

4.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES

This section provides information on existing public services and facilities within the planning area. Buildout of the Draft General Plan is analyzed relative to public service provision. This section analyzes any substantial service extensions or expansions required to serve growth accommodated pursuant to the Draft General Plan and discloses and mitigates physical adverse environmental impacts related to such service expansions or extensions. This section is organized according to type of community service, with each service analyzed individually. The following services are addressed in this section:

- ▶ fire protection,
- ▶ law enforcement,
- ▶ schools,
- ▶ parks and recreation services, and
- ▶ libraries.

Water supply and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, stormwater collection, private utilities, and solid waste collection and disposal are addressed in Section 4.14, “Utilities and Energy Conservation.”

4.12.1 REGULATORY SETTING

FEDERAL PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS

There are no federal policies, regulations, or laws related to public services applicable to the Draft General Plan.

STATE PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS

State School Funding

Education Code Section 17620 authorizes school districts to levy a fee, charge, dedication, or other requirement against any development project for the construction or reconstruction of school facilities, provided that the district can show justification for levying of fees. Government Code 65995 limits the fee to be collected to the statutory fee (Level I) unless a school district conducts a School Facility Needs Analysis Assessment (Government Code Section 65995.6) and meets certain conditions. These fees are adjusted every two years, in accordance with statewide cost indices determined by the State Allocation Board.

SB 50 (1998) instituted a new school facility program under which school districts can apply for State construction and modernization funds. This legislation imposed limitations on the power of cities and counties to require mitigation for school facility impacts as a condition of approval for new development. Proposition 1A/SB 50 prohibits local agencies from using the inadequacy of school facilities as a basis for denying or conditioning approvals of any “legislative or adjudicative act...involving...the planning, use, or development of real property” (Government Code 65996(b)). Additionally, a local agency cannot require participation in a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District for school facilities. However, the statutory fee is reduced by the amount of any voluntary participation in a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District. Satisfaction of the Proposition 1A/SB 50 statutory requirements by a developer is deemed to be “full and complete mitigation” for purposes of CEQA.

Quimby Act (California Code 66477)

The Quimby Act (California Government Code 66477) allows local governments to acquire land sufficient to accommodate three acres of park improvements per 1,000 residents. This standard can be increased locally to five acres per 1,000 residents if the amount of existing parkland in a community exceeds the 3/1,000 ratio. The Quimby Act governs requirements for dedication of land and/or fees for park and recreational purposes as a condition of approval of a tentative map or parcel map.

LOCAL PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS

Ballot Measure C

Ballot Measure C, approved by Hemet voters on June 7, 1988, established a set of legally mandated performance standards for several public services in Hemet, including fire and police protection and the provision of parkland. The performance standard for fire protection in Hemet is a response time of five minutes or less for 80 percent of fire and emergency medical calls, provided on both a citywide and response area basis. The performance standard for police services in Hemet is a seven minute average response time for emergency calls maintained within urban areas, and a nine minute average response time for emergency calls maintained within rural areas. Pursuant to Ballot Measure C, the City established a park ratio of 5.0 acres of developed parkland for every 1,000 residents.

4.12.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

FIRE PROTECTION

The Hemet Fire Department is responsible for fire suppression activities within the City. In the portions of the planning area which lie beyond the city limits, Riverside County contracts with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) for fire suppression. The Hemet Fire Department operates four fire stations and maintains four Type I engine companies, a 102' aerial truck company, a hazardous materials response unit, three reserve units, and various staff vehicles. In 2009, the Hemet Fire Department had a staff of about 49 personnel, 45 of which were fire suppression personnel. Fire Department facilities include:

- ▶ **Fire Station #1:** 220 N. Juanita Street
- ▶ **Fire Station #2:** 895 W. Stetson Avenue
- ▶ **Fire Station #3:** 4110 W. Devonshire Avenue
- ▶ **Fire Station #4:** 1035 S. Cawston Avenue
- ▶ **Fire Training Center:** 319 E. Latham Avenue
- ▶ **Administrative Facility:** 510 E. Florida Avenue

An additional facility, Fire Station #5, located at 120 North Hemet Street, at East Florida Avenue, has been temporarily closed due to budget constraints. A new Fire Station to replace Station #2 at Stetson Avenue is planned for the southwest corner of State Street and Chambers Avenue.

A Fire Facilities Plan was prepared in 2009 to direct reconstruction and relocation of fire facilities to more strategic locations. This new plan allows the City to provide adequate fire protection and rescue services from six strategic locations in lieu of the previously planned eight locations. As the planning area southwest of the City grows, it will need its own facility and associated staffing. In addition, the Hemet Fire Department has concluded that a fire-based paramedic program is needed to better serve residents. A tiered implementation plan has been approved by the County for unincorporated areas, but implementation has been delayed by economic conditions.

Table 4.12-1 lists the type of incidents the Fire Department responded to in 2009-2010. Most calls (10,174) were for emergency medical services. The large number of medical aid calls is related to the number of seniors that reside in Hemet. In 2010, the average first unit response time was just under seven minutes.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Hemet Police Department operates a headquarters and two community sub stations. These substations are staffed exclusively by volunteers, and are generally open weekdays and sometimes during special events.

- ▶ Police Department: 450 E. Latham Street,
- ▶ West End Sub Station: 3663 W. Florida Avenue, and
- ▶ East End Sub Station: 2047 E. Florida Avenue.

**Table 4.12-1
Fire Department Incidents by Type (July 2009 – July 2010)**

Type of Incident	Number of Incidents
Fire	289
Rupture/Explosion	5
EMS/Rescue	10,174
Hazardous Condition	129
Service Call	827
Good Intent	529
False Call	195
Severe Weather	1
Other	4
Blank or Invalid	2
Total	12,155

Source: City of Hemet Fire Department, July 2010

The Department comprises operations and support divisions. Within these divisions are smaller units. In addition, the Department is charged with evacuation and emergency notification in the event of emergencies or evacuations.

The Patrol Division provides the most visible and largest police function. The officers are responsible for the initial handling of all calls, offering service, support, and crime prevention.

The Investigative Unit consists of the Detective Bureau, Crime Suppression Unit, and the Property and Evidence Bureau. In addition to solving crimes and suppressing gangs, the Unit works with local, county, and State officials to identify sites vulnerable to terrorist activity and participates in the Riverside/San Bernardino Counties Terrorist Early Warning Group and the Riverside County Gang Task Force.

The Traffic Bureau is tasked with enforcing traffic laws, responding to vehicular accidents, and investigating and reconstructing major automobile collisions.

The Community Services Bureau comprises officers and civilians dedicated to community policing and education, and includes school resource officers, volunteers, and Police Explorers.

The Communications Center is staffed 24 hours a day by certified public safety 9-1-1 dispatchers. The center receives nearly 30,000 9-1-1 calls every year, in addition to over 110,000 calls on the regular business lines. A 26-foot mobile command center enables the Department to set up an incident command post in the field to control and coordinate major crime scenes, civil disturbances and disasters.

In calendar year 2010, the Police Department received 57,429 calls. Response times to calls vary by incident. For urgent, high priority calls, the response time was about six minutes. For routine, non-urgent calls, the response time averaged about 24 minutes. Table 4.12-2 shows the number and type of incidents handled by the Police Department in 2010.

**Table 4.12-2
Police Department Incidents by Type: January 2010 – December 2010**

Type of Incident	Number of Incidents
Total Violent Crime	984
<i>Simple Assault</i>	631
<i>Other Violent Crime</i>	353
Total Property Crime	2,990
<i>Theft (not Burglary nor Vehicle)</i>	1,707
<i>Burglary & Vehicle, Arson</i>	1,283
Juvenile Arrests	651
Adult Arrests	2,902
Traffic Citations	2,038
Accident Reports	596
Field Interview Reports	1,350
Source: City of Hemet Police Department	

In 2010, the Hemet Police Department had 91 sworn officers and a support staff of 36. There were also 68 part-time volunteers.

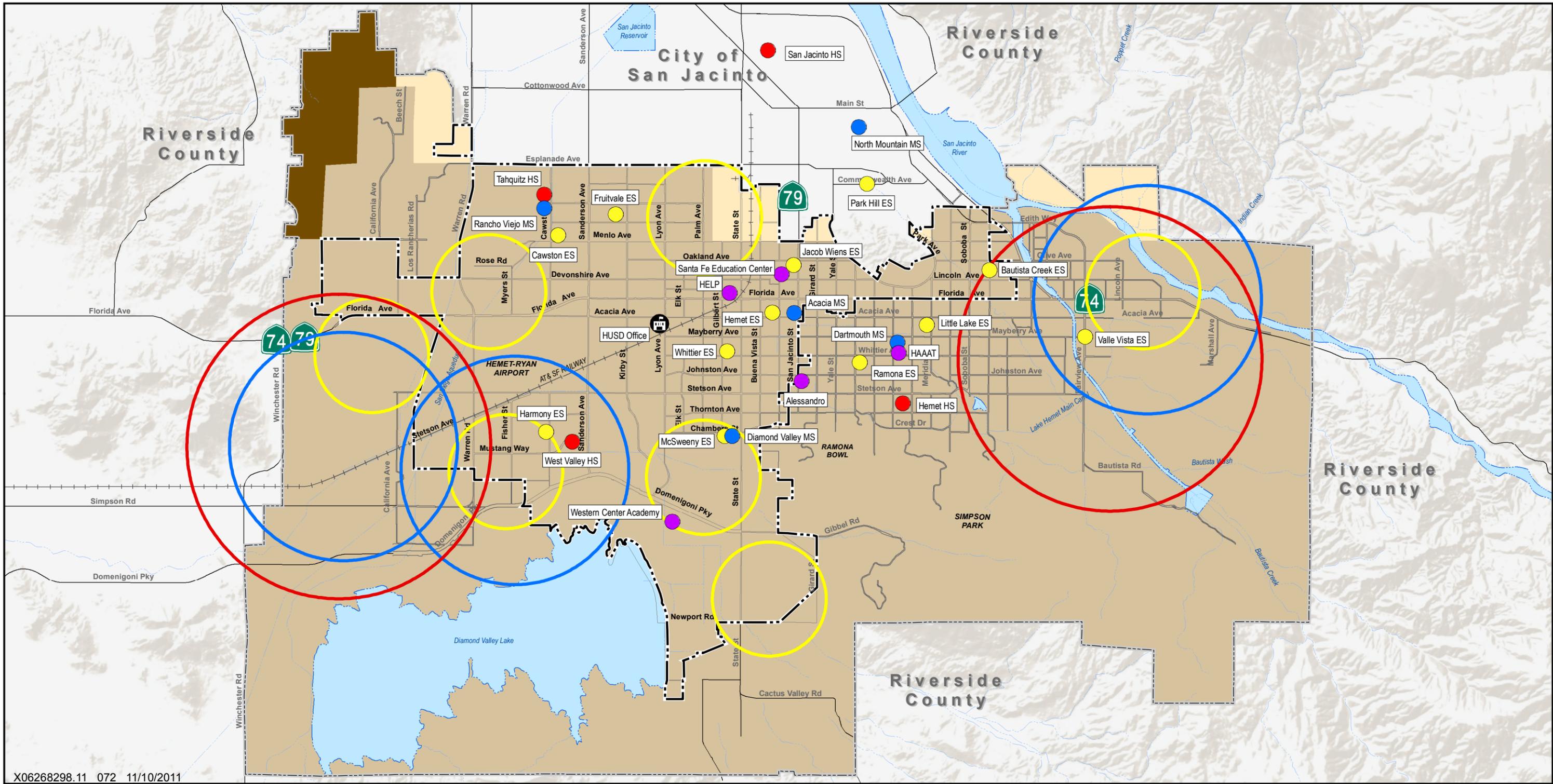
SCHOOLS

Most of the planning area lies within the Hemet Unified School District (HUSD), although some of the northern portions of the city are served by the San Jacinto Unified School District (SJUSD). Several parochial schools are also located in the area, including a high school. In addition, a small, rural portion of the planning area northwest of the city in the Lakeview Mountains is within the Nuvew Union School District (NUSD) and the Perris Union High School District (PUSD). However, the Draft General Plan states that it is unlikely that residential growth will occur in this area. Hemet is within the Mt. San Jacinto Community College District and is served by the Mt. San Jacinto College campus in neighboring San Jacinto. Exhibit 4.12-1 identifies school district boundaries in the planning area.

According to the HUSD 2010 *School Facilities Needs Analysis Assessment*, approximately 22,000 students from kindergarten to 12th grade were enrolled within the HUSD in 2009 (HUSD 2011a). Within the planning area, HUSD operates 10 has 14 elementary schools, four six middle schools, three high schools, two charter schools, and an alternative education site which houses a continuation high school, adult education, independent study, and other alternative education programs and one alternative high school (HUSD 2011b).

~~In response to recent growth, HUSD has been actively seeking new sites for schools. In 2007, HUSD released its 2007-2013 Facilities Master Plan outlining and guiding school construction plans in the near future. This plan presents a conservative estimate projecting an enrollment of 30,000 by 2013, and a more aggressive estimate projecting an enrollment of 35,000 under a higher growth scenario (HUSD 2007: 20).~~

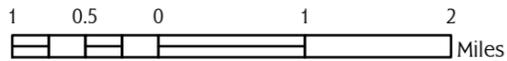
~~Based on anticipated residential development projects and projected numbers of new students, HUSD expects to construct five new elementary schools and one new middle school, to expand Hemet High School, and to secure sites for two additional middle schools and two high schools by 2012 (HUSD 2007: 3).~~



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Sources:
Census Tiger Line Data 2005
ESRI 2010



LEGEND

Schools

- Elementary School
- Middle School
- High School
- Alternative Schools
- HUSD Offices

Future Schools

- Future Elementary School Site Area (Location TBD)
- Future Middle School Site Area (Location TBD)
- Future High School Site Area (Location TBD)

School Districts

- Hemet Unified
- San Jacinto
- Nuview Union/Perris Union High

Hemet City Boundary

- Planning Area
- Street
- Railroad
- Creek/Canal
- River/Lake

Exhibit 4.12 - 1

SCHOOLS

Hemet General Plan

The Facilities Master Plan does not guarantee funding for all proposed projects, but does outline possible sources of funds to build new schools. The estimated construction cost to meet HUSD's five-year need is \$270 million. Three viable funding sources have been identified: State funds, developer fees and community facilities district revenues, and local bonds. HUSD expects to be eligible for \$125 million in State funds for the five-year period ending in 2012. Developer fees and community facilities districts could generate \$115.5 million over the same period. Bond proceeds from Measure T totaling \$149 million would be available for a seven-year period ending in 2014 (HUSD 2007: 3).

The shared city limit between Hemet and San Jacinto is not conterminous with the shared boundary between the HUSD and the San Jacinto Unified School District (SJUSD). A small portion of Hemet north of Menlo Avenue and east and west of State Street, approximately four square miles in area, is served by the SJUSD. The SJUSD is smaller than the HUSD, with about 9,000 students from kindergarten through high school. SJUSD operates seven elementary schools, two middle schools, and two high schools (one comprehensive and one continuation) (SJUSD 2010b). None of the SJUSD schools is located in Hemet. SJUSD is also growing. The district is currently in the design phase for a new middle school, recently completed expansion of San Jacinto High School, and is exploring opportunities to acquire a second high school site (SJUSD 2010b).

The NUSD presently operates two K-5 schools, one 6-8 middle school, and one charter high school. Approximately 1,900 students are enrolled in the school district as of 2010 (NUSD 2011). The PUSD operates four high schools, one middle school, a community day school, and the California Military Institute. The PUHSD educated approximately 10,000 students (PUSD 2011).

PARKS AND RECREATION

Existing Facilities

Park and recreation facilities in the planning area are maintained by four agencies: the City of Hemet, Valley-Wide Parks and Recreation District (Valley-Wide District), HUSD, and the Riverside County Department of Parks and Recreation. The planning area includes 17 parks and recreational facilities, ranging in size from the 0.25-acre Rodeghier Green, to 483 acres of open space in Simpson Park. These parks vary from purely passive recreational use to heavily programmed use. A variety of recreational opportunities are offered at each park depending upon the size of the park and the type of facilities. Many parks are located adjacent to schools or community centers. A description of each park, its size, and available facilities within the city is provided in Table 4.12-3, and parks in the balance of the planning area are described in Table 4.12-4. There are 700.25 acres of parkland in the City as of 2010, which represents 9.2 acres per 1,000 residents based on the estimated 2010 population of 75,820.

Trail Systems

The planning area has several connections to trail systems. A Class 1 bike path/regional trail system runs through the southern part of Hemet near Diamond Valley Lake. A Class 1 bike path also runs along the Ramona Expressway. The North Hills Trail, adjacent to Diamond Valley Lake, is a 6.5-mile trail running along the northern slope of the north hills, providing sweeping views of the Hemet/San Jacinto Valley. Access into the trail is provided from the east entrance, Domenigoni Parkway and Searl Parkway, or from the west entrance at Winchester Road (SR 79) and Construction Road. The historic Juan Bautista de Anza National Trail parallels the San Jacinto River and Bautista Creek (although no improved facilities associated with this trail are located in Hemet).

In addition to the Diamond Valley Lake Recreation Area and the parks located within the city, there are four parks located in the remainder of the planning area, as identified in Table 4.12-3.

**Table 4.12-3
Parks Inventory: City of Hemet**

Name of Park	Location	Amenities	City ¹ Acreage	VW ² Acreage
Mini Parks			2.75 acres	
Rodeghier Green	Northeast corner of Acacia and Palm	Landscaped area; bench.	0.25	–
Spencer Park	Palm, south of Stetson	Landscaped area; picnic area.	0.50	–
Welch Green	Northwest corner of Florida and Palm	Landscaped area; seating area.	1.00	–
Cawston Park	Cawston at Devonshire	Landscaped area; picnic area; toddler playground.	1.0.0	–
Total Mini Parks			2.75	0.0
Neighborhood Parks			31 acres	
Weston Park	700 East Florida	Playground; basketball court; restroom; landscaped area; shuffleboard courts.	4.0	–
Santa Fe Ball Field	252 S. Santa Fe	Softball field; radio controlled racetrack.	–	5.0
Bill Gray Park	25330 Lake	Ball field; two half-court basketball areas; play area; picnic area.	–	5.0
Oltman Park	Cawston at Eaton	Dog park; landscaped trail; gated playground.	6.0	–
Stoney Mountain Park	Inglestone at Cinnabar (near Esplanade and Warren)	Basketball court; playground; covered picnic area; short trail; beautiful large rock outcropping.	6.0	–
McSweeny Park		Under construction	5.0	
Total Neighborhood Parks			21.0	10.0
Community Parks			98 acres	
Gibbel Park	2500 W. Florida	Two lighted tennis courts; baseball field; half-court basketball; large play area; picnic area; restroom; lawn bowling and large turf area; horseshoe pits; Veterans Memorial.	11.0	–
Searl Youth Sports Park	1001 N Buena Vista	Three lighted baseball fields; lighted soccer field; picnic area; snack bar; community building with restrooms.	–	11.0
Mary Henley Park	801 S. Kirby	Half-court basketball area; play area with restrained swing; picnic area; restroom; large turf area.	16.0	–
Brubaker Park and Hemet Youth Baseball Fields	Park: 3703 W. Harrison Fields: Cawston at Mustang Way	Brubaker Park: A basketball court, play area, and picnic area are developed on 5 acres. Youth Baseball Fields: A dozen baseball fields of various sizes are operated by Hemet Youth Baseball. Passive Use: The remainder of the acreage is open space preserved for passive use.	60.0	–
Total Community Parks			87.0	11.0

Table 4.12-3 Parks Inventory: City of Hemet				
Name of Park	Location	Amenities	City ¹ Acreage	VW ² Acreage
Regional Parks			604.5 acres	
Diamond Valley Lake Community Park	1801 Angler	Existing 35 acres: aquatic center; eight lighted ball fields; three soccer fields; two pickle ball courts; play areas; restrooms. Planned 50 acres: five soccer fields; four basketball courts; six tennis courts; seven volleyball courts; picnic areas; fitness trails; undeveloped open space.	–	85.0
Simpson Park	28505 Rawlings	Wilderness park; sheltered picnic area; hiking trails; restroom	483.5	–
<i>Total Regional Parks</i>			483.5	85.0
SUBTOTAL PARK ACREAGE			594.25	106.0
TOTAL PARK ACREAGE			700.25	
¹ Owned and managed by the City of Hemet ² Owned and managed by Valley-Wide (VW) Recreation and Park District ³ Not located in the City of Hemet				

Table 4.12-4 Parks Inventory: Remainder of Planning Area				
Name and Type of Park	Location	Amenities	Acreage	Ownership
Valle Vista Park, Neighborhood Park	25175 Fairview	Basketball court; play area; picnic shelter; restroom; horseshoe pits; community center.	5.0	Valley-Wide Recreation and Park District (Valley-Wide)
Louis Jackson Park, Community Park	43935 Acacia	Three baseball fields; two lighted softball fields; play area; large picnic area; community center.	10.0	Valley-Wide
Exchange Club Park, Community Park	Mayberry at Fairview	BMX track; soccer field; day care center.	8.0	Valley-Wide and Hemet Unified School District
Maze Stone Park, Special Use Passive Park	Lakeview Mountains	Open space area that contains the Maze Stone, a prehistoric petroglyph and a California State Historical Landmark.	5.0	Riverside County
Total Acreage			28.0	

Diamond Valley Lake

Diamond Valley Lake is a recently-built reservoir owned and operated by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), which provides domestic water supplies to much of southern California. Potential recreational opportunities at Diamond Valley Lake include, but are not limited to, fishing, boating,

camping, golfing, picnicking, bicycling, horseback riding, and hiking. In support of recreational facilities, other tourist-oriented facilities including hotels, restaurants, and commercial services are anticipated in the future.

LIBRARIES

In 2003 the City opened a new library in a 50,000-square-foot building that houses 103,000 volumes along with other community facilities. The Riverside County Library System has a smaller branch library in Valle Vista, within the planning area, with approximately 35,000 volumes (Riverside County 2005).

The Hemet Library offers Internet access from 23 computers, a homework center, a public conference room, a large children’s area including a dedicated storytelling room, and a heritage room for local history staffed by the local genealogy society.

The City has established performance objectives for its library system according to the schedule in Table 4.12-5. The standards identify the size of facility needed to serve the community and the requisite number of volumes.

Table 4.12-5 Library System Performance Objectives		
Population	Volumes per Capita	Square Feet per Capita
Under 100,000	2.50	0.50
100,000 to 200,000	1.75	0.45
Over 200,000	1.50	0.40

4.12.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, an impact on public services and facilities is considered significant if the proposed project would:

- ▶ Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:
 - fire protection,
 - police protection,
 - schools,
 - parks, or
 - other public facilities.

- ▶ Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.

- ▶ Require or include the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

Impacts on public facilities that would result from buildout of the Draft General Plan were identified by comparing existing service capacity and facilities, staffing, and equipment against anticipated future demand.

Once future service levels have been determined, the analysis determines whether the changes in service levels would require new or expanded public facilities, the construction of which could result in adverse effects on the physical environment. Draft General Plan policies and programs that would reduce these effects have been identified throughout this EIR. Those policies and programs would apply in various ways to the physical development of public facilities and utilities, and effects related to the operation of public services. As future public investments are approved, the City will review applicable projects for environmental effects, applying General Plan policy and required site specific mitigation to reduce impacts, as feasible.

Ballot Measure C established performance standards for several public services in Hemet. The performance standard for fire protection in Hemet is a response time of five minutes or less for 80% of fire and emergency medical calls, provided on both a citywide and response area basis. The performance standard for police services in Hemet is a seven minute average response time for emergency calls maintained within urban areas, and a nine minute average response time for emergency calls maintained within rural areas. Pursuant to Measure C, the City established a park ratio of 5.0 acres of developed parkland for every 1,000 residents. These standards are used as thresholds to determine “acceptable” response or services in the impact analysis.

ANALYSIS APPROACH

The analysis of impacts is based on the likely consequences of adoption and implementation of the Draft General Plan, including future land uses consistent with the Land Use Diagram, and supporting roadways, infrastructure, and public services; along with implementation of Draft General Plan policies and programs.

For public facility impacts, compliance with existing regulations presented in Section 4.12.1, “Regulatory Framework,” and/or implementation of Draft General Plan policies and programs listed below results in a less-than-significant impact. Policies and programs that reduce public facility impacts include:

Policies

- ▶ **PS-7.3: Development Impacts** Require development projects to contribute development impact fees, form public safety districts, or other financing mechanisms based on their proportional impact and on-going demand for fire services.
- ▶ **PS -7.5: Fire Protection Adequacy.** Maintain adequate and appropriate personnel, emergency vehicles, and other firefighting equipment and technology to respond to fires and other disasters or emergencies..
- ▶ **PS-8.1: Police Services.** Ensure through the development review process that new development and redevelopment will not result in a reduction of law enforcement services below acceptable, safe levels. Maintain sufficient and adequate facilities, personnel, and services to meet the community’s needs.
- ▶ **PS-8.3: Development Impacts** Require development projects to contribute development impact fees, form public safety districts, or other funding mechanisms based on their proportional impact and ongoing demand for police services.
- ▶ **CSI-9.4: Funding.** Maintain, expand, and develop public and quasi-public facilities by identifying and soliciting funding from additional sources to supplement cultural, community, and library facilities and services.
- ▶ **CSI-9.5: Impact Fees.** Continue to use City-collected, library-specific impact fees for the development, expansion, or rehabilitation of existing library facilities
- ▶ **RC-1.2: Park Standard.** Require adequate open space in new development for both passive and active recreation. Achieve and maintain a standard of 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents in the City.

- ▶ **RC-1.3: Park Distribution.** Develop, upgrade, and rehabilitate parks in a manner to ensure neighborhood needs are met by neighborhood parks, community needs by community parks, and citywide needs by regional parks.
- ▶ **RC-2.1: Development Standards.** Require developers of new residential developments to provide on-site recreational amenities commensurate with the size of the project or contribute in-lieu fees for the development of facilities in accordance with the nexus standard.
- ▶ **RC-2.3: Quimby Act.** Continue to implement the Quimby Act to provide park dedication and in-lieu fees for community recreational facilities.

Programs

- ▶ **PS-P-16: Fire Department Master Plan.** Prepare and maintain a fire department master plan assessed annually and updated every five years. The plan should assess fire prevention and suppression services, evaluating the adequacy of facilities and equipment, the status and adequacy of mutual aid agreements, fire education programs, and personnel staffing and program needs. Prepare five-year projections of equipment, facility, and staffing needs based on anticipated growth, incident rates, and voter-approved performance standards. Develop programs to fund fire department needs and execute operations proposals based on the updated master plan.
- ▶ **PS-P-24: Police Department Master Plan.** Prepare and maintain a police department master plan assessed annually and updated at least every five years. The plan should assess crime prevention and law enforcement services, evaluating the adequacy of facilities and equipment, the status and adequacy of mutual aid agreements, neighborhood and business watch programs, and personnel staffing and program needs. Prepare five-year projections of equipment, facility, and staffing needs based on anticipated growth, incident rates, and voter-approved performance standards. Develop programs to fund Police Department needs through local funds, special districts or from outside grants and execute operations proposals based on the adopted master plan.
- ▶ **RC-P-1: Park and Recreation Master Plan.** Update the City's Park and Recreation Master Plan by:
 - Identifying potential sites for additional parkland, assessing demand for parkland and facilities concurrent with demographic trends, and prioritizing potential parkland acquisitions, expansions, and improvements within a 5-year park improvement program;
 - Establishing park standards to promote a hierarchy of parks with at least four levels and determining the allocation of those parks by number, size, and location;
 - Prioritizing new park sites to underserved areas of the City;
 - Establishing trail standards to promote the use and integration of a hierarchy of trail systems;
 - Requiring developers of new residential developments to provide on-site recreational or open space amenities or contribute fees to pay for the provision of recreational facilities;
 - Establishing financing mechanisms to increase the amount and quality of parkland inventory and considering the inclusion of revenue-generating activities at City parks and facilities;
 - Pursuing agreements with the Hemet Unified School District, Valley-Wide Recreation and Park District, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, as appropriate, to address joint-use issues and the expansion of park facilities in the City;

- Incorporating, where feasible, the use of the Salt Creek Channel and other drainage channels and easements for recreational and open space uses;
 - Conducting annual assessments to ensure that facilities are maintained, renovated, and upgraded regularly;
 - Establishing a program to serve the recreational needs of City residents; and
 - Identifying an administration and management system for parks, trails, and other recreational amenities.
- ▶ **RC-P-2: Quimby Fees.** Review Quimby Act fees on an annual basis to ensure that the in-lieu fees are based on the current assessed valuation of land within the City.
 - ▶ **RC-P-5: Park Development Fees.** Review the development fee structure periodically and adjust as needed to ensure the adequate provision of local and regional parks and trails.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

IMPACT 4.12-1 Demand for Additional Fire Protection Facilities. *Implementation of the Draft General Plan would result in an increase in population in the planning area and would increase demand for fire protection services, which would result in the need for additional and/or expanded fire protection facilities. However, implementation of Draft General Plan policies and programs would ensure that new fire services facilities are funded and constructed to serve new development. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.*

Implementation of the Draft General Plan would result in the development of new growth and infill areas and associated additional population within the planning area. Additional structures and population would create additional demand for fire protection services beyond current demands. The increase in demand would require the construction of new fire protection facilities in order for the Fire Department to meet the response time standard of seven minutes for emergencies. Construction of new fire protection facilities could have adverse effects on the physical environment. New fire protection facilities would be constructed within the footprint of new development envisioned within the Draft General Plan. Therefore, the impacts of construction and operation of these facilities is included in the program-level analysis in each of the individual subject area sections of this EIR.

The Draft General Plan is designed to guide growth and development in the planning area over the long-term, including ensuring adequate access to a range of public services, facilities, and infrastructure. Draft General Plan policies and programs are designed to meet the City’s response time performance standard of response within five minutes or less for 80% of fire and emergency medical calls. Policy PS-7.5 requires the City to maintain adequate personnel, facilities, and equipment to respond to fires. Policy PS-7.3 requires development projects to pay for their proportional share of new fire and emergency service demand to enable construction of new fire service facilities. Program PS-P-16 directs the City to prepare a Fire Department Master Plan to assess current service levels and project five-year personnel, facility, and equipment needs, as well as funding strategies.

Implementation of Draft General Plan policies and programs would ensure that new fire service facilities are funded and constructed to serve new development. Future facility construction would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation. Draft General Plan policies and programs and mitigation measures proposed throughout this EIR would reduce or avoid program-level impacts. Therefore, the impact would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are required.

IMPACT 4.12-2 Demand for Additional Police Protection Facilities. *Implementation of the Draft General Plan would result in an increase in population in the planning area and would increase demand for police protection services, which would result in the need for additional and/or expanded police protection facilities. However, implementation of Draft General Plan policies and programs would ensure that police facilities and services would be funded and constructed as-needed to serve new development. This impact would be less than significant.*

Implementation of the Draft General Plan would accommodate the development of new homes, businesses, and facilities within the planning area, which would result in additional population and visitors coming to Hemet. The increased population and amount of development would increase the need for law enforcement and police protection services to be provided by the Hemet Police Department. The Department strives for a police to population (per 1,000 residents) ratio of 1.3. Based on this performance standard and the projected 2030 population of approximately 109,000 residents, the Police Department would require 142 officers at buildout of the Draft General Plan, compared to 91 officers in 2010. Providing additional services could result in the need to build additional facilities, which could potentially have adverse effects on the physical environment. New police facilities would be constructed within the footprint of development envisioned within the Draft General Plan. Therefore, these indirect adverse effects are included in the program-level analysis in each of the individual subject area sections of this EIR.

The Draft General Plan is intended to achieve steady and orderly growth in the planning area that enables adequate provision of services and community facilities. Draft General Plan policies and programs are designed to maintain desired levels of service for police protection for existing and new residents, and to attain the City's performance standard of a seven minute average response time for emergency calls within urban areas and a nine minute average response time for emergency calls within rural areas. Policy PS-8.1 requires the City to maintain high public safety standards related to police protection, such as response times. Policy PS-8.3 requires development projects to pay their proportional share of the cost of providing additional police protection and services, including development of new facilities. Program PS-P-24 directs the City to prepare a Police Department Master Plan to assess current service levels and project five-year personnel, facility, and equipment needs, as well as funding strategies.

Implementation of Draft General Plan policies and programs would ensure that police facilities and services would be funded and constructed as-needed to serve new development. Future facility construction would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation. Draft General Plan policies and programs and mitigation measures proposed throughout this EIR would reduce or avoid program-level impacts. Therefore, the impact would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are required.

IMPACT 4.12-3 Demand for Additional School Facilities. *Implementation of the Draft General Plan would result in an increase in population and the number of school-aged children in the planning area, which would result in the need for additional and/or expanded school facilities. However, payment of school impact fees would offset the cost of constructing new schools. This impact would be less than significant.*

Implementation of the Draft General Plan would allow for new residential development in the planning area, resulting in an increase in population and the number of school-aged children in the planning area. Most of the planning area lies within the HUSD, although some of the northern portions of Hemet are served by the SJUSD. A small, rural portion of the Sphere of Influence northwest of the City in the Lakeview Mountains is within the NUSD and the PUSD. However, the Draft General Plan states that it is unlikely that residential growth will occur in this area.

HUSD currently provides education services to approximately 22,000 school-aged children residing within the District (HUSD 2010: 15). The April 2010 HUSD *School Facilities Needs Analysis* identifies an overall student

generation rate of 0.6071 per single-family housing unit, 0.4522 per single-family attached unit, and 0.39 per multi-family attached unit. Generation rates per single-family housing unit presented in this document include:

- ▶ 0.2538 per unit for kindergarten through 5th grade;
- ▶ 0.1568 per unit for grades 6 through 8; and
- ▶ 0.1965 per unit for grades 9 through 12.

The 2007 HUSD *Facilities Master Plan* projected approximately 35,000 students in the year 2013-2014 under a high-growth rate scenario. High school students are estimated to increase at a somewhat higher rate than middle school students and elementary school students (76% increase, versus 73% and 35% for middle and elementary school students, respectively) (HUSD 2007: 20-22). Based on the student generation rates included in the 2010 *School Facilities Needs Analysis*, population growth would yield approximately 16,500 additional elementary school students, 10,000 additional middle school students, and 13,000 additional high school students, if the planning area were fully developed by 2030 according to the Draft General Plan. However, the HUSD updates demographic projections and student generation over time, so current estimates of demand for educational services may not reflect actual needs over the planning horizon for the General Plan. Generation rates identified in the *School Facilities Needs Analysis* could be too high or too low.

According to SJUSD's 2010 Facilities Master Plan, the district will have approximately 9,800 students enrolled in 2016, representing an 8% growth over 2009 enrollment. Student enrollment in grades K-5 is anticipated to grow at a higher rate (15%) compared to grades 6-8 (6%) and 9-12 (1%). Projected enrollment could increase beyond these levels if residential construction returns to 2000-2005 levels (SJUSD, 2010; 62). Projected enrollment levels could be accommodated by projected capacity for approximately 11,300 students. Excess capacity is expected at the elementary, middle school, and high school levels between 2009 and 2016.

Renovations and expansions at existing schools and construction of new schools necessary to accommodate planned growth could possibly result in adverse effects on the physical environment. As indicated in the Draft General Plan, the City does not control the location, design, construction, or operation of schools. Therefore, the actual location and number of new schools constructed over the General Plan planning horizon would be dependent on the pace, location, and character of residential development and changing demographics.

New development projects would be assessed impact fees in accordance with SB 50 (1998) to finance capital improvements for public school facilities. Payment of these fees would help to ensure that adequate facilities are provided concurrently with growth. Under SB 50, payment of these fees in the amount required are deemed to be full and complete mitigation of the impact, for the purpose of CEQA.

Although future land uses consistent with the Draft General Plan would increase enrollment within schools in the planning area, policies identified in the plan are designed to address these impacts. In addition, the payment of school impact fees would offset the cost of constructing new schools. With the payment of fees, this impact is considered **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are required.

IMPACT 4.12-4 Demand for Additional Park Facilities. *Implementation of the Draft General Plan would result in an increase in population in the planning area, which would increase demand for parks and recreation services, resulting in the need for additional and/or expanded parks and recreation facilities. However, Draft General Plan policies and programs would require construction of new facilities, collection of in-lieu fees to fund new parkland construction, and ongoing parkland maintenance to prevent deterioration. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.*

Hemet has a broad range of available recreation facilities, programs, and parks. Pursuant to Measure C, the City established a park ratio of 5.0 acres of developed parkland for every 1,000 residents. The City has met this standard citywide with the provision of neighborhood, community, and regional parks. The City's park ratio as of 2010 is 9.2 acres per 1,000 residents.

Implementation of the Draft General Plan would result in more people living in the planning area, which would increase the demand for new and existing parks and recreation services, as well as contribute to the deterioration of existing facilities. Based on the City's performance standard and the 2030 Draft General Plan population of 164,000, the City will need to provide 820 acres of developed parkland to meet demand. Development and operation of new parks could result in adverse effects on the physical environment. New parks would be constructed within the footprint of new development envisioned within the Draft General Plan. Therefore, these program-level effects are analyzed in each of the individual subject area sections of this EIR.

The Draft General Plan is designed to achieve steady and orderly growth that allows for the adequate provision of services and community facilities. Draft General Plan policies and programs maintain existing levels of service for park and recreation facilities for both existing and new residents, including maintenance to prevent deterioration of existing parks. Policy RC-1.2 requires the City to maintain a park standard of 5 acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents. Policy RC-1.3 directs the City to distribute new park development such that neighborhoods, communities, and the city have access to parks of varying sizes. Policy RC-2.1 requires developers to provide appropriate recreational facilities in residential developments or to pay in-lieu fees to the City. Policy RC-2.3 directs the City to implement the Quimby Act to provide in-lieu fees for additional park and recreational facility development in underserved neighborhoods and communities. Program RC-P-1 directs the City to update the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, which includes identifying park sites, requiring development impact fees, assessing park maintenance, and other topics, to ensure provision of adequate parkland maintained at appropriate levels. Program RC-P-2 directs the City to review Quimby Act in-lieu fees to ensure current land valuations are used. Program RC-P-5 directs the City to review the development impact fee structure to ensure adequate provision of park facilities.

Implementation of Draft General Plan policies and programs would direct construction of new parks, collection of in-lieu fees to fund new park construction, and ongoing park maintenance to prevent deterioration. Park construction would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation. Draft General Plan policies and programs and mitigation measures proposed throughout this EIR would reduce or avoid impacts at a program-level. Therefore, the impact would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are required.

IMPACT 4.12-5 Demand for Library Facilities. *Implementation of the Draft General Plan would result in an increase in population in the planning area, and would increase demand for library services, potentially resulting in the need for new or expanded library facilities. However, implementation of Draft General Plan policies would offset the need for additional library services that would be triggered by new growth. This impact would be less than significant.*

The City has established performance objectives for its library system according to the schedule shown in Table 4.12-5. These objectives identify the size of facilities needed to serve the community and the requisite number of volumes of books.

Land uses consistent with the Draft General Plan can accommodate a population of approximately 109,100 by 2030. Based on the performance objectives, this population would require approximately 191,000 volumes and 49,000 square feet of library space. The City's 50,000 square foot library would satisfy the City's performance objectives. In addition, the library currently provides 103,000 volumes, with an additional 35,000 volumes provided at the Valle Vista library, for a total of 138,000 volumes. The City would require an additional 53,000 volumes to meet its performance objectives based upon full buildout of the Draft General Plan. New or expanded library space could be required to house these additional volumes.

Although the library system currently has no plans to build a new facility, there may be future need for additional library space. The construction of additional library facilities could potentially have adverse effects on the physical environment. New library facilities would be expected to be constructed within the footprint of development envisioned within the Draft General Plan. Therefore, these indirect adverse effects are analyzed at a program level in each of the individual subject area sections of this EIR.

The Draft General Plan is designed to guide growth and development in the planning area over the long-term, including ensuring adequate access to a range of public services, facilities, and infrastructure. Draft General Plan policies support the City's performance standard for library services. Policy CSI-9.4 directs the City to solicit funding from diverse sources to support development of library services. Policy CSI-9.5 requires development projects to pay their proportional share of new library service demand.

The amount of growth that would occur pursuant to the Draft General Plan would likely trigger the need for additional volumes and potentially for additional facilities. However, Draft General Plan policies described above are intended to offset the need for additional library services that would be triggered by new growth. Therefore, this impact is **less than significant**. No mitigation measures are required.