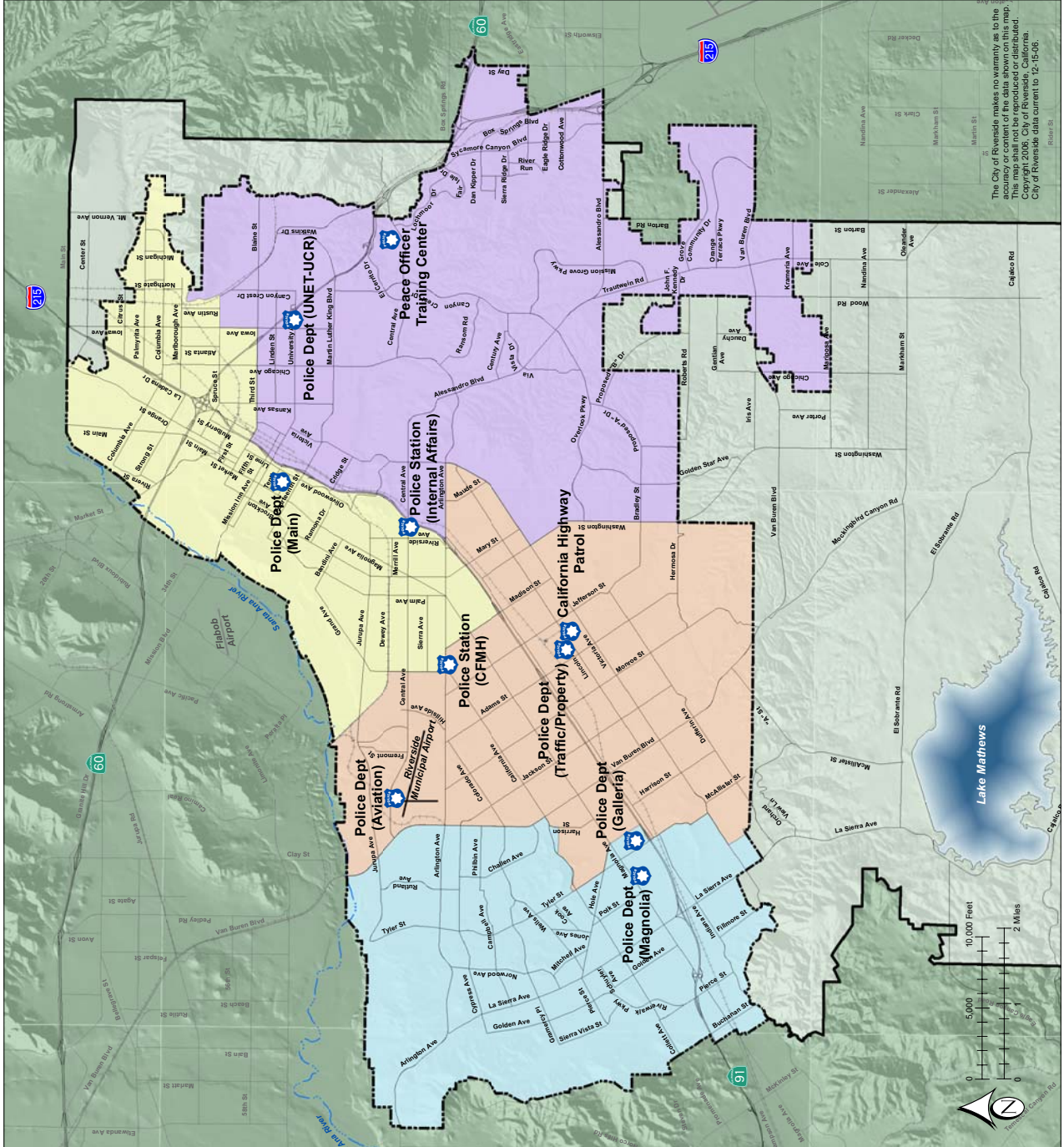


Figure 5.13-1
POLICING CENTERS

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Fire Protection and Emergency Services

The City of Riverside Fire Department (RFD) takes proactive and preventative measures to provide fire suppression and emergency response services for all private, institutional, and public facilities within the City. The five divisions of the Fire Department consist of Administration, Prevention, Operations, Special Services, and Training. The Department’s major facilities include 14 fire stations located throughout the City, administration/prevention offices, emergency operation center (EOC) and a training center. As part of the Riverside Renaissance Initiative, a new Fire Station 1 and a new Public Safety Administration building are proposed. In addition to these stations, the Riverside County Fire Department provides service to the unincorporated territory within the City’s Sphere of Influence. A list of fire stations in Riverside is provided in **Table 5.13-B**.

Table 5.13-B Fire Station Locations		
Station No.	Station Name	Address
Station 1	Downtown	3420 Mission Inn Ave.
Station 2	Arlington	9449 Andrew St.
Station 3	Magnolia Center	6395 Riverside Ave.
Station 4	University	3510 Cranford Ave.
Station 5	Airport	5883 Arlington Ave.
Station 6	Northside	1077 Orange Street
Station 7	Arlanza	10191 Cypress Ave.
Station 8	La Sierra	11076 Hole Ave.
Station 9	Canyon Crest	6674 Alessandro Blvd.
Station 10	Arlington Heights	2590 Jefferson St.
Station 11	Orange Crest	19595 Orange Terrace Pkwy.
Station 12	La Sierra South	10692 Indiana Ave.
Station 13	Box Springs	6490 Sycamore Canyon
Station 14	Sycamore Canyon	725 Central Ave.

Source: City of Riverside Fire Department Website (www.riversideca.gov/fire/station.html) accessed 11/27/06.

Currently the RFD houses 3 truck companies, 3 rescue squads, 3 Multi-Company Engines, and 11 Single-Company Engines. The fire department is organized into two types of fire stations: a Single-Company Station or a Multi-Company Station. Stations 4, 6-14 are Single-Company Stations, which have only one unit. There are fewer personnel in the Single-Company Stations; this is because they respond alone from their Stations on fires, hazardous material responses, etc. Stations 1, 2, 3, and 5 are Multi-Company Stations; these stations have more than one piece of apparatus and have more personnel than the Single-Company Stations. They respond to fires, hazardous material responses, etc. with units from their same location that supplements their staffing immediately upon arrival of their units.

The RFD has an automatic aid agreement with the Riverside County Fire Department. County services are provided through the City of Moreno Valley, which contracts with Riverside County for its fire protection services. The City also provides emergency medical services (EMS). It is

part of the Special Services Division in the City Fire Department. Private ambulance services are also available within the City limits. EMS responded to 15,028 incidents and rescues in 2005.

The RFD’s Operations Division responds to more than 25,000 calls for service annually. In 2005, 27,083 calls were responded, a 1% increase from 2004. A summary of the incidents to which the Riverside Fire department responded to during 2004 & 2005 are summarized in **Table 5.13-C**.

Table 5.13-C Riverside Fire Department Statistics				
Type of Incident	Responses in 2003	Responses in 2004	Responses in 2005	Responses in 2006
Total Calls	25,372	25,855	27,083	26,700
Structure Fires	253	236	239	240
Vehicle Fires	289	274	246	257
Vegetation Fires	186	155	209	182
Refuse/Rubbish Fires	278	285	328	299
Other Fires	73	82	72	65
Total	1,079	1,032	1,094	1,043
Rescue & EMS Incidents	14,476	14,650	15,051	14,999
Number of Patients	15,233	15,017	14,902	13,567
Hazardous Conditions	991	892	871	784
Service Calls	1,539	1,665	1,790	1,899
Good Intent Calls	6,098	6,291	6,892	6,480
Malicious False	227	380	318	453
Other False	862	843	857	839
Total False	1,089	1,223	1,175	1,292

Source: City of Riverside Fire Department

The average time for on-site response to fire calls is 5 minutes, 30 seconds. Delivering and maintaining such a high level of service in the future as the City grows is a major concern to the RFD. The City’s Fire Department’s goal is to maintain a 5-minute response time for the first arriving units 90% of the time for all EMS and fire related incidents. The first arriving unit is capable of advancing the first line for fire control, initiating rescue, or providing basic life support for medical incidents. Additionally, the City’s Fire Department policy states that units will be located and staffed such that an effective response force of 4 units with 12 personnel minimum shall be available to all areas of the City within a maximum of 10 minutes (total response time).

For purposes of underwriting fire insurance, communities are classified with respect to their fire defenses and physical characteristics. These classifications are referred to as ISO (Insurance Services Office) ratings and range on a scale of 1 to 10. ISO rating 1 represents the highest level of fire protection, and ISO rating 10 represents the lowest level of protection. A community's ISO rating takes into account water supply, fire department capabilities, communities, regulations, hazards, and climate. The availability of an adequate water supply and delivery system is a major consideration. The City of Riverside Fire Department has an ISO rating of 2 as of September 2004.

Education

City of Riverside residents are served by two public school districts: the Riverside Unified School District and the Alvard Unified School District. Locations of schools and districts within the Planning Area are identified on **Figure 5.13-2, Riverside Unified School District Boundaries**, and **Figure 5.13-3, Alvard Unified School District Boundaries** that depict the service area boundaries of each district. The Sphere Area covers a large area which is served by seven public school districts: the Riverside Unified School District, the Alvard Unified School District, the Corona-Norco Unified School District, the Moreno Valley Unified School District, the Val Verde Unified School District, the Perris Unified School District, and the Perris Union High School District.

Riverside Unified School District

The Riverside Unified School District (RUSD) is the fourteenth largest school district in California. In 2003, the District enrolls approximately 43,000 students in kindergarten through twelfth grade. RUSD serves a 92-square mile area, including most of the City of Riverside, as well as the Highgrove, covering all of the City's Northern Sphere and Woodcrest areas in a portion of the City's Southern Sphere (see **Figure 5.13-2**).

RUSD's 44 schools include 30 elementary, 1 special education pre-school, 6 middle schools (grades 7-8), 5 comprehensive high schools (grades 9-12), 2 continuation high schools and one adult alternative education school. The Patricia Beatty Elementary School is currently under construction and will be operational by September 2007. RUSD employed more than 4,354 people with a total of 2,119 teachers.

According to March 14, 2007 School Facilities needs Analysis prepared for RUSD, RUSD found that the rapid growth the City of Riverside has experienced has put District schools at capacity. Based on RUSD's enrollment-versus-capacity figures for the 2006 school year, elementary enrollment exceeded capacity by 3,716 students, while middle school capacity was exceeded by 1,469, and high schools were overenrolled by 5,652 students. Overall, RUSD schools educated 10,837 more students than the facilities were designed to handle.

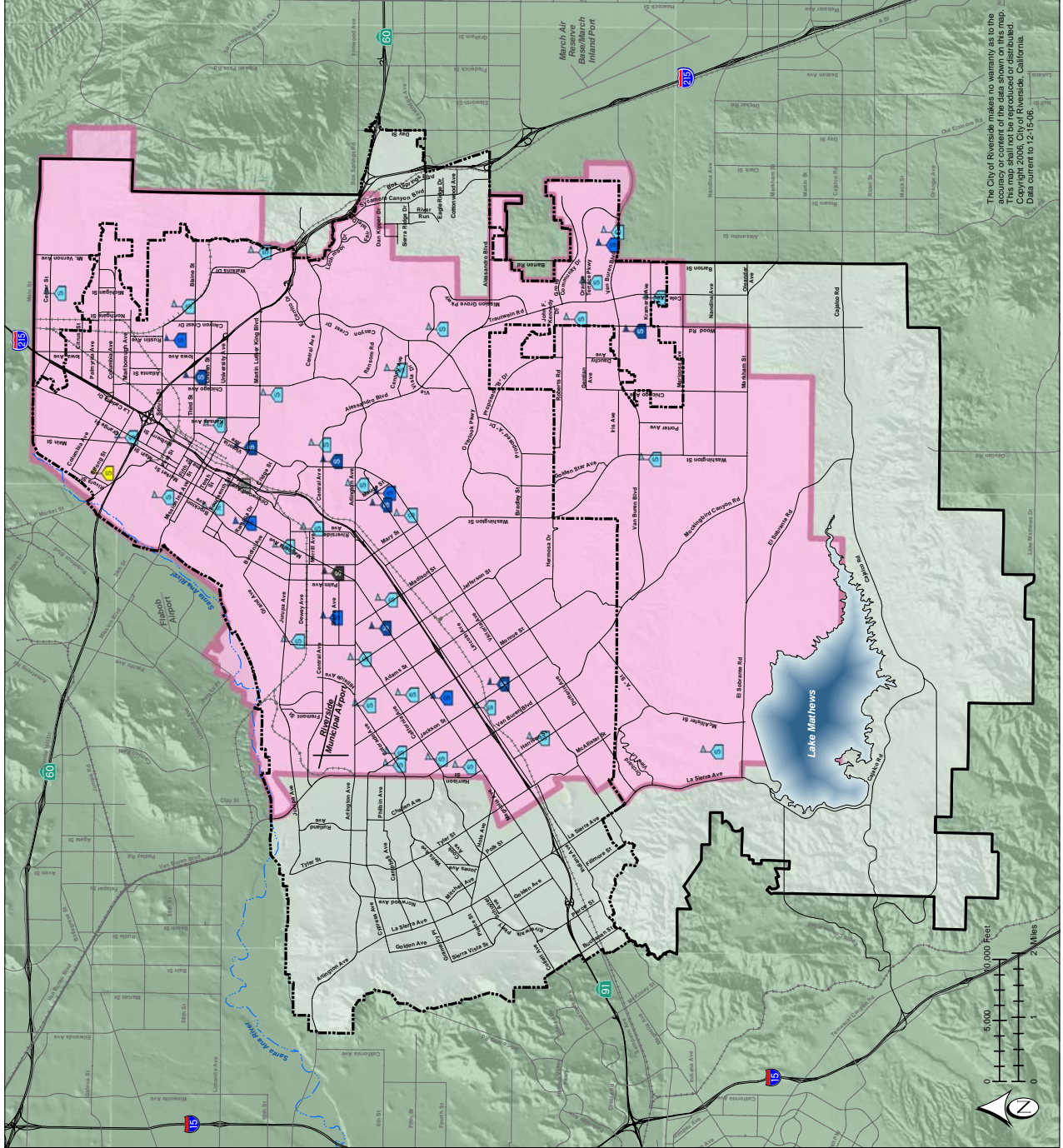
Table 5.13-D Riverside Unified School District	
School	Enrollment (2006/07)
<i>Elementary School</i>	22,205
Adams (8362 Colorado Ave.)	618
Alcott (2433 Central Ave)	876
Bryant (4324 3rd St, Riverside)	332
Castle View (6201 Shaker Dr)	571
Emerson (4660 Ottawa Ave)	545
Franklin (19661 Orange Terrace Pky)	807
Fremont (1925 N Orange St)	1,099
Grant (4011 14th St)	327
Harrison (2901 Harrison St) ¹	838
Hawthorne (9174 Indiana Ave)	634
Highgrove (690 Center St)	742
Highland (700 Highlander Dr)	833
Hyatt (4466 Mt Vernon Ave)	364
Jackson (4585 Jackson St)	938
Jefferson (4285 Jefferson St)	1,013
Kennedy (19125 School House Ln)	977
Lake Mathews (12252 Blackburn Rd)	579
Liberty (9631 Hayes St)	841
Longfellow (3610 Eucalyptus Ave)	711
Madison (3635 Madison St)	856
Magnolia (3975 Maplewood Pl)	655
Mark Twain (19411 Krameria Ave.)	786
Monroe (8535 Garfield St)	742
Mt. View (6180 Streeter Ave)	952
Pachappa (6200 Riverside Ave)	675
Rivera (0440 Red Poppy Ln)	848
Sunshine (9390 California Ave) ²	43
Taft (959 Mission Grove Parkway N)	780
Victoria (2910 Arlington Ave)	622
Washington (2760 Jane St)	744
Woodcrest (16940 Krameria Ave)	604
Rehoboth Charter Academy (9191 Colorado Ave) ³	253
<i>Middle School</i>	6,974
Central (4795 Magnolia Ave)	724
Chemawa (8830 Magnolia Ave)	1,322
Earhart (20202 Aptos St)	1,612
Gage (6400 Lincoln Ave)	1,214
Sierra (4950 Central Ave)	1,008
University Heights (1155 Massachusetts)	925
Opportunity (Alt. 7-12) (6401 Lincoln Ave) ⁴	169
<i>High School</i>	14,121
Arlington (2951 Jackson St)	2,183
King (9301 Wood Rd)	3,024
North (1550 3rd St)	2,597
Poly (5450 Victoria Ave)	2,804
Ramona (7675 Magnolia Avenue)	2,148
Lincoln (4341 Victoria Ave) ⁵	297
EOC-Raincross/COPE/OPP (6401 Lincoln Ave) ⁵	202
EOC-Summit View-Ind. Study (64-1 Lincoln Ave) ⁵	866
<i>Independent Study (K-12)</i>	
Summit View	900
District Total	43,300
1. School is moving to a new location 2. Special Education Pre-School 3. Charter School, closing 2007 4. Riverside County Office of Education School 5. Continuation School Source: Riverside Unified School District 2007	



LEGEND

-  RIVERSIDE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
-  SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION
-  ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
-  ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
-  MIDDLE SCHOOL
-  HIGH SCHOOL
-  ADULT EDUCATION
-  RIVERSIDE CITY BOUNDARY
-  RIVERSIDE PROPOSED SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

SOURCE: RIVERSIDE COUNTY GIS DATA AND RIVERSIDE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



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**Figure 5.13-2
RIVERSIDE UNIFIED
SCHOOL DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES**

Alvord Unified School District

The Alvord Unified School District (AUSD) serves the western portion of the City of Riverside and a small portion of the east end of the City of Corona. During the 2006–2007 school year, AUSD served approximately 19,500 students and employed more than 945 teachers and other certificated personnel.

AUSD will operate nine year-round elementary schools and five traditional calendar elementary school, including the two newest schools; Lake Hills Elementary and Philip M. Stokoe Elementary, which will open in August 2007. The District has four middle schools (grades 6-8), two comprehensive high schools (grades 9-12) and one alternative/continuation high school all on a traditional calendar, see **Table 5.13-B**, below.

Phillip M. Stokoe Elementary School will be located at the new teacher training Innovative Learning Center near La Sierra University. The Center will include a child day care and early childhood development teacher preparation program in a partnership between Alvord Unified School District and Riverside Community College District. A collaborative with La Sierra University, UCR, and California State University of San Bernardino, Riverside Community College District and Alvord Unified School District will provide K-5 teacher training classes, observation and student teacher opportunities at the Innovative Learning Center.

The key challenge facing the Alvord Unified School District is that many schools are near or over capacity. Many of these schools are in older neighborhoods with little vacant land available of sufficient size to expand. Alvord Unified School District faces a critical need for new elementary school sites. To meet the needs of the projected student population, AUSD will require construction of several new school sites, particularly for new elementary and high schools students.

Table 5.13-E Alvord Unified School District	
School	Enrollment (Nov. 2006/07)
<i>Elementary Schools</i>	9,276
Arlanza (5891 Rutland St.)	646
Collett (10850 Collett Ave.)	843
Foothill (8230 Wells Ave.)	823
La Granada (10346 Keller Ave.)	611
McAuliffe (4100 Golden Ave.)	1,083
Myra Linn (10435 Branigan Way)	681
Orrenmaa (3350 Fillmore St.)	883
Promenade (550 Hamilton)	937
Rosemary Kennedy (6411 Mitchell Ave.)	779
Terrance (6601 Rutland Ave.)	865
Twinhill (11000 Campbell Ave.)	582
Valley View (11750 Gramercy Place)	543
<i>Middle Schools</i>	4,787
Arizona (11045 Arizona Ave.)	1,151
Loma Vista (11050 Arlington Ave.)	1,207
Villegas (3754 Harvill Lane)	1,443
Wells (10000 Wells Ave.)	986
<i>High Schools</i>	5,439
Alvord (alternative) (3606 Pierce St)	183
La Sierra (4145 La Sierra Ave.)	3,056
Norte Vista (6585 Crest Ave.)	2,200
District Total	19,502

Source: Alvord Unified School District, 2007.

Corona-Norco Unified School District

The Corona-Norco Unified School District’s (CNUSD) boundaries cover much of the Southern Sphere Area; see **Figure 5.13-4, Other School District Boundaries**. In 2003–2004 school year, the CNUSD enrolled over 43,000 students. CNUSD serves an area of 154 square miles, which includes the Southern Sphere Area. There are 27 Elementary Schools, 6 Intermediate/ Middle Schools, 4 Comprehensive High Schools and 4 Alternative Schools. CNUSD has divided each elementary, middle, and high school into attendance boundary areas. The Wilson Elementary, El Cerrito Middle School, and Centennial High School currently serve the Lake Mathews area, which is a portion of the proposed Southern Sphere of Influence.

Moreno Valley Unified School District

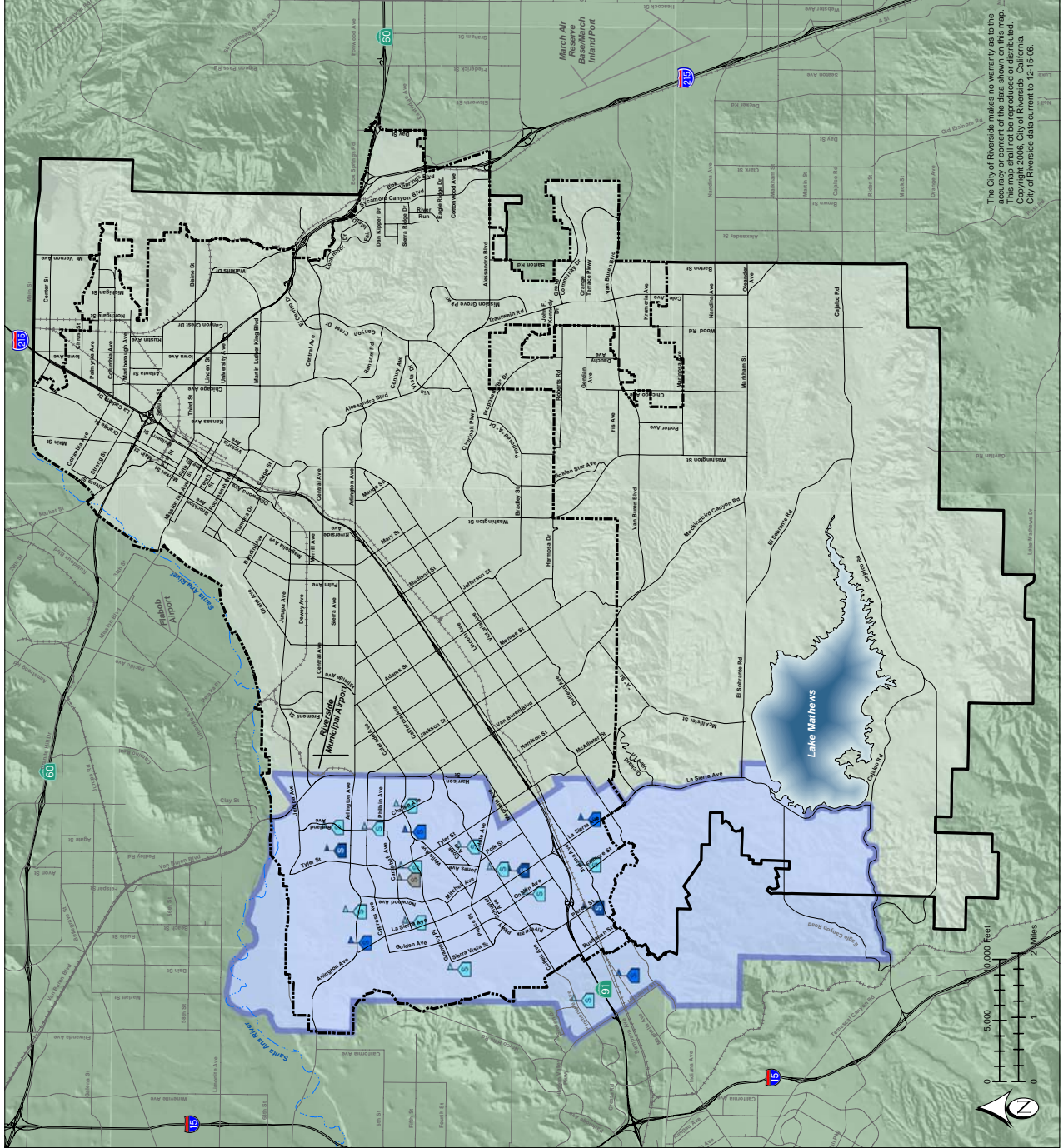
The Moreno Valley Unified School District (MVUSD) serves the majority of the City of Moreno Valley and the unincorporated areas of Riverside County including a small portion of the Northern Sphere Area (see **Figure 5.13-4**). There are 23 Elementary Schools, 6 Middle Schools, and 4 High Schools. In 2003-2004, approximately 34,000 students (grades K-12) were enrolled MVUSD.



LEGEND

- ALVORD UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
- SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION
- ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
- MIDDLE SCHOOL
- HIGH SCHOOL
- RIVERSIDE CITY BOUNDARY
- RIVERSIDE PROPOSED SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

SOURCE: RIVERSIDE COUNTY GIS DATA AND ALVORD UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



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**Figure 5.13-3
ALVORD UNIFIED
SCHOOL DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES**

Perris School District

Perris School District has a total of 9 schools to serve Perris and portions of County of Riverside. All of which are elementary schools. The Perris School District enrolled 4,327 students and employed 216 teachers in the school year 2003–2004. Railway Elementary and Skyview Elementary are the newest additions to the school district; both expected to open in 2006. Good Hope Elementary covers over half of the districts area, which includes the eastern portion of the Southern Sphere Area (see **Figure 5.13-4**). Much of the area it covers is less dense than the other schools. Good Hope Elementary enrolled 757 students in the school year 2003–04.

Perris Union High School District

Perris Union High School District (PUHSD) serves much of the City of Perris and some unincorporated areas in the County of Riverside including portions of the Southern Sphere Area (see **Figure 5.13-4**). PUHSD is responsible for the Middle and High Schools. In 2003–2004, over 7,000 students (grades 7–12) were enrolled and 294 teachers were employed in the PUHSD. There are 2 Middle Schools, 2 Comprehensive High Schools, 1 Continuation School, 1 Community Day School, and 1 Charter High School.

Val Verde Unified School District

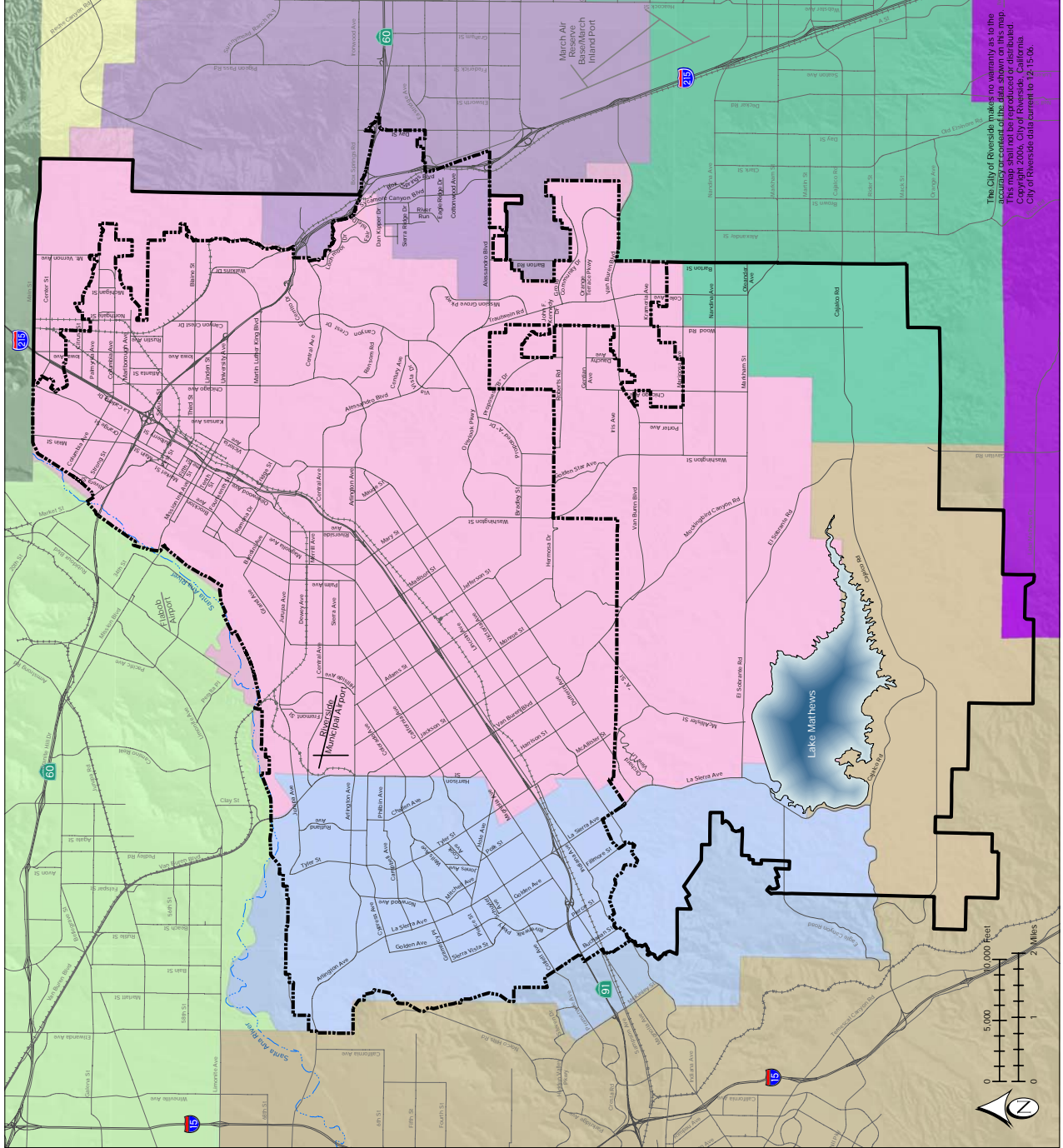
Val Verde Unified School District (VVUSD) serves portions of Moreno Valley, Perris and the unincorporated areas of Riverside County such as: Mead Valley, Ramona and the eastern portion of the Southern Sphere Area (see **Figure 5.13-4**). It covers more than 67 square miles of mostly rural and suburban communities. The District enrolled over 15,000 students in the 2003–2004 school year. There are 12 Elementary Schools, 3 Middle Schools, and 2 Comprehensive High Schools, a ninth grade academy, and one continuation high school. VVUSD anticipates 3 new schools to open in 2005 (Laselle Elementary, Avalon Elementary, and Citrus High School) and 2 more in 2006 (Triple Crown Elementary and Rainbow Ridge).



LEGEND

- ALVORD UNIFIED
- COLTON JOINT UNIFIED
- CORONA-NORCO UNIFIED
- JURUPA UNIFIED
- MORENO VALLEY UNIFIED
- PERRIS & PERRIS UNION HIGH
- RIVERSIDE UNIFIED
- VAL VERDE UNIFIED
- RIVERSIDE CITY BOUNDARY
- RIVERSIDE PROPOSED SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

SOURCE: RIVERSIDE COUNTY GIS DATA, ALVORD UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT, AND RIVERSIDE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



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Figure 5.13-4
OTHER SCHOOL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

Libraries

The City of Riverside Public Library system provides over 600,000 books and other library materials. There are six neighborhood libraries with a seventh under construction and two located in the City's Sphere of Influence. Current library branch locations are identified in **Figure 5.13-5, Library Facilities**.

Main Library

The City of Riverside Main Library, completed in 1965, encompasses approximately 60,000 square feet and was designed to hold 300,000 items. Today it holds more than 1.5 times that number. An expansion of the Main Library is in the planning stages to increase the Library to 100,000 square feet. Visitors can browse the traditional collections or access collections via the Internet on the many available workstations. The Main Library also hosts performances and other community meetings in its meeting room.

Arlington Neighborhood Library

The historic Arlington Neighborhood Library built in 1909 as a Carnegie Era Library, was a 4,000-square-foot facility that serves neighborhoods along Magnolia Avenue on the west side of town. In response to a growing population and increased demand, the City has identified a real need to expand library services within the Arlington neighborhood. An expansion of the Arlington Library is underway which will increase the Library to 13,000 square feet.

Casa Blanca Family Learning Center

The Casa Blanca Family Learning Center is a 10,000 square-foot library that serves this historically Latino community with books and other materials in English and Spanish. This branch holds over 43,000 books, multimedia, and has a large Spanish language collection. The community meeting room provides a location for educational and cultural programs, and a computer training room is used for classes taught by Riverside Community College instructors and library staff and also used for homework assistance.

Marcy Branch

The Marcy Branch is a 4,200-square-foot facility providing local library services to central City of Riverside. In addition to books and related collections, the library includes public access computer workstations.

La Sierra Neighborhood Library

The La Sierra Neighborhood Library, expanded in 2002 to create 11,000 square feet of space, offers traditional library resources and community meeting rooms.

Orange Terrace Library

The Orange Terrace Library, when completed, will be a 13,000 square foot facility. It is to be constructed on a City owned 1.5-acre parcel located north of the intersection of Orange Terrace Parkway and Hopseed Circle within the neighborhood of Orangecrest. This will be a full service library and is being built in partnership with the Public Utilities, Parks, Recreation and Community Service Department and the Development Department. Additional components planned for the project are Gymnasium, Multi-purpose Community Rooms, Parks, Recreation and Community Services offices and a Banquet Room.

Eastside Library and Cybrary

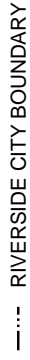
The Eastside Library & Cybrary is a 10,816 square foot leased facility located in a shopping center storefront near the corner of Chicago and University Avenues. The Library's Literacy Program is also located in this facility. Services at this branch are focused on technology access and training, after-school homework assistance, youth programming, and adult literacy.



LEGEND



LIBRARY

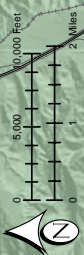
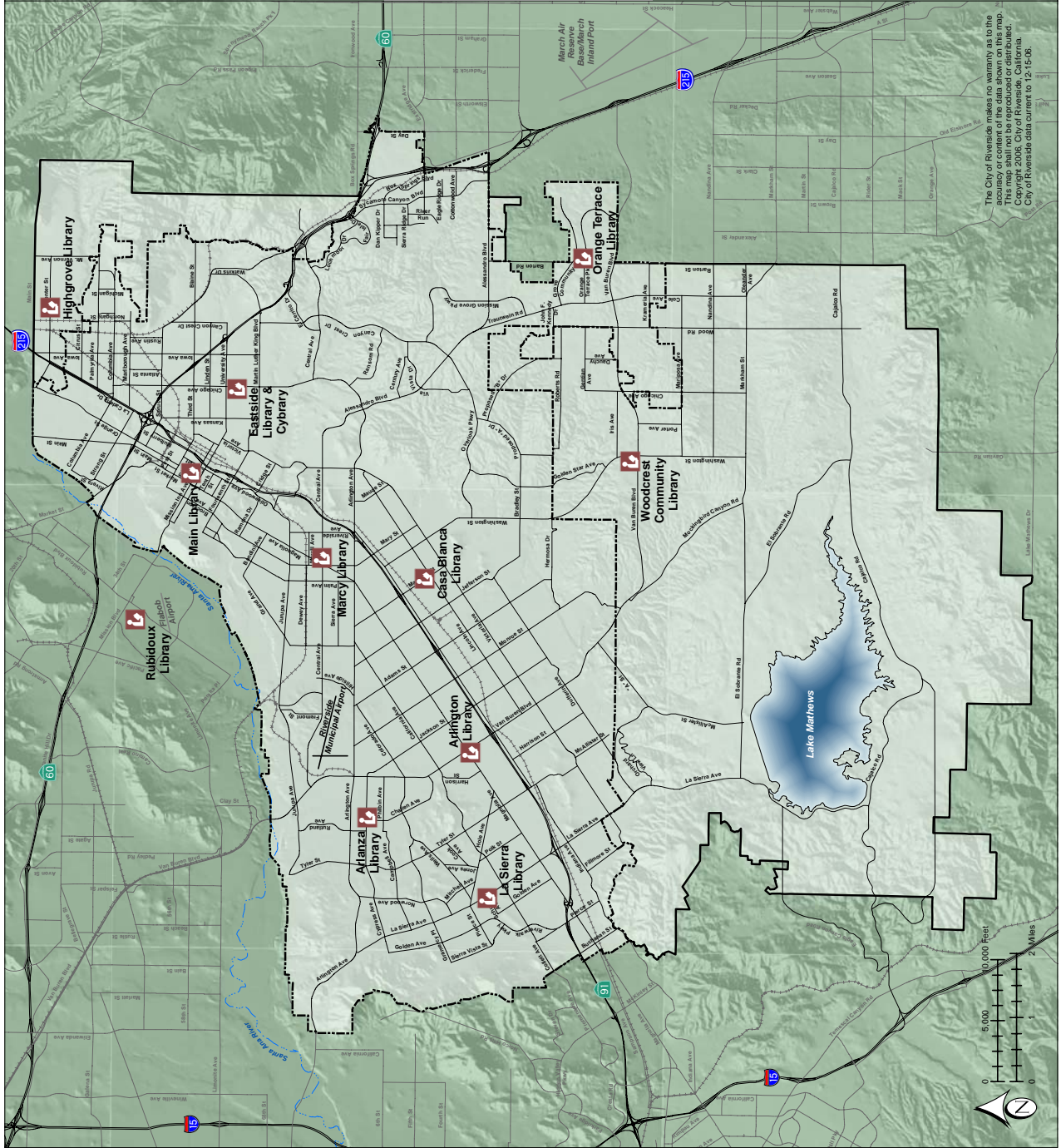


RIVERSIDE CITY BOUNDARY



RIVERSIDE PROPOSED SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

SOURCE: CITY OF RIVERSIDE



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Figure 5.13-5
LIBRARY FACILITIES

Other Public Facilities

Community Centers






Community Centers are often the heart of the community and serve as a direct link between the residents and City government. They offer space for meetings, workshops, specialty classes, tutoring, access to computer technology, and recreational sports leagues for youth and adults. The City of Riverside currently funds the operation of nine (9) community centers, three (3) senior citizen centers and two (2) service centers throughout the City. The staffs at the centers also work to expand services through collaborative working relationships with various government, community and faith based organizations. As part of the Riverside Renaissance Initiative, the Bobby Bonds Youth Opportunity Center, the Orange Terrace Community Center and the Bordwell Childcare Center are all under construction. In addition the Bordwell Stratton Senior Center room addition has gone out to bid.

The centers offer a wide range of services that include computer training, English as a second language classes, fitness and wellness programs, early childhood programs, aquatics, social recreation programs, specialty classes, sports programs, field trips and a variety of cultural and holiday activities. The centers are designed to provide many life-enhancing opportunities for Riverside residents that promote a positive and healthy lifestyle. The location of existing community centers is shown in **Figure 5.13-6, Community Centers** and listed in the table below.

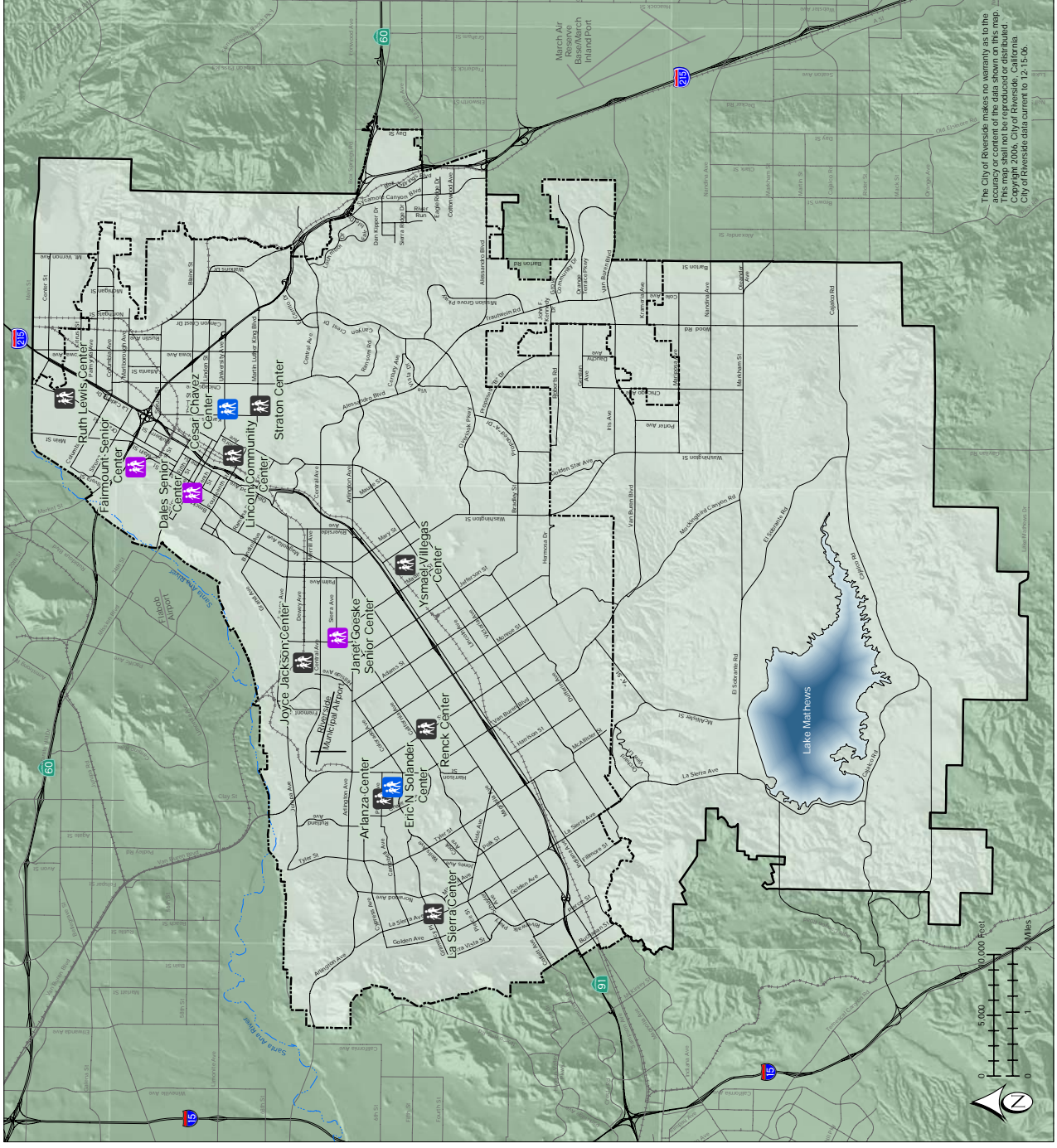
Table 5.13-F Riverside Community Centers		
Center	Address	Square-footage
<i>Community Centers</i>		
Arlanza Center/ Bryant Park	7950 Philbin Avenue	11,739 SF
Joyce Jackson Center/ Nichols Park	5505 Dewey Avenue	8,280 SF
La Sierra Center/ La Sierra Park	5215 La Sierra Avenue	8,280 SF
Lincoln Community Center/Lincoln Park	4261 Park Avenue	1,600 SF
Orange Terrace	20010 Orange Terrace	24,000 SF*
Renck Center/ Hunt Park	4015 Jackson Street	6,337 SF
Ruth Lewis Center/ Reid Park	701 N. Orange Street	8,280 SF
Stratton Center/ Bordwell Park	2008 Martin Luther King Blvd.	9,617 SF
Ysmael Villegas Center/Ysmael Villegas Park	7260 Marguerita Avenue	21,690 SF
<i>Senior Centers</i>		
Dales Senior Center/ White Park	3936 Chestnut Street	10,720 SF
Fairmount Park Adult Center/Fairmount Park	2601 Fairmount Boulevard	1,720 SF
Janet Goeske Senior/ Disabled Center/ Streeter Park	5257 Sierra Avenue	26,000 SF
<i>Service Centers</i>		
Cesar Chavez Center/Bobby Bonds Park	2060 University Avenue	44,710 SF
Eric N. Solander Center/Bryant Park	7801 Gramercy Place, Suite B	8,640 SF
* Under Construction		



LEGEND

-  COMMUNITY CENTERS
-  SENIOR CENTERS
-  SERVICE CENTERS
-  RIVERSIDE CITY BOUNDARY
-  RIVERSIDE PROPOSED SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

SOURCE: CITY OF RIVERSIDE



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**Figure 5.13-6
COMMUNITY
CENTERS**

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The City of Riverside has not established local CEQA significance thresholds as described in Section 15064.7 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Therefore, significance determinations utilized in this Section are from Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. A significant impact will occur if implementation of the Project:

Impacts on *police protection* may be considered potentially significant if the proposed project would:

- result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated the provision of new or physically altered police protection facilities, need for new or physically altered police protection facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives.

Impacts on *fire protection* may be considered potentially significant if the proposed project would:

- result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities, need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives.

Impacts on *schools* may be considered potentially significant if the proposed project would:

- result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated the provision of new or physically altered school facilities, need for new or physically altered school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, or other performance objectives.

Impacts on *other public facilities* may be considered potentially significant if the proposed project would:

- result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated the provision of new or physically altered public facilities, need for new or physically altered public facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, or other performance objectives.

Related Regulations

The General Plan under California State law is intended to be a long-term comprehensive document that provides for the physical development within the City and its Sphere of Influence. The General Plan is intended to be a guide for all future planning decisions and is to be a

resource for both decision makers and members of the general public alike. As such, it is required to comply with the State's statutory requirements of a general plan, including mandatory elements and internal and external consistency.

Police Protection

There are no Federal, State, or local policies that are directly applicable to public facilities within the Planning Area.

Fire Protection

The proposed project will be required to comply with provisions of Chapter 16.32.020 of the City's Municipal Code the adopted Uniform Fire Code. The 2000 Uniform Fire Code as amended by the California State Fire Marshal, also known as the 2001 California Fire Code ("this Code"), including Appendices IA, IB, IC, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, IIF, IIH, II-I, IIK, IIIA, IIIB, IIIC, IIID, IVA, IVB, VA, VIA, VIB, VIC, VID, VIG, VIH, VII, VIJ, VIK, also adopting the 2001 Accumulative Supplement to the 2000 Uniform Fire Code and any related errata promulgated by the International Conference of Building Officials, 5360 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, California, and the Western Fire Chiefs Association, 28924 Front Street, Temecula, California, which prescribes regulations consistent with nationally recognized good practice for the safeguarding, to a reasonable degree, of life and property from the hazards of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the use or occupancy of buildings or premises, is adopted and by this reference is made a part of this Code with the force and effect as though set out herein in full, with the exception of the parts expressly excepted and deleted or as amended by this Chapter. (Ord. 6633 § 1, 2002; Ord. 6473 § 2, 1999; Ord. 6262 § 1, 1996; Ord. 6031 § 1, 1993; Ord. 5803 § 1, 1990; Ord. 5551 § 1, 1987; Ord. 5259 § 37, 1985; Ord. 4854 § 1, 1980; Ord. 4589 § 1 (part), 1978; Ord. 4192 § 5 (part), 1975; Ord. 4147 § 1 (part), 1974).

All subsequent development consistent with the proposed General Plan will be required to comply with provisions of Chapter 16.52.010 of the City's Municipal Code. The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the payment of development fees to be utilized for the purchase of land for and the construction of fire stations and the acquisition of equipment and furnishings to equip fire stations. (Ord. 5948 § 1, 1991).

Schools

According to California Government Code 66000, a qualified agency, such as a local school district, may impose fees on developers to compensate for the impact that the project will have on existing facilities or services.

The State of California legislature passed SB 50 in 1998 that inserted new language into the Government Code (Sections 65995.5-65995.7), which authorized school districts to impose fees on developers of new residential construction in excess of mitigation fees authorized by Government Code 66000. School districts must meet a list of specific criteria, including the completion and annual update of School Facility Needs Analysis, in order to be legally able to impose the additional fees.

The Master Plan Study of Educational and Recreational Facilities for the City of Riverside, California, July, 1965, recognizes the responsibility of the City to insure that school facilities are included in the City's planning efforts and further recognizes the need for a planned financial program to assure adequate educational facilities. Implementation of the General Plan will trigger the need for new schools to serve anticipated population growth. Future residential development has the potential to have a significant environmental effect on school services. The voters of the City have found that residential development without adequate plans and policies causes overcrowding of schools. For the purpose of implementing the General Plan and the City's growth management policies and to mitigate the impact of residential development on the ability of the school districts to provide quality education in the City, a school development fee may be required at the time of permitting, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 6393 § 40, 1997; Ord. 5018 § 1 (part), 1982)

Other Public Facilities

There are no Federal, State, or local policies that are directly applicable to public facilities within the Planning Area.

Related General Plan Policies

Police Protection

Implementation of the following General Plan policies will assist in minimizing adverse affects to police protection for the City. The Public Safety Element includes the following policies, the adherence to which could result in the need for additional police facilities:

Police Services

Policy PS-7.1: Deploy human and financial resources to ensure adequate and equitable distribution of police services.

Policy PS-7.2: Support the transition of the Riverside Police Department from a centralized agency to one built around precincts as a means of providing more rapid, equitable and proactive community policing services.

Policy PS-7.5: Endeavor to provide minimum response times of seven minutes on all Priority 1 calls and twelve minutes on all Priority 2 calls.

Notably the Public Safety and Land Use and Urban Design Elements also include policies, which will reduce the demand for police services, and new and/or expanded police facilities:

Police Services

Policy PS-7.3: Coordinate police services with college and university campus police forces and private security forces.

Policy PS-7.4: Coordinate with the Riverside County Sheriff in its efforts to provide law enforcement services within Sphere of Influence areas.

Policy PS-7.6: Empower police, public safety personnel and residents to develop innovative methods to reduce or prevent crime.

Community Facilities

Policy LU-26.1 Develop and enforce standards for community facilities (such as fire and police stations, libraries and parks) based upon population densities and proximity of existing facilities.

The General Plan discusses how opportunities for crime can be reduced through good architectural and environmental design. Developments that promote natural surveillance, reduce “hiding” places, and otherwise promote “defensible space” can minimize criminal activity. By emphasizing implementation of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles, the Project’s impact on police services will be lessened. The General Plan includes the following policies emphasizing CPTED principles:

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

Policy PS-8.1: Maximize natural surveillance through physical design features in all new development through physical design feature that promote visibility.

Policy PS-8.2: Promote land use and design policies and regulations which encourage a mixture of compatible land uses to promote and increase the safety of public use areas and of pedestrian travel.

Policy PS-8.3: Involve the Police Department in the development review process of public areas relative to building and site plan vulnerabilities to criminal activities.

Policy PS-8.4: Coordinate efforts between the Police and Planning and Building Departments to develop guidelines for implementation of CPTED-related issues.

Policy PS-8.5: Continue to encourage residents and apartment managers to become involved in the Crime Free Multi-Housing Program as a way to reduce crime in apartment communities.

Multi-Hazard Functional Planning and Interagency Response

Policy PS-10.1: Ensure that Police and Fire service facilities are strategically located to meet the needs of all areas of the City.

Policy PS-10.3: Ensure that public safety infrastructure and staff resources keep pace with new development planned or proposed in Riverside and the sphere of influence.

Policy PS-10.6: Improve communications between public safety agencies and other City departments, particularly with regard to new development or annexation areas.

Policy PS-10.7: Encourage the development of financial programs to improve emergency response services.

Policy PS-10.9: Maintain a safe and secure, technologically advanced Emergency Operations Center allowing for room to expand as the City grows.

The policies listed above will significantly lessen impacts directly related to the Project.

Fire Protection

The proposed General Plan includes the following policies, the adherence to which could result in the need for additional fire, emergency and medical facilities with potential to cause environmental impacts:

Fire Prevention and Response

Policy PS-6.1: Ensure that sufficient fire stations, personnel and equipment are provided to meet the needs of the community as it grows in size and population.

Policy PS-6.2: Endeavor to meet/maintain a response time of five minutes for Riverside's urbanized areas.

Policy PS-6.3: Integrate fire safety considerations in the planning process.

Multi-Hazard Functional Planning and Interagency Response

Policy PS-10.1: Ensure that Police and Fire service facilities are strategically located to meet the needs of all areas of the City.

Policy PS-10.3: Ensure that public safety infrastructure and staff resources keep pace with new development planned or proposed in Riverside and the Sphere of Influence.

Policy PS-10.4: Continue to ensure that each development or neighborhood in the City has adequate emergency ingress and egress, and review neighborhood access needs to solve problems, if possible.

Policy PS-10.6: Improve communications between public safety agencies and other City departments, particularly with regard to new development or annexation areas.

Policy PS-10.7: Encourage the development of financial programs to improve emergency response services.

Policy PS-10.9: Maintain a safe and secure, technologically advanced Emergency Operations Center allowing for room to expand as the City grows.

However, the General Plan also includes the following policies, the adherence to which will result in less demand for fire and emergency services:

Fire Prevention and Response

Policy PS-6.4: Evaluate all new development to be located in or adjacent to wildland areas to assess its vulnerability to fire and its potential as a source of fire.

Policy PS-6.5: Mitigate existing fire hazards related to urban development or patterns of urban development as they are identified and as resources permit.

Policy PS-6.6: Continue to implement stringent brush-clearance requirements in areas subject to wildland fire hazards.

Policy PS-6.7: Continue to involve the City Fire Department in the development review process.

Policy PS-6.8: Pursue strategies that maintain and improve the City's Class 2 ISO rating.

Policy PS-6.9: Provide outreach and education to the community regarding fire safety and prevention.

Policy PS-6.10: Identify noncontiguous streets and other barriers to rapid response and pursue measures to eliminate the barriers.

Community Facilities

Policy LU-26.1 Develop and enforce standards for community facilities (such as fire and police stations, libraries and parks) based upon population densities and proximity of existing facilities.

Health Care Facilities

Policy PF-9.1: Support the efforts of local medical facilities and other health-care providers to expand health care and health services in the community.

Policy PF-9.2: Provide health-related outreach activities and informative workshops at local community centers.

Policy PF-9.3: Encourage a standing committee to promote high- quality health care facilities.

Policy PF-9.4: Support UCR's proposed medical school and nursing programs at Riverside Community College and California Baptist University.

Policy PF-9.5 Determine the health care needs of the community on a per capita basis (hospital beds, medical facilities, and urgent care clinics, emergency facilities, etc.) and work with the health care industry to meet these requirements.

The policies listed above will reduce most impacts directly related to the Project below a level of significance.

Implementation of the following General Plan policies will assist in minimizing adverse affects to schools, libraries and community centers for the City. The Education, Public Facilities and Land Use and Urban Design Elements include the following policies, the adherence to which will reduce the demand for these services:

Schools

Accommodating Growth Needs

Policy ED-1.1 Provide an adequate level of infrastructure and services to accommodate campus growth at all educational levels.

Policy ED-1.2: Work with the school districts to locate school sites where infrastructure already exists to minimize costs to the various districts in new school construction.

Policy ED-1.3: Include school district staff in the review of annexation proposals to guide campus site selection and desirable design elements.

Policy ED-1.4: Streamline the permitting process for educational facilities as practicable.

Growing Smarter

Policy LU-8.1: Ensure well-planned infill development Citywide, allow for increased density in selected areas along established transportation corridors.

Housing Strategies

Policy AQ-1.5: Encourage infill development projects within urbanized areas that include job centers and transportation nodes.

Policy AQ-1.6: Provide mixed-use development that allows the integration of retail, office, institutional and residential uses for the purpose of reducing costs of infrastructure construction and maximizing the use of land.

Policy AQ-1.7: Support planned residential developments and infill housing, which reduce vehicle trips.

Business Near Transit

Policy AQ-1.12: Support mixed-use land use patterns, but avoid placing residential and other sensitive receptors in close proximity to businesses that emit toxic air contaminants to the greatest extent possible. Encourage community centers that promote community self-sufficiency and containment and discourage automobile dependency.

Libraries

Libraries

Policy ED-5.1: Provide ample and convenient library facilities.

Policy ED-5.2: Outreach to the community to assess, select, organize and maintain collections of materials and information sources of value desired by the community.

Policy ED-5.3: Partner with the school districts, universities, colleges, and community and child care centers to operate joint-use learning and information resource centers.

Telecommunications Infrastructure

Policy PF-8.3: Expand development of cybraries.

Community Facilities

Policy LU-26.1 Develop and enforce standards for community facilities (such as fire and police stations, libraries and parks) based upon population densities and proximity of existing facilities.

Community Centers

Community Centers

Policy PF-10.1: Provide every neighborhood with easy access to recreation and service programs by decentralizing community centers and programs. Promote the development of shared facilities and satellite offices in each Riverside neighborhood.

Policy PF-10.2: Work cooperatively with the Riverside Transit Agency to improve transportation services to community centers for those who rely on public transportation, such as seniors, the disabled, and teenagers.

Policy PF-10.3: Explore innovative funding and development concepts with non-profit groups.

Policy PF-10.4: Ensure that youth activities and programs are provided or are accessible by all neighborhoods, either in City facilities or through joint-use or cooperative agreements with other service providers.

Community Facilities

Policy LU-26.1: Develop and enforce standards for community facilities (such as fire and police stations, libraries and parks) based upon population densities and proximity of existing facilities.

Policy LU-26.2: Encourage new community facilities to be jointly developed and utilized by one or more City department or other City/regional agency.

Implementation of the following Implementation Plan Tools will also assist in minimizing adverse conditions to libraries for the benefit of the City.

Tool 38: The City will explore funding mechanisms to support the standards identified in the Library's 2000 Strategic Plan as appropriate.

Tool 41: The Library Department shall revisit their 2000 Strategic Plan to determine if existing standards for Library services are still appropriate to reflect public needs for library services given the evolution of technology, public use of the internet, and other relevant factors.

Environmental Impacts Before Mitigation

Police Protection

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

General Plan

Implementation of the General Plan will increase the population of the City. As a result, with the increase in population and new development, additional police services, and new or expanded facilities will be required to provide acceptable service levels. As portions of Riverside's Sphere of Influence are annexed to the City, demands upon the RPD will increase.

The RPD does not use a formula for calculating the number of officers per capita. Instead, staffing for the Department is based on the business and residential growth and evaluated on a project-by-project basis. RPD has recognized that it wants to decentralize its policing centers, and provide "satellite" policing centers distributed throughout the City, thereby, putting police services closer to residents over a more widespread geographical area. Residential staffing is based on dwellings per development and business staffing is based on square footage of the business, type of business and type of police service required. As a result of these criteria, RPD

estimates that its staffing projections through 2025 are 110 additional sworn officers and 55 additional non-sworn personnel above present levels.

Policy PS-7.5 states that the RPD will endeavor to respond to Priority 1 calls within 7 minutes, and to respond to Priority 2 calls within 12 minutes. RPD anticipates that its decentralized policing center plan will allow these response times to be achieved with General Plan implementation.

The General Plan discusses how opportunities for crime can be reduced through good architectural and environmental design. Developments that promote natural surveillance, reduce “hiding” places, and otherwise promote “defensible space” can minimize criminal activity. By emphasizing implementation of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles, the Project’s impact on police services will be lessened. Compliance with the CPTED is included below as a mitigation measure because as long as new development is designed around the principles of CPTED principles, impacts to police services by the growing City will be reduced.

Related to the Sphere Areas, as specific annexations are proposed, RPD will have to analyze its service standards and adjust facilities and personnel as necessary. As this is a first-tier, program EIR, analysis of the construction or expansion of new facilities is appropriate when such facilities are proposed. Therefore, it is difficult based on RPD’s methodology to predict locations of future stations. Since detailed plans for new or expanded police facilities are not herein proposed, nor are any preferred sites identified, CEQA analysis for such future projects is speculative at the programmatic level.

By implementing **MM PS 1** below, as well as the General Plan polices related to police services, impacts related to the need for new police facilities are considered **less than significant**.

Magnolia Avenue Specific Plan

The MASP conforms to the General Plan Update policies. The MASP will potentially increase population and new development, additional police services, and new or expanded facilities will be required to provide acceptable service levels. As stated above, staffing for the RPD is based on the business and residential growth and evaluated on a project-by-project basis. Therefore, it is difficult based on RPD’s methodology to predict locations of future stations. Since detailed plans for new or expanded police facilities are not proposed as part of the MASP, subsequent CEQA analysis would be required. Nevertheless, **MM PS 1** addressing ways to reduce criminal activity in new development projects will be implemented as part of the MASP. **MM PS 1** will reduce impacts to **less than significant** related to any potential impacts the MASP may have on police services.

Fire Protection

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

General Plan

Implementation of the General Plan will increase the population of the City. The development and population generated by the implementation of the General Plan will increase demand for fire stations, personnel and equipment over time, potentially resulting in the need to provide new or expanded facilities in order to maintain an acceptable level of service.

Response time is critical when planning fire and EMS response systems. Total Response Time is made up of two elements: 1) Overall dispatch and turnout times and 2) travel time. Time measurement is critical and it is based on station location for overall Total Response Times. In 2006, the RFD drafted a Strategic Plan, which helps the RFD determine how many stations will be required to maintain efficient Total Response Times. Based on this Strategic Plan, in order to maintain current level of services and improve response times, 4 additional fire stations along with additional personnel and equipment is necessary to support the growing City. However, the appropriate location for such stations is dependent on City growth and cannot be determined at this time.

Related to the Sphere Areas, as specific annexations are proposed, RFD will have to analyze its service standards and adjust facilities, personnel and equipment as necessary. As this is a first-tier, program EIR, CEQA analysis of the construction or expansion of fire/emergency facilities is proper when actual plans for such facilities are proposed. The City's Fire Department and the City will continually assess the need for additional fire and emergency service resources and facilities as development pursuant to the General Plan proceeds through horizon year 2025. The General Plan Policies PS-6.1 and PS-6.2 state that there should be sufficient number of fire stations and that the RFD should maintain/meets a 5 minute response time in urbanized areas. Additionally per Ordinance 5948 § 1, 1991 new development is required to pay impact fees, which can go toward purchasing land and construction of new fire facilities. The combined effect of the General Plan Policies and the impact fees will reduce impacts on fire protection and emergency services to **less than significant** levels.

Magnolia Avenue Specific Plan

Development under the proposed General Plan update takes into account all projected future growth and development within the MASP. As discussed above, combined effect of General Plan policies, payment of impact fees per ordinance 5948 § 1, 1991, will reduce programmatic level impacts on fire protection and emergency services **to less than significant** levels.

Schools

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

General Plan

Implementation of the General Plan will increase the population of the City. With the projected increase in population and new development, new or expanded education facilities will be required to adequately accommodate new students in the Planning Area. There are two main school districts, which serve the majority of the City of Riverside and its Sphere; however there are a total of six separate school districts, which have boundaries in the Southern Sphere Area (see **Figure 5.13-4**).

Individual school site planning, CEQA compliance and construction are undertaken by the individual school districts, not the City. Therefore this EIR does not cover the precise construction or physical impacts associated with school construction. Instead, this EIR addresses the student generation that would occur as a result of the implantation of the General Plan.

Table 5.13-G depicts the generation factors for RUSD and AUSD using the three land use densities proposed in the General Plan (see LU-3). The projected increase means as RUSD and AUSD add more students to schools; they have to either add portable classrooms and/or acquire additional land to accommodate for the increase; which is dependant on sufficient land. Only RUSD and AUSD are shown in the table below because these two districts have the majority of educational service responsibility for the Planning Area.

As previously noted, the main challenges Alvord Unified School District faces are accommodating growth at already overcrowded schools and finding new school sites. The most critical need for AUSD is new elementary school facilities. All of the District's elementary schools operate on a year-round basis to maximize capacity. To minimize costs of planning and development, the City will work proactively with AUSD to identify school sites in the community. Policy ED-1.2, for example, calls on the City to work with the districts to find appropriate school sites.

Riverside Unified School District will also need to augment its facilities in response to growth within the City. Several new elementary schools are being planned for Downtown and Eastside. Those schools may follow an urban school model, which may incorporate a mix of uses, such as

community facilities, commercial development and recreational facilities. Development in the City’s Sphere areas may also require new school facilities. The timing of such development and annexations must be coordinated with school facilities development. Additionally, as noted above, Policy ED-1.2 requires the City to work with the school districts to find appropriate school sites.

**Table 5.13-G
 Student Generation for RUSD and AUSD By Education Level**

School District	Education Level	Generation Factor	Projected Dwelling Units Under Plan			Students Generated		
			Typical ¹	Maximum ²	Max. w/ PRD ³	Typ.	Max.	Max.w/PRD
RUSD	Elementary	0.38	127,692	162,125	195,309	48,523	61,608	74,217
	Middle	0.11				14,046	17,834	21,484
	High	0.21				26,815	34,046	41,015
	Overall	0.70				89,384	113,488	136,716
AUSD	Elementary	.20	127,692	162,125	195,309	25,538	32,425	39,062
	Middle	.11				14,046	17,834	21,484
	High	.12				15,323	19,455	23,437
	Overall	.43				54,908	69,714	83,982

RUSD = Riverside Unified School District
 AUSD = Alford Unified School District
 3= Maximum with PRD utilized from LU3

1 = Typical land use density utilized from LU3
 2 = Maximum land use density utilized from LU3

Funding of school facilities has been affected by Senate Bill 50 (SB 50), also known as Proposition 1A, and codified in California Government Code Section 65995. The law limits the amount of impact fees and site dedication that school districts can require of developers to offset the impact of new development on the school system. SB 50 provided three ways to determine funding levels for school districts. The default method allows school districts to levy development fees to support school construction necessitated by that development and receive a 50% match from State bond money. Development pursuant to the General Plan will result in increased need for school facilities, but also generate funds available to the school districts. Each district will collect fees current at the time for specific development projects and apply this money to building more schools.

At the General Plan level of analysis it is infeasible to evaluate project-specific environmental impacts associated with the specific construction of new school facilities since specific sites and timeframes for development are unknown. The individual school districts are responsible for planning, siting, building and operating schools in their responsible districts within the City and sphere area. At such time that specific projects are necessitated and subsequently undertaken, the appropriate level of analysis required by CEQA will be conducted by the respective school district.

Implementation of proposition 1A (SB 50) payment of fees to the affected school district and adherence to the policies contained in the proposed General Plan update would reduce impacts related to the provision of new educational facilities to **less than significant levels**.

Magnolia Avenue Specific Plan

Development under the proposed General Plan update takes into account all projected future growth and development within the MASP. As previously discussed, residential development in the MASP would also contribute to increases in enrollment in the RUSD and AUSD only. However, implementation of proposed General Plan update policies would allow for the development of new public and institutional facilities within the City provided that the use and development facilities are compatible with adjoining land uses, environmentally suitable, and can be supported by transportation and utility infrastructure. New school construction would be subject to project specific environmental review. Additionally, any development proposed in the MASP would be subject to Prop 1A school impact fees. Therefore, the fees collected will reduce impacts related to the provision of new educational facilities to **less than significant** levels.

Libraries

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

General Plan

Implementation of the Project will result in an increase in population from the new dwelling units in the Planning Area that will place additional demand on existing libraries, potentially requiring new or altered library facilities in the Planning Area.

The Riverside Public Library has indicated that City adopted standards for library service are not being met under existing conditions. These standards are listed and analyzed in Table 5.13-H. Riverside Public Library standards for library service identified below are reproduced from the Master Plan Study of Libraries, Revised July 1990, and the Board of Library Trustees adopted Strategic Plan, 2000. As indicated by the analysis following each standard, with the exception of Standard 6, adopted library service standards are not being met.

Within the City, approximately 50,000 residents are students at University of California Riverside, Riverside Community College, California Baptist University, and La Sierra University. Libraries are provided at these colleges and students primarily use the library facility provided at the campuses. The Riverside Public Library has also established new on-line library services, which allows residents to access library data from home. The City has provided free Wi-Fi to its residents as well as programs that give computers to low-income residents. Given the availability of university libraries and other City programs that reduce dependence on public library space and content, the standards established in the 2000 Strategic Plan may no longer accurately reflect the public's needs for library services. Implementation Tool 41 requires that the Riverside Public Library revisit its standards to evaluate means of providing library services to its residents.

As **Table 5.13-H** indicates, current library facilities do not meet existing needs. Even following construction of planned new library for Orangecrest and the planned expansion of the Arlington Library (additional 9,000 square feet), and the proposed expansion of the Main Library (additional 20,000 square feet), an adverse impact to public library services will remain. Future development implementing the General Plan will increase demand for library services and thus increase the current City library deficiency. General Plan policies related to library services will substantially lessen impacts of the Project on library services. For example, Policies ED-5.1 and ED-5.2 call for the City to provide ample library facilities, conduct public outreach to the community to assess its library needs, and determine how to address those needs. Finally, Policy LU-26.1 requires the City to enforce community facilities standards, including those for libraries. Thus, through the implementation of these General Plan policies, the City will evaluate new development proposals to determine potential impacts to library facilities and attempt to mitigate those impacts necessary as development occurs.

The City currently is collecting a library parcel tax in the amount of \$19 per parcel, continuous until 2012; collection of this tax, thus, mitigates potential impacts to libraries until 2012. This tax addresses and reduces current deficiencies to less than significant levels. Once that library tax lapses, however, the City's existing mechanism for collecting funds to enhance library facilities will no longer exist. Implementation of Tool 38 will require the City to search for and address funding mechanisms to support library needs. Mitigation Measure MM PS 2 ensures the City will provide such funding and identify ways, which such funding could be provided. **Therefore, with the General Plan policies and implementation tools identified above in conjunction with MM PS 2, impacts to libraries are considered less than significant after 2012.**

Magnolia Avenue Specific Plan

Development under the proposed General Plan takes into account all projected future growth and development within the MASP. As discussed previously, residential development in the MASP would also contribute to increased demand for library services. General Plan policies related to library services do not associate to expansion of library services to meet increased population from General Plan implementation. Therefore, the impact to library services is considered **significant** unless the City extends the Library Parcel tax or identifies replacement revenue.

Table 5.13-H Riverside Public Library Service Standards		
Service Standard	Existing Conditions	Proposed Conditions
Develop sufficient main and branch library locations to serve all residents within a three mile travel distance.	The areas most recently annexed to the City do not have convenient library service within a three-mile travel distance. This is true for the Orangecrest, Alessandro, Canyon Crest and Sycamore Canyon neighborhoods.	Further annexation to the south and north will create additional areas beyond the desired travel distance. New facilities will need to be constructed to meet this standard. For the Orangecrest neighborhood the new library will resolve this deficit.
<i>Design branch facilities to serve between 20,000 and 60,000 persons.</i>	Branch libraries are designed at 13,000 square feet which meets the service standard for 21,666 persons. At present there are five branch libraries, none of which is as large as 13,000 square feet and one main library of 60,000 square feet.	New and expanded libraries are Planned: Orange Terrace (13,000 sf); Arlington (an additional 9,000 sf for a total of 13,000 sf); Main Library (40,000 sf for a total of 100,000 sf); and Eastside (an additional 9,316 sf for a total of 10,816 sf). When construction is completed the Main, Orange Terrace, and Arlington libraries will be adequate, per the 0.6 square foot standard, for 21,666 persons. The Casa Blanca (10,000 sf), Marcy (4,200 sf), La Sierra (11,000 sf) and the Eastside (10,816 sf) Libraries will still be undersized.
<i>Provide 2.0 books per capita served.</i>	The Riverside Public Library collection provides over 600,000 books and other library materials. Using the 2006 Department of Finance population for Riverside (289,747), the library system offers 2.07 items per capita.	Meeting the 2.0 items per capita service standard will be affected by the limited square footage of some of the existing libraries and the changing pattern of library collection development whereby a large amount of information is now available through databases.
<i>Provide 0.6 square feet per capita served.</i>	Present library facilities provide 162,016 square feet or .56 where 0.6 square feet per capita is recommended.	New and expanded libraries are planned for Orangecrest (13,000 sf); Eastside (an additional 9,316 sf for a total of 10,816 sf); Arlington (an additional 9,000 sf for a total of 13,000 sf) and the Main library (an additional 40,000 sf for a total of 100,000 sf). If built, these facilities still would not be adequate, according to the 0.6 square foot standard, for 21,666 persons.

<p><i>Provide a minimum of 8.0 full-time equivalent staff at each branch library.</i></p>	<p>The standard has not been met in part because of the different sizes of the facilities. La Sierra has 8.92 full-time equivalent staff (FTE); Casa Blanca has 7.84 FTE; Eastside has 9.63 FTE including 1.5 FTE for Adult Literacy Services; while Arlington and Marcy each have 6.48 and 6.86 FTE respectively. In 2006 Riverside Public Library had 2,880 residents per FTE staff. There are 13 FTE that are funded through Measure C. 287,280 Total Population divided by 99.75 Total FTE</p>	<p>Implementation of the Project may impact the City’s ability to meet this service standard.</p>
<p><i>Have each branch library open a minimum of 57 hours per week.</i></p>	<p>All branch libraries are currently open 60 hours per week, and the Main Library is open 65 hours a week.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Project will not impact the City’s ability to meet this service standard.</p>
<p><i>Provide one public access workstation per 2,000 residents.</i></p>	<p>The Riverside Public Library has met 96 percent of this standard by providing 111 intranet computers and 139 intranet computers or Microsoft catalogs between the Main Library, branches, and two cybraries.</p>	<p>Meeting this service standard will require dedication of additional library space for new computers. When considered in conjunction with other service standards, meeting this standard could result in the expansion of existing and/or construction of new library facilities in the Planning Area.</p>

Sources: Riverside Public Library, State Report 2006 Master Plan Study of Libraries, Revised July 1990; and the Board of Library Trustees adopted Strategic Plan, 2000.

Impacts to Other Public Facilities

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

Community Centers

The increase in development and population generated by the proposed land uses will result in additional demand for community centers over time in the Planning Area and within the MASP area. Refer to Section 5.14 (Recreation) for a detailed discussion of recreational resources including these community centers as a part of the City’s system of developed parks.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

An Environmental Impact Report is required to describe feasible mitigation measures, which could minimize significant adverse impacts (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.4). Mitigation measures were evaluated for their ability to eliminate the potential significant adverse impacts upon public service and facilities or to reduce impacts to below the level of significance.

MM PS 1: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) will be applied to development projects requiring a Site Plan Review Permit and any other large development project proposed under the General Plan and MASP that the Zoning Administrator deems would benefit from such a review. The project will be required to be reviewed by RPD and Planning Division against CPTED principles. As long as these new development projects adhere to the needed principles in the CPTED, then impacts related to increased demand for police services will be reduced.

MM PS 2: The parcel tax for libraries, aka “Measure C”, was successfully approved by the voters with the commitment that the revenue would expand and support existing library services including extended hours at all locations and the staffing to keep library branches open during those hours, computer and electronic database purchases, programs and services for youth. Prior to expiration of the library parcel tax, Measure C, the City will ensure adequate funding for library services through implementation of at least one of the following options, unless some other equally effective source is identified and implemented:

- i. a renewal of Measure C with or without an increase in the parcel tax;
- ii. combination of the renewal of Measure C and increased general fund support; and/or
- iii. having the Library Department’s funding being 100% general fund supported with funding service levels determined by the Council.

Summary of Environmental Effects After Mitigation Measures Are Implemented

Impacts related to increased services for fire and schools were found to be less than significant because of the General Plan policies or existing regulations which require funds from new development to pay their fair share towards impacts. No additional mitigation is required.

Impacts to library facilities were found to be significant related to General Plan and MASP implementation. The City cannot guarantee that the voters will extend the current Library Parcel Tax beyond 2012. Since development fees do not exist for libraries at this time, implementation of such fees is speculative since historically, the City has not approached library funding via this mechanism. General Plan Policies ED-5.1 and 5.2, and LU-26.1, and Implementation of Tool 38 will address this issue by ensuring adequate funds for library services, therefore, impacts related to library facilities is considered less than significant. Impacts related to police services were found to be less than significant as long as MM PS 1 is implemented, along with implementation of General Plan policies.