

This section describes and evaluates potential impacts associated with the provision of police protection, fire protection and emergency services, schools, parks, and other services for the proposed project. The information in this section is derived primarily from:

- *City of Fresno Municipal Service Review and Sphere of Influence Update* (City of Fresno, 2016);
- *Fresno Parks Master Plan* (City of Fresno, 2017);
- *Fresno General Plan* (City of Fresno, 2014);
- *Response to Comments on the Draft Master Environmental Impact Report General Plan and Development Code Update - City of Fresno, Fresno County, California* (City of Fresno, 2014);
- FBI Uniform Crime Reporting, Table 8, Offenses Known to Law Enforcement (2016-2018).

Comments were received during the public review period or scoping meeting for the Notice of Preparation regarding this topic from the following: Forgotten Fresno (July 17, 2019), Central Grizzlies Youth Football & Cheer (August 2, 2019), and Cathy Caples (August 1, 2019). The portions of these comment letters which relate to this topic are addressed within this section. Full comments received are included in **Appendix A**.

### 3.13.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

#### POLICE PROTECTION

The Fresno Police Department is responsible for enforcement of state and city laws, investigation of crimes, apprehension of criminals, reducing traffic collisions, maintenance of ongoing crime prevention programs, and building ties with the community and other local law enforcement agencies. The Police Department is divided into four divisions—the patrol division, the investigation division, the administrative division, and the support division. The Chief of Police supervises all divisions. As of April 3, 2020, the Fresno Police Department employs 1,061 FTE authorized personnel, including 809 FTE sworn safety members and 252 FTE civilians.<sup>1</sup> There are no police department facilities within the Plan Area.

The Patrol Division covers an area of 104.8 square miles provided by officers traveling by vehicle, bicycle, horse (mounted patrol), helicopter (Skywatch), and on foot. The Patrol Division includes five districts with individual needs and responses to crime. There are 505 staff in the patrol division as of April 24, 2020 with 94 personnel dedicated to the southwest district, 78 in the northwest district, 91 in the southeast district, 86 in the northeast district, and 90 in the central district. In addition, the Police Department has gang focused tactical teams to provide focused and proactive crime

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<sup>1</sup> Personal communication with Mindy Casto, Police Captain for the Fresno Police Department, September 21, 2021.

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suppression as a citywide resource for the patrol division. For example, 25 sworn personnel are assigned to the multi-agency gang enforcement consortium (MAGEC).

During 2020, Fresno Police Department received 385,177 emergency “911” calls and 520,029 non-emergency calls to the dispatch center. After being entered into the computer-aided dispatch system, each call is assigned a priority and then sent out to the field to be handled by officers.

Typically, the demand for police services and the need for police staff grows as population and businesses within the City of Fresno grow. Table 3.13-1 provides statistics on police calls/service from 2016 through 2018. The most frequent crimes requiring police services from 2016 through 2018 are related to larceny and burglary/theft. Violent crimes accounted for roughly 7.1% of crimes within the City of Fresno in 2018.

**TABLE 3.13-1: CITY OF FRESNO CRIME STATISTICS (2016-2018)**

CATEGORY/CRIME	2016	2017	2018
Total Violent Crimes	3,206	2,974	2,953
Homicide	39	56	32
Rape	158	174	170
Robbery	1,122	958	909
Assault	1,887	1,786	1,842
Total Property Crimes	20,523	20,220	17,787
Burglary	3,697	3,649	2,949
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,284	2,789	2,365
Larceny	13,542	13,782	12,473
Arson	260	217	264

SOURCE: FBI CRIME STATISTICS; [HTTPS://UCR.FBI.GOV/](https://ucr.fbi.gov/).

### FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

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The Fresno Fire Department (FFD) was established in 1877 and is one of the oldest fire departments in the United States. FFD provides fire prevention, suppression and investigation services, airport fire and rescue, urban search and rescue, response to medical emergencies (EMS), and response to hazardous materials incidents. The FFD service areas are comprised of the City of Fresno, and also includes extra-territorial services via contracts to provide services to the Fig Garden Fire Protection District and Fresno Yosemite International Airport.

The Fire Chief has an executive assistant and supervises the operations division, administration division, and prevention, investigation and support services division. The FFD operates out of 21 stations (including a specialized airport station), a fire apparatus shop, and headquarters. FFD's 21 stations are divided into four battalions that cover the City. As of April 2020, the Department is staffed by 346 authorized personnel, including 302 sworn safety members and 44 sworn non-safety and civilian personnel. The current daily staffing throughout the service area is as follows: City of

Fresno - 75; Airports - 2; Fig Garden Fire Protection District - 3; for a total of 80 firefighters.<sup>2</sup> Specialized teams within FFD include Urban Search and Rescue (USAR), Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF), Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT), and a Communication Team. Figure 3.13-1 shows the FFD facilities in the Plan Area.

FFD is a full-service fire department and provides services including, but not limited to, fire protection, emergency medical services, hazardous material response, and public assistance. There has been a general increasing trend in the number of calls for service since 2007, with some spikes and declines in the intervening years. Call volumes within the City tend to vary less by volume than type during each season. Typical of most fire providers, the City responds to a large proportion of emergency medical calls. The FFD response times for the first arriving unit are shown in Table 3.13-2.

**TABLE 3.13-2: FFD RESPONSE TIMES WITHIN CITY BOUNDARIES (2019)**

<i>PERCENTILE (MINS)</i>	<i>TURNOUT</i>	<i>TRAVEL</i>	<i>RESPONSE</i>
Median	0:00:59	0:03:30	0:04:30
Mean	0:00:59	0:03:44	0:04:43
Standard Deviation	0:00:32	0:01:50	0:01:56
10%	0:00:11	0:01:56	0:02:46
20%	0:00:32	0:02:26	0:03:21
30%	0:00:43	0:02:49	0:03:46
40%	0:00:51	0:03:09	0:04:08
50%	0:00:59	0:03:30	0:04:30
60%	0:01:05	0:03:51	0:04:53
70%	0:01:14	0:04:15	0:05:19
80%	0:01:24	0:04:49	0:05:53
90%	0:01:38	0:05:45	0:06:51

SOURCE: CITY OF FRESNO MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW AND SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UPDATE, FIGURE 10-7.

The three performance areas tracked by FFD are the 911-dispatch alarm process time, turnout time and travel time. These performance areas have been identified in both the Commission on Fire Accreditation International process and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1710. The benchmark for the 911 dispatch alarm process time is 60 seconds, as defined by the time between answering the call at the Fire/EMS dispatch center and activation of the station and/or company alerting devices by the computer-aided operator. The benchmarks for the turnout time are 60 seconds between 7:00 am and 9:59 pm and 90 seconds between 10:00 pm and 6:59 am. The interval between the activation of station and/or company alerting devices and the time when the responding crew begins rolling toward the call defines the turnout time. Travel time is defined as

<sup>2</sup> Personal communication with Cody Charette, Data Analyst for the Fresno Fire Department, April 23, 2020.

the time between the responding crew/apparatus signaling the dispatch center they are responding to the alarm and when the team arrives on scene.

While the 911 dispatch processing time benchmark is 60 seconds, 90 percent of the time, the Department's processing time is somewhat longer at 57 seconds 50 percent of the time and greater than 90 seconds at 90 percent of the time. The greater processing times are in large part due to the use of cell phones for 911 calls. When a 911 call is received from a cell phone, the address information is not captured by the emergency call system, thereby requiring the dispatch staff to ask a series of questions to determine location. In response to the increase in cell phone use for 911 calls, a discussion of the relativity and appropriateness of the 60-second benchmark is underway at the national level.

### SCHOOLS

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#### Central Unified School District

The Specific Plan Area is within the Central Unified School District (CUSD). CUSD has 28 schools, including six preschools, 14 elementary schools, three middle schools, two high schools, and three alternative schools. Collectively, CUSD's school facilities have a capacity of 20,287 seats. Of these 20,287 seats, 11,502 are at the elementary school level, 3,557 are at the middle school level, and 4,778 are at the high school level. Based on student enrollment data for school year 2017/2018, the enrollment of the CUSD is 15,883 students.

Additionally, a second high school in the CUSD area has recently opened. Justin Garza High School, located adjacent to Glacier Point Middle School at the intersection of West Ashlan and North Grantland Avenues, recently opened to freshman and sophomores in August 2021. The CUSD's original high school, Central High, is split into two campuses — Central East, which opened in 1996 and sits on Cornelia and Dakota avenues, and Central West, which opened in 1922 and sits on McKinley and Dickenson avenues. About 4,200 students are split between those two campuses. Since Justin Garza High School opened, the attendance boundaries have been split between Central East and Garza.<sup>3</sup>

Table 3.13-3 provides the enrollment and capacity for each school within the CUSD for the 2017/2018 school year. As shown in the table, all CUSD schools are currently operating under capacity, except for the Central Learning Adult/Alternative School Site (C.L.A.S.S.). Figure 3.13-1 shows the schools in the Plan Area.

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<sup>3</sup> The Fresno Bee. Does Fresno's new high school favor rich families on the north side? Here's the map. Published November 11, 2020.

**TABLE 3.13-3: CENTRAL UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT: SCHOOL INVENTORY AND 2017/2018 ENROLLMENT AND CAPACITY**

<i>SCHOOL</i>	<i>ENROLLMENT</i>	<i>CAPACITY</i>	<i>DIFFERENCE</i>
<i>ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS</i>			
Biola-Pershing Elementary School	235	240	-5
Harvest Elementary School	724	918	-194
Herndon-Barstow Elementary School	660	860	-200
Houghton-Kearney K-8 School	233	351	-118
Liddell Elementary School	717	876	-159
Madison Elementary School	695	1,010	-315
McKinley Elementary School	830	976	-146
Polk Elementary School	811	927	-116
River Bluff Elementary School	799	1,010	-211
Roosevelt Elementary School	490	786	-296
Saroyan Elementary School	745	927	-182
Steinbeck Elementary School	769	985	-216
Teague Elementary School	713	894	-181
Tilley Elementary School	442	742	-300
<i>MIDDLE SCHOOLS</i>			
El Capitan Middle School	712	1,129	-417
Glacier Point Middle School	918	1,060	-142
Rio Vista Middle School	863	1,368	-505
<i>HIGH SCHOOL</i>			
Central High School	4,168	4,778	-610
<i>ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS</i>			
C.L.A.S.S.	218	175	+43
Pathway Community Day School	24	75	-51
Pershing Continuation High School	117	200	-83
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,883</b>	<b>20,287</b>	<b>--</b>

SOURCES: SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT CARDS (PUBLISHED BY THE CUSD DURING THE 2018-2019 SCHOOL YEAR); AND CUSD FACILITIES MASTER PLAN (2016).

## LIBRARY SERVICES

Library services in the City of Fresno are provided by the Fresno County Public Library. The Fresno County Public Library provides collections and services through its Central Resource Library and 34 branches. The County Public Library is part of the San Joaquin Valley Library System (SJVLS), a cooperative network of 10 public library jurisdictions in the counties of Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced and Tulare.

The Plan Area contains one library, the Teague Branch, located in a newly constructed community resource center across from Teague Elementary School on Polk Avenue. The other nearest libraries to the Plan Area include the Biola Branch Library, the Fig Garden Regional Library, Gillis Branch Library, and the Central Library:

The **Teague Branch Library** is located at 4718 North Polk Avenue. The library was originally hosted in Teague Elementary from 1932 to 1950, reopening in 2014. The library was relocated to the community resource center in 2019.

The **Biola Branch Library** is located at 4885 North Biola Avenue. Opened in 1924, this branch operated in several different town locations. This branch was replaced by Fresno County Bookmobile service from 1963 to 2012. In 2012, the Biola Branch Library reopened at the Biola-Pershing Elementary School.

The **Fig Garden Regional Library** is located at 3071 West Bullard Avenue in a 9,929 square foot building. This library opened in 1962 to meet the needs of northern Fresno's growing population. This library was first located in the Fig Garden Village shopping center, but relocated in 1995 to a larger facility at Bullard and Marks Avenues.

The **Gillis Branch Library** is located at 629 West Dakota Avenue in a 6,263 square foot building. This branch opened in 1940 on Olive Avenue, in rented space; the branch moved to the corner of Dakota and Fruit Avenues in 1975. This library was named in honor of James Gillis (1857-1917), founder of the California county library system.

The **Central Library** is located at 2420 Mariposa Street in an 82,716 square foot building. The Central Library is the successor to several different downtown Fresno libraries; the first of which opened in 1876. The first true Fresno public library opened in 1891 and occupied its first real home on Broadway in 1904. The current Central Library branch opened its doors in 1959 and is known for its Heritage Center and Government Documents collection.

### PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM

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City of Fresno Parks, After School, Recreation and Community Services (PARCS) Department owns and operate numerous parks including regional parks, neighborhood parks, trails, dog parks, community centers, action sports facilities, play structures, pools, splash parks, and golf courses. PARCS offers recreation opportunities through sports activities for youth and adults at a minimum or no cost.

The City maintains approximately 1,617 acres of open space and nearly 230,000 square feet of building space dedicated to recreational/educational purposes. Other facilities include nine community pools, four splash parks, 518 picnic tables, 153 barbeque grills, three amphitheaters, 54 baseball/softball fields, 53 football/soccer fields, 40 basketball courts, 11 volleyball courts, 40 tennis courts, seven skate parks, and five dog parks. The park system also provides and maintains 115 acres of paths and trails for pedestrians and bicyclists. Figure 3.13-1 shows the parks in the Plan Area.

The City of Fresno presently operates three regional parks. The Regional Sports Complex is located at Jensen and West Avenues and is a 114.3-acre sports center. This park contains six softball and nine soccer fields. In addition, it also has an 8.68-acre paintball shooting complex. The PARCS

Department offers softball leagues and tournaments for approximately 1,380 teams each year. The sports complex also hosts a number of major music concerts throughout the year. The Regional Sports Complex is located approximately 5.1 miles south of the southern boundary of the Plan Area.

Roeding Park has evolved into a regional park since its inception in 1903. Although originally intended as a large community park that would provide picnicking and recreation space for Fresno residents, the addition of Storyland, Playland and the Fresno Chaffee Zoo have turned this into a major regional park site. This park now services a significant number of guests who live outside of Fresno and visit the park for the major attractions located at the facility. Roeding Park is located approximately 1.3 miles south of the southern boundary of the Plan Area.

Woodward Park is a 300-acre site that contains the Rotary Amphitheater, the Shinzen Japanese Garden, numerous walking trails, picnic shelters and serves as a gateway to the San Joaquin River. Because of its size and mature trees, this facility draws thousands of visitors for exercise and major cultural arts functions. Woodward Park is located approximately 6.5 miles northeast of the eastern boundary of the Plan Area.

Table 3.13-4 summarizes the City's park and recreation facilities, including the facility name, location, size, hours, and amenities.

**TABLE 3.13-4: CITY OF FRESNO PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES**

<i>FACILITY</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>SIZE</i>	<i>HOURS OPEN</i>	<i>PURPOSE/AMENITIES</i>
Alfonso Hernandez Youth Center	1515 E. Divisadero St.	N/A	Dawn - 10PM	Recreation room, computer lab
Almy Park	228 W Almy Ave.	0.5 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Playground, grass areas, picnic tables
Al Radka Park	5897 E. Belmont Ave.	14.35 acres	Dawn - 10PM	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, field lights, picnic tables & BBQ, shade structures, restrooms, community garden.
Belcher Neighborhood Park	2158 E. Alluvial Ave	5.50 acres	Mon - Sun 7AM – 10PM	Turf areas, playground, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Bigby Villa	1329 E. Florence Ave.	2.43 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Pocket park with turf areas, playground.
California/Mayor/A	607 Mayor Ave.	0.13 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Pocket park with a picnic table & BBQ.
California/Tupman	2094 S. Tupman St.	0.95 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Pocket park with 3 picnic tables & a BBQ.
Maxie L. Parks Community Center	1802 E. California Ave.	2.12 acres	Mon - Fri 9AM – 8PM	Gymnasium, meeting rooms, kitchen.
Camp Fresno	53849 Dinkey Creek Rd., Shaver Lake	40.0 acres	Late May - Late Oct	51 rental cabins with wood burning stove, table and stools. BBQ pit, picnic table and campfire ring. Cold

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<i>FACILITY</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>SIZE</i>	<i>HOURS OPEN</i>	<i>PURPOSE/AMENITIES</i>
				lockers in a walk-in refrigerator, washing machines and showers located throughout camp. Recreation hall.
Camp Fresno Junior	53849 Dinkey Creek Rd., Shaver Lake	N/A	Late May - Late Oct	Two dorms, three counselor cabins, dining pavilion, fully equipped kitchen and shower house with washing machines.
Carozza Neighborhood Park	4921 E. Olive Ave.	6.0 acres	Dawn - 10PM	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, restrooms
Cary Neighborhood Park	4750 N. Fresno St.	8.8 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, in-line hockey court, tennis courts, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Centex Park	5626 E. Burns Ave.	0.98 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Pocket Park. Turf area, picnic tables.
Chandler	1225 S Crystal Ave.	1.93 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Turf areas, playground, basketball courts, picnic tables & BBQs.
Cultural Arts District Park	1615 Fulton St.	0.15 acres	9AM – 6PM	Playground, shade areas, grass areas, picnic tables & BBQs.
Dickey Playground	50 N. Calaveras St.	2.02 acres	Dawn - 10PM	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, basketball court, tennis courts, splash park, picnic shelter, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
El Capitan Dog Park (Basin AH1)	4257 W. Alamos Ave.	1.5 acres	May - November: 7AM – 10PM daily	Turf areas, picnic tables.
East Fresno Boys & Girls Club	1621 S. Cedar Ave.	4.63 acres	M-F	Turf areas, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, basketball court, gymnasium, social hall, kitchen, restrooms.
Eaton Plaza	2330 Fresno St.	2.93 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Turf areas, amphitheater. Movies in the Park program
Einstein Neighborhood Center	3566 E. Dakota Ave.	12 acres	Park: Dawn - 10PM Center: 3PM - 7PM	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, basketball court, tennis courts, volleyball courts, learner pool, picnic shelter, picnic tables & BBQs, social hall, computer lab, kitchen, restrooms.
El Dorado Mini Park	1343 E. Barstow Ave.	1.64 acres	Center: 3PM - 7PM	Turf areas, basketball courts, picnic tables, computer lab, restrooms. Recreational activities.
Emerald Park	3599 W. Wathen Ave.	1.28 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Pocket Park. Turf area.



<i>FACILITY</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>SIZE</i>	<i>HOURS OPEN</i>	<i>PURPOSE/AMENITIES</i>
Figarden Loop Park	4265 W. Figarden Dr.	8.54 acres	Dawn - 10PM	Turf areas, playground, baseball fields, splash park, picnic shelter, picnic tables & BBQs, shade structures, restrooms, and concession building.
Fink-White Neighborhood Center	535 S. Trinity St.	8.71 acres	Park: Dawn - 10PM Center: 3PM - 7PM Summer Pool: 1-5PM	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, basketball court, learner pool, wading pool, picnic shelter, picnic tables & BBQs, picnic shelter, social hall, computer lab, kitchen, restrooms.
First & Nevada	253 N First St.	0.08 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Pocket Park. Turf area
Frank H. Ball Neighborhood Center	760 Mayor Ave.	2.94 acres	Pool: Seasonal Park: Dawn - 10PM Center: 3PM - 8PM Sat. 12-5PM	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, basketball courts, gymnasium, swimming pool, wading pool, picnic tables & BBQs, social hall, computer lab, kitchen, restrooms.
Granny's Park	2024 E. Pontiac Way	1.15 acres	Park: Dawn - 10PM	Turf areas, basketball courts, picnic tables & BBQs. Recreational facility.
Habitat Park	300 W. Garrett Ave.	1.05 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Pocket Park. Turf area
Highway City Neighborhood Center	5140 N. State St.	2.0 acres	Science Workshop: 3-7 PM Mon-Fri	Playground, picnic tables, BBQ.
Hinton Neighborhood Park	2385 S. Fairview Ave.	6.23 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Turf area, baseball/softball fields, soccer/football field, tennis courts, picnic table, BBQ.
Holmes Neighborhood Center	212 S. First St.	9.10 acres	Park: Dawn - 10PM Center: 3PM - 7PM	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, lawn bowling court, outdoor stage, gymnasium, wading pool, picnic tables & BBQs, social hall, computer lab, kitchen, restrooms. Full-service center offering many recreational programs.
Holman Neighborhood Park	6522 N. West Ave.	4.55 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, volleyball courts, picnic tables & BBQs, picnic shelter, restrooms
Hyde Neighborhood Park	319 W. Florence Ave.	19 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Turf areas
Inspiration Park*	5770 Gettysburg Ave.	7.9 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Grass areas, playground, baseball field, basketball courts, picnic shelter, restrooms.
Kaiser Neighborhood Park	425 E. Alluvial Ave.	4.66 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Turf areas, playground, baseball/softball fields, football & soccer fields, basketball court, court lights, skate

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<i>FACILITY</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>SIZE</i>	<i>HOURS OPEN</i>	<i>PURPOSE/AMENITIES</i>
				park, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Kearney/Fresno Park	Kearney Blvd. & Fresno St.	1.0 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Pocket Park. Turf area, playground.
Keith Tice Memorial Neighborhood Park	8695 N. Millbrook Ave.	4.06 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Turf areas, playground, par/fitness course, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms. Turf areas, playground, football & soccer fields, basketball court, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Koligian Neighborhood Park	5165 W. Alluvial Ave.	7.20 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Grass area, playground, picnic tables.
Lafayette Neighborhood Center	1516 E. Princeton Ave.	4.13 acres	Park: Dawn - 10PM Center: 3PM - 7PM Summer Wader Pool: 1-5PM	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, basketball courts, handball courts tennis courts, volleyball courts, wading pool, picnic tables, social hall, computer lab, kitchen, restrooms. Recreational programs.
Large Neighborhood Park	4424 N Millbrook Ave.	6.24 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Turf areas, football & soccer field.
Lewis S. Eaton Trail	Northeast edge of Woodward Park and continuing north parallel to Friant Ave.	4 miles	Dawn - Dusk	Benches, bridges, trees.
Lions Neighborhood Park	4650 N. Marks Ave.	9.02 acres	Park: Dawn - 10PM Skate: 3PM - 7PM	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, tennis courts, volleyball courts, court lights, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms, skate park.
Logan Neighborhood Park	5450 N. Santa Fe Ave.	9.0 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, basketball court, tennis courts, court lights, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Manchester Neighborhood Park	3414 N. Fresno St.	9.4 acres	Park: Dawn - Dusk Summer Wader Pool: 1-5PM	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, basketball court, wading pool, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Maple/Huntington Park	Maple Ave. & Huntington Blvd.	0.03 acre	Dawn - Dusk	Pocket park. Turf area.
Maple/McKinley Park	Maple Ave. & University Ave.	0.11 acre	Dawn - Dusk	Pocket park. Turf area with picnic table.

<i>FACILITY</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>SIZE</i>	<i>HOURS OPEN</i>	<i>PURPOSE/AMENITIES</i>
Martin Ray Reilly Park	770 N. Chestnut Ave.	3.38 acres	Dawn - Dusk	Turf areas, playground, football & soccer fields, basketball court, picnic tables & BBQs, splash pad, restrooms.
Mary Ella Brown Community Center	1350 E. Annadale Ave.	4.48 acres	Pool: Seasonal Park: Dawn - 10PM Center: 3PM - 7PM	Turf areas, playground, swimming pool, social hall, community center, computer lab, kitchen, restrooms. Open recreation activities and Fresno Connect Computer Lab.
Mayor & Ventura Park	Mayor Ave. & Ventura Ave.	0.11 acre	Dawn – Dusk	Pocket park. Turf area
Melody Neighborhood Center	5935 E. Shields Ave.	5 acres	Park: Dawn - 10PM Center: 3PM - 7PM	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, court lights, skate, park, picnic tables & BBQs, social hall, computer lab, kitchen, restrooms. Crafts programs.
Mosqueda Community Center	4670 E. Butler Ave.	10.02 acres	Pool: Seasonal Park: Dawn - 10PM Center: 3PM - 7PM	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, basketball courts, bike park, swimming pool, picnic tables & BBQ, community center, social hall, computer lab, library, auditorium with stage, meeting & conference rooms, kitchen, restrooms. Senior hot meals & recreation, dance classes, martial arts, Fresno Connect Computer Lab.
Nielsen Neighborhood Park	1730 S. Fruit St.	4.44 acres	Dawn – Dusk	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, basketball courts, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Ninth & Tulare Park	3925 E Tulare Ave.	0.15 acre	Dawn – Dusk	Pocket park, turf area
Orchid Neighborhood Park	3420 W. Fir Ave.	5.18 acres	Dawn – Dusk	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, tennis courts, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Oso de Oro Lake Neighborhood Park	5550 N. Forkner Ave.	5.6 acres	N/A	Turf areas, playground, basketball courts, lake, picnic tables & BBQs, covered pavilion, restrooms.
Pilibos Neighborhood Park	4945 E. Lane Ave.	13.29 acres	Dawn - 10PM	Turf areas, playground, football & soccer fields, picnic tables & BBQs, picnic shelter, restrooms.
Pinedale Community Center	7170 N. San Pablo Ave.	0.50 acre	Mon-Fri: 8AM - 8:30PM Pool: Seasonal	Turf areas, playground, basketball courts, learner pool, social hall with a stage, computer lab, kitchen, restrooms, parking lot. Senior nutrition program, open recreation activities, youth club, special summer activities.

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<i>FACILITY</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>SIZE</i>	<i>HOURS OPEN</i>	<i>PURPOSE/AMENITIES</i>
Pride Park	Fresno Ave. & California Ave.	0.75 acre	Dawn – Dusk	Pocket park. Turf area, picnic table, BBQ.
Quigley Neighborhood Center	808 W. Dakota Ave.	8.26 acres	Pool: Seasonal Park: Dawn - 10PM Center: 3PM - 7PM	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, volleyball courts, court lights, learner pool, picnic tables & BBQs, computer lab, kitchen, restrooms.
Radio Neighborhood Park	2233 N First St.	7.51 acres	Dawn – Dusk	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball field, football & soccer field, picnic tables, restrooms, parking lot. Home to the Fresno Arts Center which displays art exhibits, provides classes, workshops, concerts, festivals.
Reedy Discovery Center	1944 N. Winery Ave.	5.64 acres	Tues-Sun: 10AM-4PM Garden of the Sun: Mon, Wed Fri, Sat 9AM-1PM	Home to the Garden of the Sun Demonstration Garden, Discovery Center science education center and Deutsch Cactus Garden.
Regional Sports Complex	1707 W. Jensen Ave.	116.09 acres	Dawn - 10PM	Turf areas, playgrounds, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer fields, field lights, vert ramp, paintball zone, concession booth, picnic tables & BBQs, picnic shelter, restrooms.
Riverbottom Park	6038 W. Bluff Ave.	41.22 acres	Dawn – Dusk	Located along the river (no amenities)
Riverside Municipal Golf Course	7492 N. Riverside Dr., Fresno	10 acres	Dawn – Dusk	18-hole driving range, practice putting green, coffee shop, pro shop, restrooms, parking. New cart paths, greens and water hazard. Fees charged per round of golf.
Robinson Neighborhood Park	401 E. Browning Ave.	4.97 acres	Dawn – Dusk	Turf areas, playground, football & soccer field, picnic tables.
Roeding Regional Park	890 W. Belmont Ave.	145.47 acres	Apr-Oct: 6AM – 10PM Nov - Mar: 6AM – 7PM	Turf areas, playgrounds, football & soccer fields, handball courts, tennis courts, volleyball court, court lights, par/fitness course, dog park, lake, picnic shelter, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms. Home to the Fresno Chaffee Zoo and Rotary Storyland and Playland.
Romain Neighborhood Center	745 N. First St.	8.02 acres	N/A	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball field, football & soccer field, basketball courts, skate park, gymnasium, learner pool, picnic tables & BBQs, social hall, computer lab,

<i>FACILITY</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>SIZE</i>	<i>HOURS OPEN</i>	<i>PURPOSE/AMENITIES</i>
				kitchen, restrooms. Full-service center providing swim lessons, youth leagues, day camps.
Rotary East Neighborhood Park	6464 N. Cedar Ave.	4.27 acres	Dawn – Dusk	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball field, football & soccer field, tennis courts, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Rotary West Neighborhood Park	3202 E. Gettysburg Ave.	13.64 acres	Dawn – Dusk	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, football & soccer field, basketball court, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Safety Park	6350 N. Rafael Ave.	0.89 acre	Dawn – Dusk	Pocket park. Turf area
San Pablo Family Park	511 N. San Pablo Ave.	1.45 acres	Dawn – Dusk	Playground
Selma Layne Neighborhood Park	2065 E. Shepherd Ave.	8.52 acres	Dawn – Dusk	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball field, football & soccer field, basketball court, picnic shelter, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Spano Park	8090 N. Palm Ave.	1.22 acres	Dawn – Dusk	Turf areas, picnic tables
Stallion Neighborhood Park	6245 N. Polk Ave.	5.65 acres	Dawn – Dusk	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball field, football & soccer field, basketball court, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Sugar Pine Trail	Copper Avenue to Nees Avenue	N/A	Dawn – Dusk	Paved trail, benches, large variety of trees
Sunnyside Neighborhood Park	5279 E. Butler Ave.	4.27 acres	Dawn – Dusk	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball field, football & soccer field, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Sunset Neighborhood Center	1345 W. Eden Ave.	0.97 acres	Mon-Fri 3PM - 7PM Wader Pool: Seasonal	Turf areas, playground, wading pool, picnic tables & BBQ, social hall, community center, computer lab, kitchen, restrooms.
Ted C. Wills Community Center	770 N. San Pablo Ave.	4.28 acres	Mon-Fri 7AM – 8 PM	Turf areas, playground, baseball & softball fields, basketball courts, volleyball courts, field lights, picnic tables & BBQ, gymnasium, social hall, community center, meeting & conference rooms, computer lab, library, kitchen, restrooms, parking lot. Senior nutrition program, EOC Headstart program, and the Valley Art and Science Academy (VASA) Charter School.
Todd Beamer Neighborhood Park	9797 N Maple Ave.	6.94 acres	6AM – 10PM daily	Turf areas, playgrounds, football & soccer field, basketball courts, par & fitness course, skate park, splash park,

### 3.13 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

<i>FACILITY</i>	<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>SIZE</i>	<i>HOURS OPEN</i>	<i>PURPOSE/AMENITIES</i>
				dog park, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Trolley Creek Park	5100 E. Huntington Ave.	3.0 acres	N/A	Turf areas, playgrounds, amphitheater, picnic shelters & BBQs, restrooms
University Neighborhood Park	4085 S. Angus St.	2.38 acres	Dawn – Dusk	Turf areas, picnic tables & BBQs
Jaswant Singh Khaira Park	3861 West Clinton Ave.	19.71 acres	6AM – 10PM daily	Turf areas, playgrounds, baseball & softball field, football & soccer fields, basketball courts, court lights, dog park, shade structures & picnic shelter, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Victoria Neighborhood Park	3165 W. Shields Ave.	19.71 acres	Dawn – Dusk	Grass areas, shade areas, picnic tables & BBQs
Vinland Neighborhood Park	4695 E. Gettysburg Ave.	7.88 acres	Dawn - 10PM	Turf areas, playgrounds, baseball & softball field, football & soccer fields, tennis courts, court lights, picnic tables & BBQs, restrooms.
Willow/Balch Pocket Park	4963 E. Balch Ave.	1.15 acres	Dawn – Dusk	Turf areas, playground, picnic tables & BBQs.
Woodward Regional Park	7775 N. Friant Rd.	300 acres	Spring and Summer: 6AM - 10PM Fall and Winter: 6AM – 7PM	Turf areas, playgrounds, lake, Shinzen Japanese Garden with tea house, par & fitness course, dog park, shade structures & picnic shelters, picnic tables & BBQs, amphitheater, restrooms. BMX track, Disc Golf Course, Art of Life Garden.

NOTE: \* = WITHIN PLAN AREA.

SOURCE: FRESNO MSR, FIGURE 12-1.

#### 3.13.2 REGULATORY SETTING

The following is an overview of the federal, State and local regulations that are applicable to the proposed Specific Plan.

#### STATE

##### Police Protection

There are no State regulations related to police protection services applicable to the proposed project.

## **Fire Protection and Emergency Response**

### **CALIFORNIA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION**

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

The State of California passed legislation authorizing the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to prepare a Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) program, which sets forth measures by which a jurisdiction should handle emergency disasters. Non-compliance with SEMS could result in the State withholding disaster relief from the non-complying jurisdiction in the event of an emergency disaster.

### **CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE AND UNIFORM FIRE CODE**

The California Fire Code contains regulations relating to construction and maintenance of buildings and the use of premises. Topics addressed in the Code include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions to protect and assist first responders, industrial processes, and many other general and specialized fire safety requirements for new and existing buildings and premises.

Additionally, the Uniform Fire Code with the State of California Amendments contains regulations relating to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the California Fire Code include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial processes, and many other general and specialized fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings and the surrounding premises. The Fire Code contains specialized technical regulations related to fire and life safety.

### **CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE**

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

### NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION 1710

The NFPA 1710 Standards are applicable to urban areas and where staffing is comprised of career Firefighters. According to these guidelines, a career fire department needs to respond within six minutes, 90 percent of the time with a response time measured from the 911 call to the time of arrival of the first responder.

The standards are divided as follows:

- Dispatch time of one (1) minute or less for at least 90 percent of the alarms
- Turnout time of one (1) minute or less for EMS calls (80 seconds for fire and special operations response)
- Fire response travel time of four (4) minutes or less for the arrival of the first arriving engine company at a fire incident and eight (8) minutes or less travel time for the deployment of an initial full alarm assignment at a fire incident
- Eight (8) minutes or less travel time for the arrival of an advanced life support (ALS) (4 minutes or less if provided by the fire department)

### Parks/Recreation

#### QUIMBY ACT

The Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477) states that “the legislative body of a city or county may, by ordinance, require the dedication of land or impose a requirement of the payment of fees in lieu thereof, or a combination of both, for park or recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative or parcel map.” Requirements of the Quimby Act apply only to the acquisition of new parkland and do not apply to the physical development of new park facilities or associated operations and maintenance costs. The Quimby Act seeks to preserve open space needed to develop parkland and recreational facilities; however, the actual development of parks and other recreational facilities is subject to discretionary approval and is evaluated on a case-by-case basis with new residential development. The City collects impact fees for both parks and recreation, but anticipates that a West Area Parks Impact Fee will be established. For residential projects, the fees are collected at the time of occupancy and include both capital impacts and land acquisition. Commercial projects are required to pay impact fees at building permit issuance.

### Schools

#### CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

The California Code of Regulations, Title 5 Education Code, governs all aspects of education within the State.

#### CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The California Department of Education (CDE) School Facilities Planning Division (SFPD) prepared a School Site Selection and Approval Guide that provides criteria for locating appropriate school sites



in the State of California. School site and size recommendations were changed by the CDE in 2000 to reflect various changes in educational conditions, such as lowering of class sizes and use of advanced technology. The expanded use of school buildings and grounds for community and agency joint use and concern for the safety of the students and staff members also influenced the modification of the CDE recommendations.

Specific recommendations for school size are provided in the School Site Analysis and Development Guide. This document suggests a ratio of 1:2 between buildings and land. CDE is aware that in a number of cases, primarily in urban settings, smaller sites cannot accommodate this ratio. In such cases, the SFPD may approve an amount of acreage less than the recommended gross site size and building-to-ground ratio.

Certain health and safety requirements for school site selection are governed by State regulations and the policies of the SFPD relating to:

- Proximity to airports, high-voltage power transmission lines, railroads, and major roadways;
- Presence of toxic and hazardous substances;
- Hazardous facilities and hazardous air emissions within one-quarter mile;
- Proximity to high-pressure natural gas lines, propane storage facilities, gasoline lines, pressurized sewer lines, or high-pressure water pipelines;
- Noise;
- Results of geological studies or soil analyses;
- Traffic and school bus safety issues.

#### THE KINDERGARTEN-UNIVERSITY PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES BOND ACT OF 2002 (PROP 47)

This Act was approved by California voters in November 2002 and provides for a bond issue of \$13.05 billion to fund necessary education facilities to relieve overcrowding and to repair older schools. Funds will be targeted at areas of greatest need and must be spent according to strict accountability measures. Funds have also been used to upgrade and build new classrooms in the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California in order to provide adequate higher education facilities to accommodate growing student enrollment.

#### LEROY F. GREENE SCHOOL FACILITIES ACT OF 1998 (SB 50)

The “Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998,” also known as Senate Bill No. 50 or SB 50 (Chapter 407, Statutes of 1998), governs a school district’s authority to levy school impact fees. This comprehensive legislation, together with the \$9.2 billion education bond act approved by the voters in November 1998 known as “Proposition 1A”, reformed methods of school construction financing in California. SB 50 instituted a new school facility program by which school districts can apply for State construction and modernization funds. It imposed limitations on the power of cities and counties to require mitigation of school facilities impacts as a condition of approving new development and provided the authority for school districts to levy fees at three different levels:

- **Level I** fees are the current statutory fees allowed under Education Code 17620. This code section provides the basic authority for school districts to levy a fee against residential and commercial construction for the purpose of funding school construction or reconstruction of facilities. These fees vary by district for residential construction and commercial construction and are increased biannually.
- **Level II** fees are outlined in Government Code Section 65995.5, allowing school districts to impose a higher fee on residential construction if certain conditions are met. These conditions include having a substantial percentage of students on multi-track year-round scheduling, having an assumed debt equal to 15–30 percent of the district’s bonding capacity (percentage is based on revenue sources for repayment), having at least 20 percent of the district’s teaching stations housed in relocatable classrooms, and having placed a local bond on the ballot in the past four years which received at least 50 percent plus one of the votes cast. A Facility Needs Assessment must demonstrate the need for new school facilities for unhoused pupils is attributable to projected enrollment growth from the construction of new residential units over the next five years.
- **Level III** fees are outlined in Government Code Section 655995.7. If State funding becomes unavailable, this code section authorizes a school district that has been approved to collect Level II fees to collect a higher fee on residential construction. This fee is equal to twice the amount of Level II fees. However, if a district eventually receives State funding, this excess fee may be reimbursed to the developers or subtracted from the amount of State funding.

### LOCAL

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#### Fresno General Plan

The Fresno General Plan contains the following objectives and policies that are relevant to public services and recreation:

##### PUBLIC UTILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

**Objective PU-1:** Provide the level of law enforcement and crime prevention services necessary to maintain a safe, secure, and stable urban living environment through a Police Department that is dedicated to providing professional, ethical, efficient and innovative service with integrity, consistency and pride.

**Policy PU-1-a:** Integration of Crime Data. Develop a mechanism to share pertinent crime data from multiple sources with other law enforcement agencies as a means of improving service delivery, officer safety, and providing a safer community for the citizens of Fresno.

- Strive to develop and implement data sharing agreements externally throughout County of Fresno Law Enforcement Agencies with the intent of participating in region-wide data sharing agreements throughout the State of California.
- Utilize developing technologies internally to ensure that crime specific data is

made available for first responders and criminal investigators.

- Develop advanced predictive policing capabilities to ensure that limited law enforcement resources are properly placed to reduce criminal activity in locations of the city that are identified as having a high probability of criminal activity.
- Fully implement a Real Time Crime Center which provides responding officers integrated computer data, video data from the Video Policing Unit, and up-to-date emergency dispatch information as a means of improving officer safety to critical incidents and service delivery to the community.

**Policy PU-1-b:** Involvement in General Plan. Facilitate Police Department participation in the implementation of General Plan policies, including citizen participation efforts and the application of crime prevention design measures to reduce the exposure of neighborhoods to crime and to promote community security.

- Facilitate Police Department communication with citizen advisory committees.
- Refer appropriate development entitlements to the Police Department for review and comment.

**Policy PU-1-c:** Safety Considerations in Development Approval. Continue to identify and apply appropriate safety, design and operational measures as conditions of development approval, including, but not limited to, street access control measures, lighting and visibility of access points and common areas, functional and secure on-site recreational and open space improvements within residential developments, and use of State licensed, uniformed security.

**Policy PU-1-d:** New Police Station Locations. Consideration will be given to collocating new police station facilities with other public property including, but not limited to, schools, parks, playgrounds, and community centers to create a synergy of participation in the neighborhood with the potential result of less vandalism and promotion of a better sense of security for the citizens using these facilities.

**Policy PU-1-e:** Communication with Public. Maximize communication and cooperative efforts with residents and businesses in order to identify crime problems and optimize the effectiveness of crime prevention measures and law enforcement programs.

**Policy PU-1-f:** Law Enforcement Collaboration. Collaborate with community-based public, non-profit and private agencies to:

- Develop comprehensive narcotics and violence prevention programs designed to discourage delinquent behavior and narcotics abuse and to encourage viable alternative behaviors.
- Develop a more concentrated understanding of how to assist and support citizens with a variety of disabilities, especially those with cognitive and developmental auditory disabilities.

- Maintain active involvement in youth development and delinquency prevention activities.

**Policy PU-1-g:** Plan for Optimum Service. Create and adopt a program to provide targeted police services and establish long-term steps for attaining and maintaining the optimum levels of service - 1.5 unrestricted officers per 1,000 residents.

**Policy PU-1-h:** Retail Conversion. Assist community groups seeking information on conversion of establishments with off-site or on-site liquor sales licenses to other retail products that better meet community needs.

**Policy PU-1-i:** Crime and Nuisances. Assist community and neighborhood groups seeking to reduce crime and nuisances they associate with high concentrations of establishments with off-sale or on-sale liquor licenses through Police Department consultations, other available services, and programs such as Neighborhood Watch.

**Policy PU-1-j:** Lighting and Safety. Ensure adequate lighting at off-sale liquor stores to help deter crime and to promote a more inviting and safe atmosphere around them.

**Objective PU-2:** Ensure that the Fire Department's staffing and equipment resources are sufficient to meet all fire and emergency service level objectives and are provided in an efficient and cost effective manner.

**Policy PU-2-a:** Unify Fire Protection. Pursue long-range transfer of fire protection service agreements with adjacent fire districts that, in concert with existing automatic aid agreements, will lead to the eventual unification of fire protection services in the greater Fresno area.

**Policy PU-2-b:** Maintain Ability. Strive to continually maintain the Fire Department's ability to provide staffing and equipment resources to effectively prevent and mitigate emergencies in existing and new high-rise buildings and in other high-density residential and commercial development throughout the city.

**Policy PU-2-c:** Rescue Standards. Develop appropriate standards, as necessary, for rescue operations, including, but not limited to, confined space, high angle, swift water rescues, and the unique challenges of a high speed train corridor.

**Policy PU-2-d:** Station Siting. Use the General Plan, community plans, Specific Plans, neighborhood plans, and Concept Plans, the City's Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database, and a fire station location program to achieve optimum siting of future fire stations.

**Policy PU-2-e:** Service Standards. Strive to achieve a community wide risk management plan that include the following service level objectives 90 percent of the time:

- First Unit on Scene – First fire unit arriving with minimum of three firefighters within 5 minutes and 20 seconds from the time the unit was alerted to the emergency incident.
- Effective Response Force – Provide sufficient number of firefighters on the scene of an emergency within 9 minutes and 20 seconds from the time of unit alert to arrival. The effective response force is measured as 15 firefighters for low risk fire incidents and 21 firefighters for high risk fire incidents and is the number of personnel necessary to complete specific tasks required to contain and control fire minimizing loss of life and property.

**Policy PU-2-f:** Plan for Optimum Service. Create and adopt a program to provide appropriate number of employees to effectively respond to call volume and type; and establish a long-term plan to attain a level of service of 0.81 firefighters per 1,000 residents.

**Policy PU-2-g:** Community Facilities District for Emergency Services. Develop strategies on the formation of Community Facilities Districts in new Development Areas to fund emergency services.

**Objective PU-3:** Enhance the level of fire protection to meet the increasing demand for services from an increasing population.

**Policy PU-3-a:** Fire Prevention Inspections. Develop strategies to enable the performance of annual fire and life safety inspection of all industrial, commercial, institutional, and multi-family residential buildings, in accordance with nationally recognized standards for the level of service necessary for a large Metropolitan Area, including a self-certification program.

**Policy PU-3-b:** Reduction Strategies. Develop community risk reduction strategies that target high service demand areas, vulnerable populations (e.g. young children, older adults, non-English speaking residents, persons with disabilities, etc.), and high life hazard occupancies.

**Policy PU-3-c:** Public Education Strategies. Develop strategies to re-establish and enhance routine public education outreach to all sectors of the community.

**Policy PU-3-d:** Review Development Applications. Continue Fire Department review of development applications, provide comments and recommend conditions of approval that will ensure adequate on-site and off-site fire protection systems and features are provided.

**Policy PU-3-e:** Building Codes. Adopt and enforce amendments to construction and fire codes, as determined appropriate, to systematically reduce the level of risk to life and property from fire, commensurate with the City's fire suppression capabilities.

**Policy PU-3-f:** Adequate Infrastructure. Continue to pursue the provision of adequate water supplies, hydrants, and appropriate property access to allow for adequate fire suppression throughout the City.

**Policy PU-3-g:** Cost Recovery. Continue to evaluate appropriate codes, policies, and methods to generate fees or other sources of revenue to offset the ongoing personnel and maintenance costs of providing fire prevention and response services.

**Policy PU-3-h:** Annexations. Develop annexation strategies to include the appropriate rights-of-way and easements necessary to provide cost effective emergency services.

**Policy PU-3-i:** New Fire Station Locations. Consideration will be given to co-locating new Fire Station facilities with other public property including, but not limited to, police substations, schools, parks, playgrounds, and community centers to create a synergy of participation in the neighborhood with the potential result of less vandalism and promotion of a better sense of security for the citizens using these facilities.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

**Objective ED-5:** Achieve fiscal sustainability.

**Policy ED-5-b:** Fair and Proportional Payments. Require new residential and commercial development that requires annexation to the City to pay its fair and proportional share of needed community improvements through impact fees, assessment districts, and other mechanisms. Approve new residential and commercial development projects that require annexation to the City only after making findings that all of the following conditions are met:

- No City revenue will be used to replace or provide developer funding that has or would have been committed to any mitigation project;
- The development project will fully fund public facilities and infrastructure as necessary to mitigate any impacts arising from the new development;
- The development project will pay for public facilities and infrastructure improvements in proportion to the development's neighborhood and citywide impacts; and
- The development will fully fund ongoing public facility and infrastructure maintenance and public service costs.

### LAND USE ELEMENT

**Objective LU-1:** Establish a comprehensive citywide land use planning strategy to meet economic development objectives, achieve efficient and equitable use of resources and infrastructure, and create an attractive living environment.

**Policy LU-1-e:** Annexation Requirements. Adopt implementing policies and requirements that achieve annexations to the City that conform to the General Plan Land Use Designations and open space and park system, and are revenue neutral and cover all costs for public infrastructure, public facilities, and public services on an ongoing basis consistent with the requirements of ED-50b.

**Objective LU-11:** Encourage coordination with adjacent jurisdictions in providing public services, infrastructure and cooperative economic development.

**Policy LU-11-a:** Regional Programs. Coordinate with the County of Fresno, County of Madera, the City of Clovis and other cities or special districts to:

- Promote resource management programs to avoid overlap and duplication of effort;
- Promote the development of a regional justice system program to meet future needs of the justice system, both adult and juvenile, including the judicial system and law enforcement;
- Promote the development of a regional public health program to meet future needs including community, environmental and mental health services; and
- Promote the development of a regional program to meet future library, recreational and social service needs of the region.

#### PARKS, OPEN SPACE, AND SCHOOLS ELEMENT

**Objective POSS-1:** Provide an expanded, high quality and diversified park system, allowing for varied recreational opportunities for the entire Fresno community.

**Policy POSS-1-a:** Parkland standard. Implement a standard of at least three acres of public parkland per 1,000 residents for Pocket, Neighborhood, and Community parks throughout the city, while striving for five acres per 1,000 residents for all parks throughout the city, subject to identifying additional funding for regional parks and trails.

**Policy POSS-1-b:** Parks Implementation Planning. Conduct ongoing planning to implement park policies established in this General Plan and continue to strive for well-maintained and fully accessible playgrounds, with accessible amenities, throughout the city.

- Keep an up-to-date inventory of existing and planned parks, including locations mapped on the Parks and Open Space Diagram;
- Plan for acquiring new parkland designated in the General Plan, as shown in Figure POSS-1;
- Establish a standard protocol for working with new development to arrange for parkland acquisition and dedication;
- Establish a protocol for working with established neighborhoods to provide needed parks, including the fostering of neighborhood and district associations to help plan, acquire, improve and care for public parks, and coordinating new City service facilities to provide new open space;
- Establish detailed design, construction, and maintenance standards;
- Prepare an assessment of the recreation needs of existing and future residents;
- Create an action plan defining priorities, timeframes, and responsibilities;
- Adopt and implement a comprehensive financing strategy for land acquisition,

### 3.13 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

park development, operations, and maintenance;

- Identify opportunities for using existing or planned park space as passive stormwater storage, treatment, and conservation areas that also provide scenic and/or recreational opportunities;
- Identify opportunities for siting and using existing or planned park space as passive “purple pipe” waste water storage, treatment, and conservation areas that also provide scenic and/or recreational opportunities; and
- Update the Parks Master Plan.

**Policy POSS-1-c:** Public Input in Park Planning. Continue to provide opportunities for public participation in the planning and development of park facilities and in creation of social, cultural, and recreational activities in the community.

**Policy POSS-1-d:** Additional Parkland in Certain Areas. Strive to obtain additional parkland of sufficient size to adequately serve underserved neighborhood areas and along BRT corridors in support of new and intense residential and mixed use infill development.

- Identify, where appropriate, joint use opportunities in siting parks with other City service facility needs.

**Policy POSS-1-e:** Criteria for Parks in Development Areas. Continue to use park size and service area criteria for siting new parks and planning for parks in Development Areas:

<i>PARK TYPE</i>	<i>SIZE RANGE (ACREAGE)</i>	<i>POPULATION SERVED</i>	<i>SERVICE AREA RADIUS</i>
Neighborhood	2.01 to 10	10,000 - 15,000	Up to 1 mile
Community	10.01 to 40	50,000 - 80,000	Up to 4 miles
Regional	More than 40 <sup>1</sup>	100,000	100,000 residents

<sup>1</sup> Or when amenities provide regional service.

**Policy POSS-1-f:** Parks and Open Space Diagram. Require parks to be sited and sized as shown on the Parks and Open Space Diagram (Figure POSS-1) of the General Plan, subject to the following:

- All new park designations carry dual land use designations, so that if a park is not needed, private development consistent with zoning and development standards may be approved. (See Figure LU-2: Dual Designation Diagram in the Urban Form, Land Use, and Design Element);
- Revised and/or additional park sites will be identified through subsequent implementation and planning in established neighborhoods and Development Areas;
- Locations for future park sites as shown on Figure POSS-1 are schematic to the extent that park sites may be relocated as necessity and opportunity dictate, and a General Plan amendment is not required if the park continues to serve the target areas as determined by the Planning Director; and



- A park may be located on any suitable land in the general vicinity of the sites depicted. However, the zoning of potential park site must be made consistent with the General Plan.

**Policy POSS-1-g: Regional Urban Forest.** Maintain and implement incrementally through new development projects, additions to Fresno’s urban forest to delineate corridors and the boundaries of urban areas, and to provide tree canopy for bike lanes, sidewalks, parking lots, and trails.

**Objective POSS-2:** Ensure that adequate land, in appropriate locations, is designated and acquired for park and recreation uses in infill and growth areas.

**Policy POSS-2-a:** Identify opportunities to site, develop and co-locate Fire and Police stations with needed parks and open space as joint-use facilities.

- Capital Improvement Plans should be updated to reflect this policy.

**Policy POSS-2-b: Park and Recreation Priorities.** Use the following priorities and guidelines in acquiring and developing parks and recreation facilities:

- Acquire and develop neighborhood park space in existing developed neighborhoods that are deficient of such space and in areas along BRT corridors that are designated as priorities for encouraging new mixed-use transit-oriented development;
- Provide accessible recreation facilities in established neighborhoods with emphasis on those neighborhoods currently underserved by recreation facilities;
- Improve established neighborhood parks with emphasis on those neighborhoods with the greatest need;
- Acquire and develop neighborhood and community parks in new Development Areas;
- Recognize community parks as a special need in areas that lack these facilities or are planned for transit supportive urban densities, and explore all potential sources of revenue to secure and develop appropriate sites including joint use facilities;
- Develop new special purpose parks, such as outdoor gym equipment, natural resource based trail parks, equestrian centers, dog parks, and amphitheaters, as well as alternative recreation facilities, such as community recreation centers, passive wildlife observation park, cultural heritage and diversity park, military veterans memorial park, and universal access open space park; and
- Acquire and develop park and open space in established neighborhoods and Development Areas, prioritizing existing neighborhoods with the greatest deficiencies, so that all residents have access to park or open space within one-half mile of their residence. Develop these facilities to be fully accessible to individuals with disabilities as required by law.

### 3.13 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

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**Policy POSS-2-c:** Review of Development Applications. Coordinate review of all development applications (i.e., site plans, conditional use permits, and subdivision maps) in order to implement the parks and open space standards of this Plan.

- Assure the provision of adequate active and passive open spaces and facilities as appropriate within residential subdivisions through Development Code requirements for mandatory dedication and improvement of land and/or development fees.
- Require the provision of appropriate outdoor living areas or private open space in multi-family residential developments not subject to the Subdivision Map Act.
- Request open space easements where feasible and warranted to secure appropriate public use of sensitive areas with scenic or recreation values, and for buffering space for sensitive areas.
- Require provision of appropriate open space areas in private projects, in the form of trails, enhanced landscaped setbacks, parks, and water features.
- Evaluate the merits of establishing a development bonus entitlement program in which development incentives (i.e., bonus densities, bonus floor area square footage) are provided for contributions to public recreational facilities on-site or in the vicinity of the development project.

**Policy POSS-2-e:** Open Space Dedication for Residential Development. Ensure new residential developments provide adequate land for parks, open space, landscaping, and trails through the dedication of land or otherwise providing for Pocket Parks, planned trails, and other recreational space, maintained by an HOA, CFD, or other such entity.

**Objective POSS-3:** Ensure that park and recreational facilities make the most efficient use of land; that they are designed and managed to provide for the entire Fresno community; and that they represent positive examples of design and energy conservation.

**Policy POSS-3-a:** Centralized Park Locations. Site parks central and accessible to the population served, while preserving the integrity of the surrounding neighborhood.

**Policy POSS-3-b:** Park Location and Walking Distance. Site Pocket and Neighborhood Parks within a half-mile walking distance of new residential development.

**Policy POSS-3-c:** Link Parks with Walkways. Link public open space to adjacent, schools, and residential uses and Activity Centers through a series of landscaped linear walkways and bikeways that enhance and encourage pedestrian use.

**Policy POSS-3-d:** Sidewalks to Connect Neighborhoods. Sidewalks should be designed for internal neighborhood circulation, and to connect neighborhoods to other residential areas, parks, community trails, shopping, and major streets.

**Policy POSS-3-e:** Minimum Park Size for Active Recreation. Minimize City acquisition or acceptance of dedication of park sites less than two acres in size for active recreational

uses, except where maintenance costs are secured through a CFD, HOA, or other such mechanism.

#### URBAN FORM, LAND USE, AND DESIGN ELEMENT

**Objective D-4:** Preserve and strengthen Fresno’s overall image through design review and create a safe, walkable and attractive urban environment for the current and future generations of residents.

**Policy D-4-d:** Design for Safety. Continue to involve the City’s Police Department in the development review process to ensure new buildings are designed with security and safety in mind.

### Fresno Parks Master Plan

The Fresno Parks Master Plan was adopted in December 2017. The Plan articulates a vision for improving Fresno’s park and open space system based on robust community engagement and thorough analysis. The Parks Master Plan is an update to the 1989 Master Plan for Parks and Recreation, which was a component of the 1984 General Plan Open Space and Recreation Element. The 2017 Plan accounts for changes that have occurred since the 1984 General Plan was drafted, and reflects a vision for improving the city’s park and recreation system so that it better serves current and future needs of the people of Fresno.

### City of Fresno Impact Fees

The City includes a development impact fee schedule to fund public services and facilities, including but not limited to fees to fund police and fire, library, and recreation services. The fees are established in Chapter 12, Impact Fees, Historic Resources, and Other Miscellaneous Topics.

Article 4.6 – Payment of Development Fees and Charges, notes that the development of real property within the city creates demands on existing municipal facilities, improvements, and services. Various development fees and charges are imposed upon new development in order to mitigate such demands. Payment of those fees and charges is required at various stages of the development process, including the amendment of applicable land use plans, rezoning, tentative tract map, tentative parcel map, Urban Growth Management permit, the issuance of special permits, building permits, certificates of occupancy, and similar entitlements. To facilitate the orderly collection and administration of such development fees and charges, this article sets forth the terms and conditions upon which the payment thereof may be deferred and paid simultaneously upon the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for the buildings or structures within such development.

Article 4.7 – Park Facilities Fee, notes that, in order to implement the goals and objectives of the City's General Plan, and to mitigate the impacts caused by future development in the city, certain park facilities must be constructed. The City Council has determined that a park facilities fee is

needed in order to finance these public facilities and to pay for each development's fair share of the construction and acquisition costs of these improvements.

Article 4.8 – Police Facilities Fee, notes that, in order to implement the goals and objectives of the City's General Plan, and to mitigate the impacts caused by future development in the city, certain police facilities must be constructed. The City Council has determined that a Police Facilities Fee is needed in order to finance these public facilities and to pay for each development's fair share of the construction and acquisition costs of these improvements.

Article 4.9 – Fire Facilities Fee, notes that, in order to implement the goals and objectives of the City's general plan, and to mitigate the impacts caused by future development in the city, certain fire department facilities must be constructed. The City Council has determined that a Fire Facilities Fee is needed in order to finance these public facilities and to pay for each development's fair share of the construction and acquisition costs of these improvements.

### 3.13.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

#### THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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Consistent with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed Specific Plan will have a significant impact on public services if it would result in:

Substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provisions of new or physically altered government facilities, and/or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

- Fire Protection
- Police Protection
- Schools
- Parks
- Other public facilities

It is important to note that, in addressing public service demand issues under CEQA, the appropriate focus is on the environmental effects of whatever steps might be necessary to achieve or maintain adequate service. For example, if proposed new development would create an increased demand for law enforcement or fire protection services, an EIR should inquire as to whether new or expanded physical facilities may be required in order to provide such service. The “impacts” addressed under CEQA are the physical effects of providing service, not any possible failure to provide adequate service under applicable standards. (See *City of Hayward v. Board of Trustees of the Cal. State University* (2015) 242 Cal.App.4th 833, 843 [“[t]he need for additional fire protection services is not an environmental impact that CEQA requires a project proponent to mitigate”]; *Goleta Union School Dist. v. Regents of Univ. of Cal.* (1995) 37 Cal.App.4th 1025, 1031–1034 [school

overcrowding attributable to new development is not an environmental effect subject to CEQA, though the physical effects of new facility construction to serve new students would be]; and CEQA Guidelines, § 15131, subd. (a) [“[e]conomic or social effects of a project shall not be treated as significant effects on the environment”].)

This does not mean, however, that a city or county is powerless to require new development to take the steps needed to ensure adequate public services, such as law enforcement service. Such steps are simply beyond the scope of CEQA. They should instead be imposed under some other body of State statutory law (e.g., the Planning and Zoning Law [Gov. Code, § 65300 et seq.] or the Subdivision Map Act [Gov. Code, § 66410 et seq.]) or under a local government’s broad police power under the California Constitution. (See Cal. Const., Art. XI, § 7; *Candid Enterprises, Inc. v. Grossmont Union High School Dist.* (1985) 39 Cal.3d 878, 885.)

It is also important to understand that special legal principles apply to impacts to school facilities. According to Government Code Section 65996, the development fees authorized by Senate Bill 50 (1998) (described earlier) are deemed to be “full and complete school facilities mitigation” for impact caused by new development. The legislation also recognized the need for the fee to be adjusted periodically to keep pace with inflation. The legislation indicated that in January 2000, and every two years thereafter, the State Allocation Board would increase the maximum fees according to the adjustment for inflation in the statewide index for school construction.

Section 65996 also prohibits public agencies from using CEQA or “any other provision of state or local law” to deny approval of “a legislative or adjudicative act, or both, involving, but not limited to, the planning, use, or development of real property or any change in governmental organization or reorganization” on the basis of the project’s impacts on school facilities.

## IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

### **Impact 3.13-1: The proposed Specific Plan may require the construction of fire department facilities which may cause substantial adverse physical environmental impacts. (Less than Significant with Mitigation)**

The FFD provides fire prevention, suppression and investigation services, airport fire and rescue, urban search and rescue, response to medical emergencies (EMS), and response to hazardous materials incidents. These services are provided 24-hours per day from 21 fire stations strategically located throughout the City of Fresno. Additionally, FFD has an extensive inventory of fire and emergency response equipment. The FFD service areas are comprised of the City of Fresno, and also includes extra-territorial services via contracts to provide services to the Fig Garden Fire Protection District and Fresno Yosemite International Airport.

Fresno General Plan Policy PU-1-g sets forth the following plan for optimum services: “Create and adopt a program to provide appropriate number of employees to effectively respond to call volume

and type; and establish a long-term plan to attain a level of service of 0.81 firefighters per 1,000 residents.”

Additionally, Fresno General Plan Policy PU-2-e outlines the following fire response service standards:

Strive to achieve a community wide risk management plan that include the following service level objectives 90 percent of the time:

- First Unit on Scene – First fire unit arriving with minimum of three firefighters within 5 minutes and 20 seconds from the time the unit was alerted to the emergency incident.
- Effective Response Force – Provide sufficient number of firefighters on the scene of an emergency within 9 minutes and 20 seconds from the time of unit alert to arrival. The effective response force is measured as 15 firefighters for low risk fire incidents and 21 firefighters for high risk fire incidents and is the number of personnel necessary to complete specific tasks required to contain and control fire minimizing loss of life and property.

As such, fire protection service level is generally defined in terms of the timely arrival of a sufficient number of personnel necessary to stabilize and mitigate various types of emergencies (including low and high-risk fire incidents). This is accomplished through a community wide risk management plan that strives to meet the service objectives for first unit on scene (5 minutes and 20 seconds or less, 90 percent of the time) and effective response force (9 minutes and 20 seconds, 90 percent of the time).

The Plan Area is currently served by Stations 18 (5938 N. La Ventana, Fresno), 16 (2510 N. Polk, Fresno), and 14 (6239 N. Polk, Fresno). Station 18 was constructed in 2005 and is in good condition; this station is staffed with three FFD employees daily (one captain, one engineer and one firefighter) and has one fire engine. Station 18 will be relocated to a permanent location on the south side of the 6000 block of West Shaw Avenue to maximize the department’s “4 Minutes to Excellence” response time goal. Relocation of Station 18 is not proposed as part of the Specific Plan; as such, relocation of this station would occur regardless of the proposed Specific Plan. Future relocation of Station 18 would undergo a separate environmental review pursuant to CEQA. Station 16 was constructed in 2009 and is in good condition; this station is staffed with three FFD employees daily (one captain, and two engineers) and has one fire engine and one HAZMAT vehicle. Station 14 was constructed in 1992 and is in good condition; this station is staffed with three FFD employees daily (one captain, one engineer and one firefighter) and has one fire engine, one water tender, and one relief engine.

As shown in Table 2.0-3 in Section 2.0, Project Description, of this EIR, the proposed land use map for the Plan Area would result in the addition of up to 54,953 new residential units and up to

60,621,006.31 square feet of non-residential uses at project build-out. The proposed land use plan also designates public facility uses that are currently existing within the Plan Area, including schools and churches. Consistent with the City's General Plan Master EIR, Mitigation Measure PS-1, as future fire facilities are planned (including the relocation of Station 18), the fire department shall evaluate if specific environmental effects would occur. Typical impacts from fire facilities include noise, traffic, and lighting. Typical mitigation to reduce potential impacts, as noted in Mitigation Measure PS-1 of the General Plan Master EIR, includes:

- Noise: Barriers and setbacks on the fire department sites.
- Traffic: Traffic devices for circulation and a "keep clear zone" during emergency responses.
- Lighting: Provision of hoods and deflectors on lighting fixtures on the fire department sites.

The proposed Specific Plan would not create a need for new or expanded fire protection facilities that could result in offsite physical impacts on the environment. Relocation of Station 18, which was planned independent of the proposed Specific Plan, would improve response times in the Plan Area. Any future development under the approved General Plan, which includes development within the Plan Area, is required to comply with regulations, policies, and standards included in the General Plan and Draft Master EIR (City of Fresno, 2014). Additionally, Development Impact Fees will recover future development's proportionate share of FFD capital asset costs. As outlined in Article 4.9 of the City's Municipal Code, the City collects Development Impact Fees from new development based upon projected impacts from the development, for purposes of mitigating for project impacts on public facilities, including fire protection facilities. The City also reviews the adequacy of impact fees on an annual basis to ensure that the fee is commensurate with anticipated future facilities demands, assessed on a fair share basis for new development.

#### CONCLUSION

The proposed project may require the construction of fire department facilities which may cause substantial adverse physical environmental impacts. Payment of the applicable impact fees by the future project applicants, and ongoing revenues that would come from property taxes, sales taxes, and other revenues generated by future projects and/or as specified in a Development Agreement, would ensure that project impacts to fire services are ***less than significant***.

#### MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

***Mitigation Measure 3.13-1:*** Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for each future dwelling unit to be developed within the Plan Area (and prior to issuance of building permits for non-residential uses), the applicant shall pay all applicable project impact fees per the impact fee schedule.

**Impact 3.13-2: The proposed Specific Plan may result in, or have the potential to require the construction of police department facilities which may cause substantial adverse physical environmental impacts. (Less than Significant)**

The Fresno Police Department is responsible for enforcement of state and city laws, investigation of crimes, apprehension of criminals, reducing traffic collisions, maintenance of ongoing crime prevention programs, and building ties with the community and other local law enforcement agencies. The Police Department is divided into four divisions — the patrol division, the investigation division, the professional standards division, and the support division. The Chief of Police supervises all divisions. As of April 24, 2020, the Fresno Police Department employs 1,145 FTE authorized personnel, including 836 FTE sworn safety members and 309 FTE civilians. There are no police department facilities within the Plan Area.

Fresno General Plan Policy PU-1-g sets forth the following plan for optimum services: “Create and adopt a program to provide targeted police services and establish long-term steps for attaining and maintaining the optimum levels of service—1.5 unrestricted officers per 1,000 residents.” As noted above, the proposed land use map for the Plan Area would result in the addition of up to 54,953 new residential units and up to 60,621,006.31 square feet of non-residential uses at project build-out. To keep current staffing levels throughout the City, the addition of 163,211 residents would require an additional 244 unrestricted officers, based upon the 1.5 officers per capita standard.

Additional equipment may also be required to accommodate the additional personnel and ensure adequate levels of service and response times throughout the Plan Area. The proposed Specific Plan would not create a need for new or expanded police protection facilities that could result in offsite physical impacts on the environment. Any future development under the approved General Plan, which includes development within the Plan Area, is required to comply with regulations, policies, and standards included in the General Plan and Draft Master EIR (City of Fresno, 2014). Additionally, Development Impact Fees are currently collected for the provision of capital facilities for fire facilities that will provide for future facilities as the City’s population increases. Future development within the Plan Area would be subject to the Police Facilities Fee outlined in Article 4.8 of the City’s Municipal Code.

**CONCLUSION**

The proposed Specific Plan would not result in, or have the potential to require the construction of police department facilities which may cause substantial adverse physical environmental impacts. Development of the Plan Area would not directly trigger the need for a new facility; however, additional staffing and patrols are required to serve the proposed Plan Area. The City collects Development Impact Fees from new development based upon projected impacts from the development. The City also reviews the adequacy of impact fees on an annual basis to ensure that the fee is commensurate with anticipated future facilities demands, assessed on a fair share basis



for new development. Payment of the applicable impact fees by future project applicants as required by Mitigation Measure 3.13-1, and ongoing revenues that would come from, property taxes, sales taxes, and other revenues generated by future buildout of the Plan Area, would ensure that project impacts to police services are *less than significant*.

**Impact 3.13-3: The proposed Specific Plan may result in, or have the potential to require the construction of school facilities which may cause substantial adverse physical environmental impacts. (Significant and Unavoidable)**

As shown in Table 2.0-2 in Section 2.0, Project Description, of this EIR, the proposed land use map for the Plan Area would result in the addition of up to 54,953 new residential units and up to 60,621,006.31 square feet of non-residential uses at project build-out. The increase in population would result in the introduction of additional students to the CUSD.

According to the CUSD Facilities Master Plan (2016), 0.351 students are generated from each residential unit. Using this factor, future buildout of the Specific Plan is expected to generate approximately 19,289 additional students for the CUSD. It is also important to understand that special legal principles apply to impacts to school facilities. According to Government Code Section 65996, the development fees authorized by Senate Bill 50 (1998) (described earlier) are deemed to be “full and complete school facilities mitigation” for impact caused by new development. The legislation also recognized the need for the fee to be adjusted periodically to keep pace with inflation. The legislation indicated that in January 2000, and every two years thereafter, the State Allocation Board would increase the maximum fees according to the adjustment for inflation in the statewide index for school construction. However, even where applicants have agreed to pay school impact mitigation fees, if the proposed development requires the construction or expansion of additional facilities that would cause other physical environmental impacts, then those physical impacts to non-school resources may be analyzed under CEQA (Gov. Code § 65995(i)).

Currently, as shown in Figure 3.13-1, 13 schools are located in the Plan Area, including nine elementary schools, three middle schools, and one high school. The proposed land use map includes an additional 10.0 acres of Elementary School land uses from what is shown in the Fresno General Plan Planned Land Use Map. This additional 10.0 acres for future development of an elementary school is located at the northwestern corner of the N. Brawley Avenue and W. Shields Avenue intersection. This elementary school would be part of the CUSD. In addition to this 10.0-acre elementary school site, there are also proposed and not yet built school sites in the Plan Area, including the following: an elementary school off Shields Avenue and west of Hayes Avenue, an elementary school at the northwest corner of Grantland and Dakota Avenues, and an elementary school off Dakota Avenue and east of Hayes Avenue

Physical impacts from future construction of this 10.0-acre elementary school site within the Plan Area is addressed within this EIR. A discussion of relevant operational and construction impacts can

be found in each respective section of this EIR. Impacts associated with development of the Plan Area, as proposed, would result in significant and unavoidable impacts related to aesthetics (Impact 3.1-3), agricultural resources (Impact 3.2-1 and Impact 3.2-2), air quality (Impacts 3.3-1 through 3.3-3), and utilities (Impacts 3.15-1 through 3.15-3). Furthermore, site-specific environmental review would be required for this future school by the CUSD prior to approval of a design for the facility and would consider any site-specific impacts unknown at this time.

### CONCLUSION

Future buildout of the Specific Plan would include construction of a 10.0-acre elementary school site in the Plan Area, which has the potential to cause substantial adverse physical environmental impacts. Potential environmental impacts associated with the future buildout of the proposed land use map, including the 10.0-acre school site within the Plan Area, are addressed throughout this EIR. This EIR analyzes the physical environmental effects that may occur as a result of development and introduction of new urban land uses within the Plan Area. This future school, if constructed, would fall within the range of environmental impacts disclosed in this EIR, and would be subject to relevant mitigation measures included in this EIR.

It is noted, however, that future development of schools within the proposed Plan Area would contribute to significant and unavoidable impacts related to aesthetics (Impact 3.1-3), agricultural resources (Impact 3.2-1 and Impact 3.2-2), and air quality (Impacts 3.3-1 through 3.3-3). Therefore, consistent with the analysis included in this Draft EIR, impacts related to constructing a school facility to serve the Plan Area are considered ***significant and unavoidable***.

### MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

***Mitigation Measure 3.13-2:*** Prior to the issuance of future building permits for each dwelling unit to be constructed in the West Area Neighborhoods Specific Plan, the applicant shall pay applicable school fees mandated by SB 50 to the Central Unified School District (CUSD) and provide documentation of said payment to the City.

**Impact 3.13-4: The proposed Specific Plan may result in, or have the potential to require the construction of park facilities which may cause substantial adverse physical environmental impacts. (Significant and Unavoidable)**

Fresno General Plan Policy POSS-1-a establishes the following parkland dedication standard, consistent with the State Quimby Act:

Implement a standard of at least three acres of public parkland per 1,000 residents for Pocket, Neighborhood, and Community parks throughout the city, while striving for five acres per 1,000 residents for all parks throughout the city, subject to identifying additional funding for regional parks and trails.

For the purposes of extracting and collecting fees to mitigate for increase park demands (Quimby Act), the California Government Code Section 66477 states: *The amount of land dedicated or fees paid shall be based upon the residential density, which shall be determined on the basis of the approved or conditionally approved tentative map or parcel map and the average number of persons per household. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the average number of persons per household by units in a structure is the same as that disclosed by the most recent available federal census or a census taken pursuant to Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 40200) of Part 2 of Division 3 of Title 4.* As noted, the Quimby Act population should be based on the most recent available federal census. According the most recent U.S. Census (2014-2018) estimate, the average number of persons residing in a dwelling unit in the City of Fresno is 3.16. As noted above, the proposed land use map for the Plan Area would result in the addition of up to 54,953 new residential units and up to 60,621,006.31 square feet of non-residential uses at project build-out. Using this most recently available federal census figure of 3.16 persons per household and the potential maximum buildout of 54,953 units, the Quimby Act population would be 173,652 persons.<sup>4</sup> This Quimby Act population would require 521 acres of parkland in order to meet the City's parkland dedication standard of three acres of public parkland per 1,000 residents for Pocket, Neighborhood, and Community parks throughout the city.

The proposed Specific Plan land use map includes a total of 118.8 acres of park and open space uses, including pocket parks (1.55 acres), neighborhood parks (86.26 acres), community parks (24.20 acres), and open spaces (6.79 acres). The proposed project would increase the demand for parks and other recreational facilities based on the future maximum population growth, and the amount of parkland and open space provided within the Plan Area does not meets the City's General Plan parkland dedication standard outlined in Policy POSS-1-a. Future development within the Plan Area would be subject to the Park Facilities Fee outlined in Article 4.7 of the City's Municipal Code.

## CONCLUSION

As noted previously, the City collects Development Impact Fees from new development based upon projected impacts from the development. The City also reviews the adequacy of impact fees on an annual basis to ensure that the fee is commensurate with anticipated future facilities demands, assessed on a fair share basis for new development. Payment of the applicable impact fees by future project applicants as required by Mitigation Measure 3.13-1, and ongoing revenues that would come from, property taxes, sales taxes, and other revenues generated by future buildout of the Plan Area, would ensure that project impacts to park facilities are reduced to the extent feasible.

Specific Plan implementation may result in effects on parks, or has the potential to require the construction of park facilities which may cause substantial adverse physical environmental impact.

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<sup>4</sup> The Quimby Act Population was calculated pursuant to California Government Code Section 66477 using the most recently available federal census figure of 3.16 persons per household and the potential maximum buildout of 54,953 units.

Potential environmental impacts associated with the future construction of park and other recreational facilities within the Plan Area are addressed throughout this EIR. This EIR analyzes the physical environmental effects that may occur as a result of future development and introduction of new urban land uses within the Plan Area. Each future park, if constructed, would fall within the range of environmental impacts disclosed in this EIR, and would be subject to relevant mitigation measures included in this EIR.

It is noted, however, that future development of 118.8 acres of park space within the Plan Area would contribute to significant and unavoidable impacts related to aesthetics (Impact 3.1-3), agricultural resources (Impact 3.2-1 and Impact 3.2-2), air quality (Impacts 3.3-1 through 3.3-3), and utilities (Impacts 3.15-1 through 3.15-3). Therefore, consistent with the analysis included in this Draft EIR, impacts related to constructing new park facilities to serve the Plan Area are considered ***significant and unavoidable***.

### MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

***Mitigation Measure 3.13-3:*** *As detailed plans for future parks and recreational facilities in the Plan Area are submitted to the City, environmental review of proposed facilities shall be completed to meet the requirements of CEQA. Typical impacts from park facilities include air quality/greenhouse gas emissions, noise, traffic, and lighting.*

### **Impact 3.13-5: The proposed Specific Plan may result in, or have the potential to require the construction of other public facilities which may cause substantial adverse physical environmental impacts. (Significant and Unavoidable)**

Future buildout of the Plan Area in accordance with the proposed land use map would increase demand for other public facilities within the City of Fresno, such as libraries, and community/recreation buildings. The proposed land use map includes two land use designations that could be developed with other public facilities: Public Facilities – Public Facilities, and Public Facilities – Church. Future buildout of the Specific Plan may include construction and/or expansion of existing church sites on 55.8 acres, 129.59 acres of ponding basins, and 27.42 acres of other public facility uses in the Plan Area, which has the potential to cause substantial adverse physical environmental impacts. Potential environmental impacts associated with the future buildout of the proposed land use map, including the 55.8-acre church site and 27.42 acres of other public facility uses, are addressed throughout this EIR. This EIR analyzes the physical environmental effects that may occur as a result of development and introduction of new urban land uses within the Plan Area. These future church site and public facility use, if constructed, would fall within the range of environmental impacts disclosed in this EIR, and would be subject to relevant mitigation measures included in this EIR.

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CONCLUSION

Project implementation may result in effects on other public facilities. The Specific Plan would result in new demand for other public facilities, including library facilities, ponding basins, and recreational facilities. Although a specific public facility use is not currently proposed by the Specific Plan, the future development of public facility uses are anticipated by the proposed Plan. Future development would be responsible for paying the applicable impact fees, and ongoing revenues from the Specific Plan would be generated from property taxes, sales taxes, and other appropriate fees/payments.

Future development of public facility uses within the Plan Area would contribute to significant and unavoidable impacts related to aesthetics (Impact 3.1-3), agricultural resources (Impact 3.2-1 and Impact 3.2-2), air quality (Impacts 3.3-1 through 3.3-3), and utilities (Impacts 3.15-1 through 3.15-3). Therefore, consistent with the analysis included in this Draft EIR, impacts related to constructing other public facilities to serve the Plan Area are considered ***significant and unavoidable***.

## MITIGATION MEASURE(S)

***Mitigation Measure 3.13-4:*** *As detailed plans for future libraries or other public facilities in the Plan Area are submitted to the City, environmental review of proposed facilities shall be completed to meet the requirements of CEQA. Typical impacts from park facilities include air quality/greenhouse gas emissions, noise, traffic, and lighting.*

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# CITY OF FRESNO SPECIFIC PLAN OF THE WEST AREA

Figure 3.13-1.  
Public Facilities

Fire Stations	
1	Station #18
2	Station #16
3	Station #14
Golf Courses	
4	Riverside Golf Course
5	San Joaquin Country Club
Parks	
6	Community Park
7	Victoria Neighborhood Park
8	Inspiration Park
9	Highway City Community Center
10	Stallion Park
11	Fresno County Horse Park
Post Office	
12	US Post Office

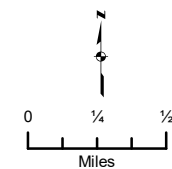
Schools	
13	Herndon-Barstow Elementary School
14	Glacier Point Middle School
15	Hanh Phan Tilley Elementary School
16	John Steinbeck Elementary School
17	Central High School East Campus
18	Roosevelt Elementary School
19	Teague Elementary School
20	William Saroyan Elementary School
21	Rio Vista Middle School
22	River Bluff Elementary School
23	Lawless Elementary School
24	El Capitan Middle School
25	James K Polk Elementary School
Shopping	
26	Costco
27	Marketplace at El Paso
Special Point of Interest	
28	Island Water Park
29	Deran Koligian Stadium
30	Gateway Ice Center
31	Central Unified Aquatics Complex
Churches	
32	Grantland Ave Southern Baptist Church
33	World Harvest Pentecostal Church
34	God's Family Church
35	Central Community Church
36	Sikh Temple Association of Fresno
37	Northwest Church of Christ
38	Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints
39	St. Mary's Catholic Church
42	Resurrection Lutheran Church
40	Highway City Tabernacle
41	First Spanish Baptist Church
43	Fresno Cambodian Buddhist Society

## BOUNDARIES

- Specific Plan of the West Area
- Fresno City Limits
- Fresno Sphere of Influence

## PUBLIC FACILITY

- Fire Station
- Park
- Post Office
- School
- Shopping
- Special Point of Interest
- Church



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