4.11 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section evaluates the effects of the proposed project on public services by identifying anticipated demands on existing and planned service availability. The IS/NOP identified the potential for impacts associated with implementation of the proposed General Plan Update on fire protection, police protection, schools, and library services. Parks, although included as a public service in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, are analyzed separately in Section 4.12 (Recreation) of this EIR. Similarly, impacts related to emergency access are analyzed in Section 4.13 (Transportation/ Traffic) of this EIR. Existing data sources used to prepare this section were taken from Newport Beach Public Library, Written communication from Linda Katsouleas, Director of Library Services. 6 January, 2006, California Department of Education, Dataquest Website http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest, accessed November 18, 2005, California Department of Education Data Website http://www.ed-data.k12.ca.us/welcome.asp, accessed January 9, 2006, California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-5, http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/E-5a.xls, Accessed December 5, 2005, EIP Associates, General Plan Update Technical Background Report, 2004, NBFD Personal communication from Steve Bunting, Fire Marshal. 18 November, 2005, NBFD, Written communication from Steve Bunting, Fire Marshal, 22 November, 2005, NBFD, Written communication from Steve Bunting, Fire Marshal 31 October, 2005, NBPD, Written communication from Todd Hughes, Environmental Services Coordinator. November 7, 2005, Newport Beach Police Department, www.nbpd.org/crime_statistics/2004_part1crimes.asp, Accessed November 8, 2005, Riley, Tim. NBFD, *Memo to Jean Ferrel, Metro Cities Fire Manager*, January 2, 2005. Full bibliographic entries for all reference materials are provided in Section 4.11.5 (References) of this section.

Two comment letters associated with public services were received in response to the IS/NOP circulated for the proposed General Plan Update. The City of Costa Mesa requested that the DEIR include an analysis of potential impacts on the degree to which increases in population and employment as a result of the buildout of the proposed General Plan Update would result in increased demand for Costa Mesa Police and Fire service demands, personnel, and equipment. Sections 4.11.1 and 4.11.2 (Fire Protection and Police Protection, respectively) provide such an analysis. Another comment letter requested that the DEIR include an analysis of the City's capacity to address the needs of the Newport-Mesa Unified School District with the potential expansion or creation of school facilities. Section 4.11.3 provides such an analysis.

4.11.1 Fire Protection

Existing Conditions

Service Providers

The Newport Beach Fire Department (NBFD) and the Orange County Fire Authority provide fire protection services for the City and Planning Area. The NBFD provides fire protection services for the entire City. Most of the Banning Ranch is not served by the Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA), an

agency which provides regional fire protection and emergency services to unincorporated portions of Orange County and nineteen city jurisdictions. If Banning Ranch is annexed into the City, potential increases in the need for fire protection services provided by the OCFA and the CMFD would not be required. Instead, all additional need for fire protection services would be assumed by NBFD.

Newport Beach Fire Department

The NBFD is responsible for reducing loss of life and property from fire, medical, and environmental emergencies. In addition to fire suppression, the NBFD also provides fire prevention and hazard reduction services. The Fire Prevention Division works in conjunction with the City's Planning, Public Works, and Building Departments to ensure that all new construction and remodels are built in compliance with local and State building and fire codes, including the provision of adequate emergency access and on-site fire protection measures. The City requires all businesses to be inspected annually for adherence to the fire and life safety codes. Further, the NBFD provides emergency medical services (EMS) from three of its existing fire stations. Private ambulance services are also available within City limits.

Fire stations are strategically located throughout the City to provide prompt assistance to area residents. Each fire station operates within a specific district that comprises the immediate geographical area around the station. Upper Newport Bay (and the circulation challenges it creates) result in Newport Beach having more fire stations per population than typical in order to maintain response times. A list of the fire stations in Newport Beach is provided in Table 4.11-1.

Table 4.11-1 Fire Station Facilities

Station No.	*Street Address*	*Location Area*
Fire Station 1	110 Balboa Boulevard	Balboa Peninsula
Fire Station 2	475 32nd Street	Lido
Fire Station 3	868 Santa Barbara	Newport Center
Fire Station 4	124 Marine Avenue	Balboa Island
Fire Station 5	410 Marigold	Corona del Mar
Fire Station 6	1348 Irvine	Mariner
Fire Station 7	2301 Zenith	Santa Ana
Fire Station 8	6502 Ridge Park	Newport Coast

SOURCE: NBFD 2003

Staffing

As of November 2005, the NBFD has 146 full-time employees and over 170 seasonal employees providing 24-hour protection and response to the City's residents and visitors.[67] The NBFD is divided into four divisions: Operations, Fire Prevention, Training, and Administrative. Operations constitutes the majority of NBFD employees, with 127 full-time staff and 173 seasonal employees, while the Fire

[67] Bunting, Steve. Fire Marshal, Newport Beach Fire Department. Email to EIP Associates. November 18, 2005.

Prevention Division has 6 staff, the Training Division has 5 staff members, and the Administrative Division consists of 7 staff members.

The NBFD divides its staff into three shifts per day, with approximately 40 personnel working each shift, with an overall total of 112 Fire Suppression and EMS personnel working at the eight Newport Beach fire stations each day. Each of the eight fire stations has one engine company, while three have paramedic vans, and two have ladder trucks. Of the 112 NBFD employees located at the eight NBFD stations, seven paramedics serve per shift. Two are always on duty at Stations 2, 3, and 5 with paramedic ambulances. In addition, Station 8 has 1 paramedic firefighter that rides on the engine.

Each engine or truck company has a staff of 3 persons per 24-hour period: 1 captain, 1 engineer (driver), and 1 fire fighter, with the exception that on one engine the firefighter position is staffed with a paramedic firefighter. Each paramedic ambulance has a staff of 2 firefighter-paramedics per 24-hour period. Table 4.11-2 below summarizes the staffing and equipment per station.

Table 4.11-2 Stations and Staffing Chart

Station	*Location*	*Equipment*	*Manpower*
1	Balboa Peninsula	1 Fire Engine	1 Captain, 1 Engineer, 1 Firefighter
2	Lido	1 Fire Engine	1 Captain, 1 Engineer, 1 Firefighter
		1 Ladder Truck	1 Captain, 1 Engineer, 1 Firefighter
		1 Paramedic Van	2 Firefighter Paramedics
3	Fashion Island	1 Fire Engine	1 Captain, 1 Engineer, 1 Firefighter
		1 Ladder Truck	1 Captain, 1 Engineer, 1 Firefighter
		1 Paramedic Van	2 Firefighter Paramedics
		1 Battalion Chief	1 Battalion Chief
4	Balboa Island	1 Fire Engine	1 Captain, 1 Engineer, 1 Firefighter
5	Corona Del Mar	1 Fire Engine	1 Captain, 1 Engineer, 1 Firefighter
		1 Paramedic Van	2 Firefighter Paramedics
6	Mariners'	1 Fire Engine	1 Captain, 1 Engineer, 1 Firefighter
7	Santa Ana Heights	1 Fire Engine	1 Captain, 1 Engineer, 1 Firefighter
8	Newport Coast	1 Fire Engine	1 Captain, 1 Engineer, 1 Firefighter Paramedic

SOURCE: Steve Bunting, Fire Marshal, NBFD, October 31, 2005.

Other Services

As mentioned above, the NBFD provides additional services beyond fire protection and EMS. These services include the following.

- The NBFD oversees 16 full-time lifeguards, and up to 173 part-time seasonal lifeguards during the summer season. Lifeguards are headquartered at the Newport Pier, and there is a lifeguard boathouse in the Orange County Sheriff's Facility on Bayside Drive with three boats. During the summer months, mid June through Labor Day, there are approximately 37 lifeguard towers that are open throughout the day. Throughout the rest of the year, the headquarters remains open and

lifeguards patrol the beach in rescue vehicles; however, no towers are open, except in periods in spring with heavy beach use.

- Another service of the NBFD is to handle incidents associated with hazardous materials. The NBFD's goal is to protect the public health and the environment throughout the City from accidental releases and improper handling, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials through coordinated efforts of regulation, management, emergency response, enforcement, and site mitigation oversight. The hazardous materials personnel are responsible for in-house training and education, and do not respond to emergencies. In case of a hazardous materials emergency, Huntington Beach Fire Department or Orange County Fire Department is called.
- The Ocean Safety and Beach Rescue (OSBR) service, an activity that requires special training and equipment, allows the NBFD to offer advanced technical rescue capabilities. Members of the OSBR Committee, which consists of NBFD personnel certified as California State instructors for Rescue Systems and Emergency Trench Rescue, are trained in confined space rescue, high angle rescue, the use of Biopack self-contained breathing apparatus's, helicopter rescue, rescue diving, and other specialties.

Calls for Service

The NBFD responded to 272 fire incidents and 5,381 medical incidents in the City of Newport Beach during 2004. During this time, approximately 2,200 additional calls for service within the City that required a response were handled by the NBFD. Additionally, the NBFD either responded to or assisted in the response to approximately 1,012 incidents outside of City limits. A summary of the incidents to which the NBFD responded to during 2004 are summarized in Table 4.11-3, below.

Table 4.11-3 2004 NBFD Statistics

Type of Incident	*Responses in 2004*
Within City limits	
Fire	272
Medical	5,381
Hazardous Materials	95
Other Emergencies	1,238
Service	865
Subtotal (within City limits)	*7,851*
Outside City limits	
Fire	155
Medical	653
Hazardous Materials	9
Other Emergencies	152
Service	41
Strike Team	2
Subtotal (outside City limits)	*1,012*
Total	***8,863***

SOURCE: Riley, Tim. NBFD. *Memo to Jean Ferrel, Metro Cities Fire Manager*, January 2, 2005

The table above shows that the eight fire stations serving the City of Newport Beach responded to a total of 8,863 incidents, which results in an average of about 1,107 incidents per station. It should be noted that 68 percent of the responses were medical emergency calls. In Newport Beach, these medical emergencies are handled by the closest available engine company and closest paramedic ambulance, from one of the three fire stations with paramedic ambulances (i.e., Fire Stations 2, 3, and 5). Thus, each paramedic ambulance responded to an average of 2,011 medical emergencies in 2004. These numbers are well within the number of calls recommended by the Insurance Service Office (ISO) when rating a community for fire insurance rates. Specifically, the ISO recommends that a second company be put in service in a fire station if that station receives more than 2,500 calls per year. The reason for this recommendation is to assure reliability of response to a structure fire. If an engine company provides support to the paramedic ambulance by responding to medical aid calls, and this impacts the station's response to structure fire calls, it may be prudent to add another paramedic ambulance or support squad vehicle and increase staffing at that fire station with the most medical aid traffic. A high volume of calls also creates a high potential for multiple calls occurring at once (multiple queuing), which can result in a company being unavailable to respond to a structure fire. Thus, if this forces a response from other stations farther away, it can result in a larger fire before assistance arrives.

Fires in Newport Beach represent about five percent of all calls, with structure fires representing less than two percent of all calls. This is due to the use of modern fire and building codes, effective fire prevention inspection work by the NBFD, and effective public education. Fires, when they do occur in newer occupancies, are generally kept small by fire sprinkler systems and the efforts of the NBFD.

Although structural fires can occur in any developed areas within the Planning Area, the older portions of the City are especially susceptible to this hazard. Areas such as Balboa Peninsula, Balboa Island, and Corona del Mar contain structures dating from the early 1900s. Due to the age of the structures, older building standards and fire codes were applied, non-fire-resistive construction materials were used, and no current internal sprinklers or other fire safety systems are in place. Another contributing factor is the density of construction in these areas. Generally, residences are built with 3- or 4-foot setbacks. Within these setbacks, projections such as bay windows and roof eaves are allowed, which affect emergency access to the sides and back of the residences. Narrow streets within these areas also make it difficult to maneuver and position response vehicles.

Service Performance Measures

Personnel to Population Ratio

The personnel to population ratio is approximately 0.48 firefighters for each 1,000 residents. However, personnel to population ratios are no longer considered by fire managers to be valid measurements of service, particularly for comparisons to other agencies. Factors that cause a variable between one agency and another include local geography, response times, building codes, demographics, local economic conditions, revenue and, ultimately, the level of service desired by local policy makers. Irrespective of the

personnel to population ratio, in the NBFD's estimation, the NBFD's current staffing level adequately suits the current needs of the City's residential population.[68]

Response Times

Fire and emergency medical response time is one of the NBFD's highest priorities. For emergency response, it is recommended that a three- to four-person engine company arrive within a 5-minute response time to 90 percent of all structure fire calls in the City, and within a 10-minute response time to the remaining 10 percent. Response time is defined as 1 minute to receive and dispatch the call, 1 minute to prepare to respond in the fire station or field, and 3 minutes driving time at 35 miles per hour (mph) average (for an approximate distance not exceeding 1.75 miles between the responding fire station and the incident location).

Actual response statistics for the NBFD for 2004 are provided in Table 4.11-4 below. These response times are measured from the time the dispatch is made to arrival at the scene by the responding engine company. The averages show that the majority of the fire units in the City reach their destination within the preferred 5-minute response time, and all units respond within 6 minutes of the call being received by dispatch. The longer response times are for Fire Station 8 located in Newport Coast, a large area serviced by one fire station.

Table 4.11-4 Average Response Time, from Dispatch to Arrival, for Each Unit in the NBFD for 2004

	Average Response Time (Minutes)
Station No.	*Year 2002*
1	3 minutes 51 seconds
2	4 minutes 10 seconds
3	4 minutes 32 seconds
4	4 minutes 29 seconds
5	4 minutes 36 seconds
6	4 minutes 31 seconds
7	4 minutes 55 seconds
8	5 minutes 58 seconds
Average Totals	***4 minutes 28 seconds***

SOURCE: Bunting, Steve. Fire Marshal, NBFD. Email to EIP Associates. November 22, 2005.

In addition to these components, there is another component called "set up" time. This is the time it takes firefighters to get to the source of a fire and get ready to fight the fire. This may range from 2 minutes at a small house fire to 15 minutes or more at a large or multistory structure, such as a fire at Fashion Island, Hoag Memorial Hospital, or a large condominium complex.

[68] Steve Bunting, Fire Marshal, Newport Beach Fire Department, October 31, 2005.

An additional goal of the NBFD is to have a three- to four-person ladder truck company with an aerial device, a second engine company with three to four persons, a paramedic ambulance, and a fire battalion chief to arrive within a 10-minute response time interval to 80 percent of all structure fire calls within the City. ISO recommends a truck company within 2.5 miles if there are five or more buildings that are three or more stories or 35 feet or more in height, or five buildings with fire flow needs greater than 3,500 gallons per minute. Fire Station 2 in Lido provides this level of service for the high rises on the west side of Newport Beach. Fire Station 3 in Newport Center provides this level of service for the high rises in the Fashion Island and Airport areas. An additional truck company from Costa Mesa or Santa Ana can respond via automatic aid, if needed, within 5 miles of the City limits.

Structural fire response requires numerous critical tasks to be performed simultaneously. The number of firefighters required to perform the tasks varies based upon the risk. The number of firefighters needed at a maximum high-risk occupancy, such as a shopping mall or large industrial occupancy would be significantly higher than for a fire in a lower-risk occupancy. Given the large number of firefighters that are required to respond to a high-risk, high-consequence fire, fire departments increasingly rely on automatic and mutual aid agreements to address the fire suppression needs of their community. If additional resources are needed due to the intensity or size of the fire, a second alarm may be requested. The second alarm results in the response of at least another two engine companies, and a ladder truck. Beyond this response, additional fire units are requested via the automatic or mutual aid agreements.

Insurance Service Office (ISO) Rating

The ISO provides rating and statistical information for the insurance industry in the United States. To do so, ISO evaluates a community's fire protection needs and services, and assigns each community evaluated a Public Protection Classification (PPC) rating. The rating is developed as a cumulative point system, based on the community's fire-suppression delivery system, including fire dispatch (operators, alarm dispatch circuits, telephone lines available), fire department (equipment available, personnel, training, distribution of companies, etc.), and water supply (adequacy, condition, number and installation of fire hydrants). Insurance rates are based upon this rating. The worst rating is a Class 10, while the best is a Class 1. Based on the type and extent of training provided to fire-company personnel and the City's existing water supply, Newport Beach currently has a Class 2 ISO rating.

Projected Needs

As mentioned previously, the NBFD does not use population projections to determine projected future needs. The NBFD's service goals are based on accepted service levels within Fire Protection, such as a 5-minute response time for a first-arriving fire engine at a fire or medical aid event, and 8-minute response time for a fist-arriving fire engine for a paramedic unit.

As part of the operating budget, the NBFD has an equipment replacement program which guarantees replacement of all of its apparatus needs, such as vehicles and boats. The NBFD maintains both front line and reserve fire vehicles for both fire suppression and emergency service needs. There are 8 front line engines and 3 reserve engines; 2 front line ladder trucks; a squad, which serves as a reserve truck or engine; three front line paramedic vans and 2 reserve paramedic vans. Because of the relatively new age

of the entire inventory, the vehicles are very reliable and require very little down time for major repairs.[69] Most fire stations in Newport Beach were built in the 1950's and 1960's and therefore are currently deficient in the areas of capacity, serviceability, and physical condition. They will need to be replaced or upgraded in order to meet current needs. Remodeling plans are also underway for the Fire Station 1 (Balboa Peninsula) and Fire Station 5 (Corona Del Mar). Fire Station 7 (Santa Ana Heights) is currently housed within a temporary trailer but will be relocated to a new fire station within Santa Ana Heights that will soon be under construction. That new station will also be home to the NBFD's new training center, which will include a classroom, drill tower and drill grounds.[70]

Securing adequate acreage of land to meet the needs of modern facilities will be a challenge in a City that is already predominantly built out. The NBFD is looking for available land to meet the immediate needs of Fire Station 5 (Corona del Mar), as it currently houses one fire Engine in the station and one paramedic unit in a temporary structure.

NBFD staffing levels have historically been driven not by population as much as by location. As of September 2003, the NBFD is conducting an in-house operational research study using various programs to optimize station locations based upon growth in geographic areas. Development of the Banning Ranch property could trigger the need of a new station. The NBFD is also studying the effect of a full buildout of Newport Coast with regard to their response time criteria. It may be necessary to relocate a station or add a new station in the Newport Coast area, south of Corona Del Mar. Station 5 (Corona Del Mar), which has a paramedic unit, might be relocated to a point further east on Coast Highway to better serve the down coast area. In the Airport Area, an increase in density by both infill and conversion of low rise properties to mid and high rise will necessitate the addition of a ladder truck company to the Santa Ana Heights fire station. In designing the new Santa Ana Heights fire station, the NBFD considered this possible change in density and planned for the future addition of a ladder company at that station, when and if the need arises. The NBFD is also currently analyzing the need to add a fourth paramedic unit.[71]

Regulatory Context

Local Regulations

City of Newport Beach Municipal Code

Title 9 Fire Code of the City's Municipal Code, which was updated in 2002, contains provisions that deal with a range of issues including articulating fire flow requirements, the provision of automatic sprinkler systems in public buildings, requiring an accurate occupant count in public places, and the provision of emergency power in public assembly places.

[69] Steve Bunting, Fire Marshal, Newport Beach Fire Department, October 31, 2005.
[70] Steve Bunting, Fire Marshal, Newport Beach Fire Department, October 31, 2005.
[71] Steve Bunting, Fire Marshal, Newport Beach Fire Department, October 31, 2005.

Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the 2005 CEQA Guidelines. For purposes of this EIR, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update may have a significant adverse impact on fire protection services if it would result in any of the following:

- Result in substantial adverse environmental impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities, the need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives

Project Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and Proposed Policies

Effects Not Found to Be Significant

The IS/NOP prepared for the proposed project did not identify any effects not found to be significant associated with Fire Protection. Therefore, all thresholds are addressed in this section.

Project Impacts

Threshold	Would the project result in substantial adverse environmental impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities, the need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives?

Impact 4.11.1-1 Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update could increase the demand for fire protection services, which could result in the need for additional fire facilities.

Development under the proposed General Plan Update would increase the population in the Planning Area. However, an increase in population, by itself, would not increase demand for fire protection services. The provision of fire stations varies more as a function of the geographic distribution of structures than of population increases. The NBFD's service goals are also based on accepted service levels, such as a 5-minute response time for a first-arriving fire engine at a fire or medical aid event, and an 8-minute response time for a first-arriving fire engine for a paramedic unit. As stated previously, the NBFD is currently operating at acceptable levels of fire protection services.

The NBFD has indicated that the proposed development of Banning Ranch, proposed as an alternative under the proposed General Plan Update could require the addition of one new fire station to compensate for additional demand for fire protection services. In addition, full buildout of the Newport Coast area could also require relocation of a station or the addition of a new station according to the NBFD. The Airport Area would be reconfigured to include new residential neighborhoods that would result in the extension of present residential development of the Irvine Business Complex (IBC) to the north. Currently, there is no residential development within the Airport Area. Under buildout of the proposed General Plan Update, 4,300 multi-family units would be constructed in this area. As a result of

this development, demand for 24-hour residential medical service could increase. These proposed increases in development density in the Airport Area by both infill and conversion of commercial and industrial properties to residential use would also result in the need for an additional ladder truck company to the Santa Ana Heights Fire Station.

In general, the NBFD's ability to support the needs of future growth is dependent upon its ability to secure sites for construction and equipment for new fire stations in a timely manner. However, policies contained in the proposed General Plan Update require that adequate infrastructure be provided as new development occurs. For example, compliance with Policy LU 3.2 would ensure that growth and development would be coordinated with the provision of adequate infrastructure. Thus, fire staffing and facilities would be expanded commensurately to serve the needs of new development to maintain the current response time. Policies contained in the Safety Element would further ensure that development would comply with fire protection regulations. Policy S6-18 ensures that building and fire codes will be continually updated to provide for fire safety design.

Additionally, any new development that would occur under the proposed General Plan Update would be required to comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations governing the provision of fire protection services, including adequate fire access, fire flows, and number of hydrants. The City of Newport Beach has adopted the 2001 California Fire Code (Title 9 was updated in 2002 at the time 2001 California Code was adopted) with City amendments and some exceptions. These provisions include construction standards in new structures and remodels, road widths and configurations designed to accommodate the passage of fire trucks and engines, and requirements for minimum fire flow rates for water mains. Finally, if new facilities would need to be constructed to accommodate increased demand on fire protection services, further environmental review would be required as specific facilities are proposed. In addition, all significant new development would be subject to the City's environmental review process which includes project-specific environmental review under CEQA. Compliance with applicable regulations and policies contained in the proposed General Plan Update would ensure impacts remain ***less than significant***. No mitigation is necessary.

Cumulative Impacts

Since development under the proposed General Plan Update takes into account all projected future growth and development within the Planning Area, the project impact, as discussed under Impact 4.11.1-1, also analyzes cumulative impacts within the NBFD service area. As discussed under Impact 4.11.1-1, with implementation of proposed policies contained in the General Plan Update, adequate fire protection and emergency medical services would be provided in the Planning Area. Furthermore, it is anticipated that demand created by residents at the IBC would adversely affect fire demand in the Planning Area such that new facilities would be required, and this cumulative impact would be ***less than significant***.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies

The Land Use and Safety Elements of the proposed General Plan Update include policies that would address issues related to fire protection. The policies that are applicable to the project are included below.

Land Use Element

Goal 2 **A living, active, and diverse environment that complements all lifestyles and enhances neighborhoods, without compromising the valued resources that make Newport Beach unique. It contains a diversity of uses that support the needs of residents, sustain and enhance the economy, provide job opportunities, serve visitors that enjoy the City's diverse recreational amenities, and protect its important environmental setting, resources, and quality of life.**

Policy LU 2.8 Adequate Infrastructure

Accommodate the types, densities, and mix of land uses that can be adequately supported by transportation and utility infrastructure (water, sewer, storm drainage, energy, and so on) and public services (schools, parks, libraries, seniors, youth, police, fire, and so on).

Goal 3 **A development pattern that retains and complements the City's residential neighborhoods, commercial and industrial districts, open spaces, and natural environment.**

Policy LU 3.2 Growth and Change

Enhance existing neighborhoods, districts, and corridors, allowing for re-use and infill with uses that are complementary in type, form, scale, and character. Changes in use and/or density/intensity should be considered only in those areas that are economically underperforming, are necessary to accommodate Newport Beach's share of projected regional population growth, improve the relationship and reduce commuting distance between home and jobs, or enhance the values that distinguish Newport Beach as a special place to live for its residents. The scale of growth and new development shall be coordinated with the provision of adequate infrastructure and public services, including standards for acceptable traffic level of service.

Goal 6.1 **A diversity of governmental service, institutional, educational, cultural, social, religious, and medical facilities that are available for and enhance the quality of life for residents and are located and designed to complement Newport Beach's neighborhoods.**

Policy LU 6.1.1 Adequate Community Supporting Uses

Accommodate schools, government administrative and operational facilities, fire stations and police facilities, religious facilities, schools, cultural facilities, museums, interpretative centers, and hospitals to serve the needs of Newport Beach's residents and businesses.

Safety Element

Goal S6 Protection of human life and property from the risks of wildfires and urban fires.

Policy S6.8 Update Building and Fire Codes

Continue to regularly update building and fire codes to provide for fire safety design.

Policy S6.9 Retrofitting of Nonsprinklered Buildings

Encourage owners of nonsprinklered properties, especially high- and mid-rise structures, to retrofit their buildings and include internal fire sprinklers.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are necessary, as the proposed General Plan Update policies fully mitigate the impacts to fire protection.

Level of Significance After Policies/Mitigation Measures

Impacts associated with fire protection would be ***less than significant*** with implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies.

4.11.2 Police Protection

Existing Conditions

Service Providers

The Newport Beach Police Department (NBPD), the Orange County Sheriff Department (OCSD), and the Costa Mesa Police Department (CMPD) provide police services to the City and the Planning Area. The NBPD provides local police services to the City of Newport Beach. Centrally located at 870 Santa Barbara Drive, the NBPD provides services in crime prevention and investigation, community awareness programs, and other services such as traffic control.

A majority of Banning Ranch within the Planning Area is served by the North Operations Division of the Orange County Sheriff's Department. The nearest Sheriff's station to the Planning Area is located at 550 North Flower Street in the City of Santa Ana. However, as the proposed General Plan Update includes annexation of these areas into the City, potential increases in the need for police services provided by the OCSD and the CMPD would not be required. Instead, all additional need for police services would be assumed by NBPD.

Staffing Levels and Equipment

As of November 2005, the NBPD employed a total of 280 personnel, including 1 Chief, 3 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 22 Sergeants, 109 sworn officers, 85 civilian personnel, and 53 seasonal and part-time personnel. The NBPD is currently separated into three divisions (Support Services, Patrol/Traffic, and Detectives), all of which are overseen by the Office of the Chief of Police.

As of 2005, NBPD had the following equipment at their disposal:

- 27 marked patrol units, including crew-cab truck and commercial enforcement truck
- 34 unmarked vehicles (includes special weapons van, crime scene van, hostage negotiation van, and volunteer trucks)
- 3 prison transport vans
- 14 motorcycles
- 3 beach squads
- 3 helicopters with surveillance equipment (owned by Airborne Law Enforcement [ABLE] a joint powers authority of the Cities of Newport Beach and Costa Mesa)
- 3 K-9 (dog unit)
- 15 bicycles (Bicycle Unit includes Parking Enforcement and Volunteers)

Currently, there are no immediate or near-future plans for expansion of police facilities, staff, or equipment inventory.[72]

Staffing Standards

There are no current law enforcement staffing standards available. NBPD currently has authorization for 148 sworn officers, and as of January 2005, approximately 85,120 residents live within the City of Newport Beach.[73] The existing ratio of 1.7 officers per 1,000 residents allows the NBPD to meet the needs of a permanent and transient population that can swell to 200,000 on any given day. The increase in population is due to the influx of beachgoers, daytime employment, and visitors to the City. This figure is a broad indicator of available service; however, it should be considered in concert with more primary indicators including the following:

- Volume of calls for service
- Number of violent crimes
- Number of Part I crimes (Part I crimes are the eight most serious crimes and include homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, auto theft, and arson).

Classification of Calls

All emergency calls for police, fire, and paramedic services are initially answered by one of the 14 full-time or three part-time dispatchers at the Dispatch Center. While the number of calls received varies with the season, an average of 2,000 emergency calls is received per month, with an average answer time of

[72] Todd Hughes, Environmental Services Coordinator, NBPD, personal communication, November 7, 2005.
[73] California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/E-5a.xls, Accessed December 5, 2005.

just five seconds. If an incident requires fire or paramedic response, the caller is connected with Metronet, who provide fire and emergency medical services dispatch for seven cities as part of a joint powers agreement.

Currently, the total number of calls received in the Dispatch Center is nearing 200,000 per year. Although not all calls to the Center require a physical response, an average of 60,000 events per year are dispatched. Dispatchers use a radio system to communicate with police officers in the field, animal control and parking control officers, as well as the helicopters, other Orange County law enforcement agencies, and neighboring dispatch centers.

In 2005, the average police response time to emergency calls was reported as just under 4 minutes, while the average response time for non-emergency calls is 7 minutes. According to the NBPD, current response times are acceptable.[74]

Crime Statistics

Table 4.11-5 illustrates the various Part I offenses for 2004 that took place in the City. Criminal offenses in 2005 increased from the previous year. In 2005, 3,137 Part I crimes were reported to the NBPD, compared to 2,693 in 2004. As indicated in Table 4.11-5, the principal crime reported in the City was larceny-theft, with the primary crime under this category consisting of burglary-theft from a motor vehicle. Other frequently reported Part I crimes include burglary and simple assault.

Regulatory Context

There are no Federal, State, or local policies that are directly applicable to police services within the Planning Area.

Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the 2005 CEQA Guidelines. For purposes of this EIR, implementation of the proposed project may have a significant adverse impact on police protection services if it would result in any of the following:

- Result in substantial adverse environmental impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police protection facilities, the need for new or physically altered police protection facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives.

Project Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and Proposed Policies

[74] Todd Hughes, Environmental Services Coordinator, Newport Beach Police Department, personal communication, November 7, 2005.

Effects Not Found to Be Significant

The IS/NOP prepared for the proposed project did not identify any effects not found to be significant associated with Police Protection. Therefore, all thresholds are addressed in this section.

Table 4.11-5 2005 City of Newport Beach Part I Offenses

Offense	*YTD Total*
Criminal Homicide	3
Forcible Rape	10
Robbery	26
Assault	598
Aggravated	42
Simple	556
Burglary	584
Residential	269
Commercial	207
Garage	108
Larceny-Theft	1,711
Petty Theft	506
Grand Theft	402
Burglary/Theft From a Motor Vehicle	803
Grand Theft Auto	196
Arson	9
Total	***3,137***

SOURCE: http://www.nbpd.org/crime_statistics/2005_part1crimes.asp. February 23, 2006

Project Impacts

Threshold	Would the project result in substantial adverse environmental impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police protection facilities, the need for new or physically altered police protection facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives?

Impact 4.11.2-1 Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update could increase the demand for police protection services, which would result in the need for additional police facilities.

As mentioned under Impact 4.11.1-1, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would potentially increase the City's population. As previously discussed, the NBPD currently maintains an acceptable level of service, which could be diminished through implementation of the General Plan

Update. Under the proposed General Plan Update, approximately 31,131 additional people would reside within the City limits upon full-buildout.[75] The General Plan Update contains policies to ensure that adequate law enforcement is provided as the City experiences future development. For example, Policy LU 2.8 ensures that only land uses that can be adequately supported by the City's Public Services should be accommodated. Compliance with this policy would ensure that adequate service ratios are maintained.

To maintain the current ratio of 1.7 officers per 1,000 residents, NBPD would need to provide an additional 53 officers upon buildout of the General Plan Update. Maintaining NBPD's current ratio of 0.60 non-sworn personnel per sworn officer would result in the addition of 32 non-sworn personnel. The addition of 84 police personnel would require that the NBPD construct additional police facilities. As previously discussed, the NBPD does not have any immediate or near future plans for expansion of police facilities, staff, or equipment inventory. It is currently not known whether the existing NBPD site could accommodate a larger facility, or whether a new site or a substation would be considered. All significant new development of police facilities would be subject to the City's environmental review process which includes project-specific environmental review under CEQA. Therefore, this impact would be ***less than significant***.

Cumulative Impacts

The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative impacts associated with police protection services would be the NBPD service area. Since development under the proposed General Plan Update takes into account all projected future growth and development within the Planning Area, the project impact, as discussed under Impact 4.11.2-1, also analyzes all cumulative impacts within the NBPD service area. As required by the proposed General Plan Update policies, the City would be required to adequately serve all areas with appropriate police services. Thus, as potential impacts to police services would be less than significant with implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies listed below, the cumulative impacts to police services would also be ***less than significant***.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies

The Land Use Element of the proposed General Plan Update includes policies that would address issues of police protection services. The policies that are applicable to the project are included below.

[75] Based on 2.189 residents per dwelling unit. Figure from California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/E-5a.xls, Accessed December 5, 2005.

Land Use Element

Goal 2 **A living, active, and diverse environment that complements all lifestyles and enhances neighborhoods, without compromising the valued resources that make Newport Beach unique. It contains a diversity of uses that support the needs of residents, sustain and enhance the economy, provide job opportunities, serve visitors that enjoy the City's diverse recreational amenities, and protect its important environmental setting, resources, and quality of life.**

Policy LU 2.8 Adequate Infrastructure

Accommodate the types, densities, and mix of land uses that can be adequately supported by transportation and utility infrastructure (water, sewer, storm drainage, energy, and so on) and public services (schools, parks, libraries, seniors, youth, police, fire, and so on).

Goal 3 **A development pattern that retains and complements the City's residential neighborhoods, commercial and industrial districts, open spaces, and natural environment.**

Policy LU 3.2 Growth and Change

Enhance existing neighborhoods, districts, and corridors, allowing for re-use and infill with uses that are complementary in type, form, scale, and character. Changes in use and/or density/intensity should be considered only in those areas that are economically underperforming, are necessary to accommodate Newport Beach's share of projected regional population growth, improve the relationship and reduce commuting distance between home and jobs, or enhance the values that distinguish Newport Beach as a special place to live for its residents. The scale of growth and new development shall be coordinated with the provision of adequate infrastructure and public services, including standards for acceptable traffic level of service.

Goal 6.1 **A diversity of governmental service, institutional, educational, cultural, social, religious, and medical facilities that are available for and enhance the quality of life for residents and are located and designed to complement Newport Beach's neighborhoods.**

Policy LU 6.1.1 Adequate Community Supporting Uses

Accommodate schools, government administrative and operational facilities, fire stations and police facilities, religious facilities, schools, cultural facilities, museums, interpretative centers, and hospitals to serve the needs of Newport Beach's residents and businesses.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are necessary.

Level of Significance After Policies/Mitigation Measures

Impacts to police services resulting from implementation of the proposed project would be ***less than significant***.

4.11.3 Schools

Existing Conditions

The Newport-Mesa Unified School District (NMUSD), with a service area of 58.83 square miles, provides educational services to the City of Newport Beach, City of Costa Mesa, and other unincorporated areas of Orange County. The Airport Area is served by the Santa Ana Unified School District (SAUSD). A small portion of the City located in the eastern part of the City is served by the Laguna Beach Unified School District (LBUSD).

Public School Facilities

NMUSD serves the majority of the City and has thirty-two public schools including twenty-two elementary schools, two junior high schools, five high schools, two alternative education centers, and one adult school. Of these, two high schools, one middle school, and eight elementary schools are located within Newport Beach City limits. Table 4.11-6 lists all the NMUSD school facilities. The SAUSD consists of fifty-six public schools including thirty-seven elementary schools, nine middle schools, six high schools, one alternative education center, two adult schools, and one community day school. The closest of these schools to the Airport Area is Taft Elementary School, located at 500 Keller Avenue, approximately 1.3 miles from the John Wayne Airport. The LBUSD consists of one high school, one middle school, and two elementary schools. The closest of the schools to the Planning Area is El Morro Elementary School located at 8681 N Coast Hwy, just southeast along the coast from the City of Newport Beach.

Approximately 22,487 students were enrolled in NMUSD schools during the 2004/05 academic year. Table 4.11-6 shows the enrollment for each school in the NMUSD.

Private School Facilities

Several private schools are also located either within City limits or in the local area and available to the City's residents for educational services. Those located in Newport Beach include Carden Hall (K–8), Harbor Day School (K–8), Our Lady Queen of Angles (K–8), St. Andrews Presbyterian (K–8), Newport Christian School (K–6), Newport Montessori School (K–2) and Tutor Time Child Care/Learning Center (K) and Sage Hill School (9–12).

Table 4.11-6 NMUSD School Enrollment 2004/05	
School	*County Enrollment Numbers*
High Schools	
Corona del Mar High	2,214
Costa Mesa High*	1,947
Estancia High*	1,402
Newport Harbor High	2,471
Orange Coast Middle College High School*	84
Middle Schools	
Ensign (Horace) Intermediate	1,202
Tewinkle (Charles W.) Middle*	1,145
Elementary Schools	
Adams Elementary*	549
Andersen (Roy O.) Elementary	530
California Elementary*	382
College Park Elementary*	410
Davis Elementary*	794
Eastbluff Elementary	334
Harbor View Elementary	444
Kaiser (Heinz) Elementary*	753
Killybrooke Elementary*	457
Lincoln Elementary	637
Mariners' Elementary	686
Newport Coast Elementary	604
Newport Elementary	436
Newport Heights Elementary	611
Paularino Elementary*	326
Pomona Elementary*	465
Rea (Everett A.) Elementary*	752
Sonora Elementary*	386
Victoria Elementary*	390
Whittier Elementary*	638
Wilson Elementary*	617
Woodland Elementary*	516
Alternative and Adult Schools	
Back Bay Alternative High School*	179
Monte Alternative Vista High School*	126
Newport-Mesa Alternative Adult Education Center*	N/A

SOURCE (for Enrollment statistics): California Department of Education. 2005. Dataquest Website http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest, accessed 18 November.

* Located in Costa Mesa

Standards

Several standards are used to measure the adequacy of the educational facilities being provided for students in grades K–12. In general, school capacity, or number of students per classroom, is the primary standard by which educational facilities adequacy is measured. According to NMUSD administrators, current school capacity is adequate. Capacity at the SAUSD is currently unknown, and capacity at the LBUSD is above the current enrollment creating an excess of 394 seats in the district.

Another measure of the adequacy of educational facilities is campus size. It should be noted that no singular standard for school size exists for California educational facilities. The rule-of-thumb approach used for the past several decades recommends a minimum 10 net usable acres for elementary schools, 25 acres for middle schools and 35 to 40 acres for high schools. According to NMUSD staff, most of the elementary and high schools are near or above these standards, while both NMUSD middle schools are below the standard.

As land constraints and evolving educational needs have necessitated revisions to these standards, the California Department of Education has published *The Guide to School Site Analysis and Development* in order to establish a valid technique for determining acreage for new schools that permit each district to accommodate its individual conditions. The Department of Education recommends that a site utilization study be prepared for a potential site, based on these formulas.

While facility standards are used by planners, the NMUSD also uses other statistics to evaluate schools in the District. As previously mentioned, approximately 22,487 students were enrolled at the primary, secondary, and high school level for the 2004/05 school year. For the same year, the NMUSD's pupil-to-teacher ratio was 20.7. This number is below the ratio for Orange County, which maintained a ratio of 22.3. However, the pupil-to-teacher ratio was slightly higher than the State's at 20.6 pupils per teacher. Average class size for the NMUSD was 29.5 pupils, while average class size for the County and State were 27.3 and 29.3, leaving NMUSD with 2.2 and 0.2 more students per classroom, respectively.[76]

The SAUSD also uses other similar statistics to evaluate schools in the District. Approximately 61,693 students were enrolled at the primary, secondary, and high school level for the 2004/05 school year. For the same year, the SAUSD's pupil-to-teacher ratio was 24.7. This number is above the ratio for Orange County, which, as mentioned above, maintained a ratio of 22.3. The pupil-to-teacher ratio was also higher than that State's at 20.6 pupils per teacher. Average class size for the SAUSD was 29.3, while, as mentioned above, average class size for the County and State were 27.3 and 29.3, leaving SAUSD with 2 more students per classroom than the County standard, and the same number of students as the State standard.

In addition, the LBUSD uses various ratios to evaluate the adequacy of the schools in their District. Approximately 2,706 students are currently enrolled in the 2005-2006 school year in all of the LBUSD schools. The total operating capacity of the school district is 3,100 students, which leaves 394 seats open

[76] California Department of Education, Dataquest Website http://www.ed-data.k12.ca.us/welcome.asp, accessed January 9, 2006.

under current enrolment. The district maintains a pupil-to-teacher ratio of 20 for Kindergarten through third grade, 30 for fourth and fifth grades, and 31.5 for sixth through twelfth grades. The average ratio for the entire district is 25.4 pupils-to-teachers. This number is slightly above the orange county pupil-to-student ratio of 22.3 and above the state pupil-to-student ratio of 20.6. The district aims to keep class size at approximately the same levels at the pupil-to-student ratio which, when the type of school and number of each type is taken into account, leaves 25.4[77] students in each classroom on average. This average number of students per classroom is below the county and state levels of 27.3 and 29.3, respectively.

Projected Needs

NMUSD does not currently identify any projected needs.

Planned Improvements

There is currently a Measure A Bond renovation in progress throughout the District. During construction, portable classrooms will accommodate the displaced student population. The program will modernize 28 campuses in the District, all of which are at least 25 years old and have not previously been modernized with State funds. All construction activity under the Measure A program is expected to be completed in 2006.

Regulatory Context

There are no federal, state, or local policies that are directly applicable to schools within the Planning Area.

Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the 2005 CEQA Guidelines. For purposes of this EIR, implementation of the proposed project may have a significant adverse impact on schools if it would result in any of the following:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered schools, need for new or physically altered schools, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for schools.

[77] 2 elementary schools @ avg. 20 per class, 1 middle school @ avg. 30 per class, and 1 high school @ avg. 31.5 per class = ((2*20)+30+31.5)/4 = **25.4** students per class average

Project Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and Proposed Policies

Effects Not Found to Be Significant

The IS/NOP prepared for the proposed project did not identify any effects not found to be significant associated with Schools. Therefore, all thresholds are addressed in this section.

Project Impacts

Threshold	Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered schools, or the need for new or physically altered schools?

Impact 4.11.3-1 Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would result in an increase in the student enrollment which could result in the need for additional staff and school facilities

The NMUSD provides school services to the City of Newport Beach as well as the City of Costa Mesa and other unincorporated areas. The Airport Area is served by the SAUSD. Currently, the NMUSD has thirty-two public schools including twenty-two elementary schools, two junior high schools, five high schools, two alternative education centers, and one adult school that provide school services to Newport residents. The SAUSD consists of fifty-six public schools including thirty-seven elementary schools, nine middle schools, six high schools, one alternative education center, two adult schools, and one community day school.

School capacity is the primary indicator of adequacy for educational facilities. According to NMUSD administrators, current school capacity is adequate to serve current levels of enrollment. Another measure of educational facilities is campus size. As described in the Existing Conditions section, the rule-of-thumb approach used for the past several decades recommends a minimum of ten net usable acres for elementary schools, 25 acres for middle schools and 35 to 40 acres for high schools. According to NMUSD staff, most of the elementary and high schools are near or above these standards, while the two middle schools are below the standard. Additionally, as previously discussed for the NMUSD, the pupil-to-teacher ratio for 2004 was below that of the County and only slightly higher than that of the State. Average class size within the NMUSD for the same period was 20.7. This is slightly higher than both County and State average class size.[78]

In order to accurately define the adequacy of the LBUSD, a school capacity to enrollment comparison is made. The LBUSD is currently operating with 2,706 seats filled and an overall operating capacity of 3,100 seats. This leaves an excess of 394 seats in the District showing that the District has adequate educational facilities. In addition, as outlined in the Existing Conditions section, the LUASD is slightly

[78] California Department of Education, Dataquest Website http://www.ed-data.k12.ca.us/welcome.asp, accessed January 9, 2006.

above the pupil-to-teacher ratio for the district by approximately 3 students and above the state average by approximately 5 students.

Presently, the enrollment capacity and operating conditions of the SAUSD are unknown. Thus, this analysis presents a worst-case scenario and assumes that the District is operating either at or above enrollment capacity. In addition, as outlined in the Existing Conditions section, the SAUSD is slightly above the pupil-to-teacher ratio for the district by approximately 2 students and above the state average by approximately 4 students.

In the City, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would result in the construction of approximately 14,215 dwelling units over existing conditions within the City . The increase in dwelling units would increase enrollment in the local schools serving Newport Beach. Using California Department of Finance population projections, and assuming that approximately 20 percent of the potential increase in population would represent children attending grades K through 12, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would result in an enrollment increase of approximately 6,230 students (3,115 elementary school students, 1,557 students for middle schools, and 1,558 high school students) in the Planning Area.

As previously discussed, the Airport Area is served by the SAUSD. This subarea would experience an increase of 4,300 residential units over existing conditions, contributing approximately 1,883 students (out of the total anticipated increase of approximately 6,230 students, city-wide) to the Area's student population. Because the current capacity of the SAUSD is unknown, it is possible that this potential increase in students may exceed the District's capacity. Similarly, of the total increase of approximately 6,230 students within the City, it is assumed that approximately 4,347 students could attend schools within the NMUSD, which could potentially exceed the capacity of the District. However, the proposed General Plan Update has developed goals and policies to address these issues and to ensure compliance with standard levels of service.

Specifically, Policy LU 6.1.1 accommodates the provision of adequate school facilities within Newport Beach in order to serve the needs of residents, and Policy LU 6.1.2 allows for the development of new public and institutional facilities within the City provided that the use and development facilities are compatible with adjoining land uses, environmentally suitable, and can be supported by transportation and utility infrastructure. In addition, although school districts are not subject to the City's environmental review process, Policy LU 6.1.4 encourages school districts to plan their properties and design buildings at a high level of visual and architectural quality that maintains the character of the neighborhood or district in which they are located, and in consideration of the design and development policies for private uses specified by the General Plan Update.

In addition to the SAUSD and NMUSD, the LBUSD would accommodate new students located in the southeast region of the City which is within the boundaries of the LBUSD. Limited residential development is proposed within the eastern boundaries of Newport Coast, and thus, it is anticipated that implementation of the General Plan Update would result in a small enrollment increase within the LBUSD. However, LBUSD staff has indicated that the district would be able to accommodate the additional students with the remaining open seats and with the school related revenue the new residences

would bring to the City of Laguna Beach. The District has been aware of the potential increase in number of students to be enrolled in the LBUSD from the aforementioned area and, additionally, expects there to be no problems with the admittance of those students into District schools.[79]

Consequently, it is anticipated that the construction of additional schools within the LBUSD would not be necessary as a result of implementation of the General Plan Update. However, with the potential exceedence of capacity at the SAUSD and NMUSD, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would likely require construction of new school facilities. However, adherence to the policies contained in the proposed General Plan Update, would ensure that impacts related to the provision of new educational facilities would be ***less than significant***.

Cumulative Impacts

Since development under the proposed General Plan Update takes into account all projected future growth and development within the NMUSD service area, and the affected areas of the SAUSD, the project impact, as discussed under Impact 4.11.3-1, also analyzes cumulative impacts to schools. Based on the projected school district enrollment presented in Impact 4.11.3-1, implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would result in approximately 6,230 students within the City at buildout. The NMUSD has acknowledged that maximum student population would increase beyond the current enrollment of 22,487 by the year 2025. For the purposes of this cumulative analysis, development within the IBC is considered. It is presently unclear how many residential units the IBC would add to the area, however, Residential development in the IBC is anticipated to substantially increase enrollment in the SAUSD. As previously discussed, residential development in the Airport Area would also contribute to increases in enrollment in the SAUSD. However, implementation of proposed General Plan Update policies (such as LU 6.1.2) would allow for the development of new public and institutional facilities within the City provided that the use and development facilities are compatible with adjoining land uses, environmentally suitable, and can be supported by transportation and utility infrastructure. In addition, as previously discussed, new school construction would be subject to project-specific environmental review. Therefore, cumulative impacts associated with the provision of new educational facilities are considered less than significant. Additionally, the project's contribution to this impact would not be cumulatively considerable, and would be ***less than significant.***

Proposed General Plan Update Policies

The Land Use Element of the proposed General Plan Update includes policies that would address issues related to schools. The policies that are applicable to the project are included below.

[79] Jetta, Erik. LBUSD. Personal Communication. 3-15-06.

Land Use Element

Goal 2 **A living, active, and diverse environment that complements all lifestyles and enhances neighborhoods, without compromising the valued resources that make Newport Beach unique. It contains a diversity of uses that support the needs of residents, sustain and enhance the economy, provide job opportunities, serve visitors that enjoy the City's diverse recreational amenities, and protect its important environmental setting, resources, and quality of life.**

Policy LU 2.1 Resident Serving Land Uses

Accommodate uses that support the needs of Newport Beach's residents including housing, retail, services, employment, recreation, education, culture, entertainment, civic engagement, and social and spiritual activity that are in balance with the community natural resources, and open spaces.

Policy LU 2.8 Adequate Infrastructure

Accommodate the types, densities, and mix of land uses that can be adequately supported by transportation and utility infrastructure (water, sewer, storm drainage, energy, and so on) and public services (schools, parks, libraries, seniors, youth, police, fire, and so on).

Goal 3 **A development pattern that retains and complements the City's residential neighborhoods, commercial and industrial districts, open spaces, and natural environment.**

Policy LU 3.2 Growth and Change

Enhance existing neighborhoods, districts, and corridors, allowing for re-use and infill with uses that are complementary in type, form, scale, and character. Changes in use and/or density/intensity should be considered only in those areas that are economically underperforming, are necessary to accommodate Newport Beach's share of projected regional population growth, improve the relationship and reduce commuting distance between home and jobs, or enhance the values that distinguish Newport Beach as a special place to live for its residents. The scale of growth and new development shall be coordinated with the provision of adequate infrastructure and public services, including standards for acceptable traffic level of service.

Goal 6.1 **A diversity of governmental service, institutional, educational, cultural, social, religious, and medical facilities that are available for and enhance the quality of life for residents and are located and designed to complement Newport Beach's neighborhoods.**

Policy LU 6.1.1 Adequate Community Supporting Uses

Accommodate schools, government administrative and operational facilities, fire stations and police facilities, religious facilities, schools, cultural facilities, museums, interpretative centers, and hospitals to serve the needs of Newport Beach's residents and businesses.

LU 6.1.2 Siting of New Development

Allow for the development of new public and institutional facilities within the City provided that the use and development facilities are compatible with adjoining land uses, environmentally suitable, and can be supported by transportation and utility infrastructure.

LU 6.1.4 Compatibility of Non-City Public Uses

Encourage school and utility districts and other government agencies that may be exempt from City land use control and approval to plan their properties and design buildings at a high level of visual and architectural quality that maintains the character of the neighborhood or district in which they are located and in consideration of the design and development policies for private uses specified by this Plan.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance After Policies/Mitigation Measures

The proposed General Plan Update policies ensure that impacts to schools would remain ***less than significant***.

4.11.4 Libraries

Existing Conditions

The Newport Beach Public Library (NBPL) provides library services and resources to the City of Newport Beach.

Library Facilities

NBPL consists of a Central Library and three branch library facilities located throughout the City. The Central Library, which occupies four acres on Avocado Avenue near Newport Center, is a 15,305 square foot building that serves as a school library as well as a public library. The replacement Mariners' Library branch, located at 2005 Dover Drive, will be open in 2006. The NBPL system is currently staffed by approximately 90 employees. Table 4.11-7 lists the names and locations of the NBPL library facilities.

Table 4.11-7 NBPL Facilities

Name	Location	Date of Construction	Size (sq. ft.)
Central Library	1000 Avocado Avenue	1994	54,000
Mariners' Library	2005 Dover Drive	2006	15,305
Balboa Branch Library	100 East Balboa Boulevard	1925 (remodeled in 1960	6,000
Corona Del Mar Branch Library	420 Marigold Avenue	1959 (remodeled in 1988)	3,795

SOURCE: Katsouleas, Linda. Memo to EIP dated 6 January 2006.

The four libraries serve 84,098 active borrowers. The system circulates 1,475,025 items annually and over 885,852 people visit the libraries in the NBPL system. Libraries have changed rapidly due to the transition to electronic documents over the past 15 years. While circulation of books and other physical items within the NBPL system continues to grow at an annual rate of three to seven percent, remote access (via the internet) to library resources has increased at an annual rate of twenty percent. Many resources are available through specialized databases licensed to NBPL, and with a library account, can be accessed from remote locations 24 hours a day. Librarians now provide information retrieval guidance and training to customers and students both on and off site. Use of remote access to library databases appears to be especially prevalent with Newport Coast residents.

Projected Needs

Typically, libraries assess their needs on a ratio of volumes per measure of population. However, as acknowledged by NBPL, the recent changes in the type of resources used at NBPL facilities (hardcopies vs. electronic documents) have made it increasingly difficult to predict the type and amount of resources required to adequately serve the local population.

The NBPL has indicated that within the next 20 years, the changing role of libraries in Newport Beach will need to be addressed with remodeling, expansion of existing buildings, and the possible construction of a new library branch. The Central Library Children's Department may need to be expanded to accommodate the increasing child population in the community. According to the NBPL, this expansion would need to be based on a flexible plan which could be adjusted to accommodate a potential rapid change in demographics. The NBPL also anticipates that the Balboa Branch of the library may need to be expanded, remodeled, or rebuilt.

Planned Improvements

According to NBPL, a new facility (of a minimum size of 15,000 square feet with adequate parking) may be required as the City's population continues to grow. In the near future, the NBPL will focus on refining existing services and remodeling existing facilities rather than a increasing the number of facilities. There are no immediate plans for significant expansion of NBPL facilities.

Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the 2005 CEQA Guidelines. For purposes of this EIR, implementation of the proposed project may have a significant adverse impact on libraries if it would result in any of the following:

- Result in substantial adverse environmental impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered libraries, the need for new or physically altered libraries, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for libraries.

Project Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and Proposed Policies

Effects Not Found to Be Significant

The IS/NOP prepared for the proposed project did not identify any effects not found to be significant associated with Libraries. Therefore, all thresholds are addressed in this section.

Project Impacts

Threshold	Would the project result in substantial adverse environmental impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered libraries, or the need for new or physically altered libraries?

Impact 4.11.4-1 Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update could result in the need for additional library facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios.

Upon full buildout of the proposed General Plan Update, the population in the Planning Area would increase by 31,131. This increase in residents would increase the demand for library services and facilities. Policy LU 2.8 of the proposed General Plan Update would help ensure that adequate library facilities are provided to the City's residents and that public services can adequately support new development. However, as stated previously, due to the growing need for electronic resources, former service standards (e.g., a certain number of volumes per thousand residents) are no longer appropriate when assessing the needs of the NBPL. Therefore, increased development in the City does not necessarily immediately equate to an increase in total volumes or square feet of library space. However, through compliance with policies contained in the proposed General Plan Update, it is anticipated that any future identified need would be adequately met. Any development associated with new library facilities would be subject to

project-specific environmental review. As such, impacts associated with library services would be ***less than significant***.

Cumulative Impacts

As the NBPL serves the entire City and the proposed General Plan Update is confined to the limits of the City, the geographic context for the analysis of cumulative impacts associated with library services would be the capacity of the NBPL. Since development under the proposed General Plan Update takes into account all projected future growth and development within the City, the project impact, as discussed under Impact 4.11.4-1, also analyzes cumulative impacts with regard to the NBPL. Therefore, as discussed in Impact 4.11.4-1, with implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies, adequate library services would be provided and project impacts would be less than significant. As such, this cumulative impact would also be ***less than significant***.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies

The Land Use Element of the proposed General Plan Update includes policies that would address issues related library services. The policies that are applicable to the project are included below.

Land Use Element

Goal 2 **A living, active, and diverse environment that complements all lifestyles and enhances neighborhoods, without compromising the valued resources that make Newport Beach unique. It contains a diversity of uses that support the needs of residents, sustain and enhance the economy, provide job opportunities, serve visitors that enjoy the City's diverse recreational amenities, and protect its important environmental setting, resources, and quality of life.**

Policy LU 2.1 **Resident Serving Land Uses**

Accommodate uses that support the needs of Newport Beach's residents including housing, retail, services, employment, recreation, education, culture, entertainment, civic engagement, and social and spiritual activity that are in balance with the community natural resources, and open spaces.

Policy LU 2.8 **Adequate Infrastructure**

Accommodate the types, densities, and mix of land uses that can be adequately supported by transportation and utility infrastructure (water, sewer, storm drainage, energy, and so on) and public services (schools, parks, libraries, seniors, youth, police, fire, and so on).

Goal 3 **A development pattern that retains and complements the City's residential neighborhoods, commercial and industrial districts, open spaces, and natural environment.**

Policy LU 3.2 Growth and Change

Enhance existing neighborhoods, districts, and corridors, allowing for re-use and infill with uses that are complementary in type, form, scale, and character. Changes in use and/or density/intensity should be considered only in those areas that are economically underperforming, are necessary to accommodate Newport Beach's share of projected regional population growth, improve the relationship and reduce commuting distance between home and jobs, or enhance the values that distinguish Newport Beach as a special place to live for its residents. The scale of growth and new development shall be coordinated with the provision of adequate infrastructure and public services, including standards for acceptable traffic level of service.

Goal 6.1 **A diversity of governmental service, institutional, educational, cultural, social, religious, and medical facilities that are available for and enhance the quality of life for residents and are located and designed to complement Newport Beach's neighborhoods.**

Policy LU 6.1.1 Adequate Community Supporting Uses

Accommodate schools, government administrative and operational facilities, fire stations and police facilities, religious facilities, schools, cultural facilities, museums, interpretative centers, and hospitals to serve the needs of Newport Beach's residents and businesses.

Goal 6.2 **Residential neighborhoods that contain a diversity of housing types and supporting uses to meet the needs of Newport Beach's residents and are designed to sustain livability and a high quality of life.**

Policy LU 6.2.5 Neighborhood Supporting Uses

Allow for the integration of uses within residential neighborhoods that support and are complementary to their primary function as a living environment such as schools, parks, community meeting facilities, religious facilities, and comparable uses. These uses shall be designed to assure compatibility with adjoining residential addressing such issues as noise, lighting, and parking.

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are necessary, as the proposed General Plan Update policies fully mitigate the impacts.

Level of Significance After Policies/Mitigation Measures

The proposed General Plan Update policies ensure that impacts to libraries would remain ***less than significant***.

4.11.5 References

California Department of Education. 2005. Dataquest Website http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest, accessed November 18.

———. 2006. Ed Data Website http://www.ed-data.k12.ca.us/welcome.asp, accessed January 9.

California Department of Finance. 2005. Demographic Research Unit, Table E-5, http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/E-5a.xls, Accessed December 5.

EIP Associates. 2004. General Plan Update Technical Background Report.

Newport Beach Fire Department (NBFD). 2005. Personal communication from Steve Bunting, Fire Marshal. 18 November.

———. 2005. Written communication from Steve Bunting, Fire Marshal. 22 November.

———. 2005. 31 October.

Newport Beach Police Department (NBPD). 2005. Written communication from Todd Hughes, Environmental Services Coordinator. November 7,.

———. 2005. www.nbpd.org/crime_statistics/2004_part1crimes.asp, Accessed November 8, 2005.

Newport Beach Public Library. 2006. Written communication from Linda Katsouleas, Director of Library Services. 6 January.

Riley, Tim. NBFD. 2005. *Memo to Jean Ferrel, Metro Cities Fire Manager*, January 2.