

4.13 Public Services

This section describes the existing fire, police, schools, parks, and other public service facilities to accommodate an increase in demand; identifies associated regulatory requirements; evaluates potential impacts; and identifies mitigation measures related to implementation of the Pacifica Project (project or proposed project) on public services in the City of Oceanside (City). Information in this section was also obtained for the Fire Response Technical Memorandum prepared for the proposed project by Dudek in March 2023 (Appendix O).

4.13.1 Existing Conditions

Fire Protection

The Oceanside Fire Department (OFD) provides fire protection services to the City. OFD's mission is to meet and exceed community needs and expectations through the preservation and protection of life, property, and the environment. OFD has eight stations that serve over 180,000 residents and visitors over an area of approximately 42 square miles. OFD has a total of 115 full-time fire personnel, 34 full and part-time emergency medical technicians, 7 full-time lifeguard personnel, 76 part-time lifeguard personnel, and 8 support staff (Appendix O). All truck and engine companies are staffed with a minimum of one company officer, one engineer, and one firefighter/paramedic. The Fire Operations Division also manages emergency medical service response, transport, and management. The following apparatus are in service full-time (OFD 2023a):

- Fire engines (7)
- Ambulances (5)
- Tiller truck (1)
- Type 3 brush engines (3)
- Type 6 brush engine (1)
- Water tender (1)
- Command vehicle (battalion chief) (1)
- Command and interoperability trailer (1)
- Incident support trailer (1)
- Mass casualty response vehicle (1)
- Confined space trailer (1)

OFD has eight firehouses located throughout the City. Of these stations, the closest to the project site is Station 5 (4841 North River Road), located approximately 0.5 miles south of the project site. Station 6 (895 North Santa Fe Avenue) is the second closest station to the project site, located approximately 2.5 miles southwest of the project site (Appendix O). As established by the City's General Plan, the City has the following standards for fire department facilities: strive to maintain a 5-minute response time from fire stations to all developed areas within the City, maintain staffing levels adequate to achieve a locally desirable Insurance Service Office rating, and strive to maintain a maximum response time for paramedic units of 8 minutes in urban areas and 15 minutes in rural areas (City of Oceanside 2003).

OFD (2023b) calls for service in 2022 (the most recent data available) were as follows:

- Total responses – 24,173
- Fire responses – 382
- Emergency medical service responses – 17,005
- Investigation/Good Intent – 3,517
- Service calls – 2,493
- Hazardous condition – 108
- False alarms – 749
- Other – 307

In addition to providing emergency response services, OFD continually performs non-emergency functions, including fire investigations, plan checks for all new development, fire prevention inspections, and public education and informational programs (OFD 2023b).

The City has automatic aid agreements with the neighboring cities of Carlsbad and Vista. Per the agreement, when an emergency call comes into dispatch, the nearest emergency responder is notified regardless of the jurisdictional boundaries. The fire stations located closest to the project site are OFD stations, but non-OFD fire stations may also be notified in the event of an emergency at the project site.

Police Protection

The Oceanside Police Department (OPD) employs 228 sworn officers and 84 professional staff members who serve a population of more than 175,000 residents and handle approximately 110,000 calls for service each year (OPD 2023). OPD consists of a Patrol Division, Traffic Unit, Harbor Police, School Safety Enhancement Team, Neighborhood Policing Team, Resource Team, Administrative/Front Desk Operations, and Senior Volunteer Patrol Program members. The Patrol Division is the largest division in OPD and consists of officers and field evidence technicians. Patrol officers are responsible for handling radio calls, taking crime reports, handling traffic enforcement, making arrests, resolving disputes, and preventing crime, while field evidence technicians process crime scenes, collect evidence, and take crime reports (OPD 2023). The OPD station is located at 3855 Mission Avenue, approximately 2.3 miles southwest of the project site.

According to the City's General Plan – Community Facilities Element, OPD strives to provide a maximum response time of 5 minutes for all Priority E and I emergency service calls (City of Oceanside 2002).

Schools

The Oceanside Unified School District (OUSD) provides K-12 educational services to the City. The District Office is located at 2111 Mission Avenue. OUSD operates and maintains 12 elementary schools, 4 middle schools, 3 K-8 schools, 2 high schools, and 2 alternative schools (OUSD 2023). The closest elementary, middle, and high schools anticipated to serve future residents of the project include Libby Elementary School (located approximately 0.5 miles south of the project site), Cesar Chavez Middle School (located approximately 0.8 miles southeast of the project site), and El Camino High School (located approximately 2.5 miles southeast of the project site).

Parks

The City maintains parks, recreational facilities, and community centers, including the beach, Buena Vista Lagoon, the San Luis Rey River, Calaveras Lake, Hosp Grove, golf courses, a dog park, skate parks, and trails. The City currently has approximately 642 acres of park land and approximately 155 acres of public school-ground acreage (40% of the total school-ground acres), which are countable towards Oceanside's total park acreage, providing a total of approximately 797-acres of existing parkland. As of 2020, the City's parks and recreation facilities consist of 15 community and 17 neighborhood parks, 1 regional park, 3 recreation centers (Junior Seau Community Center, Joe Balderamma Recreation Center, and Melba Bishop Recreation Center), a YMCA and Boys and Girls Club, 2 senior centers, 5 skateparks, and 2 pools. Other facilities include Oceanside's 3.5 miles of beach, the harbor, and the pier (City of Oceanside 2021a).

The City's General Plan Recreational Trails Element focuses on the provision and maintenance of pedestrian, bicycle, and equestrian trail systems through the City. The City's General Plan Environmental Resource Management Element provides the City's recreational standards for parks, which includes the dedication of 5 acres of park per 1,000 residents (City of Oceanside 2002). In addition, the City's Parks and Recreation Division has a Parks and Recreation Master Plan to create a vision for the parks and recreation system. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan was updated in 2019 and provides a guide for the orderly development of future park, recreation, and open space facilities and programs to meet the community's current and future needs through 2030. Goals of the Master Plan include a 15-minute walk for neighborhood parks or a 5-minute drive for community parks and special facilities (City of Oceanside 2019).

The closest community parks to the project site include 18-acre Libby Lake Park, located approximately 0.5 miles southwest of the project site; 29-acre Mance Buchanon Park, located approximately 0.6 miles southeast of the project site; and 16-acre Melba Bishop Park, located approximately 0.5 miles east of the project site. The closest City of Oceanside neighborhood park to the project site is the 12-acre Ivey Ranch Park located approximately 3.7 miles southwest of the project site. The closest regional park is Guajome Regional Park, located approximately 2.6 miles southeast of the project site.

Other Public Facilities

The City operates two public library locations: the Civic Center Library on 330 North Coast Highway and Oceanside Public Library Mission Branch on 3861 Mission Avenue (City of Oceanside 2023). The City's public libraries offer services to the community including DVDs, CDs, audio books, eBooks, and children's books; public computers with internet access at both locations including available wi-fi; printing, faxing, scanning and copying services; private study rooms; special collections containing local and state history and world languages; a dedicated teen area; and programs for all ages. Library staff consist of library administration, public services (librarians), and support services (City of Oceanside 2023).

4.13.2 Regulatory Setting

State

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code and Office of the State Fire Marshal provides regulations and guidance for local agencies in the development and enforcement of fire safety standards. The California Fire Code also establishes minimum requirements that would provide a reasonable degree of safety from fire, panic, and explosion.

Senate Bill 50 – Leroy F. Greene Schools Facilities Act of 1998

Senate Bill (SB) 50, or the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, restricts the ability of local agencies to deny project approvals on the basis that public school facilities (classrooms, auditoriums, etc.) are inadequate. Payment of school fees are also collected at the time when building permits are issued. Payment of school fees is required by SB 50 for all new residential development projects and is considered full and complete mitigation of any school impacts (Government Code Section 65996). As required by SB 50, school impact fees are payments to offset capital cost impacts associated with new developments, which result primarily from costs of additional facilities, related furnishings and equipment, and projected capital maintenance requirements. As such, agencies cannot require additional mitigation for any school impacts. School impact fees and fees collected pursuant to SB 50 are collected at the time when building permits are issued.

Quimby Act and Assembly Bill 1359

The Quimby Act, which is within the state’s Subdivision Map Act, authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to require the dedication of land or impose fees for park or recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative or parcel subdivision map, if specified requirements are met. One of these requirements is that the dedicated land or fees, or combination thereof, shall be used only for the purposes of developing or rehabilitating neighborhood or community park or recreational facilities to serve the subdivision for which the land was dedicated or fees were paid. The act provides that the dedication of land or the payment of fees, or both, shall not exceed the proportionate amount necessary to provide 3 acres of park area per 1,000 persons residing within a subdivision subject to the act, except as specified.

California Government Code, Section 66000.5 – Mitigation Fee Act

The Mitigation Fee Act complements the Quimby Act by allowing separate impact and recreation facilities fees to be collected so that parks can be improved, and recreation facilities can be maintained. The act also allows impact fees to be placed on nonsubdivision residential developments.

California Education Code

Section 17620 of the California Education Code authorizes school districts to require construction projects within the boundaries of the districts to pay a fee used for funding construction or reconstruction of school facilities.

Local

City of Oceanside General Plan

Community Facilities Element

The City of Oceanside General Plan Community Facilities Element provides long-term policies for public services within the City, including fire protection, police protection, schools, and libraries. The element outlines adequate service ratios and future planning policies by which OFD and OPD must abide (City of Oceanside 2002). The following policies are applicable to the project:

Policy 3.1: The City of Oceanside shall strive to provide adequate Fire Department facilities through the achievement of the following facilities and service standards:

- A 5-minute response time from fire stations to all developed areas within the city of Oceanside
- Personnel staffing at a minimum of four people per company
- City maintaining staffing levels adequate to achieve a locally desirable Insurance Service Office (ISO) rating; and
- A maximum response time for paramedic units of 8 minutes in urban areas and 15 minutes in rural areas

Policy 3.5: Close coordination shall be maintained between planned improvements to the Circulation System within the City of Oceanside and the location of future fire stations, in order to assure adequate levels of service and response times to all areas of the community along existing and future arterials, collectors, and local streets.

Policy 3.10: In order to minimize fire hazards, the Oceanside Fire Department shall be involved in the review of development applications. Consideration shall be given to adequate emergency access, driveway widths, turning radii, fire hydrant locations, and Needed Fire flow requirements.

Policy 4.3: The Oceanside Police Department shall strive to provide a maximum response time of 5 minutes for all Priority I and II emergency service calls.

Additionally, the Community Facilities Element provides goals and policies aimed to provide adequate public facilities that support recreational and leisure activities as well as to contribute to overall health of the City's residents. Specifically, the Community Facilities Element establishes that an adequate parkland goal is 5 acres of dedicated parkland per 1,000 residents within the city. As defined in the Community Facilities Element, community parks should meet the following:

- a) The topography and land configuration should be sustainable to accommodate the park's proposed uses. A minimum of 65% of the park land area should be usable for active recreation;
- b) Sites should have or be able to achieve safe pedestrian and bicycle access;
- c) Sites should be visible from the street in order to enhance enjoyment of the park by people driving by and to facilitate security surveillance;
- d) Noise generated by park use should be mitigated to avoid disturbing adjacent residences;
- e) Lighting should be designed to limit impacts on adjacent residents;

- f) Parks should be buffered from adjacent residences through the use of fences, landscaping, berms, or other treatments, in order to prohibit undesired access to private property; and
- g) “Community Parks” located in resident neighborhoods should have at least one access point on a Collector road. Whenever possible, these facilities should be located adjacent to public schools.

City of Oceanside Municipal Code

Chapter 32B – Impact Fees

Chapter 32B of the City’s Code of Ordinances covers all impact fees imposed by the City as a condition of development approval for the purpose of financing capital improvements, the need for which is attributable to such development, unless expressly exempted. Fees applicable to recreation include park fees imposed pursuant to Ordinance No. 91-10 and pursuant to article 40 of the Zoning Regulations (Ordinance No. 88-22, as amended

Chapter 32C – Public Facility Fee

Chapter 32C of the City’s Code of Ordinances outlines provisions for assessing and collecting public facilities fees as a condition of issuing a building permit for the purpose of defraying the actual or estimated costs of constructing needed public facilities pursuant to the community facilities element of the general plan. Per Chapter 32C:

Public facilities shall include all governmental facilities specified in the adopted elements of the city's general plan, including the community facilities element, or such facilities contained in the city's five-year capital improvement program.

Prior to the issuance of a building permit for new construction, including residential and nonresidential development, on any property within the Citywide area of benefit established pursuant to this chapter, the applicant for such permit shall pay or cause to be paid any fees established and apportioned pursuant to this chapter for the purpose of defraying the actual or estimated cost of constructing the City’s public facilities. The amount of such fee shall be fixed by resolution of the city council in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 32B. The purpose of this chapter is to ensure that the quality of life of all residents is protected as new development occurs, and that the ability of the city to provide public facilities for the benefit of the city as a whole exists. Because the police, fire, general government and library facilities addressed in the public facilities fee provide benefit to the entire City, the area of benefit for the public facilities fee is the City boundaries.

Chapter 32D – Park Land Dedication and Payment of Fees

Chapter 32D of the City’s Code of Ordinances outlines provisions that apply to all development within the City of Oceanside by which additional residential lots and/or dwelling units are created. Per Chapter 32D:

Every owner, developer or subdivider who creates such lots and/or dwelling units shall dedicate a portion of land, pay a fee, or do both as set forth in this chapter for the purposes of providing open space, park and recreational facilities.

Per Section 32D.5:

In accordance with the standards of five (5) acres of developed parkland for each one thousand (1,000) people, set forth in the community facilities element, a developer shall dedicate land

and/or pay a fee as required by this chapter. The city council shall, by resolution, fix said dedication and/or fee requirements.

Per Section 32D.7:

Fees collected pursuant to this chapter shall be allocated and expended pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 32B of the City Code.

4.13.3 Thresholds of Significance

The significance criteria used to evaluate the project impacts to public services are based on Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a significant impact related to public services would occur if the project would:

1. 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:
 - Fire protection
 - Police protection
 - Schools
 - Parks
 - Other public facilities

4.13.4 Impacts Analysis

Would the project 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:

Fire protection?

The project site is currently vacant, and implementation of the project could result in an increase in demand on OFD as a result of new residential at the project site. However, the project is located within an existing neighborhood and highly developed area of the City that already receives fire protection services. Additionally, as described in Section 4.12, Population and Housing, of this environmental impact report, the proposed 164 residential units would result in an increase of approximately 469 people at the project site, which has been accounted for in the City's General Plan.

The increase of approximately 469 people at the project site is not expected to result in a substantial increase in service calls to OFD. Based on the results in the Appendix O, and OFD's per capita call volume of 0.134 calls per person per year, the proposed project is estimated to generate a total 63 calls per year (469 people x 0.134 calls per year = 63 calls). The additional 63 calls per year equates to 5 calls per month, or 0.17 calls per day. As indicated in Appendix O, service level requirements are not expected to be significantly impacted with the increase of five calls per month.

As described above, OFD has eight firehouses located throughout the City. Of these stations, the closest to the project site is Station 5 (4841 North River Road), located approximately 0.5 miles south of the project site. Station 6 (895 North Santa Fe Avenue) is the second closest station to the project site, located approximately 2.5 miles southwest of the project site (Appendix O). In addition to the City's eight fire stations, the City has an automatic aid agreement with the neighboring cities of Carlsbad and Vista. Per the agreement, when an emergency call comes into dispatch, the nearest emergency responder is notified regardless of the jurisdictional boundaries.

Based on the analysis provided in Appendix O, Station 5 would have a travel time of approximately 1 minute and 52 seconds throughout 100% of the development, which would fully conform to OFD's 5-minute response time goal. Station 6 would have a travel time of approximately 5 minutes and 25 seconds throughout the entire development, which means 72% of the townhomes can be responded to within OFD's 5-minute response time goal. Based on these results, it is anticipated that Station 5 would provide coverage to the project site and would be able to respond in less than 2 minutes and would be able to respond to the entire site under 5 minutes.

The project would provide two access point for emergency responders: (1) the main entrance to the project site at the corner of Monica Circle and Macario Drive and (2) a secondary emergency access only driveway located at the terminus of Malaga Drive. Circulation and emergency access drives have been designed in consultation with OFD staff to provide 28-foot minimum widths with designated truck turnarounds and key staging areas throughout the project site. The proposed project would not require the full closure of any public or private streets or roadways during construction or operations and would not impede access of emergency vehicles to the project or any surrounding areas.

Prior to project development, OFD would be required to review and approval all final site plans for the project to ensure adequate site accessibility and response times. Additionally, the City has an established public facility development impact fee program (Municipal Code Chapter 32B and 32C) that requires new development to provide funds towards capital improvements for public services including fire and emergency services. The project would be required to pay applicable developer impact fees in accordance with the City's requirements.

Therefore, while development of the project site would place a slight increase in demand on fire protection services in comparison to existing conditions, it is not anticipated that the project would result in the need for new fire personnel or equipment or require construction of a new station or expansion of existing fire facilities. The project is expected to be adequately served by existing fire stations, and impacts related to fire protection are determined to be **less than significant**.

Police Protection?

As described above, the project site is currently vacant, and implementation of the project could result in an increase in demand for police protection services as a result of new residential development at the project site. However, similar to fire protection, the project site is surrounded by existing residential development that already receives police protection services. The OPD station closest to the project site is located at 3855 Mission Avenue, approximately 2.3 miles southwest of the project site.

The increase of approximately 469 people at the project site is not expected to result in a substantial increase of service calls to OPD. As described under Section 4.13.1 above, OPD includes 228 sworn officers and 84 professional staff members who serve a population of more than 175,000 residents and handle approximately 110,000 calls for service each year (OPD 2023).

The project would be required to provide adequate site access, emergency access, and maintain police department response times. In the event of an emergency, adequate emergency access would be provided via two access points: (1) the main entrance to the project site at the corner of Monica Circle and Macario Drive and 2) a secondary emergency access only driveway located at the terminus of Malaga Drive. Additionally, as described above, the City has an established public facility development impact fee program (Municipal Code Chapter 32B and 32C) that requires new development to provide funds towards capital improvements for public services including police services. The project would be required to pay applicable developer impact fees in accordance with the City’s requirements.

Therefore, while development of the project site would place a slight increase in demand on police protection services, it is not anticipated that the project would result in the need for construction or expansion of existing police facilities to accommodate new police personnel or equipment. The project is expected to be adequately served by existing police department stations, and impacts related to police protection are determined to be **less than significant**.

Schools?

The project would directly increase the population through development of new residential units at the project site and would therefore increase existing demand on school facilities. School-age (K through 12) residents at the project site would be served by the OUSD. OUSD operates and maintains 12 elementary schools, 4 middle schools, 3 K-8 schools, 2 high schools, and 2 alternative schools (OUSD 2022). School-age students generated by the proposed project are expected to attend the following schools, as the project site lies within the attendance boundary:

- Libby Elementary School (located approximately 0.5 miles south of the project site). 2021-2022 enrollment: 372 students; was 407 in 2020-2021.
- Cesar Chavez Middle School (located approximately 0.8 miles southeast of the project site). 2021-2022 enrollment: 680 students; Was 727 in 2020-2021.
- El Camino High School (located approximately 2.5 miles southeast of the project site). 2021-2022 enrollment: 2,792 students; was 2,914 in 2020-2021.

OUSD uses a student generation rate of 0.2640 for multifamily dwelling units as shown in Table 4.13-1. The proposed 164 residential units would be expected to generate approximately 20 elementary school students, 10 middle school students, and 14 high school students, for a total of 44 students.

Table 4.13-1. Potential Student Yield for the Project

Proposed Units	Student Yield Factor			Students Yielded by Project		
	Elementary School	Middle School	High School	Elementary School	Middle School	High School
164	0.1189	0.0595	0.0856	20	10	14

Source: City of Oceanside 2022.

The generation of approximately 44 students is expected to be adequately served by OUSD. However, review of the project and a will-serve letter from OUSD will be required for the project prior to development. Additionally, it should be considered that not all students residing at the project site would be new to the City or OUSD. Enrollment at Libby Elementary was down by 40 students from 2020 to 2022; enrollment at Cesar Chavez Middle School was

down by 47 students from 2020 to 2022; and enrollment at El Camino High School was down by 122 students from 2020 to 2022. Therefore, each of these schools should have the capacity to serve 20 elementary students, 10 middle school students, and 14 high school students. Thus, it is determined that the number of students generated by the project would be adequately served by existing facilities.

Furthermore, the project applicant would be subject to City development impact fees, as applicable, as well as applicable OUSD development impact fees. As outlined in Section 4.13.2 above, developer fees allow school districts to impose mitigation fees on new development as a method of addressing increased enrollment. SB 50 states that the fees imposed by school districts shall constitute the exclusive method of considering and mitigating impacts on school facilities caused by a development project. Such payment shall provide “full and complete mitigation of the impacts of any legislative or adjudicative act ... on the provision of adequate school facilities” (Government Code Section 65995[h]). As such, contribution of required development fees would ensure impacts to schools as a result of students generated by the project would be **less than significant**.

Parks?

The project site is currently vacant, and an increase of approximately 469 people could result in the potential for increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks. In accordance with the City’s Municipal Code, Chapter 32D, the project is required to either (1) create dedicated park land within or partly within the project site, whose acreage would be determined by the City; (2) dedicate land usable for recreation purposes in addition to paying a portion of the park impact fee; or (3) pay the entire park impact fee (City of Oceanside 2021b).

As described above, the City currently has approximately 642 acres of park land. In addition, 155.6 acres of public school-ground acreage (40% of the total school-ground acres) are countable toward Oceanside’s total park acreage, providing a total of 797 acres of existing parkland.

The closest community parks to the project site include 18-acre Libby Lake Park, located approximately 0.5 miles southwest of the project site; 29-acre Mance Buchanan Park, located approximately 0.6 miles southeast of the project site; and 16-acre Melba Bishop Park, located approximately 0.5 miles east of the project site. The closest City of Oceanside neighborhood park to the project site is the 12-acre Ivey Ranch Park, located approximately 3.7 miles southwest of the project site. The closest regional park is Guajome Regional Park, located approximately 2.6 miles southeast of the project site.

According to the City’s General Plan – Community Facilities Element, the City’s goal is to provide a minimum of 5 acres of developed “community parks” per 1,000 residents within the City (City of Oceanside 2002). As described above, the City currently has a total of approximately 797 acres of existing parkland. As of 2020, the population within the City of Oceanside was approximately 175,000, resulting in a parkland service ratio of approximately 4.5 acres per 1,000 residents. While this is below the current standard of 5 acres per 1,000 residents, the existing inventory includes only 2 acres of the 465-acre El Corazon Specific Plan area. Planned development of El Corazon Park would result in an additional 212 acres of parkland. With completion of El Corazon Park, the City’s parkland service ratio would increase to approximately 5.7 acres per 1,000 residents (City of Oceanside 2021a).

In addition to existing City parks and recreational facilities, a total of approximately 59,460 square feet of common open space is proposed within the project site, and a total of 23,950 square feet of private open space is proposed within the project site. The common open space areas consist of a dog park, fire pits for community gathering, tot lot, bocce ball courts, pickle ball courts, open lawn, barbeque areas, internal trails, and landscaping to help enforce pedestrian connectivity (Figure 3-6, Conceptual Open Space). Private open space would be comprised of balconies

or patios within residences. Overall, a total of 83,410 square feet of usable space would be provided within the project site, which breaks down to 508 square feet per unit. The City requires 300 square feet of open space per unit. Therefore, the project exceeds the open space requirement per unit.

Although the project would potentially increase the utilization of existing parks and recreational facilities within the City, the combination of proposed on-site recreational amenities and private open space, existing public park and recreational facilities in the project vicinity, and proposed future recreational facilities within the City would adequately serve future residents of the project site. Additionally, the project developer would be responsible to pay applicable development and park impact fees. Such fees for new residential development within the City go towards facilities such as (but not limited to) parks, public facilities, and schools. Therefore, implementation of the project would have a **less-than-significant** impact on existing park facilities.

Please also refer to Section 4.14, Recreation, for additional details and impact analysis on existing park and recreation facilities within the City.

Other Public Facilities?

As described above, the City operates two public library locations: The Civic Center Library on 330 North Coast Highway, and Oceanside Public Library Mission Branch on 3861 Mission Avenue (City of Oceanside 2022). The two existing public libraries, in addition to school libraries that would serve students at the project site, are expected to adequately serve the approximately 460 residents generated by the project. Furthermore, payment of development impact fees, as applicable, in accordance with Municipal Code Chapters 32B and 32C, would address the need for additional public services generated by new development. For these reasons, impact to libraries or other public facilities as a result of project implementation is **less than significant**.

4.13.5 Cumulative Analysis

The proposed project would introduce 164 dwelling units to the area, resulting in an increase in population of 469 people within the fire/police protection service area, thereby increasing the demand for fire/police protection and emergency services. However, no new or expanded facilities would be required as a result of the proposed project.

Nonetheless, the cumulative projects listed in Section 3.4, Cumulative Projects, would result in additional demand of fire and police protection services, and the potential need for additional fire or police protection resources. However, all cumulative projects would be required to offset the increase in demand caused by their respective project. If a project triggers the need for new or altered police facilities, the physical impacts would be addressed within the environmental document prepared for the project, and mitigation measures would be applied as needed.

Regarding schools, as stated above, it was determined that the number of students generated by the project would be adequately served by existing facilities. The project applicant would be required to contribute development fees to OUSD. Cumulative projects that have a residential component would generate students that need to be accommodated by either OUSD or another school district in the area. All of the cumulative projects that would in would result in increased demand on schools would also be required to pay school fees to offset the increase demand, similar to the project.

The project, as well as the cumulative projects, would add to the cumulative demand for park and recreation facilities in the community. All residential projects that increase the demand for park and recreation needs in the City are required to provide park space and/or pay park in lieu-fees. The environmental documentation prepared

for each project would analyze impacts associated with the construction of any parks within each overall development footprint. In addition, one of the cumulative projects, El Corazon Park would result in an additional 212 acres of parkland.

Overall, with contribution of required development fees by the proposed project and all other cumulative projects, cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

4.13.6 Mitigation Measures

Impacts related to public services as a result of project implementation are determined to be less than significant, and therefore no mitigation measures are required.

4.13.7 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No substantial impacts related to public services were identified; therefore, no mitigation measures are required. Impacts related to recreation would be **less than significant**.

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