

5.9 - PUBLIC SERVICES

5.9.1 - Schools

Introduction

Information in this section is based upon correspondence received from Chaffey Joint Union High School, included in Appendix A, Notice of Preparation, Initial Study, and Meeting Notes, as well as the following document:

- New Model Colony (NMC) Final EIR, City of Ontario, October 1997.

The NMC Final EIR evaluated the increased demand for educational facilities that would result from development of the NMC. The NMC Final EIR stated that buildout of the NMC would generate 13,570 elementary school students and 4,818 middle school students within the Chino and Mountain View Unified School Districts and 6,214 high school students within the Chaffey Joint Unified School District. Based upon this, the NMC Final EIR stated that the Chino Unified School District would need to establish 11 or 12 elementary schools, at least 2 middle schools, and 2 high schools. The Mountain View School District would need to establish 2 to 3 elementary schools, and 3 middle schools. The Chaffey Joint Union High School would need to establish one high school. The Chaffey Community College District also serves the City, including the NMC, from a main campus in Rancho Cucamonga and two satellite campuses located within the City. The NMC Final referenced the Chaffey Community College District's desire to establish a facility within the NMC. Figure PS-3 of the NMC Final EIR identified locations for 9 elementary schools, 5 middle schools, and 3 high schools.

Existing Conditions

The project site is located within the Mountain View School District (Kindergarten through 8th grade) and the Chaffey Joint Union High School District (grades 9 through 12). Both of these districts are currently at or near capacity enrollment at each school facility. Table 5.9-1 lists each school facility that would serve the project site and the corresponding enrollment figures based on information received from Mountain View School District and from Chaffey Joint Union High School District (Chaffey Joint Union High School District, May 24, 2006). Colony High School has a design capacity of 2,619 students and that projected enrollment for 2006 is 2,403.

Table 5.9-1: Existing School Facilities

School Facility	School District	Location	Planned Student Capacity	Student Enrollment as of May 2006
Creek View Elementary (Grades K-5)	Mountain View Unified	3742 Lytle Creek North Loop	750	749
Mountain View Elementary (Grades K-5)	Mountain View Unified	2947 S. Turner Ave.	550	580
Ranch View Elementary (Grades K-5)	Mountain View Unified	3300 Old Archibald Rd.	750	728
Grace Yokley Middle School (Grades 6-8)	Mountain View Unified	2947 S. Turner Ave.	1,100	1,250
Colony High School (Grades 9-12)	Chaffey Joint Union H.S.	3850 E. Riverside Dr.	2,619*	2,140
* Letter. Lynn S. Murphy, May 24, 2006, see Appendix A, Notice of Preparation, Initial Study and Meeting Notes. Source: Personal communication via telephone inquiry to each school, May 11, 2006, and NMC Final EIR, 1997.				

With approval of Proposition 1A on November 13, 1998, the School Fee provisions of Senate Bill 50 (SB 50) became effective. Under SB 50, statutory caps have been placed on developer fees, and local governments cannot deny a project based on the adequacy of school facilities. SB 50 also permits additional developer fees to be levied in amounts up to approximately 50 percent of the cost of constructing school facilities and for land acquisition and site development (Level 2 Fees). The state is responsible for contributing the other 50 percent of the cost of construction, site acquisition, and development by providing per-pupil grants based upon state construction standards. Such state per pupil grants are based upon the school district's funding eligibility as determined by a one-time assessment of existing capacity and un-housed students, and thereafter on a school facilities needs analysis to be conducted by the district. If, in the future, the state ceases to make apportionments of funds to school districts, then the District may levy additional amounts representing approximately 100 percent of the cost of constructing school facilities and site acquisition (Level 3 Fee).

The Level 2 and Level 3 fees can only be levied if the school districts have met certain conditions including, but not limited to conducting a school facilities needs analysis and being deemed eligible to participate in the State Funding Program by the State Allocation Board.

Existing Regulations and Standard Conditions

Each of the school districts serving the proposed project impose developer fees to offset the cost of construction for new school facilities. The fees change on a periodically. The fees for the Mountain View Unified School District for 2006 are \$3.57 per square foot (sq ft) of residential development and

\$0.33 per sq ft of commercial development. The fees for the Chaffey Joint Union High School District are \$1.50 per sq ft of residential development and \$0.33 per sq ft of commercial development.

Thresholds of Significance

In accordance with the CEQA Guidelines, a project would create a significant impact on schools if it would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the need for, or provision of, new or physically altered facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives. A project can also be considered to have a significant impact on public schools if the project generates more students than school facilities can sustain, leading to conditions of overcrowding and lack of resources. Classroom overcrowding alone, however, does not equate to a significant effect on the environment (*Goleta Union School District v. Regents of the University of California* [1995] 37 Cal.App.4th 1025, 1032). School impacts are typically mitigated by payment of developer fees in accordance with AB 2926.

The NMC Final EIR stated that a significant impact will occur if the proposed project results in increased demand for schools beyond levels established by the school districts.

Project Impacts

The Rich Haven Specific Plan would convert the project site to urban uses that could result in the development of a maximum of 4,256 dwelling units (1,124 single-family and 3,132 multi-family/attached), which would generate additional school age children. Table 5.9-2 provides an estimate of the student population that would be generated from buildout of the residential units on the project site.

Table 5.9-2: Student Generation

School Grades	Generation Factor	Units	Students
Elementary School and Middle School (K-8)	0.64 students/du (single-family)	1,124	720
	0.27 students/du (multi-family)	3,132	846
Total K-8 Students			1,566
High School	0.2622 students/du (single-family)	1,124	295
	0.1364 students/du (multi-family)	3,132	428
Total High School Students			723
Total Students			2,289
Notes: du = dwelling unit Source: Mountain View Unified School District and Chaffey Joint Union High School District, July 2006.			

Currently, the school facilities within the Mountain View School District serving the proposed project area are at or slightly over capacity. The letter received from the Chaffey Joint Union High School in response to the NOP indicated the project would generate approximately 1,141 students. However, follow up conversations with the High School District indicated that the student generation factors for the Rich Haven project would result in 723 high school students as shown on Table 5.9-2. The Specific Plan indicates that the project would generate 852 high school students (Rich Haven Specific Plan). The student increases generated by the proposed project alone would not require additional high school facilities.

Per conversations with the Chaffey Joint Union High School District (Murphy 2006), two additional school sites are under discussion, to provide relieve to those portions of the District most in need. No decisions regarding precise location have been made, and the District is studying demographic patterns.

Mountain View School District recently submitted plans for six elementary and two middle schools sites for consideration to the state. Even though none of the sites are in the vicinity of the proposed project, construction of additional school facilities within the district would allow for greater capacity at school facilities serving the project site. According to the information received from the Mountain View School District, the General Plan Amendment included in the proposed project would create the need for an additional elementary and an additional Middle School in addition to the six elementary schools and two middle schools now being considered. The Rich Haven Specific Plan proposes the development of a 24.8-acre middle school within the project's Residential District, which would serve the project's residents and those in surrounding proposed neighborhoods.

The state-mandated developer impact fee will meet full mitigation standards required by CEQA regardless of the enrollment capacity conditions of the affected schools. Recent legislation and funding agreements for new schools, authorized by the state, provide that local jurisdictions are no longer responsible for the funding and construction of school facilities. School districts are authorized to levy fees as a condition of approvals, of development projects, for capital acquisitions and improvements (Section 65995 of the California Government Code). Such one-time fees are paid at the time building permits are issued. The fees are paid into the general fund and may or may not be used to offset the impacts of the development generating the fees. School impact fees offset the added impact new student generation has on school facilities.

Senate Bill (SB 50) mandates that complete mitigation of school related impacts are covered by lawful payment of required school impact fees. Necessary mitigation fees have been established and

discussed through the NMC General Plan and will be based on square foot measurements for both residential and commercial uses.

Cumulative Impacts

Future growth in the vicinity of the project area will result in an increased student population and substantially contribute to a significant cumulative impact on public school facilities. The letter received from the Chaffey Joint Union High School District in response to the NOP indicated that the students from the proposed Rich Haven project, when combined with students from the Edenglen, The Avenue, and the Parkside Specific Plans, would create an enrollment at Colony High School that will exceed design capacity by 2,120 students.

However, with the identified mitigation measure, no cumulative impacts would result.

Mitigation Measures

The Public Services Section of the NMC Final EIR included a mitigation measure designed to implement a variety of school-related policies contained in the NMC General Plan. The implementation of such policies or measures will assist in reducing potential school facilities impacts below the level of significance.

Implementation of the NMC Final EIR mitigation measures and the following mitigation measure would reduce potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level.

- S-1** Prior to the issuance of building permits or grading permits, the project applicant shall pay developer impact fees or otherwise, in lieu of fees, meet Project Obligations to schools as approved by the Mountain View School District and Chaffey Joint Union High School District in accordance with Section 65995 of the California Government Code.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Mitigation measure S-1 would require implementation prior to permit issuance. This eliminates the potential for construction-related activities to commence without the benefit of the recommended mitigation measures. This measure would provide for an assessment of development fees that would provide a fair-share contribution for expansion of school facilities in compliance with State of California laws and regulations will assure adequate school funding. Impacts to public schools will be less than significant with the implementation of the above mitigation measure.

5.9.2 - Police Service

Introduction

Information in this section is based upon the following documents:

- NMC Final EIR, City of Ontario, October 1997.

The NMC Final EIR evaluated potential impacts to the increased demand for police protection services that would result from the development of the NMC. The NMC Final EIR stated that buildout of the NMC would result in the need for an additional 163 sworn police officers and an additional 102 civilian personnel and that one additional police station or sub-station would be located within the NMC.

The NMC Final EIR referenced policies contained in the NMC General Plan that if implemented would not result insignificant impacts to police services.

Existing Conditions

Police protection to the project site is provided by the City of Ontario Police Department (OPD). The police department headquarters, which also serves as a police station, is located at 2500 South Archibald Avenue, approximately two miles from the center of the project site.

The City of Ontario Police Department receives all calls at the main station located at 2500 S. Archibald Avenue. The Ontario Police Department has a mutual aid agreement with all adjacent cities as a primary resource and the County of San Bernardino Sheriff's Department as a secondary resource.

The mission of the Ontario Police Department is to protect life and property, solve neighborhood problems, and enhance the quality of life in the community. This is accomplished by providing superior police services while fostering successful community partnerships. The full-time staff consists of 229 sworn law enforcement personnel and 116 non-sworn civilian support personnel.

Response time is the period of time between when a call is received by a dispatcher and the arrival of a patrol officer. The response time varies depending upon the nature of the call. Typical calls are prioritized based upon the urgency of the incident. The average emergency call response time for the officer assigned to the beat of the subject project site is less than five minutes. The Police Department currently has a ratio of 1.34 officers per 1,000 residents, and a civilian personnel ratio of

0.68 employees per 1,000 residents. No reduction in the current level of service is expected (Sanford 2006).

The services provided by OPD to the community include emergency police response, non-emergency police response, routine police patrol, traffic violation enforcement, traffic accident investigation, animal control, and parking code enforcement.

Currently, OPD is equipped with marked patrol cars, marked motorcycles, K9 units, detective units, undercover units, two helicopters, bicycle units, a SWAT van, a command armored rescue vehicle and crime prevention vans. The OPD has divided the City of Ontario into 8 sectors each of which has a minimum of one beat up to a maximum of four beats. Each beat has a minimum of one vehicle and each sector has a Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Officer is also assigned. The project site is located in Police Sector 8.

Thresholds of Significance

In accordance with the CEQA Guidelines, a project would create a significant impact on police services if it would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the need for, or provision of, new or physically altered facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives. A project is considered to have a significant impact on police services if the project will result in a substantial need for such services that cannot be adequately met by available Police Department personnel or equipment.

Project Impacts

Conversion of the project site to urban uses would result in an increased demand for police services. Based upon a projected increase in population of up to 14,977 persons and the 1.34 sworn officers and 0.68 civilian personnel per 1,000 population cited above, the project would create a demand for an additional 21 sworn officers and 11 civilian personnel.

However, it is anticipated that the OPD would be able to maintain adequate police protection service throughout the City, including the project site. This is because the OPD reconfigures staffing within the Police Sectors. In addition, the OPD recently conducted a workload study in order to make an accurate projection for future staffing due to the impending development of the NMC. The results of the study were forwarded to the City Council and City Manager for their use in future planning of City resources and long-term budgeting. The police headquarters facility opened in January of 2004

and has a 30-year occupancy expectation based on anticipated growth within the NMC. To further reduce impacts, mitigation in the form of developer fees is provided.

Cumulative Impacts

According to the NMC EIR, future development in the cumulative project area will result in increased demands for law enforcement services. If sufficient funding is not available to increase existing Police Department, Sheriff Department, and Highway Patrol staffing for the various agencies within the subregion, then new development may result in significant impacts. Specifically, the increase in development and population may result in substandard response times and inadequate levels of service.

The OPD regularly evaluates police protection services throughout the City. The cumulative impacts of project development, along with the development of the related projects will require additional police staffing, equipment or facilities to maintain adequate levels of police protection through out the City of Ontario. According to the City Budget, expenditures for the Police Department have been growing over the past 4 years at about 8 percent annually and additional police officers are being budgeted. Accordingly, sufficient funding appears to be available for increased services, and, if the budget continues to keep pace with growth, cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

P-1 The developer shall pay development impact fees to that will offset the cost of new police services.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impacts on police protection services associated with the project would be less than significant.

5.9.3 - Fire Services

Introduction

Information in this section is based upon the following documents:

- NMC Final EIR, City of Ontario, October 1997.

The NMC Final EIR evaluated potential impacts to the increased demand for fire protection services that would result from the development of the NMC, which would result in a potential impact to fire

safety and increase in emergency calls for fire suppression. The NMC Final EIR stated that three new fire stations, one of which would to be equipped with a truck company, would be necessary to provide adequate fire suppression services.

The NMC Final EIR referenced NMC General Plan policies that if implemented would eliminate potentially significant impacts to fire suppression services from development of the NMC.

Existing Conditions

The Ontario Fire Department (OFD) currently provides fire and emergency medical services (EMS) from eight existing fire stations. The Department serves an area of 50 square miles and provides Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD). Basic Life Support/Automated External Defibrillator (AED) (EMT-1), and Advanced Life Support (EMT-P). Each fire station operates within a pre-defined geographic area around the station. The locations of the OFD stations, including personnel and equipment, are as follows:

- **Station 131 - 425 E. B Street**
 - One medic fire engine, 4 personnel (2 paramedics, 2 Emergency Medical Technicians [EMTs])
 - One fire truck, 4 personnel (4 EMTs)
 - One battalion vehicle, 1 personnel
 - One investigation vehicle, 1 personnel
 - One Explosive Ordinance Disposal vehicle, 1 personnel
- **Station 132 - 544 W. Francis Street**
 - One medic fire engine, 4 personnel (2 paramedics, 2 EMTs)
 - One State of California Office of Emergency Response Vehicle, 4 personnel
 - One medic van, 2 personnel
- **Station 133 - 1408 E. Francis Street**
 - One medic fire engine, 4 personnel (2 paramedics, 2 EMTs)
 - One water tender, 2 personnel
 - One fire truck, 4 personnel
 - One reserve engine, 4 personnel
- **Station 134 - 1005 N. Mountain Avenue**
 - One medic fire engine, 4 personnel (2 paramedics, 2 EMTs)
 - One reserve engine, 4 personnel
- **Station 135 - 1530 E. 4th Street**
 - One medic fire engine, 4 personnel (2 paramedics, 2 EMTs)

- One reserve engine, 4 personnel
- **Station 136 - 2931 E. Philadelphia Street**
 - One medic fire engine, 4 personnel (2 paramedics, 2 EMTs)
 - One battalion vehicle, 1 personnel
 - One brush engine, 4 personnel
 - One explosive and ordinance disposal vehicle, 4 personnel
- **Station 137 - 4925 E. Vanderbilt**
 - One medic fire engine, 4 personnel (2 paramedics, 2 EMTs)
- **Station 138 - 3429 E. Shelby Avenue**
 - One medic fire engine, 4 personnel (2 paramedics, 2 EMTs)
 - One fire truck, 4 personnel (4 EMTs)
 - One fire truck, 4 personnel (4 EMTs)
 - One heavy rescue vehicle, 2 personnel
 - One hazardous materials vehicle, 2 personnel

The closest fire station to the proposed project site is Ontario Fire Station No.6, located at 2931 E. Philadelphia. This station is north-west of the project site. A 1.5-acre fire station pad is proposed as a part of the Rich-Haven Specific Plan, which will serve Rich-Haven and adjacent neighborhoods. Final locations will be reviewed and approved by the OFD.

The Department's current response time from Station No.6 to the proposed site exceeds current emergency response goals. The Department has a goal to achieve an average response time to all emergency calls within 8 minutes. To be consistent with the City's General Plan, fire project services planned for the NMC planning area will be subject to this goal. The OFD minimum response to an event includes three pieces of equipment and up to 17 personnel for residential dwelling units, and four pieces of equipment and up to twenty-one personnel for commercial and industrial building events. The response capability consists of eight paramedic engine companies, and two truck (ladder) companies, and six Battalion Supervisors, totaling 42 emergency personnel on duty 24 hours per day, 7 days a week.

The Department maintains a mutual-aid agreement with the Operation Area and State of California and receives first alarm automatic-aid from the following fire departments:

- Chino Valley Fire Protection District - Fire Stations 63 and 65
- Montclair Fire Department - Fire Stations 151 and 152
- Ontario Airport Fire Department

- Rancho Cucamonga Fire Department - Fire Stations 172 and 174
- San Bernardino County Fire Department - Central Valley Battalion Fire Stations 74 and 72
- Upland Fire Department - Fire Station 161 (Smith 2006)

Thresholds of Significance

In accordance with the CEQA Guidelines, a project would create a significant impact on fire services if it would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the need for, or provision of, new or physically altered facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives. Also, a project is considered to have a significant impact on fire and emergency services if the project will result in a substantial need for fire and medical emergency assistance that cannot be adequately met by available Fire Department personnel or equipment.

The NMC Final EIR stated that implementation of the NMC would create an adverse significant impact if fire suppression, fire protection, and emergency medical demands exceed the capability of the OFD.

The NMC Final EIR also stated that if water flow rates for fire suppression activities were below an adopted City standard, a significant impact to fire-fighting ability would occur.

Project Impacts

Development of the proposed project would result in development of the project site with urban uses, which would result in an increased potential demand for fire suppression services over the existing conditions. The City recently added Fire Station No. 138 near the intersection of Haven Avenue and Inland Empire Boulevard, as referenced in the NMC Final EIR. The Department is also completing planning on Fire Station No. 9 in the NMC. The project will include a site for a new 1.5-acre fire station, and developers will be required to pay developer fees to offset the cost of fire facilities. Also, mitigation is provided to further reduce fire hazards. Therefore, less than significant impacts to fire suppression services would result from project implementation.

Because the project site would be developed with urban uses, a potential increase demand for fire-related water supply would occur. The Water Master Plan for the Rich Haven Plan shall conform to the NMC's Water Master Plan. The Rich Haven Specific Plan falls into two pressure zones, 1010 Pressure Zone and 925 Pressure Zone NMC Builder's Loop. New 18-inch, 24-inch, and 42-inch water mains will be constructed as part of the project (Rich Haven Specific Plan). All water mains and wells, internal to the Rich Haven Specific Plan will be provided at the time of subdivision and

prior to construction of structures. Adequate fire flow is an integral part of the design and construction of these facilities. Therefore, no impacts would result from the increased demand for water related fire flow requirements resulting from project implementation.

Access roads are required per the California Fire Code when any portion of the facility or any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of the building is located more than 150 feet from fire apparatus access. The interior roadways and non-dedicated drive aisles would provide emergency vehicular access. Therefore, no impacts related to emergency vehicular access would result from project implementation.

Cumulative Impacts

According to the NMC EIR, future development through out the Ontario region will result in increased demands on the Fire Departments within each jurisdiction of the subregion. Insufficient funding has affected the ability of fire departments throughout the region to provide adequate fire and emergency medical service. Cumulative impacts relative to fire and emergency medical service would be considered significant if fire departments within each jurisdiction are unable to accommodated increased demands created by new development. Mutual aid agreements between various cities within the cumulative area may also be significantly impacted if sufficient funds are not available to implement improvements to fire and emergency medical services. However, the new fire station No. 138 and the planned new Fire Station No. 9 will mitigate the cumulative impacts regarding fire services associated with this and other nearby projects.

Mitigation Measures

To further mitigate the hazards from fire, the following mitigation is proposed.

- F-1** To reduce fire hazards, wood-shingle and shake-shingle rooves shall be prohibited.
- F-2** To reduce fire hazards, fire hydrant locations and water mains shall meet standards established by the City Fire Department and reviewed and implemented by the Engineering Department.
- F-3** To reduce fire hazards when water is provided to the site, adequate fire flow pressure shall be provided for residential areas and non-residential projects in accordance with currently adopted standards (2001 California Fire Code Appendix III-A).
- F-4** To reduce fire hazards, adequate water supply shall be provided by the Fire Department prior to the framing stages of construction.

- F-5** To reduce fire hazards, houses located on cul-de-sacs longer than 300 feet shall be constructed with residential fire sprinklers.
- F-6** To reduce fire hazards, access roadways designed in accordance with Fire Department standards to within 150 feet of all structures, shall be provided prior to the framing stages of construction. This access is to be maintained in an unobstructed manner throughout construction.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impacts on fire services associated with the project would be less than significant.

5.9.4 - Library

Introduction

Information in this section is based upon the following documents:

- NMC Final EIR, City of Ontario, October 1997.
- E-mail received from Judy Evans, City of Ontario, June 29, 2006.

The NMC Final EIR evaluated potential impacts to the increased demand for library services that would result from development of the NMC. The NMC Final EIR stated that buildout of the NMC would require additional branches and/or expanding the size of the existing branches.

Existing Conditions

Currently, Ontario has a 14,000 sq ft joint use library at Colony High School on Riverside Drive and a 58,000 sq ft main library in the Ontario Civic Center (Evans 2006). The Main Library located in the City Civic Center was recently renovated and expanded from 44,000 sq ft to 58,000 sq ft with the intention of providing services to the entire City, including the NMC and the project site. The expansion project was completed in January 2006. The City also operates a branch library, located in the NMC at Colony High School, which is located immediately adjacent to the project site to the north and east. The Colony High School Branch Library is approximately 14,000 sq ft in size and is operated as a joint use facility between the Chaffey Joint Union High School District and the City. This branch library is a permanent facility and is open to the public, and the high school students, Monday through Saturday.

Each library location is open to all members of the public. City residency is not required to use the library or obtain a library card.

Thresholds of Significance

In accordance with the CEQA Guidelines, a project would create a significant impact on libraries if it would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the need for, or provision of, new or physically altered facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives. A project is also considered to have a significant impact on library facilities and services if the project will result in a substantial need for such facilities that cannot be adequately met by available library facilities.

The NMC Final EIR stated that implementation of the NMC are considered significant if they create a need for library services that exceed the capabilities of the existing local and/or regional library services.

Project Impacts

The proposed project would result in an increase of up to 14,977 residents. According to information provided by the City, the unofficial standard that is often used to determine per capita library service is 0.4 to 0.6 sq ft per capita (Evans 2006). Using the figure of 0.5 sq. ft per person would indicate that the project would create a demand for an additional 7,488 sq ft of library space. However, adequate library facilities exist within the City and the proposed project would not require expansion of existing or construction of additional library facilities.

The City has adopted a development impact fee program for library facilities within the entire NMC, which includes the project site. The development impact fee for NMC Library Facilities and the Collection Development Impact Fees are \$638 per dwelling unit for single-family detached and \$534 per dwelling unit for multiple-family. No other programs that involve developer contributions are in place for library facilities.

During development of the NMC area, the City anticipates either the construction of a new facility in addition to the current expansion of the Main Library. However, no final decision has been made at this time as to size or location of any additional library facilities.

Because the City will collect fees from developments within the NMC, when new facilities are planned and sited, adequate funding will be in place.

Cumulative Impacts

Implementation of the proposed project in addition to all other related projects in the vicinity of the project site would increase the use of City library facilities. However, the City has planned for the requirements for additional library facilities in its budgeting process. The project's contribution to cumulative impacts would be less than significant because the proposed project would not trigger the need for unplanned library facilities. No cumulative impact on library facilities would occur as a result of project implementation.

Mitigation Measures

The Public Services Section of the NMC Final EIR included a mitigation measure that stated the library-related policies contained in the NMC General Plan represent a variety of measures that will assist in reducing potential impacts to City libraries. The mitigation measure further stated that such measures, or policies, would reduce potentially significant impacts to a level of insignificance.

No additional mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impacts on library facilities would be less than significant.

