

## 4.13 Public Services

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This section characterizes existing and proposed public services related to supporting UCR and evaluates changes to the physical environment that may result from the expansion of such services under the proposed 2021 LRDP. The analysis that follows evaluates the increase to campus population and new development under the proposed 2021 LRDP and the associated demand for potential impacts related to public services, including fire protection and public schools. Existing fire protection and public school services are described below in the Environmental Setting to provide a context for the impact analysis. Impacts associated with recreation services (i.e., parks and other facilities related to recreation) are evaluated in Section 4.14, *Recreation*.

### 4.13.1 Environmental Setting

#### **Fire Protection**

##### *City of Riverside Fire Department*

The City of Riverside Fire Department (RFD) provides fire protection, fire inspection services, community education, and emergency preparedness and training for the City, including UCR. The RFD is composed of 220 uniformed members, as well as six fire inspectors, two plan checkers, a public education specialist, and additional support staff at 14 separate fire stations strategically located throughout the City. RFD operates under six divisions: Administration Division, Office of Emergency Management, Operations Division, Prevention, Training, and Urban Search and Rescue (City of Riverside 2016a). The nearest fire stations to UCR are listed in Table 4.13-1.

RFD sponsors several programs under its operation including the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT). CERT members learn basic disaster response skills such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Additionally, CERT members can help assist others in their neighborhoods and workplace when professional responders are not immediately available. In addition to providing emergency response services and firefighting services, RFD is responsible for enforcing fire codes, providing fire inspections, assisting in planning and development standards for High Fire Hazard Areas (and enforcing such standards), and community education and outreach. RFD maintains mutual and/or automatic aid agreements with the City of Corona Fire Department, City of Colton Fire Department, one military fire department, Riverside County Fire Department, and San Bernardino County Fire Department (City of Riverside 2016a).

RFD responded to 38,918 incidents in 2020, which is comparable to other operational years; for example, RFD responded to approximately 32,000 calls in 2015 (City of Riverside 2017). Medical assistance accounted for 23,718 (approximately 61 percent) of the incidents in 2020 (City of Riverside 2021). Station 4, which responds to calls at the UCR campus was the fourth busiest station (City of Riverside 2021). Approximately 90 percent of Station 4's calls are for medical emergencies (Ramirez 2018).

**Table 4.13-1 Nearest RFD Fire Stations to UCR**

RFD Station and Address	Staff	Equipment	Approximate Distance and Time to West Campus <sup>1</sup>	Approximate Distance and Time to East Campus <sup>1</sup>
Station 4 3510 Cranford Ave	1 captain 1 engineer 1 firefighter 1 firefighter/paramedic	1 engine 1 water tender	0.7 mile to UCR Extension 3 minutes	0.6 mile to Plaza Apartments 2 minutes
Station 14 725 Central Ave	1 captain 1 engineer 1 firefighter 1 firefighter/paramedic	1 engine 2 quads 1 utility truck	1.4 miles to Parking Lot 30 4 minutes	1.6 miles to Parking Lot 6 4 minutes
Station 1 3401 University Ave	1 battalion chief 2 captains 2 engineers 2 firefighters 3 firefighter/paramedic	1 quint truck 1 brush truck 1 utility truck 1 squad 1 engine 1 all-terrain vehicle (ATV)	3.1 miles to UCR Extension 6 minutes	3.3 miles to Parking Lot 1 7 minutes
Station 6 1077 Orange St	1 captain 1 engineer 1 firefighter 1 firefighter/paramedic	1 engine	3.2 miles to Parking Lot 50 8 minutes	3.4 miles to Parking Lot 1 7 minutes
Station 3 6395 Riverside Ave	2 captains 2 engineers 1 firefighter 2 firefighter/paramedic	1 engine 1 quint truck 1 utility truck 2 quads 1 heavy rescue vehicle 1 boxed trailer for animal rescue	5.5 miles to Parking Lot 50 10 minutes	5.7 miles to Parking Lot 1 10 minutes

<sup>1</sup> Approximate distance via local roadways and/or SR 91/SR 60/I-215 to the nearest campus facility. Time based on Google Maps input and a conservative estimation since emergency vehicles can reach a speed greater than the speed limit, use traffic signal preemption, and have roadway priority. The fastest time was used when there were multiple route options.

RFD = City of Riverside Fire Department; UCR = University of California, Riverside

Source: City of Riverside 2016b

**RFD SERVICE GOALS AND RESPONSE TIMES**

RFD’s goal is to improve total response time by breaking down the components of response goals as follows:

- Call processing at 1 minute 30 seconds for 90 percent of all incidents
- Turnout at 1 minute 30 seconds for 90 percent of all incidents
- Travel time at 5 minutes for 90 percent of all incidents
- Total response time at 7 minutes, 30 seconds for 90 percent of all incidents

In 2017, the most recent available information, 90 percent performance for all incident response times was 7 minutes and 45 seconds. RFD is also seeking a turnout time to under 2 minutes at all fire stations. Approximately 93 percent of the RFD vehicle fleet meet the National Standard (City of

Riverside 2017) turnout time. Turnout time measures the time elapsed from when the emergency dispatcher informs the fire unit of an emergency and when the unit leaves the fire station (Reglen and Scheller 2018). During October-December 2019, turnout time for all 14 RFD fire stations was 2 minutes and 10 seconds (City of Riverside 2020a).

Other department goals include maintaining current service and improving service in areas that are less served than others (City of Riverside 2017).

### **CITY OF RIVERSIDE MEASURE Z FUNDING**

In 2018, the City voters approved a 5-year Measure Z spending plan that included 17 new fire vehicles, a revised fire vehicle replacement and maintenance plan, and additional fleet mechanics for RFD (City of Riverside 2020a). Using Measure Z funds, the City has installed improvements at fire stations and purchased radio equipment, 17 fire vehicles, and turnouts, extractors, hazmat monitors. The City's adopted 2020-21 budget accommodates funding for 234 full time equivalent staff for fire services. As of March 2020, 14 full time equivalent positions were vacant. Fire trucks are currently operating with a four-person crew (City of Riverside 2020b).

#### *UCR Fire Prevention Program*

The UCR Fire Prevention program is intended to ensure responsible and consistent protection for persons and property in, on, and exposed to UCR administered properties pursuant to State statutes, regulations, and University policy. The program addresses emergency incident response, fire, panic, explosion, and disaster preparedness (UCR 2020).

UCR's Building & Safety Division, Fire Prevention, Office of Emergency Management, Facilities Services, Environmental Health & Safety, and/or other UCR departments and staff is responsible for inspection, fire protection engineering, and fire prevention/training. The campus has historically maintained a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the State Fire Marshal to provide additional support, and the Campus Fire Marshal is a designated Deputy State Fire Marshal. All UCR employees are trained in fire safety, evacuation, and emergency procedures. UCR complies with State regulations to minimize impairments or interruptions to fire protection systems. On-campus student housing fire incidents have historically been low, with three total incidents in 2016, four incidents in 2017, and only one incident in 2018. On-campus fire incident statistics for the years 2016 through 2018 are shown in Table 4.13-2 below.

**Table 4.13-2 On-Campus Housing Fire Statistics**

Facility	2016	2017	2018
Aberdeen-Inverness	0	2	0
Bannockburn Village	0	1	0
Canyon Crest Family Housing <sup>1</sup>	0	0	n/a
Falkirk	0	1	0
Glen Mor	1	0	0
International Village	0	0	0
Lothian	0	0	0
Oban Family Housing	2	0	0
Pentland Hills	0	0	0
The Plaza	0	0	0
Stonehaven	0	0	1
<b>Total Incidents</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Canyon Crest Family Housing was taken offline and no longer used as a housing facility as of October 2017.

Source: UCR 2019

### *County of Riverside Fire Department*

Riverside County Fire Department (RCFD), in cooperation with CAL FIRE, provides fire and emergency services to residents of unincorporated areas of Riverside County and to 20 partner cities, including Moreno Valley, Eastvale, Norco, Corona, Temecula, Jurupa Valley, and other cities located near Riverside. All hazards emergency response services are provided from 95 fire stations using about 1,050 firefighters (CAL FIRE), 276 administrative and support personnel, and about 150 reserve volunteer firefighters (RCFD 2020a).

The closest RCFD station to the UCR campus, Station 38, is approximately 3.9 miles northwest of West Campus at 5721 Mission Boulevard. The County of Riverside also provides fire protection planning and engineering, in which county fire protection specialists review plans for all new residential developments, commercial, and industrial buildings proposed in unincorporated Riverside County and the contract cities (County of Riverside 2015).

The RCFD is also the Operational Area Coordinator for the California Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System for all fire service jurisdictions in the county (including municipal, tribal, State and federal). Upon receipt of a call for mutual aid through Riverside County’s Emergency Command Center, Riverside County’s mutual aid coordinator will determine whether a city or the County of Riverside will provide a response. The Emergency Command Center is a combined Riverside County, State of California and local agency dispatch center responsible for alerting and handling incidents over a 7,200-square mile area. RCFD responded to 170,103 incidents in 2019. Most calls were for medical emergencies (RCFD 2019).

RCFD’s Strategic Planning department works with the County’s Economic Development Agency to plan future stations that are located in a manner to best achieve emergency response standards, serve the local community, and are designed in a manner that maximizes operational, energy, and cost efficiencies. The most recent stations were completed in 2012 in the cities of Mecca and Thermal (RCFD 2020b).

Facility planning considers the geographic area of concern, response mapping, number of responders and types of apparatus that would respond from that station for various types of calls and comparison with department standards of cover for that type of area and its hazards, and evaluation of the response time and resources that would be dispatched to fire and emergency medical service calls from other stations. RCFD travel time goals are 4 minutes (urban), 8 minutes (rural), and 15 minutes (outlying areas). A 2016 study found that almost the entire area of the county can be reached within 15 minutes and that most of western Riverside County could be reached within 8 minutes (RCFD 2016).

To fund construction and land acquisition for future fire stations, training facilities, and capital purchases for RCFD, the County set up a Construction & Land Acquisition Fund. The fund balance is from previous mitigation fees and solar impact capital funds. The restricted fund balance is expected to be \$1.5 million, which is anticipated to be eliminated in 5 to 10 years based on completed construction or land acquisition (County of Riverside 2020).

## Schools

### *City of Riverside School Districts*

There are three school districts within the City’s boundary: Alvord Unified School District, Riverside Unified School District (RUSD), and Moreno Valley Unified School District. Table 4.13-3 shows public school student enrollment in the City from 2014 to 2018. Student enrollment trended slightly downward during this time.

**Table 4.13-3 City of Riverside Public School Student Enrollment 2014-2018**

Grade Level	2014	2016	2018
Kindergarten-6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	29,303	28,846	28,467
Grades 7-9	14,006	13,923	13,861
Grades 10-12	16,468	16,226	16,298
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,777</b>	<b>58,995</b>	<b>58,626</b>

Source: SCAG 2019

UCR is in the RUSD service area, which serves a large portion of Riverside, as well as the nearby unincorporated areas of Highgrove and Woodcrest (City of Riverside 2007). RUSD, the largest of the three districts, currently serves nearly 42,000 students in preschool through 12<sup>th</sup> grade throughout the City. RUSD schools include 29 elementary schools, seven middle schools, five comprehensive high schools, three alternative schools, and one science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics (STEAM) specialty school. There are a variety of preschool options at different schools, as well as transitional kindergarten classes at each elementary school (RUSD 2019).

Children residing in the neighborhoods near UCR and attending public schools would likely attend the Riverside STEAM Academy, Highland Elementary, Longfellow Elementary, University Heights Middle School, and John W. North High School, because these are the closest RUSD public schools to the campus. Table 4.13-4 shows the current enrollment and capacity at each school.

**Table 4.13-4 Public School Enrollment and Capacity**

School	2018/2019 Enrollment <sup>1</sup>	Total Capacity <sup>2</sup>	Remaining Capacity
Riverside STEM Academy	636	900	264
REACH Leadership STEAM Academy	573	645	72
Highland Elementary	704	850	101
Longfellow Elementary	741	750	9
University Heights Middle School	850	900	50
John W. North High School	2,228	2,500	272

Source: <sup>1</sup>Education Data (Ed Data) Partnership 2021a (Riverside STEM Academy enrollment data derived from 2016 RUSD Long Range Facilities Master Plan); <sup>2</sup>RUSD 2016

RUSD’s median enrollment standards are:

- 750 students per elementary school
- 900 students per middle school
- 2,500 students per high school (RUSD 2016).

*Other School Districts*

Table 4.13-5 lists the school districts most likely to serve the campus population.

**Table 4.13-5 School District Student Enrollment**

School District	2018/2019 Student Enrollment	2019/2020 Student Enrollment
Alvord Unified School District	18,504	18,170
Chino Valley Unified	28,063	28,169
Colton Joint Unified	22,014	21,469
Corona-Norco Unified	53,002	52,557
Fontana Unified	36,355	36,160
Moreno Valley Unified	32,763	32,299
Murrieta Valley Unified	23,251	23,470
Redlands Unified	21,240	21,062
Rialto Unified	25,066	25,186
Riverside Unified	42,153	41,617
Palm Springs Unified	22,691	22,439
Perris Elementary	5,796	5,606
Perris Union High	10,893	10,853
Yucaipa-Calimesa Joint Unified	9,982	9,831

Source: Ed-Data 2021b. Census Day Enrollment was used.

## 4.13.2 Regulatory Setting

### Federal

#### *Fire Protection*

##### **HIGHER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY ACT**

The Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act in the Higher Education Opportunity Act was signed by President Bush on August 1, 2008. Specifically, the legislation requires that a Fire Safety Report be distributed by the University containing statistics concerning the following in each on-campus student housing facility during the most recent calendar year for which data are available:

- The number of fires and the cause of each fire
- The number of injuries related to a fire that resulted in treatment at a medical facility
- The number of deaths related to a fire
- The value of property damage caused by a fire
- A description of each on-campus student housing facility's fire safety system, including the fire sprinkler system
- The number of regular mandatory supervised fire drills
- Policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames (such as candles), procedures for evacuation and policies regarding fire safety education and training programs provided to students, faculty, and staff
- Plans for future improvements in fire safety, if determined necessary by such institution

#### *Public Schools*

There are no federal regulations related to public schools that would be applicable to the proposed 2021 LRDP.

### State

#### *Fire Protection*

##### **2019 CALIFORNIA STRATEGIC FIRE PLAN**

The 2019 California Strategic Fire Plan (Fire Plan) is a cooperative effort between the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE 2019). The 2019 Fire Plan reflects a focus on fire prevention, suppression activities, and natural resource management to maintain the state's forests as a resilient carbon sink to meet California's climate change goals and to serve as important habitat for adaptation and mitigation. Major components center on accomplishing the following goals by 2023:

- Improve core capabilities
- Enhance internal operations
- Ensure health and safety
- Build an engaged, motivated, and innovative workforce

## STATE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) intends to significantly reduce deaths, injuries, and other losses attributed to natural and human-caused hazards in California. The SHMP provides guidance for hazard mitigation activities emphasizing partnerships among local, State, and federal agencies as well as the private sector. The SHMP is federally required under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 in order for the State to receive federal funding in case of disaster. The California Office of Emergency Services prepares the California SHMP, which identifies hazard risks, and includes a vulnerability analysis and a hazard mitigation strategy (California Office of Emergency Services 2018).

### *California Fire and Building Codes (2019)*

The California Fire Code is Chapter 9 of California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24. It establishes the minimum requirements consistent with nationally recognized good practices to safeguard public health, safety, and general welfare from the hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structure, and premises, and to provide safety and assistance to firefighters and emergency responders during emergency operations. It is the primary means for authorizing and enforcing procedures and mechanisms to ensure the safe handling and storage of any substance that may pose a threat to public health and safety. The California Fire Code regulates the use, handling, and storage requirements for hazardous materials at fixed facilities. The California Fire Code and the California Building Code (CBC) use a hazard classification system to determine what protective measures are required to ensure fire safety and protect lives. These measures may include construction standards, separations from property lines and specialized equipment. To ensure that these safety measures are met, the California Fire Code employs a permit system based on hazard classification. The provisions of this code apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal, and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such building structures throughout California.

More specifically, the Fire Code is included in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. Title 24, part 9, Chapter 7 addresses fire-resistances-rated construction; CBC (Part 2), Chapter 7A addresses materials and construction methods for exterior wildfire exposure; Fire Code Chapter 8 addresses fire related interior finishes; Fire Code Chapter 9 addresses fire protection systems. Chapter 9 prescribes the minimum requirements for active fire protection equipment systems to perform the functions of detecting a fire, alerting the occupants or fire department of a fire emergency, mass notification, gas detection, controlling smoke, and controlling or extinguishing the fire. Section 701A.3.2 of the CBC requires that new buildings located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone in State Responsibility Areas, any Local Agency Very-High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ), or any Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area designated by the enforcing agency for which an application for a building permit is submitted, shall comply with all sections of the Chapter.

Fire Code Chapter 10 addresses fire-related means of egress, including fire apparatus access road width requirements. Fire Code Section 4906 also contains existing regulations for vegetation and fuel management to maintain clearances around structures. These requirements establish minimum standards to protect buildings in Fire Hazard Severity Zones in State Responsibility Areas and wildland-urban interface fire areas. This code includes provisions for ignition-resistant construction standards for new buildings.



### *California Public Resources Code*

The California Public Resources Code (PRC) includes fire safety regulations that restrict the use of equipment that may produce a spark, flame, or fire, require the use of spark arrestors on construction equipment that use an internal combustion engine, specify requirements for the safe use of gasoline-powered tools in fire hazard areas, and specify fire suppression equipment that must be provided on-site for various types of work in fire-prone areas.

These regulations include the following:

- Earthmoving and portable equipment with internal combustion engines would be equipped with a spark arrestor to reduce the potential for igniting a wildland fire (PRC § 4442)
- Appropriate fire suppression equipment would be maintained during the highest fire danger period—from April 1 to December 1 (PRC § 4428)
- On days when a burning permit is required, flammable materials would be removed to a distance of 10 feet from any equipment that could produce a spark, fire, or flame, and the construction contractor would maintain the appropriate fire suppression equipment (PRC § 4427)
- On days when a burning permit is required, portable tools powered by gasoline-fueled internal combustion engines would not be used within 25 feet of any flammable materials (PRC § 4431)

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

In accordance with CCR Title 8 Section 1270, “Fire Prevention,” and Section 6773 “Fire Protection and Fire Equipment,” the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration has established minimum standards for fire suppression and emergency medical services. The standards include 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.

For additional information on Fire Safety related regulations, please see Section 4.18.2, *Wildfire Regulatory Setting*.

### *Public Schools*

### **CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS**

The California Code of Regulations, Title 5 Education Code, governs all aspects of education in the State. California State Assembly Bill (AB) 2926 – School Facilities Act of 1986 – was enacted by the State of California in 1986 and added to the California Government Code (Section 65995). It authorizes school districts to collect development fees, based on demonstrated need, and generate revenue for school districts for capital acquisitions and improvements. It also established that the maximum fees which may be collected under this and any other school fee authorization are \$1.50 per square foot for residential development and \$0.25 per square foot for commercial and industrial development.

AB 2926 was expanded and revised in 1987 through the passage of AB 1600, which added Section 66000 *et seq.* of the Government code. Under this statute, payment of statutory fees by developers serves as total mitigation under CEQA to satisfy the impact of development on school facilities. However, subsequent legislative actions have alternatively expanded and contracted the limits placed on school fees by AB 2926.

## **SENATE BILL 50**

The Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, or Senate Bill (SB) 50, restricts the ability of a local agency to deny project approvals on the basis that public school facilities (classrooms, auditoriums, etc.) are inadequate. Under the provisions of SB 50, school districts may collect fees, at the time building permits are issued, to offset the costs associated with increasing school capacity as a result of development. These fees are used by the local schools to accommodate the new students added by the project, thereby reducing potential impacts on schools. Payment of school fees is required by SB 50 for all new residential development projects and is considered full and complete mitigation of school impacts. According to Section 65995(h), the payment of statutory fees is “deemed to be full and complete mitigation of the impacts of any 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 provision of adequate school facilities.” The Riverside School Districts, and other school districts in Riverside County, collect fees from new residential and commercial/industrial development based on square footage.

## **ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL SITING REGULATIONS**

The siting of elementary and high schools (including charter schools) is subject to Title 5 of the CCR, including the following sections. Section 14010(q) and (p) require districts to consider environmental factors including light, wind, noise, aesthetics, and air pollution, as well as fire protection, police protection, public transit, and trash disposal in their site selection process. Section 14030 requires safety and vehicle circulation considerations, sound-conditioning, and sound considerations. Section 11969.3, which requires noise suitability to be considered. Additionally, Section 11969.3(c)(1) lists factors to determine whether the condition of facilities is reasonably equivalent to the condition of comparison group schools. Finally, Section 14030(m) addresses acoustical considerations and requires hearing conditions to promote good sound control in the school buildings. Title 24 Section 1.9.2 includes additional safety requirements for proposed school buildings.

## **University of California**

### *MOU with University of California Office of the President*

As a public university, UCR falls under the authority of the California Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM). The UC system maintains a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the OSFM to allow UC personnel to serve as local campus fire marshals, deputy fire marshals, and fire inspectors. Both the Campus Fire Marshal and Deputy Fire Marshal are trained and certified through OSFM's Designated Campus Fire Marshal (DCFM) program. The Campus Fire Marshal oversees the Title 24 construction project code compliance work including fire protection consultation on campus projects, engineering design criteria for fire and life safety, code interpretations, and recommendations to Planning, Design & Construction staff on campus building construction and renovation activities. The Campus Fire Marshal reviews and approves all construction plans and inspects buildings during construction/renovation, including acceptance tests for fire alarms, sprinkler systems, and other fire safety systems.

The Deputy Fire Marshal oversees the Title 19 inspection program, performing comprehensive fire code compliance inspections of all campus buildings on an annual basis and monitoring necessary follow-up activities. The Deputy Fire Marshal also assists with the Title 24 program.

Both the Campus Fire Marshal and Deputy Fire Marshal also assist UCR Housing Services with conducting annual fire drills for campus residential facilities to provide general guidance on the California Fire Code to the campus community.

In the event of a fire requiring a formal cause and origin or criminal investigation, the Campus Fire Marshal coordinates with sworn law enforcement investigators from the Office of the State Fire Marshal, CAL FIRE, and the UC Police Department.

## **University of California, Riverside**

### *MOU with RFD*

UCR and RFD are currently in the process of drafting an MOU for fire protection services. The MOU outlines the roles and responsibilities between UCR and RFD for tasks such as emergency response, fire investigation, management of unsafe structures, plan review, construction inspection, fire and life safety testing and inspection of systems, special events, and fire watch.

### *UCR Emergency Operations Plan*

The UCR Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is currently being updated. The EOP establishes emergency management tasks, specifies policies and procedures while defining preparedness efforts that align with first responding agencies protocols and addresses all-hazard preparedness, prevention, mitigation, and recovery components of emergency management on campus. The EOP includes national and statewide systems such as the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the federal National Incident Management System (NIMS) that align with California Government Code Section 8607(a), and the Department of Homeland Security emergency response standards. The EOP also incorporates the *Policy on SafeGuard Security and Emergency Management* directives, as described in the UC Facilities Manual (Volume 6: Chapter 4.6 Emergency Preparedness).

## **Regional and Local (Non-Binding)**

As noted in Section 4, “University of California Autonomy,” UCR, a constitutionally-created State entity, is not subject to municipal regulations of surrounding local governments for uses on property owned or controlled by UCR that are in furtherance of the university’s educational purposes. However, UCR may consider, for coordination purposes, aspects of local plans and policies of the communities surrounding the campus when it is appropriate and feasible but not bound by those plans and policies in its planning efforts.

### *Fire Protection*

#### **RIVERSIDE MUNICIPAL CODE**

Chapter 16.32.020 of the City’s Municipal Code adopts the Uniform Fire Code. This code involves the regulation of actions involving hazards regarding fire and explosions and recognizes safe practices to reduce hazards that can possibly occur from fire and explosions.

#### **CITY OF RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN**

The City’s General Plan provides multiple policies that reduce response times for emergency services and mitigate fire hazards related to urban development. These policies also direct the City

to provide outreach and education to the community to increase awareness of fire and crime prevention measures.

### *Public Schools*

#### **RIVERSIDE MUNICIPAL CODE**

Chapter 16.65.040 of the City's Municipal Code requires payment of school development fees prior to the issuance of a building permit for a proposed residential development or a mobile home set up.

#### **CITY OF RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN**

Multiple policies from the City's General Plan involve accommodating growth needs, improving the planning process for schools by ensuring well-planned infill development.

#### **RUSD MASTER FACILITIES PLAN**

In 2016, the RUSD prepared the Long Range Facilities Master Plan (LRFMP), which is a roadmap to help guide school facility decisions for the next 15-20 years. A copy of the LRFMP is available online at: [http://www.riversideunified.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server\\_580721/File/Facilities/RUSD%20-%20Long%20Range%20Facilities%20Master%20Plan%202016%20Reduced%20File.pdf](http://www.riversideunified.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server_580721/File/Facilities/RUSD%20-%20Long%20Range%20Facilities%20Master%20Plan%202016%20Reduced%20File.pdf).

### 4.13.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

#### **Significance Criteria**

UCR utilizes the following 2020 CEQA Guidelines Appendix G significance criteria questions related to Public Services.

Would the proposed 2021 LRDP:

- a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:
  1. Fire protection
  2. Police protection
  3. Schools
  4. Parks
  5. Other public facilities (e.g., libraries)

#### **Issues Not Evaluated Further**

##### *Police Protection (Criterion a2)*

The Initial Study for the 2021 LRDP (Appendix A) concluded that the need for police services on campus would incrementally increase in student, staff, and faculty population anticipated under the proposed 2021 LRDP. The increased on-campus population would require additional routine services to provide additional patrols of the campus and maintain police presence; additional

administrative staff may be necessary to support the increases in patrol personnel, and the UCPD may need to purchase additional equipment and/or hire more personnel, which may result in the need for further facility space. However, it is anticipated that the proposed 2021 LRDP would accommodate these facility needs as part of the approximately 896,229 asf (1,344,344 gsf) new administrative and support facility space proposed in the buildout of the proposed 2021 LRDP, and there would be no additional environmental impacts beyond those already being analyzed as part of the proposed 2021 LRDP.

Furthermore, the Initial Study determined planning for new or physically altered Riverside Police Department (RPD) stations is based on an assessment of Riverside's need for new facilities based on cumulative City growth. The incremental contribution to demand for increased RPD protection services would be offset by payment of proportionate property taxes and sales taxes to the City by the residents. Likewise, property taxes and sales taxes from new residents in neighboring jurisdictions would support the appropriate police protection agency. Therefore, no further evaluation is required. Additional details are included in Appendix A.

#### *Parks (Criterion a4)*

Impacts to parks and recreational facilities are discussed in Section 4.14, *Recreation*.

#### *Other Public Facilities (Criterion a5)*

The Initial Study for the 2021 LRDP (Appendix A) concluded that the increased population from implementation of the proposed 2021 LRDP would not require new or altered library or other public facilities beyond those facilities already proposed as part of the LRDP in order to meet the relatively small increase in service demand. Planning for new or physically altered public facilities is based on an assessment of the cumulative need for new facilities. Furthermore, potential environmental impacts related to the construction of new or expanded public facilities would be assessed on a project-specific level by the applicable lead agency. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant and is not evaluated further.

## **Analysis Methodology**

Evaluation of fire protection and public school impacts was based on identifying current levels of service and service standards and then assessing whether future demand from population growth, and new buildings under the proposed 2021 LRDP would result in the need for new or physically altered fire protection or public school facilities. The following subsection describes the current conditions for public schools as they relate to UCR.

#### *Public School Facilities*

Kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade students associated with UCR would typically attend the schools designated for their neighborhood by the school district.

To estimate the number of UCR students living with children in 2018, information was used from a survey conducted by the UC in 2016. According to this survey, approximately 1.7 percent of UCR undergraduate students and approximately 14 percent of graduate students responded they were parents living with children (UC 2019). In 2018, UCR had an undergraduate population of 20,581 and a graduate student population of 3,341. Using the data from the UC survey as a guide, an estimated 350 undergraduate students (20,581 x 1.7 percent) were parents living with children and 468

graduate students (3,341 x 14 percent), or 818 total students, were parents living with children. It is assumed in this analysis that each student occupied an individual housing unit.

To estimate the number of UCR faculty and staff living with children in 2018, information was used from the U.S. Census. There were 4,739 UCR faculty and staff in 2018. It is assumed in this analysis that each faculty and staff member occupied an individual housing unit. Approximately 37 percent of housing units in Riverside County have children under the age of 18 (U.S. Census 2019). Using this information, it is estimated that 1,753 of these housing units contained children (4,739 x 37 percent).

Therefore, it is estimated that 818 student housing units and 1,753 faculty and staff housing units, or 2,571 UCR-affiliated housing units, included children under the age of 18 in 2018. However, this figure includes all children under the age of 18, not only school-age children. To estimate the number of housing units with school-age children, information from the U.S. Census was applied. Eighty-three percent of housing units with children in Riverside County had at least one child between the ages of 6 and 17 (U.S. Census 2019). Using that information as a guide, approximately 2,134 UCR-affiliated housing units contained school-age children (2,571 x 83 percent).

The next step is to estimate the total number of school-age children that resided in UCR-affiliated housing units. The average family size in Riverside County is 3.85 persons (U.S. Census 2019). Assuming an average of 1.85 children per housing unit based on this information, these 2,134 UCR-affiliated housing units included an estimated 3,948 school-age children (2,134 x 1.85). Table 4.13-6 provides an overview of the estimated number of school-age children from UCR-affiliated housing units in 2018/2019.

**Table 4.13-6 Estimate of School-Age Children of Campus Population (2018/2019)**

2018/2019 UCR Population	Total Population <sup>1</sup>	Living with Children <sup>2</sup> (%)	Housing Units with Children	Housing Units with School-Age Children <sup>3</sup> (%)	Housing Units with School-Age Children	Average Children per Housing Unit <sup>4</sup>	Number of School-Age Children
Undergraduate Students	20,581	1.7	350	83	291	1.85	538
Graduate Students	3,341	14	468	83	388	1.85	718
Faculty/Staff	4,739	37	1,753	83	1,455	1.85	2,692
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,661</b>		<b>2,571</b>		<b>2,134</b>		<b>3,948</b>

<sup>1</sup>UCR 2021 LRDP

<sup>2</sup>UC 2019; U.S. Census 2019

<sup>3</sup>U.S. Census 2019

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Census 2019

UCR = University of California, Riverside

The total number of school-age children that resided in UCR-affiliated housing units presented in Table 4.13-6 is a conservative estimate. Currently, Oban Family Housing is the only family student housing on the UCR campus. In 2018, there were 125 children under the age of 18. Assuming all 125 children are school-aged children, the total number of school-aged children residing on campus is well below the estimate presented in Table 4.13-6 and used in this analysis.

## 2021 LRDP Objectives and Policies

There are no objectives or policies in the proposed 2021 LRDP related to public services.

### Impact Analysis

#### Impact PS-1 IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH FIRE PROTECTION FACILITIES.

**THE PROPOSED 2021 LRDP WOULD NOT INCREASE DEMAND TO A LEVEL THAT WOULD REQUIRE NEW FIRE PROTECTION FACILITIES OR SUBSTANTIAL ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING FACILITIES. IMPACTS WOULD BE LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT. NO MITIGATION MEASURES ARE REQUIRED.**

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#### *Construction*

Construction activity would not affect fire protection responses times such that new fire protection facilities would be needed. UCR regularly has ongoing construction activity on campus under baseline conditions, which would continue to comply with fire safety regulations discussed in Section 4.13.2. More specifically, UCR would comply with fire safety regulations which restrict the use of equipment that may produce a spark, flame, or fire, require the use of spark arrestors on construction equipment that use an internal combustion engine, specify requirements for the safe use of gasoline-powered tools in fire hazard areas, and specify fire suppression equipment that must be provided on-site for various types of work in fire-prone areas (see also Section 4.18.2, *WildFire Regulatory Setting*, and Title 24, Cal Code Regs. Part 9, Chapter 33). As such, impacts related to fire protection services during construction activities are considered to be **less than significant**.

#### *Operation – Direct Impacts*

As discussed in Section 4.12, *Population and Housing*, the proposed 2021 LRDP would incrementally accommodate a net increase to the campus population of approximately 13,884 people by the 2035/2036 academic year. The proposed 2021 LRDP establishes a goal of housing 40 percent of enrolled students (14,000 beds) to live in University-managed or controlled housing, equal to approximately 7,489 net new beds (approximately 68 percent of the increase in student population). Approximately 6,395 new students and faculty/staff would be anticipated to reside in non-university housing between baseline (2018/2019) and buildout (2035/2036) years (13,884 net increase to the campus population minus 7,489 new on-campus beds).

The increase in campus population accommodated by the proposed 2021 LRDP would increase demand for RFD services, as its service area includes the UCR campus and the City. Traffic, development, and workload (number of calls) can also affect fire protection response time to incidents. The proposed 2021 LRDP would not expand the geographic range of the UCR campus and would not expand the RFD service boundary. However, the proposed 2021 LRDP would incrementally increase the service population of RFD by 2035/2036.

As development occurs under the proposed 2021 LRDP, there is a potential for increases in the number of vehicles on-campus and in the surrounding community. The additional vehicles could increase delays for emergency response vehicles during peak commute hours. However, emergency responders maintain response plans which include use of alternate routes, sirens, and other methods to bypass congestion and minimize response times. Furthermore, California law requires drivers to yield to the right-of-way to emergency vehicles and remain stopped until the emergency vehicle passes. Therefore, fire service response times are not expected to be notably affected by

campus development under the proposed 2021 LRDP and are not directly proportional to increases in regional VMT.

As discussed in Section 4.12, *Population and Housing*, the City's population is anticipated to increase by 16,286 residents between 2020 and 2035. It can be anticipated that RFD would potentially need to increase fire protection staff, and potentially additional equipment, to accommodate an increased call volume. As continuing best practice, UCR would continue its partnership with RFD to ensure adequate fire and emergency service levels to UCR facilities. This partnership includes consultation on the adequacy of emergency access routes to all new UCR buildings. UCR would also continue to work closely with external fire management partners related to regional wildfire prevention, including the CAL FIRE, and other local fire jurisdictions. As mentioned previously, UCR and RFD is currently working on preparing an updated MOU.

Implementation of the proposed 2021 LRDP would also develop approximately 5.5 million gsf of new facility space on campus. However, the proposed 2021 LRDP would not fundamentally change the nature of campus operations, and several older structures would be retrofitted or replaced with modern structures requiring compliance with current and more stringent fire code requirements, providing fire safety benefits in comparison to the baseline structures. Proposed developments would primarily be infill development in locations generally already served by existing fire access lanes and emergency infrastructure such as hydrants, water lines, and call boxes. Additionally, campus development under the proposed 2021 LRDP would be designed to comply with building and fire codes and include appropriate fire safety measures and equipment, including but not limited to, use of fire retardant building materials, inclusion of emergency water infrastructure (fire hydrants and sprinkler systems), installation of smoke detectors and fire extinguishers, emergency response notification systems, and provision of adequate emergency access ways for emergency vehicles. The UCR Fire Marshal would review and approve all development plans and conduct an inspection to ensure adequate fire access, as well as fire prevention, for each new project in accordance with current California building and fire codes. The campus would also continue to implement the UCR Emergency Management Plan, which addresses the campus community's planned response to emergency access on the campus. The UCR Fire Marshal and staff would continue to implement campus-wide fire prevention programs. These actions, mandated by State law, would limit the number of incidents requiring the RFD to respond to on-campus calls, further minimizing additional demand for fire protection services.

The increase in campus population accommodated by the proposed 2021 LRDP may increase the RCFD's call volume, although to a lesser degree than RFD. As described in Section 4.14, *Population and Housing*, the proposed 2021 LRDP off-campus population would be distributed throughout the Inland Southern California region and, subsequently, across fire protection districts. The RCFD provides fire protection services to several cities in Riverside County, including cities neighboring Riverside, such as Moreno Valley, Eastvale, and Jurupa Valley.

Fire protection facility maintenance and acquisition needs in the region are regularly evaluated by jurisdictions with respect to population growth, locational needs, and budget. The City's ongoing budget process assesses the needs for RFD service and infrastructure to meet goals and standards. Likewise, the County's budget and RCFD's strategic planning process for new stations evaluates multiple factors for new stations, including area needs and land acquisition costs. Through the collection of development impact fees and tax revenue, increases in the demand for public services, including fire facilities, would be addressed as part of general plan implementation for the respective jurisdictions.



The proposed 2021 LRDP's incremental contribution to demand for new fire protection services would be offset by payment of proportionate property taxes, sales taxes, and/or Development Impact Fees to the jurisdictions that would result from increased population growth. New on-campus structures envisioned in the proposed 2021 LRDP would be in the existing service area of RFD and would not require expansion of the service area or for the RFD to respond to calls in a new or more distance area. The population growth accommodated under the proposed 2021 LRDP would be negligible compared to the existing service population of the RFD and would not require the construction of new or expanded fire protection facilities. Population growth accommodated under the proposed 2021 LRDP may contribute to a cumulative need for additional fire protection, but would not, by itself, necessitate the need for substantial new fire protection facilities (see Section 4.13.4 below).

The proposed 2021 LRDP would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities, or the need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives, and impacts would be **less than significant**.

### **Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation is required.

### **Significance After Mitigation**

Impacts would be less than significant without mitigation.

### **Impact PS-2    IMPACTS ON SCHOOL FACILITIES.**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED 2021 LRDP WOULD INCREMENTALLY INCREASE THE ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS IN REGIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY AN ESTIMATED 2,575 STUDENTS, WHICH WOULD BE ACCOMMODATED BY THE EXISTING AND PLANNED CAPACITY OF LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS. THEREFORE, THE PROPOSED 2021 LRDP WOULD NOT RESULT IN THE NEED FOR THE PROVISION OF NEW OR PHYSICALLY ALTERED SCHOOLS. IMPACTS WOULD BE LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT. NO MITIGATION MEASURES ARE REQUIRED.**

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### *Construction*

The proposed 2021 LRDP envisions new and renovated structures and facilities on the UCR campus which would require construction. While the development accommodated under the proposed 2021 LRDP would result in limited short-term construction employment opportunities, the City had an unemployment rate of 3.6 percent in 2019 and the county had an unemployment rate of 4.2 percent (California Employment Development Department 2020). Additionally, regional construction jobs occur on a temporary basis which allows construction workers to move onto new jobs in the region. Given these factors, it is anticipated that there is a sufficient construction workforce in the City and surrounding county area to meet the proposed 2021 LRDP needs. While some construction workers may choose to temporarily stay in the City or nearby areas in the county, it is assumed that the majority of workers would remain in their current residences in the local area, and few would require the accommodations of hotels and motels in the City or near the UCR campus. Therefore, construction of the proposed 2021 LRDP would not result in the need for additional housing and services. Therefore, the construction workforce would not substantially increase student enrollment at schools in the project area, such as those listed in Table 4.13-4.

Construction impacts related to increased student populations under the proposed 2021 LRDP would be **less than significant**.

#### *Operation – Direct Impacts*

This analysis estimates the number of school-age children that would be accommodated under the proposed 2021 LRDP by using the methodology described in Section 4.13.3. This analysis assumes that the percent of UCR students living with children would be similar to results from the 2016 UC survey (1.7 percent of undergraduate students and 14 percent of graduate students). The analysis also assumes that the percent of housing units in Riverside County with children and average household size for housing units with children would remain steady in future years; however, it should be noted that average household sizes are anticipated to decline slightly in southern California between 2016 and 2040 (SCAG 2016). This trend has continued in California through the 2020 pandemic year, with a decline in 14,000 newborns in comparison to 2019 (Los Angeles Times 2020). Therefore, this analysis is conservative.

The proposed 2021 LRDP would accommodate an additional 7,419 undergraduate students and 3,659 graduate students by 2035/2036. Using the data from the 2016 UC survey as a guide, an estimated 126 undergraduate students ( $7,419 \times 1.7$  percent) and 512 graduate students ( $3,659 \times 14$  percent), or a total of 638 students, would be parents living with children. It is assumed in this analysis that each student would occupy an individual housing unit.

The proposed 2021 LRDP would accommodate an additional 2,806 faculty and staff by 2035/2036. It is assumed in this analysis that each faculty and staff member would occupy an individual housing unit. Assuming the percent of housing units with children in Riverside County remains the same in 2035/2036, it is estimated that 37 percent of these housing units, or 1,038 housing units, would contain children ( $2,806 \times 37$  percent).

Therefore, it is estimated that 638 student housing units and 1,038 faculty and staff housing units, or a total of 1,676 UCR-affiliated housing units, would live with children in 2035/2036. However, this figure includes all children under the age of 18, not only school-age children. Assuming that the percent of housing units with children in Riverside County with at least one school-age child remains the same in 2035/2036, it is estimated that 83 percent of these housing units, or approximately 1,392 housing units, would contain school-age children ( $1,676 \times 83$  percent).

The next step is to estimate the total number of school-age children that resided in UCR-affiliated housing units. Assuming the average family size in Riverside County remains 3.85 persons with an average of 1.85 children per housing unit, these 1,392 UCR-affiliated housing units would include an estimated 2,575 school-age children ( $1,392 \times 1.85$ ). Table 4.13-7 provides an overview of the estimated increase in school-age children from UCR-affiliated housing units that would be accommodated by the proposed 2021 LRDP.

**Table 4.13-7 Estimate of School-Age Children of Campus Population (2035/2036)**

<b>Campus Population</b>	<b>New UCR Population Accommodated by the Proposed 2021 LRDP<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Living with Children<sup>2</sup> (%)</b>	<b>Housing Units with Children</b>	<b>Housing units with School-Age Children<sup>3</sup> (%)</b>	<b>Housing units with School-Age Children</b>	<b>Average Children per Housing Unit<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Number of School-Age Children</b>
Undergraduate Students	7,419	1.7	126	83	105	1.85	194
Graduate Students	3,659	14	512	83	425	1.85	786
Faculty/Staff	2,806	37	1,038	83	862	1.85	1,595
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,884</b>		<b>1,676</b>		<b>1,392</b>		<b>2,575</b>

<sup>1</sup>UCR 2021 LRDP

<sup>2</sup>UC 2016; U.S. Census 2019

<sup>3</sup>U.S. Census 2019

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Census 2019

UCR = University of California, Riverside

The approximately 2,575 new school-age children anticipated under the proposed 2021 LRDP would attend schools in the Inland Southern California. These school-age students would be added incrementally between 2018/2019 and 2035/2036. It is likely that some of these students would already attend the school prior to their parent/guardian attending UCR as a student or employed as a member of faculty or staff and that some of them would attend a non-public school.

As discussed in Section 4.12, *Population and Housing*, the proposed 2021 LRDP would provide housing for a portion of the student population living with children in on-campus family housing. It is anticipated that the 6,395 new students and faculty/staff residing in non-UCR housing would live in areas across the region and be distributed across school districts. It can be expected, based on existing trends that a portion of the population residing in non-UCR-affiliated housing would reside in the City. School-age students living on campus or in the City would likely be served by RUSD.

The RUSD Facilities Planning and Development Department evaluates the need for new and existing schools in the district. This complex task is based on an ongoing analysis of demographics, including projecting growth in the population of school age children from kindergarten through high school. Upon implementation of its Facilities Master Plan, which guides development for the next 15-20 years, RUSD will be able to accommodate approximately 45,500 students district-wide, an increase of approximately 3,500 students (RUSD 2016). As stated above, the proposed 2021 LRDP is anticipated to add approximately 2,575 new school-age students. If all these students attended RUSD schools, the district would have capacity for these students. However, the likelihood that all 2,575 new school-age students would attend RUSD schools is extremely low, based on a survey of the existing distribution of the campus population as described in Section 4.12, *Population and Housing*. Furthermore, as noted above, many of these students may already be residing in the school district and not constitute new students.

The RUSD Facilities Master Plan prioritizes replacing temporary portable facilities with permanent facilities, renovating gymnasiums, undertaking energy efficient upgrades, constructing maker labs and STEAM facilities, and constructing multi-purpose rooms to meet the needs of a growing student population. Potential environmental impacts related to the construction of new or expanded school facilities would be assessed on a project-specific level (RUSD 2016). In 2016, residents in the RUSD

service area voted on a \$392 million bond measure to upgrade and improve aging RUSD campuses and classrooms, including building new facilities and new schools (RUSD 2020a).

Approximately 641<sup>1</sup> school-age children would be accommodated in on-campus family housing. School-age students in housing units on campus or in the neighborhoods near UCR would likely attend Highland Elementary, Emerson Elementary, Riverside STEAM Academy, University Heights Middle School, John W. North High School, and Longfellow Elementary, because these are the closest RUSD public schools to the campus. Table 4.13-8 shows the current enrollment and capacity at each school upon implementation of the long-term facility plans described above.

**Table 4.13-8 Public School Enrollment and Capacity**

School	Approximate Distance to UCR LRDP Boundary (miles)	Grades Served	2019-20 Enrollment <sup>1</sup>	Total Capacity <sup>2</sup>	Remaining Capacity
Highland Elementary	0.14	Kindergarten-6 <sup>th</sup>	658	850	192
Emerson Elementary	0.20	Kindergarten-6 <sup>th</sup>	670	900	230
Riverside STEAM Academy	0.25	Kindergarten-6 <sup>th</sup>	604	900	296
University Heights Middle School	0.25	7 <sup>th</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup>	870	900	30
John W. North High School	0.39	9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup>	2,254	2,500	246
Longfellow Elementary	0.76	Kindergarten-6 <sup>th</sup>	724	750	26

UCR = University of California, Riverside; LRDP = Long Range Development Plan

Source: <sup>1</sup>Education Data Partnership 2021, census day enrollment used; <sup>2</sup>RUSD 2016

As shown in Table 4.13-8, some schools such as Longfellow Elementary and University Heights Middle School have limited capacity for additional enrollment after implementation of long-term facility plans. However, RUSD does not guarantee space at a specific school in the district. The district uses an assignment process that matches a student with the closet available school, considering space limitations or class size constraints and other factors such as sibling continuity (RUSD 2020b). Additionally, RUSD may revise the attendance boundaries for schools at capacity, which would change enrollment without the need to add facilities. If that is not feasible, schools might add temporary portable classrooms (A. Gonzalez 2020). The addition of portable classrooms typically does not result in significant environmental impacts. Therefore, implementation of the proposed 2021 LRDP would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities.

Additionally, applicants for new development would be required to pay State-mandated school impact fees (as applied under the 1987 Mitigation Fee Act and codified in Section 66000 of the California State Legislature). RUSD and all other school districts are authorized to collect a fee per square foot for new residential development pursuant to Government Code Section 65995(b)(2) for new private industrial, commercial, or residential construction that exceeds 500 square feet (RUSD

<sup>1</sup> Based on the housing demand model spreadsheet (September 22, 2019), there would be approximately 356 family housing units with buildout of the 2021 LRDP. Assuming an average of 1.85 children per housing unit, there would be approximately 641 children (assuming all are school-age children).

2020b). UCR provides family housing options for a portion of its student population. Developer fees are not collected for on-campus housing development, as this regulation does not apply to public institutions, including UCR facilities. However, non-campus-affiliated housing constructed to support an increase in population would be required to pay school impact fees.

Furthermore, any project associated with expanding school facilities, whether related to the construction of new facilities or modernization of existing facilities, would be subject to project-specific environmental review and mitigation pursuant to CEQA. It is the responsibility of the school districts to comply with CEQA requirements. Compliance with federal, State, and local regulations would be required prior to the construction of the new facilities.

Therefore, the proposed 2021 LRDP would not result in significant environmental impacts associated with the need for the provision of new or physically altered schools, and impacts would be **less than significant**.

### **Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures are required.

### **Significance After Mitigation**

Impacts associated with the provision or need for new or physically altered school facilities would be less than significant without mitigation.

## 4.13.4 Cumulative Impacts

### **Fire Protection Facilities**

The RFD has an existing need for new equipment and potential facilities. For example, Measure Z, which was passed in November 2016, identified the need to replace RFD vehicles. The proposed 2021 LRDP may contribute to a cumulative need for a new fire station, due to existing need for new facilities and equipment because of previous years of deferment. However, as this is a need that currently exists, the addition of the proposed 2021 LRDP would not independently create this need. Additionally, revenue from Measure Z since 2016 has helped fund the RFD and replace some of the needed vehicles. There are no specific plans at this point for new RFD facilities, such as a new fire station or expansion of an existing station. If new RFD facilities are needed in the future, such facilities will undergo their own environmental review pursuant to CEQA when details about the project are known. While there are no specific plans at this juncture for a new RFD facility, in the event a new fire station is required, it would be in the city limits of Riverside. Development of fire stations typically only disturb between 0.5 and 1 acre of land. A new RFD station would likely be on an infill lot (between 0.5 and 1 acre), since most of the City is highly developed and urbanized. The development at such a scale (a two-story high fire station on less than 1 acre of land) is unlikely to result in a significant and unavoidable environmental impact.

Given the nature of such a project (fire station) and its size, the environment documents pursuant to CEQA for a fire station construction or expansion would typically require a categorical exemption or negative declaration. Additionally, the City's planning process has already accounted for potential growth that may require an expansion of fire services throughout the City in its General Plan. Fire protection services are maintained and expanded through property taxes and collection of fees that grow incrementally as development occurs within a service area. Providing for new equipment, facilities and staffing is assessed as part of the City's annual fiscal budget process. The growth

projections of the City's General Plan and County General Plan used as the basis of the cumulative impacts analysis in this Draft EIR take into consideration future growth anticipated in the region. Therefore, based on such acknowledgment of, and planning for, future growth in the City and Riverside County, and the regional fire protection needs, significant cumulative impacts related to adverse physical impacts from new or physically altered fire protection facilities (Impact PS-1), would not occur. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant and not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative impacts**.

### **School Facilities**

The geographic context for cumulative effects associated with demand for school facilities is the Inland Southern California region. Growth in the region may contribute more school-aged children that could enroll in the public-school system. A portion of the school-age students associated with the increase in student enrollment and faculty/staff would occur in the RUSD service area. Upgraded school facilities already planned by RUSD would adequately serve cumulative student growth. For example, the RUSD 2016 Facilities Master Plan would facilitate an increase in student enrollment of approximately 3,500 students (RUSD 2016).

Development projects associated with increased population growth would also be required to pay impact fees consistent with local jurisdiction requirements to ensure the adequate provision of future facilities associated with public services, including schools. As part of the renovation and revitalization process, school projects would undergo project-specific environmental review under CEQA and be required to comply with federal, State and local regulations related to their physical impacts on the environment. For some projects, adherence to regulations may not adequately avoid or reduce incremental impacts and require additional project-specific mitigation measures. Overall, however, the proposed 2021 LRDP's incremental increase in demand for school facilities (Impact PS-2) would be **less than significant and not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative impacts**.

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