

4.10 Public Services

This section describes existing and proposed demand for public services and evaluates changes to the physical environment that may result from implementation of the proposed project. Public services discussed in this section include fire, police, schools, parks and trails. Information in this section is based upon written communication with the County of Los Angeles Fire Department, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Bonita Unified School District (included as Appendix J of this EIR), and other sources as cited throughout the section. Effects associated with the capacity of the domestic water system to provide adequate fire protection are evaluated in EIR Section 4.12 (Utilities, Service Systems and Energy), impacts related to emergency access are analyzed in EIR Section 4.7 (Hazards and Hazardous Materials), and Section 4.11 (Transportation and Traffic).

4.10.1 Environmental Setting

4.10.1.1 Fire Protection

The proposed project site is located within the fire protection service area of the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD). LACoFD's service area encompasses 58 cities including the city of San Dimas and all of the unincorporated Los Angeles County. LACoFD is a full service fire department that provides fire protection, emergency medical services, hazardous material response and other life safety services. Table 4.10-1 identifies the LACoFD fire stations located closest to the proposed project site, including response times and staffing details (LACoFD 2010). Although the fire stations listed in Table 4.10-1 are located closest to the proposed project site, LACoFD operates under a regional concept in its approach to providing fire protection and emergency medical services. Emergency response units are dispatched as needed to an incident anywhere in the LACoFD service territory, based upon distance and availability without regard to jurisdictional or municipal boundaries. LACoFD also maintains a mutual assistance agreement in the form of an Initial Action Agreement for the Exchange of Fire Protection with the USDA Forest Service (Angeles National Forest).

Table 4.10-1 Fire Stations near the Proposed Project Site

Fire Station	Address	Distance from Project Site	Response Time to Project Site	Staffing Details
Fire Station 86	520 South Amelia Avenue, Glendora, CA 91740-4027	0.75 miles to the southwest	2.5 minutes	Three-person engine company and four-person truck company.
Fire Station 64	164 South Walnut Avenue, San Dimas, CA 91773-2620	2.2 miles to the south	7 minutes	Two, three-person engine companies and one, two-person paramedic squad.
Fire Station 85	650 East Gladstone Street, Glendora, CA 91773-2620	3.5 miles to the southwest	9-10 minutes	Three-person engine company and two-person emergency support team.

Source: LACoFD 2010

LACoFD uses national guidelines for response time standards. For urban areas, LACoFD has a five minute response time goal for the first arriving fire unit and an eight minute response time goal for the first arriving emergency medical services (EMS) unit. For suburban areas, LACoFD has an eight minute response time goal for the first arriving fire unit and a 12 minute response time goal for the first arriving EMS unit. LACoFD considers the city of San Dimas as a mixed urban/suburban community. During 2009, LACoFD response times for the city were an average of four minutes and 58 seconds for emergency response and six minutes and 53 seconds for non-emergency response. LACoFD currently provides the city with fire protection services within their response time goals.

4.10.1.2 Police Services

The proposed project site is located within the service area of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD). The LASD is the largest sheriff's department in the world and provides police protection service to all cities and unincorporated areas within the county of Los Angeles. The LASD has three patrol divisions (Regions I, II and III). Patrol Division Region I includes eight sheriff stations, Patrol Division Region II includes ten sheriff stations, and Patrol Division Region III includes seven sheriff stations.

The station closest to the proposed project site is the San Dimas Sheriff Station, located within Patrol Division III. The San Dimas Sheriff Station is located approximately 2.5 miles southeast of the proposed project site, at 270 South Walnut Avenue. The station serves the city of San Dimas and the unincorporated communities of Covina, Azusa, Glendora, La Verne, and Claremont. The station provides law enforcement for a large portion of the Azusa Canyon and Mount Baldy areas of the Angeles National Forest. In 2010, response times were five minutes and 30 seconds for emergency calls, ten minutes and 20 seconds for priority calls, and 30 minutes and ten seconds for routine calls. The LASD determines response time goals on a case-by-case basis.

4.10.1.3 Schools

The project site is located within the service area of the Bonita Unified School District, which operates 13 schools serving elementary, middle and high school students. The Bonita Unified School District encompasses the city of San Dimas and the western portion of the city of La Verne. The proposed project site is located in the service area for Bonita Unified School District's Shull Elementary School, Lone Hill Middle School and San Dimas High School. The existing capacity and projected enrollment of these schools are shown in Table 4.10-2. Of the 13 existing Bonita Unified School District school facilities, 11 have been recently modernized through bond measures, with the majority of improvements completed in 2009 and 2010.

Table 4.10-2 School Capacity and Projected Enrollment

School	Student Capacity	Projected Enrollment (2010-2011)	Distance from Project Site
Shull Elementary School	559	533	1.5 miles to the southwest
Lone Hill Middle School	1,071	872	2.5 miles to the southwest
San Dimas High School	1,440	1,304	2.5 miles to the southwest

Source: Bonita Unified School District 2010

4.10.1.4 Parks and Trails

Within the city of San Dimas, there are a total of 14 recreational facilities operated by the City, including 12 parks, a swim and racquet club, and a sportsplex. Table 4.10-3 identifies the city operated recreational facilities, their acreage and service radius. In addition to these recreational facilities, there are two county regional parks within the city of San Dimas: Bonelli Park and San Dimas Community Regional Park.

Table 4.10-3 City Operated Recreational Facilities

Recreational Facility	Acreage	Service Radius
Sportsplex	25.0	2 miles
Horsethief Canyon Park	110.0	2 miles
Kiwanis Korner	0.25	½ mile
Ladera Sera Park	3.0	½ mile
Loma Vista Park	1.0	½ mile
Lone Hill Park	9.11	½ mile
Marchant Park	9.11	½ mile
Pioneer Park	5.00	½ mile
Rhoades Park	0.12	½ mile
Terrebonne Park	0.25	½ mile
Via Verde Park	8.5	½ mile
Swim and Racquet Club	2.5	2 miles
Civic Center Park	2.12	½ mile
Briggs Point	0.5	½ mile
Total	176.46	

Source: City of San Dimas 1991

Recreational facilities located near the proposed project site include Horsethief Canyon Park, San Dimas Canyon County Regional Park, San Dimas Canyon Golf Course, and Terrebonne Park. Horsethief Canyon Park is located adjacent to the southeast boundary of the proposed project site and consists of 50-acres, including a small and large dog park, play equipment, shade shelter, restrooms, picnic tables, benches, soccer fields, hiking trails and protected wilderness horse trails. The 137-acre San Dimas Canyon County Regional Park is located adjacent to the eastern boundary of the proposed project site and consists of picnic areas, camping, a play area, nature trails, and a ball diamond. The San Dimas Canyon Golf Course and Terrebonne Park are located adjacent to one another approximately 1.75 miles northeast of the proposed project site. These recreational facilities include a public golf course and open space.

In addition to parks, the City of San Dimas has developed three types of recreational trails: biking, hiking and equestrian, although most are considered to be multi-use trails. There is a city equestrian trail located adjacent to the southern portion of the proposed project site, which parallels Foothill Boulevard and connects with the San Dimas Canyon Golf Course and San Dimas Creek. In addition, informal equestrian trails exist in many areas surrounding and within the proposed project site. To the east of

the project site, and along San Dimas Canyon Road, a number of trails exist, including city and county equestrian trails, a county hiking trail, and a county bicycle route.

4.10.2 Regulatory Framework

4.10.2.1 State

Senate Bill 50 and Proposition 1A

Senate Bill (SB) 50 and Proposition 1A were passed in 1998 to assist in providing school facilities to serve students generated by new development projects. SB 50 and Proposition 1A allow school districts to collect school facilities fees from developers of new residential and commercial/industrial building space. According to Government Code Section 65995, the development fees authorized by SB 50 are deemed to be “full and complete school facilities mitigation.” SB 50 establishes three levels of developer fees that may be imposed upon new development by the governing board of a school district depending upon conditions within a district, which are updated every two years by the State Allocation Board.

Assembly Bill 2926

Historically, the state has been responsible for the funding of public schools. To assist in providing school facilities to serve students generated by new development projects, the state passed Assembly Bill (AB) 2926 in 1986. This bill allowed school districts to collect impact fees from developers of new residential and commercial/industrial building space. Development impact fees were also referenced in the 1987 Leroy Greene Lease-Purchase Act, which required school districts to contribute a matching share of costs for construction, modernization, and reconstruction projects.

California Health and Safety Code (Section 13000 et seq.)

State fire regulations are set forth in Section 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code, which include regulations concerning building standards (as also set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building and childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training. The state Fire Marshal enforces these regulations and building standards in all state-owned buildings, state-occupied buildings, and state institutions throughout California.

California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 2 and Part 9

Part 2 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) refers to the California Building Code which contains complete regulations and general construction building standards of state adopting agencies, including administrative, fire and life safety and field inspection provisions. Part 2 was updated in 2008 to reflect changes in the base document from the Uniform Building Code to the International Building Code. Part 9 refers to the California Fire Code which contains fire-safety related building standards referenced in other parts of Title 24. The California Fire Code is based upon the 2000 Uniform Fire Code of the Western Fire Chiefs Association. This Code was revised in January 2008 with a change in the base model/consensus code from the Uniform Fire Code series to the International Fire Code.

California Public Resource Code Sections 4201-4204

This section of the Public Resource Code (PRC) was amended in 1982 to require the California Department of Forestry to classify all State Responsibility Areas into fire hazard severity zones. The purpose of this code is to provide classification of lands within state responsibility areas in accordance with the severity of fire hazard present for the purpose of identifying measures to be taken to retard the rate of fire spreading and to reduce the potential intensity of uncontrolled fires that threaten to destroy resources, life or property.

State Responsibility Area Fire Safe Regulations (Title 14 Natural Resources, Department of Forestry Fire Protection)

These regulations constitute the basic wildland fire protection standards of the California Board of Forestry. They have been prepared and adopted for the purpose of establishing minimum wildfire protection standards in conjunction with building, construction, and development in State Responsibility Areas. Title 14 regulates that the future design and construction of structures, subdivisions and developments in a State Responsibility Area shall provide for basic emergency access and perimeter wildfire protection measures.

California Department of Education

The California Department of Education (CDE) administers California's public education system at the state level and the State Board of Education, by statute, is the governing and policy-determining body of the CDE. The Board adopts rules and regulations for the government of the state's public schools. It also adopts curriculum frameworks in core subject-matter areas, approves academic standards for content and student performance in the core curriculum areas, and adopts tests for the Standardized Testing and Reporting Program and the California High School Exit Examination.

California State Government Code 66477 (The Quimby Act)

Section 66477 of the California State Government Code provides local governments with the authority to require dedications or fees for recreational facilities. The statute allows local governments to require dedication of land, a fee payment, or a combination of both, under certain conditions. Section 66477 outlines a number of items that must be contained in a local ordinance, including standards from which calculations can be made for the amount of land or fee that must be given for recreation purposes. In addition, the dedications and fees can only be used for creating or rehabilitating recreational facilities and the city or county must develop a timeline for the construction of the facilities.

4.10.2.2 Local

Los Angeles County Fire Code

Title 32 of the Los Angeles County Code "Fire Code of the County of Los Angeles" is used as advisory guidelines within the City of San Dimas. LACoFD provides firefighting services to the City of San Dimas. LACoFD has some oversight authority regarding water and emergency access issues, but the City exercises independent discretion regarding those requirements associated the amendments adopted by LACoFD when it determines it is necessary. Both the County and the City have adopted the latest edition of the California Fire Code (2007), but the City has not adopted the LACoFD additional amendments.

City of San Dimas Fire Prevention Code

The City of San Dimas has incorporated the latest edition (2007) of the California Fire Code into its “Fire Prevention Code of the City of San Dimas” and codified it in Chapter 15.40 of the City of San Dimas Municipal Code. The code provides fire prevention regulations for single-family residential units to decrease the damage and danger incurred by a fire before the emergency crews can respond. Some standards, such as the need to provide all weather access, adequate fire flow, and fire hydrants are a requirement for all new development. Other standards, such as restrictions on street width or cul-de-sac length, vary dependent upon circumstances unique to a project and its setting and are determined at the time of final site plan approval. The primary fire prevention code used within the City of San Dimas is entitled “Fire Prevention Code of the City of San Dimas” and codified in Chapter 15.40 of the City of San Dimas Municipal Code.

4.10.3 Project Impacts and Mitigation

4.10.3.1 Issue 1 – Fire Protection

Public Services Issue 1 Summary

Would implementation of the proposed project impact maintenance of acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection that would require the provision of new or altered fire protection facilities, the construction of which could cause an adverse physical environmental effect?

Impact: The proposed project would be served with adequate fire response times and would not require the provision of new or altered fire facilities.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Standards of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, implementation of the proposed project would have a significant adverse impact if the demand for fire service would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire facilities, or the need for new or physically altered fire facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection.

Impact Analysis

The proposed project would construct 61 single family residential units, which would result in an increase in the demand for fire protection in the City of San Dimas, which is provided by LaCoFD. During 2009, LACoFD response times for the city were an average of four minutes and 58 seconds for emergency response and six minutes and 53 seconds for non-emergency response. LACoFD uses national guidelines for response time standards with an urban response time goal of five minutes for fire and eight minutes for EMS. For suburban areas, LACoFD has a response time goal of eight minutes for

fire and 12 minutes for EMS. LACoFD considers the proposed project site as a mixed urban/suburban community.

The City of San Dimas, including the proposed project site, is currently provided with fire and EMS service within LACoFD's response time standards. As part of the environmental review for the proposed project, LACoFD reviewed the proposed development and determined that implementation of the proposed project would not have a significant impact on existing fire protection services or response times. Additionally, LACoFD determined that implementation of the proposed project would not result in the need for new or physically altered fire facilities or the need for additional staffing. Therefore, the proposed project would be served with adequate fire protection services, within acceptable response times, and would not require the construction of new or altered fire protection facilities.

In addition, LACoFD does not anticipate that the proposed project would interfere with emergency response or evacuation plans. Further, the proposed project would include the construction of roadways and the provision of fire-related services (fire hydrants and a 750,000 gallon water tank that would provide water supply for emergency fire service), which would aid in the provision of fire protection to the project site and surrounding area. Impacts related to wildland fire risk and emergency access are analyzed in Section 4.7 (Hazards and Hazardous Materials) and Section 4.11 (Transportation and Traffic), respectively.

Summary

Implementation of the proposed project would increase demand for fire protection, but not to the extent that would require the construction of a new or altered fire protection facility. Additionally, the proposed project would not impact existing response times in the area and would be provided with fire and EMS response times within LACoFD standards. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to fire protection services.

Mitigation Measures

Impacts related to fire protection services are less than significant; therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

4.10.3.2 Issue 2 – Police Protection

Public Services Issue 2 Summary

Would implementation of the proposed project impact maintenance of acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for police protection that would require the provision of new or altered police protection facilities, the construction of which could cause an adverse physical environmental effect?

Impact: The proposed project would be served with adequate police protection services and would not require the provision of new or altered police facilities.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Standards of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, implementation of the proposed project would have a significant adverse impact if the demand for police services would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police facilities, or the need for new or physically altered police facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for police protection.

Impact Analysis

The proposed project would construct 61 single family residential units, which would result in an increase in the demand for police protection in the City of San Dimas, which is provided by the LASD out of the San Dimas Sheriff Station. As part of the environmental review for the proposed project, the San Dimas Sheriff Station reviewed the proposed project and determined that implementation of the development would not require the construction of a new or altered police station. The Station Operations Lieutenant described the San Dimas Sheriff Station as not currently operating at full capacity, and determined that implementation of the proposed project would not require additional staffing at the San Dimas Sheriff Station and would not require the need for new or physically altered facilities. Similar to the surrounding areas, the proposed project would be served with regular patrol units in standard police vehicles. Due to the size of the proposed project, implementation of the development would not impact existing response times and would be adequately served with police protection.

Further, the Operations Lieutenant determined that the proposed project would not physically interfere with the implementation of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Impacts related to emergency response are analyzed in Section 4.7 (Hazards and Hazardous Materials) and Section 4.11 (Transportation and Traffic).

Summary

Implementation of the proposed project would increase demand for police protection, but not to the extent that would require the construction of a new or altered police protection facility. As confirmed by a staff member of the San Dimas Sheriff Station, the proposed project would be served with adequate police protection. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to police protection services.

Mitigation Measures

Impacts related to police protection services are less than significant; therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

4.10.3.3 Issue 3 – Public Schools

Public Services Issue 3 Summary

Would implementation of the proposed project result in impacts associated with maintaining acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for schools that would require the provision of new or altered school facilities, the construction of which could cause an adverse physical environmental effect?

Impact: The proposed project would be served with adequate school services and would not require the provision of new or altered school facilities.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Standards of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, implementation of the proposed project would have a significant impact if the demand for school capacity would result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provision of new or physically altered school facilities, or the need for new or physically altered school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for public schools.

Impact Analysis

The proposed project would construct 61 single family residential units, which would result in an increase in the demand for public school services, which would be provided by the Bonita Unified School District. Students generated from the proposed project would attend Shull Elementary School, Lone Hill Middle School, or San Dimas High School. The student generation factor for Bonita Unified School District is 0.4 elementary students for every one single-family residence, 0.1 middle school students for every one single-family residence, and 0.2 high school students for every one single-family residence. Based on these generation ratios, the proposed project would generate a total of 43 new public school students, including 25 elementary students, 6 middle school students, and 12 high school students.

As part of the environmental review for the proposed project, the Bonita Unified School District reviewed the proposed project and determined that there is adequate classroom capacity to serve the students that would be generated by the proposed project. Additionally, Bonita Unified School District confirmed that implementation of the proposed project would not impact existing school services and would not require the construction of new or physically altered school facilities. Additionally, as required by Government Code Section 65995, the project would pay statutory fees for schools based on the size of a particular residence. These fees are set by state law and are considered full mitigation for school impacts.

Summary

Implementation of the proposed project would increase the demand for school services, but not to the extent that would require the construction of a new or altered school facility. As confirmed by the Bonita Unified School District, the proposed project would be served with adequate school capacity. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact related to school services.

Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would have a less than significant impact on schools; therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

4.10.3.4 Issue 4 – Parks and Trails

Public Services Issue 4 Summary	
Would implementation of the proposed project result in the deterioration of existing park or trail facilities or require the development or expansion of park or trail facilities, the construction of which might have an adverse effect on the environment?	
Impact: Implementation of the proposed project would include construction of new equestrian trail that would have a potentially adverse physical effect on the environment.	Mitigation: City of San Dimas consultation (Pub-4A); Equestrian Commission review (Pub-4B); and other applicable mitigation measures in other sections of this EIR (aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils and hydrology).
Significance Before Mitigation: Significant.	Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Standards of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, implementation of the proposed project would have a significant adverse impact on park and trail facilities if:

1. The proposed project would increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or
2. The proposed project would include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which may have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

Impact Analysis

Construction of New Parks and Trails

The proposed project would construct 61 single-family residential units, which would result in an increase in the demand for park and trail facilities. To meet this demand, the proposed project would provide amenities to the community in the form of multi-use trails, connective trail access to adjacent

properties and open space for habitat conservation and/or recreational uses. For example, the proposed project would provide an equestrian trail and equestrian trail linkage between Horsethief Canyon Park and the Sycamore Canyon trail system, which proceeds into the Angeles National Forest. The location of the proposed equestrian trail is shown in Figure 4.10-1. Additionally, the proposed project would include one 83-acre parcel that would be offered to the city or a third party conservancy for dedication as habitat conservation and/or open space.

The construction of the on-site equestrian trail would have the potential to cause direct environmental effects, including aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, and hydrology and water quality. Complete discussions of these physical impacts are included in the following EIR sections: 4.1 Aesthetics, 4.2 Air Quality, 4.3 Biological Resources, 4.4 Cultural Resources, 4.5 Geology and Soils, and 4.8 Hydrology and Water Quality. As discussed in these EIR sections, the environmental impacts associated with project construction are anticipated to be less than significant or would be mitigated to below a level of significance.

In addition, because the proposed project would construct an equestrian trail linkage to off-site facilities, it has the potential to result in the degradation of existing off-site facilities if not properly coordinated with the City of San Dimas and Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. Without this coordination, impacts related to parks and trails would be significant.

Impacts to Existing Parks and Trails

The San Dimas General Plan Open Space Element establishes recreational service goals for the city. The acreage goal for neighborhood parks is two acres of land per 1,000 residents and for community parks the goal is 3.5 acres of land per 1,000 residents. As stated in the General Plan (1991), there is an existing deficiency of 31-acres for neighborhood parks and a surplus of 15-acres for community parks (based upon an existing population of 34,945 persons). According to the California Department of Finance, there is an average of 2.91 persons per household within the city. Based upon this number, development of the 61 residences associated with the proposed project would increase the population within the city by approximately 178 persons. Statistically, the increase in population from implementation of the proposed project would not change the existing deficiency of 31-acres for neighborhood parks or the existing surplus of 15-acres for community parks. Additionally, because the proposed project would provide multi-use and equestrian trails and an open space area, it would accommodate some of the increased trail and park demand with new, on-site facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would not increase existing neighborhood or regional park facility usage in a manner that would result in substantial deterioration of an existing facility. Additionally, as required by the Quimby Act, the proposed project would pay a park development fee based on the size of the development. Park development fees are used by the City of San Dimas as a source of funding for new and improved parks.

Summary

Implementation of the proposed project would not increase the demand for parks or trails in a manner that would impact existing facilities. The proposed project would result in the construction of on-site trails and open space, which may have environmental impacts. On-site environmental impacts associated with the construction of new recreational facilities are evaluated within the various analysis sections of this EIR and would be less than significant or reduced to a less than significant level with

implementation of mitigation measures. However, the proposed project would construct equestrian trail linkages to off-site adjacent facilities which have the potential to result in the degradation of the existing off-site facilities, if not properly coordinated with the City of San Dimas and Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. Therefore, this would result in a potentially significant impact.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of mitigation measures Pub-4A, Pub-4B, and applicable mitigation measures in the following sections of this EIR would reduce impacts related to parks and trails to a level below significance: 4.1 - Aesthetics, 4.2 - Air Quality, 4.3 - Biological Resources, 4.4 - Cultural Resources, 4.5 – Geology and Soils, 4.7 - Hazards and Hazardous Materials, and 4.8 - Hydrology and Water Quality.

Pub-4A Prior to approval of the final tract map, the applicant shall consult with the City of San Dimas and the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation to ensure that operation of the proposed project would not result in the degradation of existing equestrian and/or hiking trails maintained by these agencies. If necessary, a trail maintenance plan shall be prepared and signed by all parties to ensure that trail degradation would not occur.

Pub-4B Prior to approval of the final tract map, the project applicant shall submit the proposed equestrian trail and trail linkage plan to the City of San Dimas Equestrian Commission for review and comment.

4.10.4 Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation

Public Services Cumulative Issue Summary		
Would implementation of the proposed project have a cumulatively considerable contribution to a cumulative public services impact considering past, present, and probable future projects?		
Cumulative Impact	Cumulative Significance	Proposed Project Contribution
Fire Protection: Construction of new fire protection facilities would undergo environmental review to address impacts to the physical environment.	Less than significant.	Not cumulatively considerable.
Police Protection: Construction of new police protection facilities would undergo environmental review to address impacts to the physical environment.	Less than significant.	Not cumulatively considerable.
Public Schools: Construction of new public schools would undergo environmental review to address impacts to the physical environment.	Less than significant.	Not cumulatively considerable.
Parks and Trails: Construction of new park and trail facilities would undergo environmental review to address impacts to the physical environment.	Less than significant.	Not cumulatively considerable.

4.10.4.1 Fire Protection

The geographic context for the cumulative analysis of fire protection is the entire service area of LACoFD, which is the fire protection service provider for the proposed project site. Due to a projected increase in population growth within the city and region, it can be expected that additional demand for fire protection services would be required to serve the growing Los Angeles County population. The increased cumulative demand for fire protection services would result in the need for new or expanded fire stations and facilities, the construction and operation of which could result in adverse physical impacts to the environment. However, similar to other development projects and public services improvements in the region, the construction of new fire protection facilities would be subject to CEQA review and compliance with local, state and federal environmental requirements, which would ensure that impacts related to construction and operation of these facilities be mitigated to reduce their physical impacts on the environment. As a result, the baseline cumulative condition associated with the provision of fire protection services would be less than significant. As discussed above, the proposed project would not result in a direct or indirect impact associated with the provision of fire protection services. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact related to fire protection. Because the proposed project would provide improved roads, fire hydrants and a new 750,000 gallon water tank that would provide water supply for emergency fire service, the proposed project would improve the existing condition of the project site with respect to fire protection.

4.10.4.2 Police Protection

The geographic context for the cumulative analysis of police protection is the entire service area of LASD, which is the police protection service provider for the proposed project site. Due to a projected increase in population growth within the city and region, it can be expected that additional demand for police protection services would be required to serve the growing Los Angeles County population. The increased cumulative demand for police protection services would result in the need for new or expanded police facilities, the construction and operation of which could result in adverse physical impacts to the environment. However, similar to other development projects and public services improvements in the region, the construction of new police facilities would be subject to CEQA review and compliance with local, state and federal environmental requirements, which would ensure that impacts related to the construction and operation of these facilities be mitigated to reduce their physical impacts on the environment. As a result, the baseline cumulative condition associated with the provision of new police protection services would be less than significant. As discussed above, the proposed project would not result in a direct or indirect impact associated with the provision of police protection services. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact related to police protection.

4.10.4.3 Schools

The geographic context for the cumulative analysis of schools is the entire service area of Bonita Unified School District, which is the school service provider for the proposed project site. Cumulative residential projects located within the Bonita Unified School District Service boundary, including the cumulative projects located at 220 West Baseline Road, 359 East Baseline Road, and 405 West Gladstone Street (see Table 4.0-2), would contribute additional school age children that would attend the Bonita Unified

School District. The increase in school-aged children from the operation of cumulative residential projects would require the construction of new or expansion of existing school facilities. The construction and operation of new and expanded school facilities would result in potentially adverse physical impacts to the environment. However, similar to other development projects and public services improvements in the region, the construction of new public schools would be subject to CEQA review and compliance with local, state and federal environmental requirements, which would ensure that impacts related to the construction and operation of these facilities be mitigated to reduce their physical impacts on the environment. As a result, the baseline cumulative condition associated with the provision of new public school facilities would be less than significant. As discussed above, the proposed project would not result in a direct or indirect impact associated with public school services. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact related to public schools.

4.10.4.4 Parks and Trails

The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative park and trail impacts is the city of San Dimas and the surrounding areas. Cumulative residential projects, such as the NWC project located at Bonita Avenue and San Dimas Canyon Road and the Grove Station project (see Table 4.0-2), would result in an increase in park and trail usage, which would result in the potential deterioration of park or trail facilities. It is anticipated that in order to accommodate future cumulative demand for park and trail facilities, additional facilities would be developed and constructed throughout the region. The construction and operation of these new park and trail facilities could result in significant cumulative physical effects on the environment. However, similar to other development projects and recreational improvements in the region, the construction of new or expanded park and trail facilities would be subject to CEQA review and compliance with local, state and federal environmental requirements which would ensure that impacts related to the construction and operation of these facilities be mitigated to reduce their physical impacts on the environment. As a result, the baseline cumulative condition associated with the provision of new park and trails facilities would be less than significant. As discussed above, the proposed project would implement mitigation measures Pub-4A and Pub-4B to reduce impacts associated with parks and trails to a less than significant level. Therefore, the project's contribution would not be cumulatively considerable.

4.10.5 Issues With No Potential to Have a Significant Effect on the Environment

All of the issues identified in the Public Services section of CEQA Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form are fully analyzed for potential impacts in EIR Sections 4.10.3 and 4.10.4, above; therefore, no issues are addressed in this section.

4.10.6 References

City of San Dimas. 1991. General Plan Open Space Element. September. Available at <http://www.cityofsandimas.com/ps.developmentservices.cfm?ID=2404>

County of Los Angeles Fire Department (LACoFD). 2010. Written Correspondence with John R. Todd, Chief, Forestry Division. Dated July 9, 2010.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Website. Accessed on June 24, 2010, available at <http://www.lasdhq.org/lasdabout.html>

San Dimas Sheriff Station. 2010. Written Communication with Margarito Robles, Operations Lieutenant. Dated June 15, 2010.

Bonita Unified School District. 2010. Written Communication with Donna Martin, Business Operations Division. Dated June 18, 2010.

California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit. E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2001-201 with 2000 benchmark. Available at <http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/>

This page intentionally left blank.