

## 5. Environmental Analysis

### 5.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section of the updated Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) addresses the General Plan Update's impacts to public services providing fire protection and emergency services, police protection, school services, and library services. Park services are addressed in Section 5.15, *Recreation*. Public and private utilities and service systems, including water, wastewater, and solid waste services and systems, are addressed in Section 5.18, *Utilities and Service Systems*.

#### 5.14.1 Fire Protection and Emergency Services

The information in this section is based partly on the following source:

- *Existing Conditions Report for Fire and Police Services*, PlaceWorks, September 2019.

A copy of this report is in Volume III, Appendix J-a.

##### 5.14.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

###### Regulatory Background

###### *International Fire Code*

The International Fire Code (IFC) is a model code for regulating minimum fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings, facilities, storage, and processes. The IFC includes general and specialized technical fire- and life-safety regulations, with topics addressing fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, use and storage of hazardous materials, protection of emergency responders, industrial processes, and various other topics. The IFC is issued by the International Code Council, which is an international organization of building officials.

###### *State*

###### *California Fire Code*

The California Fire Code (CFC; California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9) is based on the 2015 IFC and includes amendments from the State of California fully integrated into the code. The CFC contains fire safety-related building standards that are referenced in other parts of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. The CFC is updated once every three years; the 2016 CFC took effect on January 1, 2017.

###### *California Health and Safety Code*

Sections 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code include fire regulations for building standards (also in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building and childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training.

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#### **California Occupational Safety and Health Administration**

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

#### *Local*

#### **Orange County Fire Authority Fire Prevention Guideline B-09, Fire Master Plans for Commercial and Residential Development**

The Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA) Fire Prevention Guideline B-09 requires new structures to meet standards related to access driveways, siting of hydrants, water supply, and building access, as required by the California Fire Code. The guideline requires specific information be provided during the submittal of plans for development projects to demonstrate compliance with all codes and other regulations governing water availability for firefighting and emergency access to sites and structures within the jurisdictions served by the OCFA. In addition, the guideline requires that plans be reviewed by the OCFA.

#### ***City of Santa Ana Municipal Code***

Chapter 14, Fire Protection and Prevention and Emergency Services, of the City of Santa Ana’s (City’s) municipal code states that the City has adopted the CFC 2016 edition. No building permit in the city shall be issued for construction or repair of any building or structure that would result in noncompliance with the requirements of the fire code.

#### ***City of Santa Ana Emergency Management***

The mission of Emergency Management is to support residents, first responders, and City staff in preparing for and responding to natural or human-caused disasters or acts of terrorism (Santa Ana 2020). Emergency Management is part of Santa Ana Police Department’s Homeland Security Division, but works with all City departments, Orange County Fire Authority, Orange County’s Emergency Management Division, Santa Ana Unified School District (SAUSD), the American Red Cross, other county departments and agencies, and surrounding cities to provide the highest possible level of preparedness and coordination when disaster strikes (Santa Ana 2020).

### **Existing Conditions**

#### ***Planning Framework***

OCFA’s Fiscal Year 2018–2019 Adopted Budget provides a list of goals and objectives for the budget cycle. OCFA’s Executive Management Team identified three primary goals for OCFA to continuously pursue:

- **Service Delivery.** The service delivery model is built on continuous improvement. All services are sustainable through a range of economic environments and focused on the OCFA mission.

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- **People.** Promote a highly skilled, accountable, and resilient workforce that is united in OCFA's common mission.
- **Technology.** Implement and use emerging technologies that support the needs of the organization by maximizing operational efficiency and improving quality of service.

To pursue progress for these three goals, priorities have been established for the fiscal year 2018–2019 budget cycle. Some of these priorities include:

- **Organizational Structure.** Implementing organizational structure changes, as approved by the OCFA Board. The goal is to better align the work efforts with the OCFA mission and evolving emergency response parameters and priorities; an Emergency Medical Service department has been established to that end. The organization will be divided into two large bureaus headed by two deputy chief positions.
- **Initiate Projects to Enhance Technologies.** OCFA remains focused on cybersecurity, safety to personnel and systems, and leveraging emerging technologies to enhance services. Technology projects during the fiscal year will have a heavy focus on security as well as upgrades and replacements of existing technology systems.
- **Mission-Driven Culture Training.** Conducting workforce and leadership training designed for the fire service culture and environment unique to the field. Provided by the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the training program curriculum is designed to build adaptiveness, cohesiveness, and resiliency within fire service organizations. The program has been approved by the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, through the California Office of Emergency Services.
- **Transition to Lexipol Policy Management and Training System.** OCFA will move to a web-based delivery platform and mobile app to house the OCFA policy manual and updates. This change will provide the opportunity to conduct daily training bulletins through two-minute daily training exercises, designed to help personnel learn and apply agency policy content. Further, this system provides for continuous review of new laws, case law, and best practices in the field, resulting in policy guidance and updates specific to California law and regulations (OCFA 2018a).

### *Department Organization*

OCFA is a regional fire service agency that serves 23 cities in Orange County and all unincorporated areas. OCFA protects over 1,680,000 residents. It is organized into seven departments, including the Community Risk Reduction Department and the Operations Department. The City of Santa Ana receives regional fire and emergency services from all OCFA stations and resources; however, 10 primary stations within the City's jurisdiction (listed in Table 5.14-1) routinely serve Santa Ana.

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#### *Community Risk Reduction Department*

The Community Risk Reduction (CRR) Department, formerly known as Fire Prevention, adopts and enforces codes and ordinances relative to fire and life-safety issues, reviews plans and conducts inspections of construction projects, coordinates annual life safety inspections of all existing commercial buildings, provides long-range analysis of impacts on resources associated with future land use and development, and investigates all fires (OCFA 2019a).

CRR resources dedicated to Santa Ana include an assistant fire marshal, two senior fire prevention specialists, two fire prevention specialists, and an office assistant. One fire prevention analyst is assigned to the Building Department public counter each weekday afternoon. In addition to prevention service, OCFA provides a full-service Fire Investigations section, with five investigators and one police officer.

#### *Operations Department*

The Operations Department has seven divisions and nine battalions that include 71 fire stations. Operations provide regional emergency response to all fires, medical aids, rescues, hazardous materials incidents, wildland fire, aircraft fire and rescue services to John Wayne Airport, and other miscellaneous emergencies (OCFA 2019a).

#### *Strategic Services Section*

The Strategic Services Section provides strategic and advanced planning functions for OCFA, which includes California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, deployment and resource modeling, analytics and statistical data review, new station placement and agreements, strategic plan, standards of cover, accreditation, and Insurance Services Office and Local Agency Formation Commission coordination. Monitoring land use annexations and associated new road development preplanning are also priorities of the section (OCFA 2019b).

#### *Automatic/Mutual Aid*

All fire departments in Orange County participate in an automatic aid agreement to ensure that the closest resources are dispatched to an emergency, regardless of jurisdictional boundaries (OCFA 2018a). Automatic aid includes engines, trucks, paramedics, and battalion chiefs.

#### *Facilities and Staffing*

OCFA Operations Division 6 serves the City of Santa Ana. Table 5.14-1, *OCFA Division 6 Fire Stations: Locations, Staffing, and Apparatus*, details the staffing and apparatus for each OCFA fire station in Santa Ana. Figure 5.14-1, *OCFA Division 6 Fire Station Locations*, illustrates the location of these stations within the city.

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**Table 5.14-1 OCFA Division 6 Fire Stations: Locations, Staffing, and Apparatus**

Station	Location	Staffing (total of 3 shifts)	Apparatus
70	2301 Old Grande Street North	3 Fire Captains 3 Fire Apparatus Engineers/Paramedics 3 Firefighters/Paramedics 3 Firefighters	1 Paramedic Engine
71	1029 West 17th Street	6 Fire Captains/Paramedics 6 Fire Apparatus Engineers 6 Firefighters/Paramedics 6 Firefighters	1 Paramedic Engine 1 Paramedic Truck
72	1668 East 4th Street	3 Fire Captains/Paramedics 3 Fire Apparatus Engineers 3 Firefighters/Paramedics 3 Firefighters	1 Paramedic Engine
73	419 South Franklin Street	3 Fire Captains/Paramedics 3 Fire Apparatus Engineers 3 Firefighters/Paramedics 3 Firefighters	1 Paramedic Engine
74	1427 South Broadway	3 Fire Captains/Paramedics 3 Fire Apparatus Engineers 3 Firefighters/Paramedics 3 Firefighters	1 Paramedic Engine
75	120 West Walnut	6 Fire Captains/Paramedics 6 Fire Apparatus Engineers 6 Firefighters/Paramedics 6 Firefighters	1 Paramedic Engine 1 Paramedic Truck
76	950 West MacArthur	3 Fire Captains 3 Fire Apparatus Engineers 6 Firefighters/Paramedics	1 Paramedic Truck
77	2317 South Greenville	3 Fire Captains 3 Fire Apparatus Engineers 6 Firefighters/Paramedics	1 Paramedic Engine
78	501 North Newhope	3 Fire Captains 3 Fire Apparatus Engineers 6 Firefighters/Paramedics	1 Paramedic Engine
79	1320 East Warner	3 Fire Captains 3 Fire Apparatus Engineers 6 Firefighters/Paramedics	1 Paramedic Engine
<b>Total</b>		<b>144</b>	<b>14</b>

Source: Medina 2019.

In addition to the staff in Table 5.14-1, a division chief is assigned exclusively to Santa Ana to serve as the city's local fire chief, and three battalion chiefs (one for each of the three 24-hour-shift schedules) provide daily management of station personnel and activities. Furthermore, an administrative captain, administrative assistant, nurse educator, and a fire community relations and education specialist (bilingual) are assigned to serve Santa Ana and the neighboring OCFA communities (Medina 2019).

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#### *Funding*

The City of Santa Ana signed a 10-year cash contract with OCFA that is valid until 2030. The City has until 2028 to decide whether they want to extend the OCFA contract. Staff, equipment, and facilities are all under the same contract. If there is a major change to the service area within the city (e.g., an annexation), the contract can be amended. The OCFA contract is funded from the City's general fund.

The majority of CRR services are funded through cost-recovery fees. Since CRR services are primarily directed to businesses, developers, architects, and contractors, the fees are charged to the business community and not to individual homeowners and residents.

#### *Performance Standards and Measures*

##### *Performance Standards*

OCFA's response time goal to emergency calls in urban areas is that the first response unit shall arrive at a priority emergency within 7 minutes and 20 seconds, 80 percent of the time. Further, OCFA provides standards of cover for its fire, emergency medical service (EMS), and rescue sections for fire incidents that require high, moderate, and low concentrations of equipment and staff needs, as follows (OCFA 2006):

##### ■ **Fire**

- High concentration—6 engines, 2 trucks, 1 medic, 2 battalion chiefs (BC), 29 personnel should arrive within 15 minutes, 80 percent of the time.
- Moderate concentration—3 engines, 1 truck, 1 BC, 1 medic, 15 personnel should arrive within 12 minutes, 80 percent of the time.
- Low concentration—2 engines, 6 personnel should arrive within 10 minutes, 80 percent of the time.

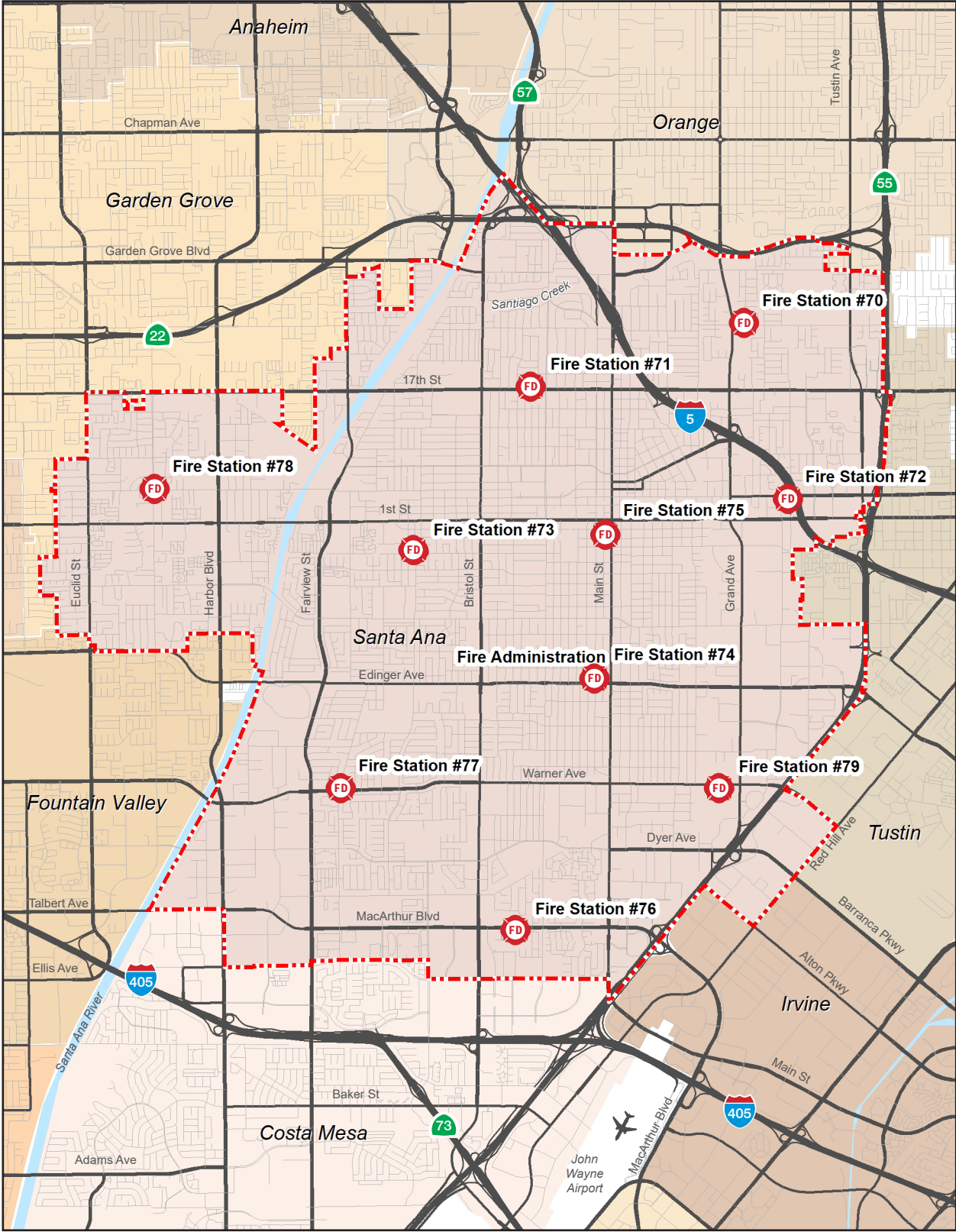
##### ■ **EMS**

- High concentration—2 engines, 2 medics, 8 personnel (4 paramedics) should arrive within 12 minutes, 80 percent of the time.
- Moderate concentration—1 medic engine/truck or medic car with 1 unit, 4 personnel (2 paramedic) should arrive within 10 minutes, 80 percent of the time.
- Low concentration—1 unit, 2 personnel (2 emergency medical technicians) should arrive within 7 minutes and 20 seconds, 80 percent of the time.

##### ■ **Rescue**

- High concentration—3 engines, 1 truck, 1 urban search and rescue (USAR) truck, 1 medic, 15 personnel (3 USAR, 2 paramedic) should arrive within 20 minutes, 80 percent of the time.
- Moderate concentration—1 engine, 1 truck, 1 medic, 8 personnel (2 paramedic) should arrive within 12 minutes, 80 percent of the time.
- Low concentration—1 engine or truck, 3 personnel should arrive within 7 minutes and 20 seconds, 80 percent of the time.

Figure 5.14-1 - OCFA Division 6 Fire Station Locations



----- City of Santa Ana      (FD) Fire Stations (8)

Note: Unincorporated county areas are shown in white.  
Source: City of Santa Ana, 2018



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*Performance Measures*

Table 5.14-2, *Fire Services for Santa Ana*, details fire incident statistics from 2014 through 2017.

**Table 5.14-2 Fire Services for Santa Ana**

Service Information	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change (2013 To 2018)
Fire Incidents	350	362	393	399	510	565	62%
EMS Incidents	14,487	15,946	17,867	19,216	21,239	21,952	51%
Other Incidents <sup>1</sup>	4,314	3,957	4,071	4,605	4,793	4,703	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,151</b>	<b>20,265</b>	<b>22,331</b>	<b>24,220</b>	<b>26,542</b>	<b>27,220</b>	<b>41%</b>

Source: Medina 2019, OCFA 2013; OCFA 2014; OCFA 2015; OCFA 2016; OCFA 2017; OCFA 2018b  
<sup>1</sup> Includes cancelled, false alarms, miscellaneous, or service calls.

As shown in Table 5.14-2, fire incidents in the city increased by approximately 41 percent from 2013 to 2018. Calls related to the homeless population have been rising steadily. However, even with rising fire incidents, OCFA meets the performance standard for emergency calls in Santa Ana (Medina 2019).

**5.14.1.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment related to fire protection and emergency services if the project would:

FP-1 Result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provisions 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 fire protection services.

**5.14.1.3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND GENERAL PLAN POLICIES**

**Regulatory Requirements**

EPARRR FP-1 New buildings are required to meet the fire regulations outlined in California Health and Safety Code (Sections 13000 et seq.).

**General Plan Update Policies**

The following goals and policies from the proposed elements would be applicable to fire protection and emergency service facilities in the city.

*Land Use Element*

**Goal 1: Provide a land use plan that improves quality of life and respects our existing community.**

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- **Policy 1.9 Public Facilities and Infrastructure.** Evaluate individual new development proposals to determine if the proposals are consistent with the General Plan, and to ensure that they do not compound existing public facility and service deficiencies.

#### *Public Services Element*

**Goal 1: Provide quality and efficient facilities that are adequately funded, accessible, safe, and strategically located.**

- **Policy 1.1 Maintenance and Design.** Provide and maintain public facilities that reinforce community identity through high quality design.
- **Policy 1.2 Equitable Distribution.** Ensure public services and facilities reflect changing population needs and are equitably distributed and accessible, with priority assigned to improving areas that are underserved and/or within environmental justice area boundaries.
- **Policy 1.4 Civic Center Enhancements.** Explore opportunities to activate the Civic Center by incorporating social, cultural, entertainment venue programming, and improving infrastructure and connectivity to Downtown and surrounding neighborhoods.
- **Policy 1.6 Facility Locations.** Support land use decisions related to community facilities that preserve quality of life for the City's residents and surrounding community.

**Goal 2: Preserve a safe and secure environment for all people and property.**

- **Policy 2.1 Public Safety Agencies.** Collaborate with the Police Department and the Fire Authority to promote greater public safety ~~the implementation of crime prevention~~ through ~~environmental design implementing Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)~~ principles for all development projects.
- **Policy 2.2 Code Compliance.** Require all development to comply with the provisions of the most recently adopted fire and building codes and maintain an ongoing fire inspection program to reduce fire hazards.
- **Policy 2.5 Safety Programs.** Promote early childhood education and prevention programs that improve public safety and maintain ongoing community education opportunities
- **Policy 2.7 Staffing Levels.** Maintain staffing levels for sworn peace officers, fire fighters, emergency medical responders, code enforcement and civilian support staff to provide quality services and maintain an optimal response time citywide.
- **Policy 2.8 Efficiency Standards.** Ensure that equipment, facilities, technology, and training for emergency responders are updated and maintained to meet modern standards of safety, dependability, and efficiency.
- **Policy 2.9 Quality Employees.** Enhance public safety efforts by actively seeking a diverse and talented pool of public safety candidates who possess the values and skills consistent with those of the community.

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**Goal 3: Supply, maintain, and expand City services and infrastructure improvements through innovative funding options and sustainable practices.**

- **Policy 3.1 Service Partnerships.** Partner with service providers to ensure access to a wide range of state-of-the-art telecommunication systems and services for households, businesses, institutions, public spaces, and public agencies.

**5.14.1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance related to fire protection services. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Population increases forecasted within the plan area for the 2045 scenario (full buildout) of the proposed General Plan Update are shown in Table 5.14-3, *Comparison of Existing Conditions to Proposed Buildout Statistics*.

**Table 5.14-3 Comparison of Existing Conditions to Proposed Buildout Statistics**

Scenario	Housing Units	Building Square Footage	Jobs
Existing Conditions (2019)	78,792	67,118,596	158,980
Full Buildout (2045)	115,053	72,967,816	170,416
<i>Increase over Existing</i>	36,261	5,849,220	11,436

**Impact 5.14-1: The General Plan Update would introduce new structures, residents, and workers into the OCFA service boundaries, thereby increasing the requirement for fire protection facilities and personnel. [Threshold FP-1]**

The full buildout scenario of the General Plan Update estimates additional development of up to 36,261 housing units and 5,849,220 building square footage, resulting in a total of 360,077 residents and 170,416 jobs by General Plan Update buildout. With a substantial increase in residents and employees in the area, there would be an increase in demand for fire services.

The current standard for priority emergencies is to arrive within 7 minutes and 20 seconds, 60 percent of the time. Furthermore, OCFA provides standards of cover for its fire, EMS, and rescue sections for high, moderate, and low concentrations ranging between 7 minutes and 20 seconds to 20 minutes. Even with rising fire incidents, OCFA meets the performance standard for emergency calls in the City of Santa Ana (Medina 2019).

The proposed General Plan Update would increase the number of service calls and demand for fire services. However, future development under the General Plan Update would comply with the California Fire and Building Codes, California Health and Safety Code, City ordinances, and applicable national standards. Fire vehicles, staff, equipment, and expansion of existing facilities would be funded by the 10-year cash contract with OCFA that is valid until 2030, which can be extended at the City’s discretion. This contract is funded by the City’s general fund. Funding from property taxes, as a result of population growth, would be expected to grow roughly proportional to the increase in residential units and non-residential square footage associated with future development under the General Plan Update. Additionally, new businesses would fund the majority of

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CRR services through cost-recovery fees. Future development would require approval of Building Plan Check for Site Plan and Emergency Access, as well as approval of a Fire Master Plan, which would ensure projects meet the applicable requirements.

Furthermore, policies in the land use element and public services element of the General Plan Update would ensure adequate protection of public health and safety as they relate to fire and emergency services. Funding for additional staff, equipment, and facilities would come from the City's general fund to serve the growing population. Therefore, impacts to fire protection and emergency services and facilities would be less than significant.

***Level of Significance Before Mitigation:*** With the implementation of RR FP-1, and the policies listed in Section 5.14.1.3, Impact 5.14-1 would be less than significant.

#### 5.14.1.5 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and standard conditions of approval, the following impacts would be less than significant: Impact 5.14-1.

#### 5.14.1.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation measures are required.

#### 5.14.1.7 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Impacts would remain less than significant.

### 5.14.2 Police Protection

The information in this section is based partly on the following source:

- *Existing Conditions Report for Fire and Police Services*, PlaceWorks, September 2019.

A copy of this report is included in Volume III, Appendix J-a.

#### 5.14.2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

##### Regulatory Background

###### *Local*

###### ***Santa Ana Police Department 2019–2024 Strategic Plan***

The Santa Ana Police Department's 2019–2024 Strategic Plan is a statement of intent and purpose. Consistent with the mandates and directives of the City of Santa Ana 5-Year Strategic Plan, the intent of the police department's strategic plan is to create a guiding document to help build the envisioned, desired future for the community and police department. Its purpose is to frame the department's goals, priorities, and objectives and to identify the issues, outcomes, and efforts necessary to achieve them. The goals of the plan include:

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- Increase the public's safety
- Increase community engagement
- Increase operational excellence and efficiency
- Train, develop, and mentor personnel
- Recruitment, branding, and succession planning

### *City of Santa Ana Emergency Management*

The mission of Emergency Management is to support residents, first responders, and City staff in preparing for and responding to natural or human-caused disasters or acts of terrorism (Santa Ana 2020). Emergency Management is part of Santa Ana Police Department's Homeland Security Division, but works with all City departments, OCFA, Orange County's Emergency Management Division, SAUSD, the American Red Cross, other county departments and agencies, and surrounding cities to provide the highest possible level of preparedness and coordination when disaster strikes (Santa Ana 2020).

### **Existing Conditions**

#### *Planning Framework*

The Santa Ana Police Department's 2019–2024 Strategic Plan is a statement of intent and purpose consistent with the mandates and directives of the City of Santa Ana 5-Year Strategic Plan. The purpose of the Police Department's Strategic Plan is to frame its goals, priorities, and objectives and to identify the issues, outcomes, and efforts of the Santa Ana Police Department (Santa Ana 2019a).

#### *Department Organization*

The Santa Ana Police Department is organized into four bureaus, three of which are overseen by deputy chiefs and one by a jail administrator:

- Field Operations Bureau
- Investigations Bureau
- Administrative Bureau
- Jail Bureau

#### *Field Operations Bureau*

The Field Operations Bureau is the largest and most viable component of the Santa Ana Police Department and consists of the Patrol Division and several specialized units who are first responders to incidents in the city (Santa Ana 2016).

The Patrol Division's primary job is the protection of life and property 24 hours per day, seven days per week; in 2016, officers responded to 105,595 calls for service. The Patrol Division is made up of several programs and units:

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- **East Directed Patrol.** East Directed Patrol employs community-oriented policing strategies to serve the residents of Santa Ana and combat crime and quality of life issues in the Northeast and Southeast Districts.
- **Civic Center Patrol.** Civic Center Patrol effectively provides police services in the Civic Center. To further provide resources to the homeless, the Civic Center Patrol collaborated with the Orange County Health Care Agency to implement their Psychological Emergency Response Team program. The Homeless Emergency Assessment Response Team consists of a group of officers who are trained to work with the homeless, providing them with assistance and recommendations for service.
- **Downtown Business Liaison Unit.** The Downtown Business Liaison Unit was established in January 2016 and consists of a corporal and three police officers. The unit's responsibilities include developing and strengthening community relations with downtown businesses, residents, and visitors while maintaining a high police presence. The hours of operations cover seven days a week, between 10 am and 7:30 pm.
- **Park Ranger Program.** The Park Ranger Program responds to calls for service in city parks, provides enforcement, and focuses on issues related to activities in parks and on bike trails.
- **Community-Oriented Policing.** The Community-Oriented Policing Unit consists of officers that attend various neighborhood association meetings; organize seven "Early Morning" park cleanups, focusing on homeless paraphernalia and illegal campers in the parks and bike trails; provide education and training to American Youth Soccer Organization coaches about security issues with their leagues and park security; and provide "Active Shooter" training to 25 Parks and Recreation employees.
- **West Directed Enforcement** The West Policing Division's Directed Enforcement Team addresses a wide range of law enforcement concerns, using public, private, and community resources for problem solving. In 2016, the Westend team successfully addressed over 175 community complaints dealing with a variety of issues, such as gang and narcotics activity, municipal code violations, transients, parking issues, and human trafficking.
- **Post-Release Community Supervision Unit.** The Santa Ana Police Department continues to partner with the Orange County Probation Department, imbedding probation officers with a Santa Ana police officer to create the Post-Release Community Supervision Unit. This unit works collaboratively with county and state partners to ensure individuals released from custody are abiding by the terms and conditions of probation. In 2016, the team was involved in over 310 compliance checks; the Post-Release Community Supervision Unit oversees over 500 probationers who reside in the city.
- **Special Units.** The Santa Ana's Mounted Enforcement Unit works in the downtown area to provide a visible and more personable interaction with the community. The Special Weapons and Tactics Team is a group of highly trained police officers and dispatchers prepared to handle critical incidents. The Homeland Security Division works in partnership with the Anaheim Police Department to administer the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) grant program, which improves regional capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist incidents and catastrophic events.

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- **Traffic.** The Santa Ana Police Department's Traffic Division is tasked with ensuring the safety of residents and visitors that use the network of roadways, walkways, and bikeways in the city (Santa Ana 2016).

### *Investigation Bureau*

The Investigation Bureau is responsible for the timely and thorough investigation of criminal activity throughout the city, and consists of the Crimes Against Persons Division, Criminal Investigations Division, Special Investigations Division, and the Orange County Regional Narcotics Suppression Program. These units conduct investigations into crimes ranging from property thefts to street gangs, cold cases, and missing persons.

- **Crime Against Persons (CAP) Division.** CAP incorporates the Homicide, Felony Assaults, Missing Persons Detail, and Gang Units.
- **Criminal Investigations Division (CID).** CID is responsible for investigating all property crime, robbery, domestic violence, child abuse, and sex-related offenses. The division also includes the Forensic Services Section, which processes all case evidence.
- **Regional Narcotics Suppression Program (RNSP).** RNSP is a countywide major narcotics investigations initiative, administered by the Orange County Sheriff's Department, to which the Santa Ana Police Department provides a variety of personnel, including a commander that serves as the program manager.
- **Special Investigations Division (SID).** The SID is composed of two multiagency task forces led by the Santa Ana Police Department. In addition to the Vice and Narcotics Unit, the Santa Ana Gang Task Force combats organized crime and criminal enterprises with a nexus to the roots of gang issues in the city (Santa Ana 2016).

### *Administrative Bureau*

The Administrative Bureau oversees the Evidence Section, Information Systems Division, the Training Division, the Communications Division, and the Central Distribution Center (CDC).

- **Evidence.** The Evidence Section provides for the proper handling, storage, maintenance, and disposal of law enforcement-held property and evidence.
- **Information Systems.** The Information Systems Division supports the various computerized systems used throughout the police department—from Computer-Aided Dispatch to Mobile Data Computers to police department smartphones.
- **Training.** The Training Division provides high-quality professional training to personnel in an effort to save lives and prevent injury, improve the operational effectiveness of the department, and reduce liability. The Training Division oversees the Background Unit, the Video Production Unit, the Santa Ana Police Athletic and Activity League, and the Academy Tactical Position.

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- **Communications.** The Communications Division has two sections: Communications Section, which handles both emergency and nonemergency calls 24/7, and the Telephone Reporting Unit, which serves as a key component for handling reports from victims reporting crimes over the phone and via the internet through E-Reporting. The Communications Section, as the first point of contact, answers approximately 34,680 emergency and nonemergency calls monthly (Santa Ana 2016)
- **Central Distribution Center.** The CDC coordinates and transports vehicles for repair and purchases and issues equipment, uniforms, and office items to employees.

#### *Jail Bureau*

The Jail Bureau has three divisions: Jail Administration and Support Services, Jail Operations, and Police Records. The Jail Operations Division is responsible for receiving those in police custody who will eventually be released or booked at the county jail; the Records staff is also responsible for the processing and maintaining of all police and public records pertaining to public safety activities.

- **Jail Administration and Support Services Division.** This division includes a variety of inmate services required by local, state, and federal mandates. Jail records staff are responsible for booking all arrestees from local and contract agencies.
- **Jail Operations Division.** The Jail Operations Division is responsible for receiving those in police custody; the correctional staff supervises the contract agency inmate population housed within the 512-bed jail.
- **Police Records Division.** This division is responsible for the maintenance and storage of all police-related records; in 2016, over 34,400 reports were processed through the division (Santa Ana 2016).

#### *Facilities and Staffing*

##### *Facilities*

The Santa Ana Police Administrative Building and Jail Facility are conjoined by a large community room available for public meetings.

Police Headquarters is the Administrative Building, which is home to all four bureaus, as well as Police Administration and all supporting units. The Administrative Building has a front counter where individuals can come for police-related business regarding traffic issues and to obtain copies of police reports. Additionally, there are private interview rooms where the public can file a police report. For optimal customer service and privacy, a reception area is open on the second floor for those who wish to meet with detectives regarding their cases. The front lobby is open Monday through Friday from 7:20 am to 5:30 pm.

The Jail Facility's primary function is to house the inmate population; administrative personnel work in the facility to manage and oversee jail operations. The public lobby is open seven days a week from 7 am to 9 pm (Santa Ana 2016).

As shown in Figure 5.14-2, *Santa Ana Police Department Police Facilities*, there are six police facilities in the city:



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1. **Santa Ana Police Administrative Building and Jail Facility**, 60 Civic Center Plaza, Santa Ana, California 92702
2. **Jose Vargas Community Affairs Office**, 20 Civic Center Plaza, Santa Ana, California 92701
3. **Santa Ana Regional Transportation Public Safety Office**, 1000 E Santa Ana Boulevard #107, Santa Ana, California 92701
4. **Westend Substation**, 3750 W McFadden Avenue #1, Santa Ana, California 92704
5. **Santa Ana Law Enforcement and Fire Training Center**, 3000 W Edinger Avenue, Santa Ana, California 92702
6. **Southeast Substation**, 1780 E McFadden Avenue #114B, Santa Ana, California 92705 (Santa Ana 2016).

The police department is divided into two policing divisions, East and West, and these are further divided into four districts overseen by two district commanders. Figure 5.14-3, *Santa Ana Police Department Districts*, shows the locations of the districts.

- West Division
  - Westend District, serving all areas north of First Street and west of Flower Street
  - Southcoast District, serving all areas south of First Street and west of Flower Street
- East Division
  - Northeast District, serving all areas north of First Street and east of Flower Street
  - Southeast District, serving all areas south of First Street and east of Flower Street (Santa Ana 2016)

The police department has received funding to implement a family justice center. The center will concentrate on family crime and will offer guidance and education in addition to a facility where family crime reports can be filed. The site for the facility has not yet been determined.

#### ***Staffing***

As of August 2019, 348 sworn positions and 250 professional staff positions serve the Santa Ana Police Department. The department does not apply a staffing ratio (e.g., officers/population), but instead evaluates performance and needs as summarized herein under “Performance Standards and Measures.” Santa Ana, however, is less densely staffed than several neighboring Orange County cities, and substations are more lightly staffed. The Westend Substation at 3750 West Mc Fadden Avenue, and the Santa Ana Regional Transportation Public Safety Office, at 1000 East Santa Ana Boulevard, have planned programs to increase staffing. The police department also runs a recruitment retention plan in colleges to recruit new officers (Paulson 2019).

#### ***Funding***

Funding for police facilities and staff comes from grants, special revenue funds, and the City’s general fund. Furthermore, the City of Santa Ana and the City of Anaheim are assigned as the UASI program’s controlling entity for Orange County. UASI assists high-threat, high-density urban areas to build and sustain the capabilities

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necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. The UASI program provides financial assistance to address the unique multidisciplinary planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density urban areas (HSG 2019). Most of the police department facilities are close to 20 years old, and the need for capital improvement funding is rising.

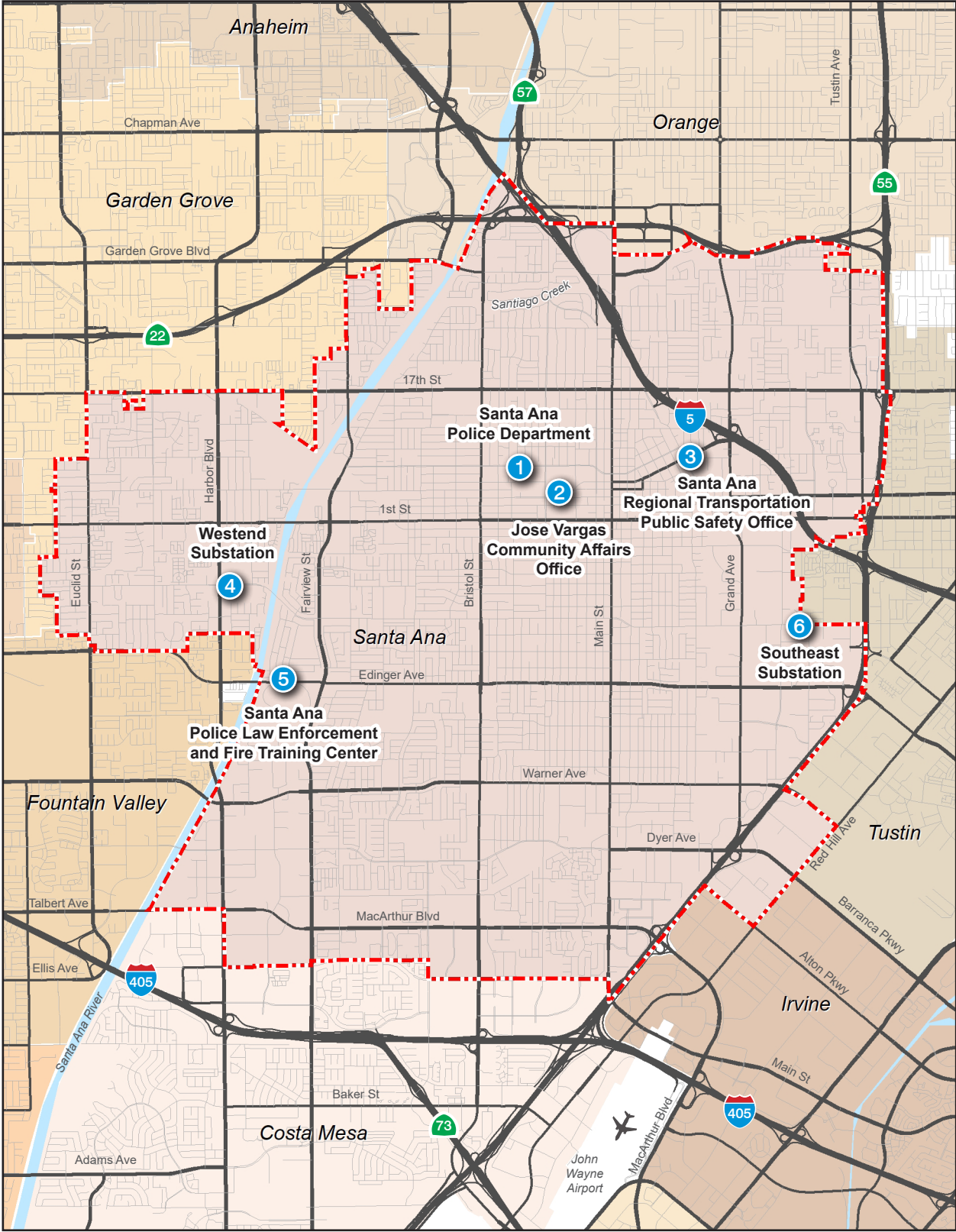
#### *Performance Standards and Measures*

##### *Performance Standards*

The Santa Ana Police Department prioritizes calls as follows:

- **Priority 1.** Emergency calls for situations that are life threatening. Services shall be dispatched immediately.
- **Priority 2.** Calls for situations that threaten the safety of citizens and may or may not include threats to property. Calls of serious crimes that are in progress or have just occurred. Services shall be dispatched immediately.
- **Priority 3.** Calls for situations that are not life threatening and nonemergency that require a timely but not immediate response. Calls should be assigned to units from the district where the call occurs. Follow-up officers may be dispatched from any district.
- **Priority 4.** Routine incidents whose nature is not life threatening and not urgent but require a police response for appropriate documentation and/or action. Calls should be assigned to the officers from the same district as the call unless circumstances would cause undue delay, e.g., a Spanish-speaking caller with no Spanish-speaking officers assigned to the district.
- **Priority 5.** Calls that are routine, nonurgent, or administrative in nature. Calls should be assigned to the officers from the same district as the call unless circumstances would cause undue delay, e.g., a Spanish-speaking caller with no Spanish-speaking officers assigned to the district.

Figure 5.14-2 - Santa Ana Police Department Police Facilities



--- City of Santa Ana      ① Police Facilities (6)

Note: Unincorporated county areas are shown in white.  
Source: City of Santa Ana, 2018

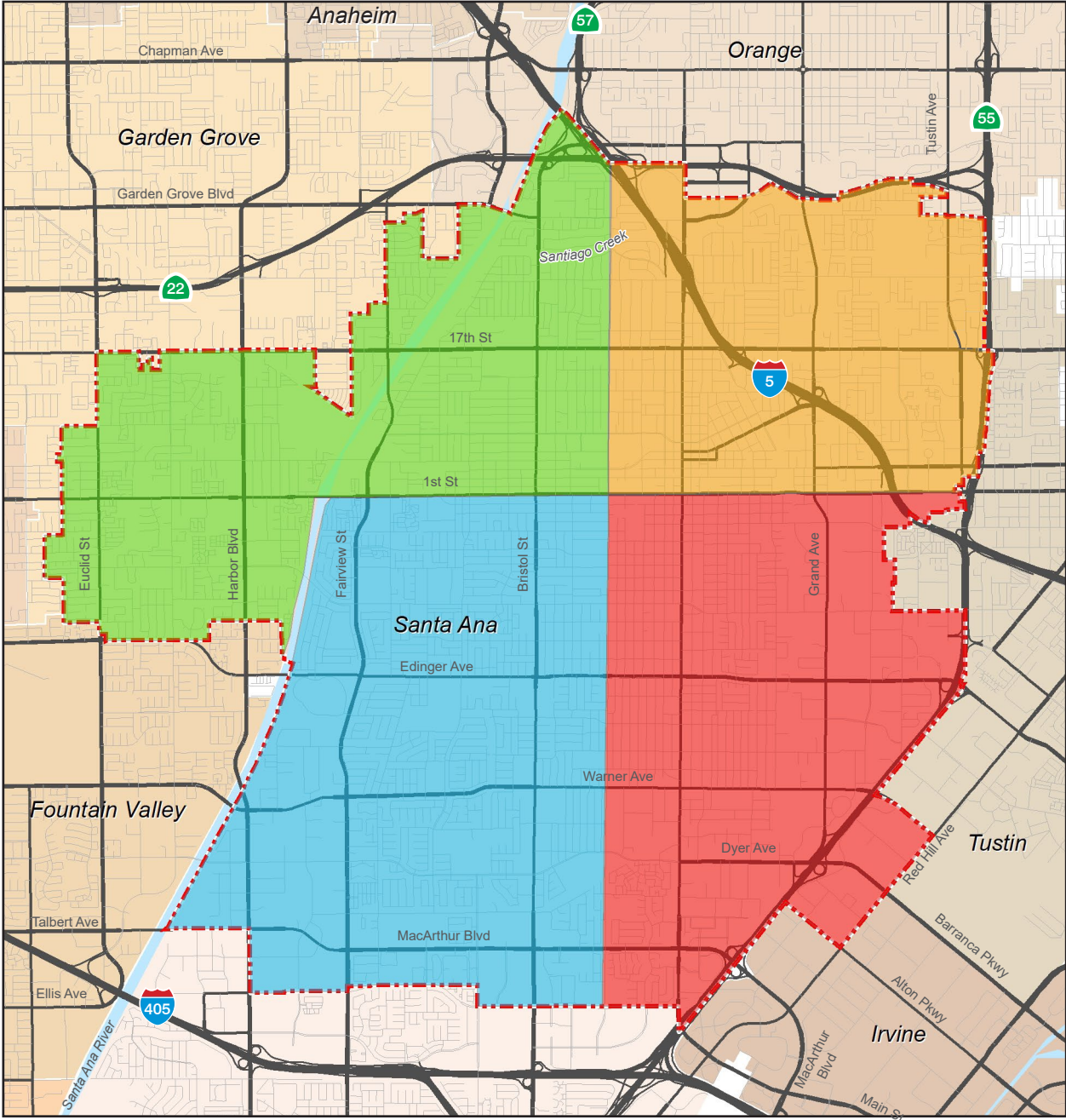


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Figure 5.14-3 - Santa Ana Police Department Districts



----- City of Santa Ana

**Southcoast & Westend Districts:** Commander Ruben Ibarra

**Northeast & Southeast Districts:** Commander Ken Gominsky

**Westend District**  
West Division (serving all areas north of First Street and west of Flower Street)

**Northeast District**  
East Division (serving all areas north of First Street and east of Flower Street)

**Southcoast District**  
West Division (serving all areas south of First Street and west of Flower Street)

**Southeast District**  
East Division (serving all areas south of First Street and east of Flower Street)

Note: Unincorporated county areas are shown in white.  
Source: City of Santa Ana, 2018



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In addition to call priority, common circumstances that may require an immediate response include the need for preservation of evidence, likelihood of victim/witness interviews, and sensitivity of the situation. Examples of these types of situations include:

- Child molestation reports
- Domestic violence
- Alarm calls where it is likely the call is valid
- Suspects in custody of citizens, or citizens in custody of suspects
- Robberies reported within a reasonable time of occurrence
- Any other circumstances where an expedited response is appropriate
- Accessible firearms and/or weapons in plain view on public property

The Santa Ana Police Department has no set performance standards. However, its response time for priority calls is consistent with the western states' average response time of seven minutes.

### *Performance Measures*

The Santa Ana Police Department monitors the following performance measures to evaluate the effectiveness of the traffic, field operations, animal services, criminal investigations, crimes against persons, special investigations, and jail operations services. Table 5.14-4, *Santa Ana Police Department Performance Measures*, shows the performance measures for each service from the 2015–2016 fiscal year to 2018–2019 fiscal year.

**Table 5.14-4 Santa Ana Police Department Performance Measures**

Service	Performance Measures	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Objective
		FY 2015–2016	FY 2016–2017	FY 2017–2018	FY 2018–2019
<b>Traffic</b>	No. of reported collisions	4,858	5,350	TBD	TBD
	No of reported hit and run collisions	1,654	699	TBD	TBD
	No. of traffic violations	13,357	14,720	TBD	TBD
	No. of DUI arrests	691	699	TBD	TBD
	No. of parking violations issued	103,385	106,536	TBD	TBD
	% change in number of reported collisions <sup>1</sup>	8.87%	10.13%	—	—
<b>Field Operations</b>	No. of calls for service	105,195	119,440	TBD	TBD
	No. of reported incidents	34,454	41,530	TBD	TBD
	No. of Priority One calls responded to	3,520	3,762	TBD	TBD
	Average priority response time	7.00 minutes	7.47 minutes	TBD	TBD
	No. of Priority One calls responded to in under 7 minutes	50%	46%	TBD	TBD
	No. of criminal cases filed	4,822	6,148	TBD	TBD
<b>Animal Services</b>	No. of service calls handled	5,602	3,690	4,000	5,000
	No. of enforcement actions taken	210	164	250	250
	No. of animal impounds	2,839	1,852	2,000	2,000

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**Table 5.14-4 Santa Ana Police Department Performance Measures**

Service	Performance Measures	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Objective
		FY 2015–2016	FY 2016–2017	FY 2017–2018	FY 2018–2019
	No. of educational presentations given	1	1	2	3
	No. of spay/neuter events held	0	0	0	0
	No. of telephone calls handled	8,143	7,379	8,000	8,000
<b>Criminal Investigations</b>	No. of cases presented to DA by Prosecution Unit	5,431	6,700	6,600	6,500
	No. of business/community meetings	6	5	5	5
	No. of community awareness presentations	16	12	12	12
	No. of cases refused by the DA Office	715	850	750	750
	No. of Special Enforcement operations	43	45	45	40
	Average monthly arrest by Detectives	21	20	20	20
	% rate of criminal charges	87%	85%	86%	85%
	No. of arrests by Detectives during Special Enforcement Operations	49	20	40	30
<b>Crimes Against Persons</b>	Part I Crime Committed	10,204	10,516	1% reduction	1% reduction
	Part I Crime Cases Cleared	2,603	1,421	TBD	TBD
	Part I Crime Clearance Rate	25.50%	13%	TBD	TBD
	Total Arrests	814	1,382	TBD	TBD
	Probation Home Compliance Checks	330	534	180	180
	Firearms Seized	80	111	TBD	TBD
	Community Outreach Activities	80	111	48	48
<b>Special Investigations</b>	No. of career criminal arrests	78	33	65	75
	No. of weapons seized	11	15	15	25
	No. of federal weapons violations cases reviewed	12	149	175	180
	No. of surveillance operations	105	60	75	80
	No. of search warrants issued	41	53	50	50
	No. of confidential human sources cultivated	10	10	12	15
	No. of federal weapons violations cases adopted	7	21	20	25



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**Table 5.14-4 Santa Ana Police Department Performance Measures**

Service	Performance Measures	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Objective
		FY 2015–2016	FY 2016–2017	FY 2017–2018	FY 2018–2019
Jail Operations	No. of inmates processed	8,224	8,227	7,611	7,611
	No. of inmates fast-booked to OCJ	4,281	4,424	4,181	4,181
	No. of visitors processed	19,464	15,378	14,370	14,370
	No. of Pay-To-Stay Program Revenue	N/A	146,370	130,000	130,000
	% of compliance with regulatory agencies	100%	100%	100%	100%
	No. of DNA collected or verified	1,454	3,035	3,116	3,116
	No. of registrants processed	1,700	5,422	6,194	6,194
	No. of HiSet/GED graduates	N/A	11	60	60

Source: Santa Ana 2019b.

Note: DA = District Attorney, DUI = Driving Under the Influence, FY = Fiscal Year, OCJ = Orange County Jail, TBD = To Be Determined

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are approximate

Table 5.14-5, *Santa Ana Police Department Average Response Times*, shows the current average response time for the different call priorities.

**Table 5.14-5 Santa Ana Police Department Average Response Times**

Priority	Time
Priority 1	7m 03s <sup>1</sup>
Priority 2	10m 22s
Priority 3	30m 32s
Priority 4	35m 07s
Priority 5	52m 59s

Source: Paulson 2019.

<sup>1</sup> m = minute, s = second

Deputy Chief Paulson indicated that the current response time for Priority 1 calls meets the western states' average as well as the needs of the Santa Ana community.

Homelessness-related calls increased by approximately 10,000 from 2017 to 2018, and this is an expanding issue in Santa Ana. The police department has collaborated with the Public Works and Parks and Recreational departments to create a quality-of-life program to address increased homelessness-related demands (Paulson 2019).

Additionally, the City currently partners with local nonprofits, neighboring cities, and the county to reduce and address homelessness. Since 1998, the County of Orange has coordinated a comprehensive regional Continuum of Care strategy that includes the participation of all 34 cities in Orange County, county agencies, the county's homeless service providers, and other community groups (including nonprofits, local governmental agencies,

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faith-based organizations, the homeless and formerly homeless, interested business leaders, schools, and many other stakeholders) to identify the gaps and unmet needs of the county's homeless (Santa Ana 2019c).

#### *School District Police Services/Campus Safety*

School districts in Santa Ana have police services and school safety programs. For instance, SAUSD has its own police department, whose mission is to provide for the safety and security of everyone who attends and works at school facilities throughout the district (SAUSD 2019a). Furthermore, the Garden Grove Unified School District (GGUSD) provides various student and campus safety resources, such as district and campus safety initiatives, partnerships with law enforcement (Garden Grove Police Department, Fountain Valley Police and Fire Departments, OCFA, Orange County Sheriff's Department, Santa Ana Police and Fire Departments, and Westminster Police Department), and mental health resources (GGUSD 2019a). The Tustin Unified School District (TUSD) has security/campus safety officers who patrol the district and provide security for students, district property, and employees (TUSD 2019).

#### **5.14.2.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment related to police protection if the project would:

- PP-1 Result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provisions 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 police protection services.

#### **5.14.2.3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND GENERAL PLAN POLICIES**

##### **Regulatory Requirements**

No existing regulations are applicable to impacts associated with police protection.

##### **General Plan Update Policies**

The following goals and policies from the proposed elements would be applicable to police facilities in the city.

##### *Land Use Element*

##### **Goal 1: Provide a land use plan that improves quality of life and respects our existing community.**

- **Policy 1.9 Public Facilities and Infrastructure.** Evaluate individual new development proposals to determine if the proposals are consistent with the General Plan, and to ensure that they do not compound existing public facility and service deficiencies.

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### *Public Services Element*

**Goal 1: Provide quality and efficient facilities that are adequately funded, accessible, safe, and strategically located.**

- **Policy 1.1 Maintenance and Design.** Provide and maintain public facilities that reinforce community identity through high quality design.
- **Policy 1.2 Equitable Distribution.** Ensure public services and facilities reflect changing population needs and are equitably distributed and accessible, with priority assigned to improving areas that are underserved and/or within environmental justice area boundaries.
- **Policy 1.4 Civic Center Enhancements.** Explore opportunities to activate the Civic Center by incorporating social, cultural, entertainment venue programming, and improving infrastructure and connectivity to Downtown and surrounding neighborhoods.
- **Policy 1.6 Facility Locations.** Support land use decisions related to community facilities that preserve quality of life for the City's residents and surrounding community.
- **Policy 1.10 Fair Share.** Require that new development pays its fair share of providing improvements to existing or creation of new public facilities and their associated costs and services.

**Goal 2: Preserve a safe and secure environment for all people and property.**

- **Policy 2.1 Public Safety Agencies.** Collaborate with the Police Department and the Fire Authority to promote greater public safety ~~the implementation of crime prevention~~ through ~~environmental design~~ implementing Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles for all development projects.
- **Policy 2.3 Crime Prevention.** Coordinate, partner, and build relationships with community members and stakeholders to develop and implement crime prevention strategies through restorative practices that focus on rehabilitation, community service, and public safety.
- **Policy 2.4 Community Partnerships.** Provide alternative methods to improve police services that support community partnerships, build public trust, and proactively address public safety issues.
- **Policy 2.5 Safety Programs.** Promote early childhood education and prevention programs that improve public safety and maintain ongoing community education opportunities.
- **Policy 2.7 Staffing Levels.** Maintain staffing levels for sworn peace officers, fire fighters, and emergency medical responders, code enforcement, and civilian support staff to provide quality services and maintain an optimal response time citywide.
- **Policy 2.8 Efficiency Standards.** Ensure that equipment, facilities, technology, and training for emergency responders are updated and maintained to meet modern standards of safety, dependability, and efficiency.

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- **Policy 2.9 Quality Employees.** Enhance public safety efforts by actively seeking a diverse and talented pool of public safety candidates who possess the values and skills consistent with those of the community.

#### **Goal 3: Supply, maintain, and expand City services and infrastructure improvements through innovative funding options and sustainable practices.**

- **Policy 3.1 Service Partnerships.** Partner with service providers to ensure access to a wide range of state-of-the-art telecommunication systems and services for households, businesses, institutions, public spaces, and public agencies.

#### **5.14.2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance related to police protection services. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Population increases forecasted within the plan area for the 2045 scenario (full buildout) of the proposed General Plan Update are shown in Table 5.14-3.

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**Impact 5.14-2: The General Plan Update would introduce new structures, residents, and workers into the Santa Ana Police Department service boundaries, thereby increasing the requirement for police protection facilities and personnel. [Threshold PP-1]**

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The full buildout scenario of the General Plan Update estimates additional development of up to 36,261 housing units and 5,849,220 building square footage, resulting in a total of 360,077 residents and 170,416 jobs by General Plan Update buildout. With a substantial increase in residents and employees in the area, there would be an increase in demand for police services.

The Santa Ana Police Department does not apply a staffing ratio but instead evaluates performance and needs. Compared to several neighboring Orange County cities, Santa Ana is relatively understaffed with substations being more lightly staffed. One of the goals of the Santa Ana Police Department 2019–2024 Strategic Plan is recruitment, branding, and succession planning. Strategies to meet this goal include filling all police officer and professional staff vacancies and streamlining efficiency in hiring process methodologies. As the General Plan Update would increase growth in the city, the Santa Ana Police Department would need to hire additional officers to accommodate this growth. However, staff needs could vary greatly based on crime trends, special events, and city needs. As growth in population would occur over time, the additional officers would not be hired at the same time. Moreover, the hiring of the additional officers would depend on the department's assessed needs, based on the growing number of calls for service or decreases in average response times in the future.

Funds for additional police facilities and staff would come from grants, special revenue funds, and the City's general fund. Funding from property taxes, as a result of population growth, would be expected to grow roughly proportional to any increase in residential units, businesses, and/or industrial/manufacturing in the city. The additional demand for police services generated within the city would be satisfied through these sources. Moreover, as part of the project review process for future development, the Santa Ana Police Department may

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require project design features to improve security on site. Additional design features to address Santa Ana Police Department's service standards will be incorporated as conditions of approval for future development..

Furthermore, the goals and policies in the land use element and public services element of the General Plan Update would ensure adequate protection and police services.

*Level of Significance Before Mitigation:* With the implementation of the policies listed in Section 5.14.2.3, Impact 5.14-2 would be less than significant.

### 5.14.2.5 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and standard conditions of approval, the following impact would be less than significant: Impact 5.14-2.

### 5.14.2.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation measures are required.

### 5.14.2.7 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Impacts would remain less than significant.

## 5.14.3 School Services

The information in this section is based partly on written questionnaire responses from:

- Jeremy Cogan, Director of Facilities Planning, and Kathleen Gil, Facilities Planning Technician, Santa Ana Unified School District, March 11, 2020
- Jerry Hills, Facilities Director, Garden Grove Unified School District, March 10, 2020
- Tom Rizzuti, Director, Facilities and Planning, Tustin Unified School District, April 17, 2020

Copies of these responses are included in Volume III, Appendix J-b.

### 5.14.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

#### Regulatory Background

##### *California State Assembly Bill 2926: School Facilities Act of 1986*

To assist in providing school facilities to serve students generated by new development, Assembly Bill (AB) 2926 was enacted in 1986 and authorizes a levy of impact fees on new residential and commercial/industrial development. The bill was expanded and revised in 1987 through the passage of AB 1600, which added Sections 66000 et seq. to the Government Code. Under this statute, payment of impact fees by developers serves as CEQA mitigation to satisfy the impact of development on school facilities.

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#### *Senate Bill 50 (Chapter 407 of Statutes of 1998)*

Senate Bill (SB) 50 sets forth a state school facilities construction program that includes restrictions on a local jurisdiction's ability to impose mitigation for a project's impacts on school facilities in excess of fees set forth in Education Code 17620. It establishes three potential limits for school districts, depending on the availability of new school construction funding from the state and the needs of the individual school districts. Level 1 is the general school facilities fees imposed in accordance with California Government Code Section 65995, as amended. Level 2 and 3 fees represent 50 percent or 100 percent of a school district's school facility construction costs per new residential construction, as authorized by Government Code Sections 65995.5, 65995.6, and 65995.7. On February 24, 2016, the State Allocation Board adjusted the maximum level 1 residential school fee to \$3.48 per square foot for residential development; \$0.56 per square foot for commercial, industrial, and senior housing projects; and \$0.406 per square foot for hotel/motel projects. Development fees authorized by SB 50 are deemed by Section 65996 of the California Government Code to be "full and complete school facilities mitigation."

#### **Existing Conditions**

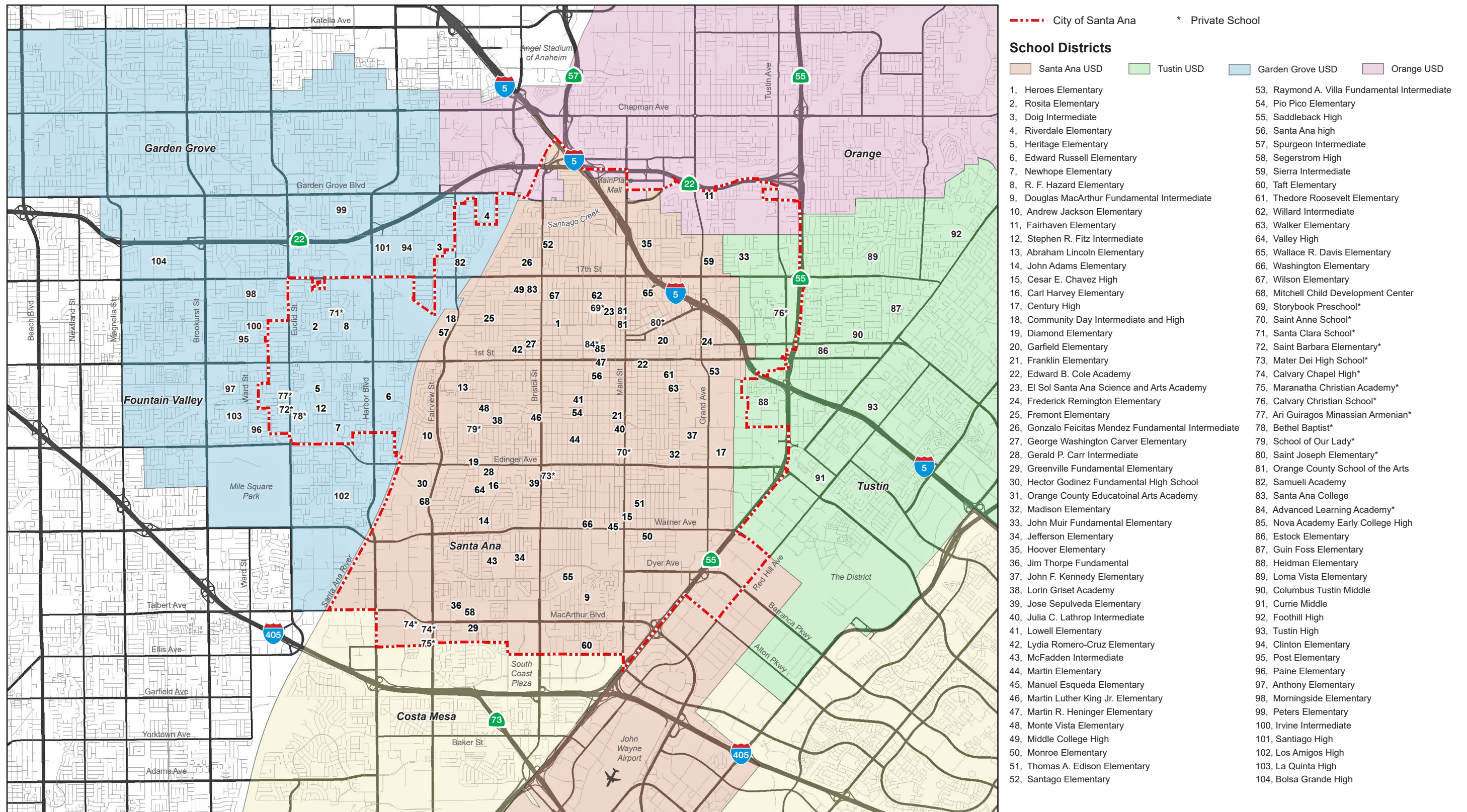
Students in Santa Ana are served by the SAUSD, GGUSD, Orange Unified School District (OUSD), and TUSD. Additionally, there are a number of charter and private schools throughout the city. Figure 5.14-4, *School Locations*, shows the four district boundaries and school locations serving the city.

#### *Santa Ana Unified School District*

SAUSD covers approximately 24 square miles and encompasses portions of Santa Ana, Irvine, Costa Mesa, Newport Beach, Tustin, and unincorporated Orange County. SAUSD currently has 50,124 students in grades kindergarten (K) through 12 (2019–2020 academic year) (CDE 2013a).



Figure 5.14-4 - School Locations



Source: ESRI, 2020; School Data: City of Santa Ana



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The SAUSD schools that serve students in Santa Ana are shown in Figure 5.14-4. Table 5.14-6, *SAUSD Schools Serving Santa Ana Residents*, lists all the schools in SAUSD, their 2019–2020 enrollment, and capacities. There are 33 elementary schools, a K–8 school, 8 intermediate schools, 9 high schools, and the REACH Academy. As shown, for the 2019–2020 academic year, all schools had sufficient capacity for enrollment.

**Table 5.14-6 SAUSD Schools Serving Santa Ana Residents**

School	Grades	Location	Academic Year 2019–2020 Enrollment	Capacity
John Adams Elementary School	K–5	2130 South Raitt Street	411	650
Advanced Learning Academy (ALA)	3–6	335 East Walnut Street	108	300
Advanced Learning Academy Early College	7–8	1325 E. Fourth Street	253	525
Gerald P. Carr Intermediate School	6–8	2120 West Edinger Avenue	1,424	2,135
George Washington Carver Elementary School	K–3	1401 West Santa Ana Boulevard	694	1,475
Century High School	9–12	1401 South Grand Avenue	1,565	3,744
Cesar E. Chavez High School	9–12	2128 Cypress Avenue	85	576
Wallace R. Davis Elementary School	K–5	1405 French Street	513	925
Diamond Elementary School	K–	1450 South Center Street	470	750
Thomas A. Edison Elementary School	K–5	2063 Orange Avenue	463	1,000
Manuel Esqueda Elementary School	K–5	2240 South Main Street	1,039	1,200
Benjamin Franklin Elementary School	K–5	210 West Cubbon Street	377	325
John C. Fremont Elementary School	K–5	1930 West Tenth Street	480	775
James A. Garfield Elementary School	K–5	850 Brown Street	664	875
Godinez Fundamental High School	9–12	3002 Centennial Road	2,341	3,744
Greenville Fundamental School	K–5	3600 South Riatt Street	1,002	1,100
Lorin Griset Academy	9–12	1915 West McFadden Avenue	309	648
Carl Harvey Elementary School	K–5	1635 South Center Street	399	650
Martin R. Heninger Elementary School	K–5	417 West Walnut Street	1,114	1,275
Heroes Elementary School	K–5	1111 West Civic Center Drive	526	725
Herbert Hoover Elementary School	K–5	408 East Santa Clara Avenue	335	575
Andrew Jackson Elementary	K–5	1143 South Nakoma Drive	672	1,300
Thomas Jefferson Elementary School	K–5	1522 West Adam Street	661	975
John F. Kennedy Elementary School	K–5	1300 East McFadden Avenue	581	925
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School	K–5	1001 Graham Lane	609	925

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**Table 5.14-6 SAUSD Schools Serving Santa Ana Residents**

School	Grades	Location	Academic Year 2019–2020 Enrollment	Capacity
Julia C. Lathrop Technology Magnet Intermediate School	6-8	1111 South Broadway	876	1,820
Abraham Lincoln Elementary School	K-5	425 South Sullivan Street	691	1,400
James Russell Lowell Elementary School	K-5	700 South Flower Street	630	1,050
Douglas MacArthur Fundamental Intermediate School	6-8	600 West Alton Avenue	1,190	1,540
James Madison Elementary School	K-5	1124 Hobart Street	990	1,325
Glenn L. Martin Elementary School	K-5	939 West Wilshire Avenue	620	1,050
McFadden Intermediate School	6-8	2701 South Raitt Street	1,141	2,065
Gonzalo and Felicitas Mendez Fundamental Intermediate School	6-8	2000 North Bristol Street	1,428	1,890
Middle College High School	9-12	1530 West 17th Street	348	540
James Monroe Elementary School	K-5	417 East Central Avenue	272	550
Monte Vista Elementary School	K-5	2116 West Monte Vista Avenue	458	850
John Muir Fundamental Elementary School	K-5	1951 Mabury Street	787	1,175
Pio Pico Elementary School	K-5	931 West Highland Street	513	800
REACH Academy	—	804 North Fairview Road	41	540
Romero-Cruz Academy	K-8	2701 West Fifth Street	1,009	1,525
Roosevelt Elementary School	K-5	501 Halladay Street	558	1,150
Saddleback High School	9-12	2802 South Flower Street	1,491	3,204
Santa Ana High School	9-12	520 West Walnut Street	3,237	4,212
Santiago Elementary School	K-5	2212 North Baker Street	1,103	1,250
Segerstrom High School	9-12	2301 West High School	2,472	3,024
Jose A. Sepulveda Elementary School	K-5	1801 South Poplar Street	342	625
Sierra Preparatory Academy	6-8	2021 North Grand Avenue	673	1,680
Taft Elementary School	K-5	500 Keller Avenue	560	1,325
Jim Thorpe Fundamental Elementary School	K-5	2450 West Alton Avenue	886	1,050
Valley High School	9-12	1801 South Greenville Street	2,222	4,032
Raymond A. Villa Fundamental Intermediate School	6-8	1441 East Chestnut Avenue	1,375	1,575
Adeline C. Walker Elementary School	K-5	811 East Bishop Street	399	575
<b>Total</b>			<b>43,407</b>	<b>69,919</b>

Source: Cogan and Gil 2020.

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### *Funding*

SAUSD is funded primarily by federal and state grant programs or local and state taxes. In particular, the California School Facility Program was first implemented in 1998 and offers state funding in the form of per-pupil grants, with supplemental grants for site development, site acquisition, and other project-specific costs. SAUSD receives funding from School Facility Program’s various programs, including New Construction, Critically Overcrowded Schools Program, Overcrowding Relief Grant Program, Modernization, and the Career Technical Education Program (SAUSD 2015).

Measure I, a \$232-million general obligation bond, was passed on November 6, 2018 (Ballotpedia 2018). Funds from Measure I are being used to replace relocatable classrooms, construct new facilities, renovate existing facilities, and provide funding for other SAUSD facility needs. Measure I makes SAUSD eligible for \$62 million in matching funds from the state (SAUSD 2019b).

In addition to these funds, SAUSD also charges the following developer impact fees (Level 1 School Impact Fees) pursuant to SB 50 (Cogan and Gil 2020):

- Residential Development Fees - \$4.08/square foot
- Commercial Development Fees - \$0.66/square foot

Additionally, self-storage construction projects are charged \$0.027 per square feet (SAUSD 2019c).

### *Student Generation*

School districts project the number of students that will be generated by new residential development by using district-specific rates to plan for future facilities expansion or construction. The generation rates used by SAUSD are reflected in Table 5.14-7, *SAUSD Student Generation Rates*.

**Table 5.14-7 SAUSD Student Generation Rates**

School Type	Student Generation Rate	
	Single-Family Rate	Multifamily Rate
Elementary School (K–5)	0.4028	0.1937
Intermediate School (6–8)	0.2203	0.1111
High School (9–12)	0.2868	0.1427

Source: Cogan and Gil 2020.

### *Garden Grove Unified School District*

The GGUSD schools that serve students in Santa Ana are shown in Figure 5.14-4. Table 5.14-8, *GGUSD Schools Serving Santa Ana Residents*, lists all the schools in the GGUSD that service Santa Ana residents, their 2019–2020 enrollments, and capacities. There are 13 elementary schools, 3 middle/intermediate schools, and 4 high schools.

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**Table 5.14-8 GGUSD Schools Serving Santa Ana Residents**

School	Grades	Location	Academic Year 2019–2020 Enrollment	Capacity <sup>1</sup>
R. F. Hazard Elementary School	K–6	4218 West Hazard Avenue	432	700
Rosita Elementary School	K–6	4726 West Hazard Avenue	503	725
Heritage Elementary School	K–6	426 South Andres Place	506	850
Edward Russell Elementary School	K–6	600 South Jackson	492	875
Newhope Elementary School	K–6	4419 West Regent Drive	394	600
Clinton Elementary School	K–6	13641 Clinton Street	595	1,075
Post Elementary School	K–6	14641 Ward Street	462	650
Paine Elementary School	K–6	15792 Ward Street	442	575
Monroe Elementary School	K–6	16225 Newhope Street	416	500
Riverdale Elementary School	K–6	13222 Lewis Street	558	725
Anthony Elementary School	K–6	15320 Pickford Street	359	550
Morningside Elementary School	K–6	10521 Morningside Drive	432	600
Peters Elementary School	K–6	13162 Newhope Street	775	1,450
Stephen R. Fitz Intermediate School	7–8	4600 West McFadden Avenue	640	783
Doig Intermediate School	7–8	12752 Trask Avenue	765	918
Irvine Intermediate School	7–8	10552 Hazard Avenue	674	891
Santiago High School	9–12	12342 Trask Avenue	1,967	2,403
Los Amigos High School	9–12	16566 Newhope Street	1,741	2,079
La Quinta High School	9–12	10372 McFadden Avenue	2,145	2,457
Bolsa Grande High School	9–12	9401 Westminster Avenue	1,916	1,890
<b>Total</b>			<b>16,214</b>	<b>21,296</b>

Source: Hills 2020.

<sup>1</sup> Capacity includes permanent and portable structures.

The 69 schools in the GGUSD range in age from 37 to 89 years old. By the end of the current school year, more than half of GGUSD schools will be more than 50 years old, thus lacking many of the amenities of schools constructed more recently. The functional life expectancy of school facilities with good maintenance is 50 years (GGUSD 2019b).

#### ***Funding***

Measure A, the school bond measure approved by GGUSD voters on June 8, 2010, provided \$250 million for modernization projects for district schools and enabled GGUSD to secure as much as \$200 million in additional state-matching funds. As an added funding bonus, GGUSD obtained an additional \$47 million in supplemental school improvement grants, increasing the total projected Measure A budget to \$503 million (GGUSD 2019c).

Per SB 50, GGUSD charges developer fees of \$3.79 per square foot for residential construction; \$0.61 per square foot for senior citizen housing and commercial/industrial development; and \$0.06 per square foot of assessable space for self-storage development. The residential and commercial development fees are proposed to increase to \$4.09 and \$0.66 for residential and senior citizen housing and commercial/industrial, respectively, on May 16, 2020 (Hills 2020).

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**Student Generation**

School districts project the number of students that will be generated by new residential development by using district-specific rates to plan for future facilities expansion or construction. The generation rates used by GGUSD are reflected in Table 5.14-9, *GGUSD Student Generation Rates*.

**Table 5.14-9 GGUSD Student Generation Rates**

School Type	Student Generation Rate	
	Single-Family Rate	Multifamily Rate
Elementary School (TK–6)	0.2989	0.2296
Intermediate School (7–8)	0.0969	0.0734
High School (9–12)	0.2029	0.1421

Source: Hills 2020

**Orange Unified School District**

OUSD provides school services to areas in the northern portion of Santa Ana. OUSD offers one elementary school (K–6) to the residents of Santa Ana. The Fairhaven Elementary school has an enrollment of 517 students (CDE 2013b). There are no planned improvements for the school.

Measure S will help OUSD provide \$288 million in locally controlled funds to repair and upgrade OUSD’s four comprehensive high schools. Measure S will help OUSD qualify for state-matching funds of up to \$60 million (OUSD 2019a).

Per SB 50, OUSD charges developer fees of \$3.79 per square foot for residential construction larger than 500 square feet, and \$0.61 per square foot for commercial and industrial development (OUSD 2019b).

**Student Generation**

School districts project the number of students that will be generated by new residential development by using district-specific rates to plan for future facilities expansion or construction. The generation rates used by OUSD are reflected in Table 5.14-10, *OUSD Student Generation Rates*.

**Table 5.14-10 OUSD Student Generation Rates**

School Type	Student Generation Rate	
	Single-Family Rate	Multifamily Rate
Elementary School (K–5)	0.2792	0.1901
Intermediate School (6–8)	0.0741	0.0598
High School (9–12)	0.1389	0.1236

**Tustin Unified School District**

TUSD provides school services to areas of Santa Ana. The TUSD schools that serve students in Santa Ana are shown in Figure 5.14-4. Table 5.14-11, *TUSD Schools Serving Santa Ana Residents*, lists all the schools in TUSD

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that serve Santa Ana residents, their 2019–2020 enrollment, and capacities. There are four elementary schools, two middle schools, and two high schools that serve Santa Ana residents.

**Table 5.14-11 TUSD Schools Serving Santa Ana Residents**

School	Grades	Location	Academic Year 2019–2020 Enrollment	Capacity
Estock Elementary School	TK–5	14741 N B Street	516	525
Guin Foss Elementary School	TK–5	18492 Vanderlip Avenue	427	375
Heidman Elementary School	TK–5	15571 Williams Street	606	725
Loma Vista Elementary School	TK–5	13822 Prospect Avenue	469	589
Columbus Tustin Middle School	6–8	17952 Beneta Way	808	821
Currie Middle School	6–8	1402 Sycamore Avenue	591	648
Foothill High School	9–12	19251 Dodge Avenue	2,424	2,265
Tustin High School	9–12	1171 El Camino Real	2,282	2,318
<b>Total</b>			<b>8,123</b>	<b>8,266</b>

Source: Rizzuti 2020.

Per SB 50, TUSD charges developers per square foot for residential construction and commercial and industrial development. The TUSD Board of Education acted on April 13, 2020, to increase residential development fees from \$3.79 per square foot to \$4.08 per square foot for residential development and increase commercial/industrial development fees from \$0.61 to \$0.66 per square foot (Rizzuti 2020).

#### *Student Generation*

School districts project the number of students that will be generated by new residential development by using district-specific rates to plan for future facilities expansion or construction. The generation rates used by TUSD are reflected in Table 5.14-12, *TUSD Student Generation Rates*.

**Table 5.14-12 TUSD Student Generation Rates**

School Type	Student Generation Rate	
	Single-Family Rate (Single-Family Attached/Single-Family Detached)	Multifamily Rate
Elementary School (K–5)	0.1584 / 0.1968	0.1402
Intermediate School (6–8)	0.0945 / 0.1319	0.0647
High School (9–12)	0.1154 / 0.1968	0.0878

Source: Rizzuti 2020

#### *Charter and Private Schools*

There are 13 charter schools in Santa Ana that provide education from kindergarten to grade 12 (GreatSchools.org 2020a). Moreover, Santa Ana is home to 92 private schools and preschools, offering residents a variety of school options for their children. The private schools vary in the grade levels served; inclusively, they provide education from preschool through grade 12 (GreatSchools.org 20120b). These schools are all privately funded and are not associated with any of the area school districts.

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### 5.14.3.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment related to schools if the project would:

SS-1 Result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provisions 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 school services.

### 5.14.3.3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND GENERAL PLAN POLICIES

#### Regulatory Requirements

RR SS-1 New residential and commercial development shall pay development fees authorized by Section 65996 of the California Government Code to be “full and complete school facilities mitigation.”

#### General Plan Update Policies

The following goals and policies from the proposed elements would be applicable to school facilities in the city.

#### *Community Element*

**Goal 2: Provide exceptional, accessible, and diverse educational programs and facilities to meet community needs.**

- **Policy 2.1 Supporting Organizations.** Collaborate with both private and public organizations that support early childhood education programs to optimize and expand service capacity.
- **Policy 2.2 Educational Facilities Capacity.** Partner with local school districts, non-profit organizations, and other educational providers regarding land use and policy changes to ensure available educational facilities.
- **Policy 2.3 Partnerships with Schools.** Strengthen partnerships with local schools to promote safe, supportive, and effective learning environments that foster schools and community pride.
- **Policy 2.4 Parent Participation.** Support education, recreation programs, and after school activities that involve parent participation to increase high school graduation and college attendance rates.
- **Policy 2.5 Training Opportunities.** Promote and partner with local businesses, schools, and non-profits offering education, job training, internship, and apprenticeship opportunities for Santa Ana residents.
- **Policy 2.6 Educational Funding.** Enhance educational opportunities in the community by expanding and maintaining access to libraries, learning centers, and technology through innovative funding sources.

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- **Policy 2.7 Lifelong Learning.** Encourage lifelong learning beyond the traditional classroom environment by promoting lectures, learning circles, self-directed discussion groups, **learning and skill-building activities**, and other educational opportunities at local libraries, historical societies, cultural **centers, recreation and community centers**, and public spaces.

#### *Land Use Element*

**Goal 1: Provide a land use plan that improves quality of life and respects our existing community.**

- **Policy 1.9 Public Facilities and Infrastructure.** Evaluate individual new development proposals to determine if the proposals are consistent with the General Plan, and to ensure that they do not compound existing public facility and service deficiencies.

#### *Public Services Element*

**Goal 1: Provide quality and efficient facilities that are adequately funded, accessible, safe, and strategically located.**

- **Policy 1.1 Maintenance and Design.** Provide and maintain public facilities that reinforce community identity through high quality design.
- **Policy 1.2 Equitable Distribution.** Ensure public services and facilities reflect changing population needs and are equitably distributed **and accessible, with priority assigned to improving areas that are underserved and/or within environmental justice area boundaries.**
- **Policy 1.4 Civic Center Enhancements.** Explore opportunities to activate the Civic Center by incorporating social, cultural, entertainment venue programming, and improving infrastructure and connectivity to Downtown and surrounding neighborhoods.
- **Policy 1.5 Community Benefit.** Collaborate with community stakeholders to expand recreational, educational, cultural opportunities, promote active lifestyles, and maximize community benefit.
- **Policy 1.6 Facility Locations.** Support land use decisions related to community facilities that preserve quality of life for the City's residents and surrounding community.
- **Policy 1.10 Fair Share.** Require that new development pays its fair share of providing improvements to existing or creation of new public facilities and their associated costs and services.

**Goal 2: Preserve a safe and secure environment for all people and property.**

- **Policy 2.5 Safety Programs.** Promote early childhood education and prevention programs that improve public safety and maintain ongoing community education opportunities.



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- **Policy 2.6 School Safety.** Collaborate with local schools to establish and implement comprehensive and coordinated services that enhance the security and safety of students, educators, and administrators on and off campus.
- **Policy 2.9 Quality Employees.** Enhance public safety efforts by actively seeking a diverse and talented pool of public safety candidates who possess the values and skills consistent with those of the community.

### **Goal 3: Supply, maintain, and expand City services and infrastructure improvements through innovative funding options and sustainable practices.**

- **Policy 3.1 Service Partnerships.** Partner with service providers to ensure access to a wide range of state-of-the-art telecommunication systems and services for households, businesses, institutions, public spaces, and public agencies.

#### **5.14.3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance related to school services. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Population increases forecasted within the plan area for the 2045 scenario (full buildout) of the proposed General Plan Update are shown in Table 5.14-4.

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#### **Impact 5.14-3: The General Plan Update would generate additional students who would impact the school enrollment capacities of the Santa Ana Unified School District, Garden Grove Unified School District, and Orange Unified School District. [Threshold SS-1]**

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Development in accordance with the General Plan Update would create an additional 36,261 housing units, resulting in an increase in population. The increase in residents would also lead to an increase in the city's student population, which is primarily served by SAUSD. GGUSD, OUSD, and TUSD also serve students in Santa Ana.

School districts project the number of students that will be generated by new residential development by using district-specific rates to plan for future facilities expansion or construction (see Table 5.14-7, Table 5.14-9, Table 5.14-10, Table 5.14-11, and Table 5.14-12). Table 5.14-13, *General Plan Update Buildout Student Generation*, estimates the number of students generated in the city at General Plan Update buildout for each school district.

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**Table 5.14-13 General Plan Update Buildout Student Generation**

School Type	New Students	Current Enrollment	Current Enrollment + New	Existing Capacity <sup>1</sup>	Remaining Capacity <sup>1</sup>
<b>SAUSD</b>					
Elementary School (K–5)	5,896	20,473	26,369	32,203	5,834
Intermediate School (6–8)	3,372	8,864	12,236	13,992	1,756
High School (9–12)	4,334	14,070	18,404	23,724	5,320
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,602</b>	<b>43,407</b>	<b>57,009</b>	<b>69,919</b>	<b>12,910</b>
<b>GGUSD</b>					
Elementary School (TK–6)	617	6,366	6,983	9,875	2,892
Intermediate School (7–8)	196	2,079	2,275	2,592	317
High School (9–12)	385	7,769	8,154	9,720	1,566
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>16,214</b>	<b>17,412</b>	<b>22,187</b>	<b>4,775</b>
<b>OUSD</b>					
Elementary School (K–5)	428	706	1,134	—	—
Intermediate School (6–8)	135	195	330	—	—
High School (9–12)	278	377	655	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>2,119</b>	—	—
<b>TUSD</b>					
Elementary School (K–5)	533	2,018	2,551	2,214	-337
Intermediate School (6–8)	274	1,399	1,673	1,469	-204
High School (9–12)	337	4,706	5,043	4,583	-460
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>8,266</b>	<b>9,267</b>	<b>8,266</b>	<b>-1,001</b>

Sources: Cogan and Gil 2020; Hills 2020; Rizzuti 2020

<sup>1</sup> Responses to service provider questionnaire were not received from OUSD, and therefore, information on capacity was not obtained.

As shown in Table 5.14-13, buildout of the General Plan Update would generate 7,474 elementary students, 3,977 intermediate school students, and 5,334 high school students in the City of Santa Ana. Additionally, as shown in Table 5.14-13, SAUSD, GGUSD, and TUSD would have a remaining capacity of 8,389 seats at elementary schools, 1,869 seats at intermediate schools, and 6,436 sets at high schools. The combination of remaining capacities at the three school districts would be adequate to accommodate the elementary and high school students generated by the General Plan Update. However, these remaining capacity figures do not include the remaining capacity at OUSD, which could increase the number of remaining seats.

If and when SAUSD, GGUSD, OUSD, and TUSD need to expand and construct new facilities to accommodate the growth generated by buildout of the General Plan Update, funding for new schools would be obtained from the fee program pursuant to SB 50, and state and federal funding programs. Pursuant to Section 65996 of the Government Code, payment of school fees is deemed to provide full and complete school facilities mitigation.

As shown in Table 5.14-13, SAUSD and GGUSD would have the capacity to accommodate future students generated as a result of the proposed General Plan Update. Under existing conditions, TUSD is at or near capacity (Rizzuti 2020). The addition of future students generated as a result of the General Plan Update would

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create a significant impact on TUSD's school facilities unless mitigation is provided; however, TUSD expects that all future development created by the General Plan Update would pay the maximum development fee in place at the time building permits are obtained (Rizzuti 2020).

At the General Plan level of analysis, it is speculative and infeasible to evaluate project-specific environmental impacts associated with the specific construction of future school facilities since specific sites and time frames for development are unknown. When specific projects are necessitated and subsequently undertaken to meet the growth demands from buildout of the General Plan Update, the appropriate level of analysis required under CEQA would be conducted by the school districts.

Furthermore, the goals and policies in the community element, land use element, and public services element of the General Plan Update would ensure adequate protection of school services.

***Level of Significance Before Mitigation:*** With the implementation of RR SS-1 and the policies listed in Section 5.14.3.3, Impact 5.14-3 would be less than significant.

### **5.14.3.5 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION**

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and standard conditions of approval, the following impact would be less than significant: Impact 5.14-3.

### **5.14.3.6 MITIGATION MEASURES**

No mitigation measures are required.

### **5.14.3.7 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Impacts would remain less than significant.

## **5.14.4 Library Services**

The information in this section is based partly on the written questionnaire responses by:

- Lupita Arroyo, City of Santa Ana Library Services Director, April 1, 2020

A copy of the responses is included in Volume III, Appendix J-b.

### **5.14.4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

#### **Regulatory Background**

##### *Local*

Local laws, regulations, plans, or guidelines that are applicable to the General Plan Update are summarized herein.

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#### *Santa Ana Municipal Code*

- **Section 35-114 (Residential Development Tax).** This section of the municipal code imposes an excise tax on the privilege of engaging in residential development in the city. Any tax revenues collected pursuant to this section are placed in the City's general fund. General fund revenues are used to provide for the needs of public city libraries.

#### **Existing Conditions**

Residents of the city are served by two libraries and four community centers.

#### *Libraries*

The Main Library at 26 Civic Center Plaza is 39,790 square feet and has amenities such as computer labs with internet access, a learning center, and the Santa Ana History Room. The History Room collects, preserves, and makes available materials of enduring historical value relating to the development of the City of Santa Ana and Orange County.

The Newhope Library Learning Center, which is 10,600 square feet, is at 122 North Newhope Street and includes computer labs with internet access, a learning center, and a TeenSpace. TeenSpace is a mentoring program aimed at keeping underserved Santa Ana youth off the streets, in school, and focused on college and career plans (Santa Ana 2019d).

The libraries offer special resources to teachers, principals, and librarians of the SAUSD and all other schools in the city. These resources include partnerships, special material requests, teacher loan privileges, classroom story hour, and assignment alerts. The libraries offer access to books, periodicals, e-content, online databases, a Higher Education Center, and programming for all ages (Arroyo 2020).

#### *Community Centers*

Garfield Community Center is located at 501 North Lacy Street. The community center has computer labs and teen activity rooms. The Roosevelt-Walker Community Center, at 816 E. Chestnut Avenue, also has computer labs and teen activity rooms in addition to an e-library. Jerome Community Center, at 726 South Center Street, offers the TeenSpace program, and the Delhi Center, at 505 East Central Avenue, offers the Children's Library Literacy program (Santa Ana 2019d).

#### **5.14.4.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment related to libraries if the project would:

- LS-1 Result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provisions 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 library services.

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### 5.14.4.3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND GENERAL PLAN POLICIES

#### Regulatory Requirements

RR LS-1 New residential development shall pay a property excise tax per the City Municipal Code Section 35-114, Residential Development Tax.

#### General Plan Update Policies

The following goals and policies from the proposed elements would be applicable to school facilities in the city.

##### *Land Use Element*

**Goal 1: Provide a land use plan that improves quality of life and respects our existing community.**

- **Policy 1.9 Public Facilities and Infrastructure.** Evaluate individual new development proposals to determine if the proposals are consistent with the General Plan, and to ensure that they do not compound existing public facility and service deficiencies.

##### *Public Services Element*

**Goal 1: Provide quality and efficient facilities that are adequately funded, accessible, safe, and strategically located.**

- **Policy 1.1 Maintenance and Design.** Provide and maintain public facilities that reinforce community identity through high quality design.
- **Policy 1.2 Equitable Distribution.** Ensure public services and facilities reflect changing population needs and are equitably distributed and accessible, with priority assigned to improving areas that are underserved and/or within environmental justice area boundaries.
- **Policy 1.4 Civic Center Enhancements.** Explore opportunities to activate the Civic Center by incorporating social, cultural, entertainment venue programming, and improving infrastructure and connectivity to Downtown and surrounding neighborhoods.
- **Policy 1.5 Community Benefit.** Collaborate with community stakeholders to expand recreational, educational, cultural opportunities, promote active lifestyles, and maximize community benefit.
- **Policy 1.6 Facility Locations.** Support land use decisions related to community facilities that preserve quality of life for the City's residents and surrounding community.
- **Policy 1.10 Fair Share.** Require that new development pays its fair share of providing improvements to existing or creation of new public facilities and their associated costs and services.

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#### Goal 2: Preserve a safe and secure environment for all people and property.

- **Policy 2.9 Quality Employees.** Enhance public safety efforts by actively seeking a diverse and talented pool of public safety candidates who possess the values and skills consistent with those of the community.

#### Goal 3: Supply, maintain, and expand City services and infrastructure improvements through innovative funding options and sustainable practices.

- **Policy 3.1 Service Partnerships.** Partner with service providers to ensure access to a wide range of state-of-the-art telecommunication systems and services for households, businesses, institutions, public spaces, and public agencies.

#### 5.14.4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance related to library services. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Population increases forecasted within the plan area for the 2045 scenario (full buildout) of the proposed General Plan Update are shown in Table 5.14-3.

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**Impact 5.14-4: The General Plan Update would allow for up to 22,361 additional residents in the General Plan Update plan area, increasing the service needs for the Main Library and the Newhope Library Learning Center. [Threshold LS-1]**

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The full buildout scenario of the General Plan Update estimates additional development of up to 36,261 housing units and 5,849,220 building square footage, resulting in a total of 360,077 residents and 170,416 jobs by General Plan Update buildout. With a substantial increase in residents in the area, there would be an increase in demand for library services.

The American Library Association does not have standards for facility size and circulation, but rather, supports local benchmarks. The California Library Association fiscal year 2015 surveys indicate that the median library was 0.45 square feet/capita in size. The existing library space and number of books are considered inadequate to meet the needs of the existing population (Arroyo 2020). There is a deficit of 99,409 square feet in building area and a deficit of 243,483 in collection size; additional resources would also be needed, such as computers, staffing, and programs (Arroyo 2020).

To determine demand factors or standards for the amount of library space and number of volumes, or collection size needed, a master plan or facility standards assessment would be best to assess the needs of the population; as the libraries in Santa Ana have neither, the circulation data and foot traffic at the existing libraries in the city were used to determine the needs (Arroyo 2020). Santa Ana has 0.1633 total library square footage per capita. To meet the demands of the General Plan Update, an additional 15,190 square feet of library facilities, 81,353 collection items, 16.25 fulltime staff, and additional computers and programming would be needed (Arroyo 2020). Although there are currently no plans for future library facilities, the City is in the process of procuring a mobile library unit or bookmobile to better serve the population (Arroyo 2020).

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Funding would be required to provide the additional resources needed to meet the demand factors for the city. Generally, impact fees are assessed on new development to help pay for public infrastructure required to accommodate the new development. Funding for library services comes primarily from the property tax revenue, as well as library fines and fees collected from patrons, and state, federal, or government aid. As development occurs, property tax revenue should grow proportionally with the property tax collections. Additionally, access to online resources, including eBooks and audiobooks, are available on the libraries' system.

At the General Plan level of analysis, it is speculative and infeasible to evaluate project-specific environmental impacts associated with the specific construction of future library facilities since specific sites and time frames for development are unknown. When specific projects are necessitated and subsequently undertaken to meet the growth demands from buildout of the General Plan Update, the appropriate level of analysis required under CEQA would be conducted by the city's library services. Therefore, the General Plan Update would not have a substantial impact associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities and impacts would be less than significant.

Furthermore, the goals and policies in the land use element and public services element of the General Plan Update would ensure adequate protection of library services.

***Level of Significance Before Mitigation:*** With the implementation of RR LS-1 and the policies listed in Section 5.14.4.3, Impact 5.14-4 would be less than significant.

#### 5.14.4.5 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and standard conditions of approval, the following impact would be less than significant: Impact 5.14-4.

#### 5.14.4.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation measures are required.

#### 5.14.4.7 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Impacts would remain less than significant.

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