

4.13 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section assesses potential impacts to public services, including fire and police protection and public schools. Fire hazard related impacts are discussed in Section 4.8 *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*. Impacts to water and wastewater infrastructure and solid waste collection and disposal are discussed in Section 4.16, *Utilities and Service Systems*. Impacts to parks and recreation are discussed in Section 4.14, *Recreation*.

4.13.1 Setting

a. Fire Protection Service. Tuolumne County Fire Department (TCFD) is a cooperative fire department with California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). Within the county TCFD/ CAL FIRE, along with eight fire districts, provide life and property emergency response. In addition to services traditionally provided by most fire protection agencies nationwide, the County has the responsibility of addressing severe wildland fire protection. Wildland fires constitute the most significant major disaster threat in the County. Currently CAL FIRE provides administrative and operational services through a fire protection agreement, to the County of Tuolumne, the Jamestown Fire Protection District and the Groveland Community Services District. The remaining local fire agencies in the County, including the Tuolumne Fire District, Columbia Fire Protection District, Mi-Wuk Sugar Pine Fire Protection District, Strawberry Fire Protection District and the Twain Harte Community Services District, play a cooperative role in the fire protection services of the County. All County Fire units are dispatched by CAL FIRE (Tuolumne County Fire Department website, 2015).

Table 4.13-1. Tuolumne County Fire Station and Staff

County Stations	Staffing
Mono Village Station 51	14
Ponderosa Hills Station 53*	12*
Long Barn Station 54*	12*
Pinecrest Station 55*	12*
Mono Vista Station 56*	12*
Crystal Falls Station 57*	12*
Cedar Ridge Station 58*	12*
Chinese Camp Station 61*	12*
Smith Station Station 63*	12*
Don Pedro Station 64*	12*
Groveland Station 78	23
Jamestown Station 76	14
Columbia College Station 79	28

*Volunteer fire station

The Tuolumne County Fire Department is staffed by approximately 187 (professional, resident, volunteer) firefighters. There are thirteen fire stations throughout the County. The location and profile of each station is the following:

- Headquarters. Tuolumne County Fire Department Headquarters, located at 19500 Hillside Drive, Sonora, California, is the hub for the thirteen fire stations located throughout the County. Personnel housed at Headquarters include a CAL FIRE Captain, 4 CAL FIRE Fire Apparatus Engineers, and 12 Volunteer



Firefighters. This fire station is equipped with a 2008 Spartan Type 1 Engine, a 1993 International Type 2 Engine, a 1989 Freightliner Water Tender, and a 1997 Dodge 4x4 Pickup. Headquarters also serves the public and answers questions that are received in person or by phone.

- 53 Ponderosa Hills Fire Station is located at 20810 Tomira Meadows Ct in Tuolumne. Station 53 Ponderosa Hills is a volunteer fire station. Currently United States Forest Service Engine 13 is co-located at this facility. Personnel include 12 Volunteer Firefighters. This fire station is equipped with a 1997 International Type 2 Engine.
- 54 Long Barn Fire Station is located at 25910 Long Barn Road in Long Barn. Station 54 Long Barn is a volunteer fire station. Personnel include 12 Volunteer Firefighters. This fire station is equipped with a 1986 International Type 2 Engine and a 2002 Freightliner Type 2 Water Tender.
- 55 Pinecrest Fire Station is located on Pinecrest Avenue in Pinecrest. Station 55 Pinecrest is a volunteer fire station run in conjunction with the Pinecrest Permittees Association. It is staffed and ready to respond 24 hours, 7 days a week. Personnel include 12 Volunteer Firefighters. Special equipment utilized in this station are snowmobiles and a fire boat. This fire station is also equipped with a 2000 Freightliner Type 2 Engine, a 2003 International Type 3 Engine, 4 snowmobiles with snowmobile transport, and a 1986 Kencraft boat.
- 56 Mono Vista Fire Station is located at 16925 Mono Vista Road North in Sonora. Station 56 Mono Vista is a volunteer fire station. Personnel include 12 Volunteer Firefighters. This fire station is equipped with a 1984 Ford Type 2 Engine and a 1998 Dodge Squad.
- 57 Crystal Falls Fire Station is located at 21720 Phoenix Lake Road in Sonora. Station 57 Crystal Falls is a volunteer fire station. Currently United States Forest Service Engine 14 is co-located at this facility. Personnel include 12 Volunteer Firefighters. This fire station is equipped with a 1997 International Type 2 Engine.
- 58 Cedar Ridge Fire Station is located at 24190 Kewin Mill Road in Sonora. Station 58 Cedar Ridge is a volunteer fire station. Personnel include 12 Volunteer Firefighters. This fire station is equipped with a 1997 Freightliner Type 2 Engine and a 1982 Dodge Type 4 Engine.
- 61 Chinese Camp Fire Station is located on Highway 120 in Chinese Camp. Station 61 Chinese Camp is a volunteer fire station. Personnel include 12 Volunteer Firefighters. This fire station is equipped with a 1996 International Type 2 Engine and a 1989 International Type 1 Water Tender.
- 63 Smith Station Fire Station is located at 23260 Elmore Road in Groveland. Station 63 Smith Station is a volunteer fire station. Personnel include 12



Volunteer Firefighters. This fire station is equipped with a 1986 Type 2 Engine and a 1969 Ford Type 2 Water Tender.

- 64 Don Pedro Fire Station is located at 2990 Highway 132 in La Grange. Station 64 Don Pedro is a volunteer fire station that is co-located with CAL FIRE Blanchard Station. Personnel include 12 Volunteer Firefighters. This fire station is equipped with a 2003 Ford Type 4 Engine and a 1996 International Type 2 Engine.
- 76 Jamestown Fire Station is located at 18249 4th Avenue in Jamestown. Personnel include a CAL FIRE Captain, 4 CAL FIRE Fire Apparatus Engineers, and 12 Volunteer Firefighters. This fire station is equipped with a 2008 Spartan Type 1 Engine, a 1994 International Type 2 Engine, and a 1989 Freightliner Type 1 Water Tender.
- 78 Groveland Fire Station is located at 18930 Highway 120 in Groveland. Personnel include a CAL FIRE Fire Captain, 4 CAL FIRE Fire Apparatus Engineers, and 21 Part Time Firefighters. This fire station is equipped with a 2009 Pierce Type 1 Engine, a 2000 Freightliner Type 1 Engine, a 1984 GMC Type 2 Engine, a 2003 International Type 3 Engine, and a 1999 Dodge Pickup.
- 79 Columbia College Fire Station is located at 11600 Columbia College Drive in Columbia. Station 79 Columbia College is operated under a cooperative agreement with CAL FIRE/Tuolumne County Fire Department. The station is geared to train students to prepare for future employment in the fire service. Supervision for the station is provided by a CAL FIRE Fire Captain. Its personnel are usually those attending Columbia College with a fire science major. Personnel include a CAL FIRE Captain, 15 Student Firefighters, and 12 Volunteer Firefighters. This fire station is equipped with a 1999 Hi Tech Type 1 Engine, a 2003 Hi Tech Type 3 Engine, and a 1998 Ford Breathing Support.

The Tuolumne County Fire Department responded to 4,347 total incidents during the 2014 calendar year, and currently serves an area of more than 2,200 square miles. Currently, the Fire Department has nine firefighters on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week. TCFD does not use any service ratio standard such as the National Fire Protection Association standard for fire protection services that require a 1.2 firefighters per 1,000 resident ratio, nor do they currently provide an average response time (personal communication, Stephen Gregory, Tuolumne County Fire Prevention, 8/14/2015).

The Fire Prevention Division of the Tuolumne County Fire Department is coordinated by the Fire Marshal and it is the duty of the Fire Prevention Division to prevent incidents that require the response of the County's fire suppression personnel. It is the job and responsibility of this Division to enforce fire codes, to conduct fire and life safety plan reviews, to provide fire safety education, to inspect and abate existing and potential fire hazards through public education and code enforcement. The Fire Marshal and staff also draft and recommend new fire and life safety ordinance codes and standards to the Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors as needed (Tuolumne County Fire Department website, 2015).



Tuolumne County Ambulance Service provides emergency and non-emergency medical transport services for Tuolumne County. Tuolumne County Ambulance Services has served the county for over 25 years. There are 63 full time and part time Paramedics and Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) employed, who handle approximately 6,500 transports per year (Tuolumne County Ambulance website, 2015). Tuolumne County Ambulance Service takes an active role in analyzing program operations to improve Emergency Medical Services in the area. Tuolumne County Firefighters respond to medical emergencies of all types.

b. Law Enforcement. The Tuolumne County Sheriff's Office (TCSO) is committed to providing law enforcement services to all unincorporated areas of the County and to staff the county jail. There are approximately 135 authorized positions, including 63 Patrol Deputies and 38 Adult Detention deputies who provide law enforcement services to the 54,357 residents of the county. Additionally the Emergency Dispatch Center is staffed 24/7 by 13 Dispatchers. There is only one Sheriff Station in the County, located at 28 Lower Sunset Drive, in Sonora (personal communication, Sarah Carrillo, Tuolumne County Counsel, 8/14/2015).

In addition to staffing the Patrol division, the County Jail, Emergency Dispatch Center, the Coroner's Office, and performing Civil Processes, the Sheriff's Office also provides a wide array of ancillary services such as investigations, narcotics, boat patrol, courts security, records, swat, search & rescue, K-9. Crime prevention and administrative functions are also provided by the Sheriff's Office (Tuolumne County Sheriff's Office website, 2015).

In 2013, TCSO handled more than 31,688 calls for service. These calls for service range anywhere from homicides to loud music complaints, to assists to Sonora Police, California Highway Patrol, Fire Department, Child Welfare Services, etc. For the 2013 calendar year, calls for service included over 2,500 traffic stops and more than 296 issued citations. Deputies contacted 852 suspicious vehicles or persons. Additionally Deputies had 2,574 self-initiated incidents, handled 2,949 disturbance calls, which included domestic violence and verbal disputes. In addition, the Sheriff's Office Dispatch handled 9,010 calls for service ranging from medical aids to animal control calls and assisting other agencies (Tuolumne County Sheriff's Office 2013 Year-End Report).

TCSO does not have a desired officer per 1,000 resident ratio. The Sheriff's Office does not use a level of service ratio due to the large geographic area of the county. TCSO strives to ensure it has enough personnel to cover the large geographic area (personal communication, Sarah Carrillo, Tuolumne County Counsel, 8/14/2015). TCSO's average response time is 3 minutes and 18 seconds (personal communication, Sarah Carrillo, Tuolumne County Counsel, 8/14/2015).

The California Highway Patrol provides additional traffic enforcement along State Highways and County roadways. Tuolumne County is within the California Highway Patrol's (CHP) Central Division which encompasses the heart of the San Joaquin Valley. The County's CHP area office is located at 18437 Fifth Avenue in Jamestown. In addition to issuing traffic citations for traffic violations, CHP provides other services to support the overall safety of residents in the County.



c. Public Schools. There are 11 school districts within Tuolumne County, consisting of two high school districts, eight elementary school districts, and one unified school district, which includes both elementary and high schools. Approximately 6,032 students attended the first day of classes for the 2013-14 school year within this County. There are three charter schools within Tuolumne County, California Virtual Academy at Jamestown, Connections Visual and Performing Arts Academy, and Gold Rush Charter. In August 2014, the Foothill Leadership Academy, a public charter school, opened in Sonora, California for the 2014-2015 school year. For the 2013-2014 school year there were 782 students enrolled in the three charter schools. Enrollments at private schools operating within Tuolumne County range in size from a single student up to 155 students. The two largest are the Mother Lode Christian School, located in Tuolumne, and the Sierra Waldorf School, located in the Rawhide Valley, near Jamestown. The small private schools, such as the ones with a single student, are home-schools.

Financing school facilities is a problem facing school districts in Tuolumne County. Due to financing problems and decreased enrollment, the Chinese Camp School District has been consolidated into the Jamestown School District. The timely provision of school facilities is essential to creating a viable community. Residential development should, therefore, be tied to the provision of adequate school facilities (Tuolumne County Public Facilities and Services Element 2015).

Table 4.13-2 below shows each school by name, grade levels served, 2013-2014 enrollment and the district in which it is located.



Table 4.13-2. Schools within Tuolumne County and 2013-2014 Enrollment

District Name	School Name	Grades	2013-2014 Enrollment
Belleview School District	Belleview Elementary School	K-8	140
Big Oak Flat Groveland Unified School District	Tenaya Elementary School	K-8	234
Big Oak Flat Groveland Unified School District	Don Pedro High School	9-12	37
Big Oak Flat Groveland Unified School District	Tioga High School	9-12	76
Big Oak Flat Groveland Unified School District	Moccasin Community Day	10-12	5
Columbia Union School District	Columbia Elementary	K-8	575
Columbia Union School District	Springfield Community Day	5-8	5
Curtis Creek School District	Curtis Creek Elementary	K-8	476
Jamestown School District	California Virtual Academy at Jamestown	K-12	155
Jamestown School District	Chinese Camp School	K-6	30
Jamestown School District	Jamestown Elementary School	K-8	318
Sonora School District	Sonora Elementary School	K-8	688
Sonora Union High School District	Sonora High School	9-12	1,019
Soulsbyville School District	Soulsbyville Elementary	K-8	516
Summerville School District	Summerville Elementary School	K-8	381
Summerville Union High School District	Cold Springs High	9-11	2
Summerville Union High School District	Connections Visual and Performing Arts Academy	7-12	229
Summerville Union High School District	Gold Rush Charter	K-12	398
Summerville Union High School District	Mountain High	10-11	5
Summerville Union High School District	South Fork High	9-12	4
Summerville Union High School District	Summerville High	9-12	443
Twain Harte School District	Black Oak Elementary School	K-4	169
Twain Harte School District	Twain Harte Middle School	5-8	127
Total			6,032

Source: California Department of Education and Student Accountability Report Card website

Current student capacity of the districts and schools in Tuolumne County is not readily available. There has been a substantial decrease in enrollment throughout the County over the past decade. As a result, there is no issue with student capacity. District and school capacity is not closely monitored unless indicators of overcrowding are present.

d. Library Services. The Tuolumne County Library system provides a diverse array of library services to the residents of Tuolumne County. Based at the Main Library in Sonora, the County Library is able to support the information and educational needs of County residents through standard reference and circulating collections, as well as videos, periodicals and newspapers, interlibrary loans, and children’s programs.

e. Other Public Services. Other public service functions provided by the County government are also considered by the Tuolumne County General Plan Update. Some of the County functions are primarily administrative, like the County Administration Office, while others provide direct service to certain taxpayers who have a need of a particular service, such



as the District Attorney's Victim/Witness Division. Other offices that provide public services include: Agricultural Commissioner, Animal Control, District Attorney, Child Support, Victim/Witness, Elections, Farm Advisor, Child Protective Services, Community Resources Agency, Public Health, Mental Health, Welfare, Courts, Probation, Public Defender, Recreation, and Weights and Measurements.

f. Regulatory Framework.

California State Assembly Bill 2926 – School Facilities Act of 1986. In 1986, AB 2926 was enacted by the state of California authorizing entities to levy Statutory Fees on new residential and commercial/industrial development in order to pay for school facilities. AB 2926, entitled the "School Facilities Act of 1986," was expanded and revised in 1987 through the passage of AB 1600, which created Section 66000 et seq. of the Government Code. Under this statute, payment of such Statutory Fees by developers would serve as total mitigation in accordance with CEQA to satisfy the impact of development on school facilities.

California Government Code Section 65995 – School Facilities Legislation. The School Facilities Legislation was enacted to generate revenue for school districts for capital acquisitions and improvements. As of 2014, this legislation allows a maximum one-time fee of \$3.36 per square foot of residential development and \$0.54 per square foot of commercial development. This fee is divided between the primary and secondary schools and is termed a "Level One" fee.

The passage of SB 50 in 1998 defined the Needs Analysis process in Government Code Sections 65995.5-65998. Under the provisions of SB 50, school districts may collect Level Two and Level Three fees to offset the costs associated with increasing school capacity in response to student enrollment increases associated with residential developments. Level Two fees require the developer to provide one-half of the costs of accommodating students in new schools, while the State would provide the other half. Level Three fees require the developer to pay the full cost of accommodating the students in new schools and would be implemented at the time the funds available from Proposition 1A (approved by the voters in 1998) are expended. School districts must demonstrate to the State their long-term facilities needs and costs based on long-term population growth to qualify for this source of funding, however, voter approval of Proposition 55 on March 2, 2004, precludes imposition of the Level Three fee for the foreseeable future. Therefore, once qualified, the districts may impose only Level Two fees, as calculated per SB 50.

4.13.2 Impact Analysis

a. Methodology and Significance Thresholds.

In accordance with Appendix G of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, the proposed General Plan Update would result in potentially significant impacts relating to public services if it would:

- *Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable services ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:*



- a) *Fire protection*
- b) *Police protection*
- c) *Schools*
- d) *Parks*
- e) *Other public facilities*

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

Fire Protection Service. Information on current service demands and available staff and equipment was provided by Stephen Gregory from the Tuolumne County Fire Prevention Division of the Tuolumne County Fire Department. The Fire Department does not use the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standard for fire protection services, which requires 1.2 firefighters per 1,000 residents. If development facilitated by the General Plan Update would impact fire protection performance such that it would require the construction of new or expanded facilities, significant impacts could result.

Law Enforcement Service. Information on current service demands and available staff and equipment was provided by Sarah Carillo the Tuolumne County Counsel and the Tuolumne County Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff Department's goal is to ensure it has enough personnel to cover the large geographic area. If development facilitated by the General Plan Update impacts police protection performance such that it would require the construction of new or expanded facilities, significant impacts could result.

Public Schools. Information on current school facilities was provided by the various school districts throughout the County and the School Accountability Report Card (SARC) by the California Department of Education (<http://www.sarconline.org/>). Specifically, information pertaining to current school enrollments was collected from SARC. Student generation rates, provided by the various districts as contained within the most recent developer impact fee report, were used to estimate potential future enrollments as a result of the population increase associated with the General Plan Update. Current information on district and school capacity was not readily available for all districts and schools. According to Sonora Union High School District, Columbia Union School District, and Big Oak Flat Groveland Unified School District, Tuolumne County have a substantial shortage of student enrollment. As a result, each district and school is operating without any capacity issues.

Impacts would be significant if development facilitated by the General Plan Update would cause student enrollment to increase such that new or expanded school facilities would be required, the construction of which could cause environmental impacts.



b. Project and Cumulative Impacts.

Impact PS-1 Development facilitated by the proposed General Plan Update would increase demand for fire protection service; however, new or expanded facilities would not be required. Review of subsequent development by the Fire Department pursuant to existing County development review practices, the required provision of emergency access and payment of impact mitigation fees would ensure that potential impacts are Class III, *less than significant*.

Currently, there are 13 fire stations located throughout the County. Consistent with the Distinctive Communities Growth Scenario (as described in Section 2.0, *Project Description*), any new development associated with buildout of the General Plan Update would primarily be focused in the County's existing urban areas and urban fringes, which are within the service area of the TCFD or other local fire districts. The growth that may occur in non-urban areas would primarily occur on the urban fringes of a nearby defined community. Thus, the areas that would accommodate the majority of additional growth under the General Plan Update would be serviced by existing fire stations located within their service area. No new developments would be anticipated to occur beyond the service area of the TCFD. As a result, TCFD response times would not be compromised.

However, because there would be an increase in population, additional on-duty full time firefighters would be needed incrementally over the planning horizon of the General Plan Update. Currently, the Fire Department does not use a service ratio standard. There are currently 9 full time firefighters servicing 54,337 residents, which would equate to 1 firefighter per 6,038 residents. In addition, there are 144 volunteer firefighters in service with TCFD. Based on the existing 2015 population of 54,337 and the Tuolumne County Transportation Council's future projected population, the increase in population in Tuolumne County is estimated to be 8,906 people by the year 2040. Therefore, the TCFD would need to add 2 more firefighters by the year 2040 to maintain the current 2015 service ratio. The addition of 2 additional firefighters by the year 2040 could be accommodated by existing facilities and would not require a new station or facility to be built. New facilities or expansion of facilities that would be required to be built would be in response to unforeseen increased demand for firefighters and would depend on where and when communities experience increased population growth as it occurs.

Furthermore, the General Plan Update would require that adequate fire protection service is maintained as development occurs. The draft General Plan Update Safety Element includes the following policies that would reduce potential impacts to fire protection services:

- Policy 6.I.1* *Improve the County circulation system as necessary to minimize delay of emergency vehicle response and evacuation due to traffic congestion.*

- Policy 6.I.4* *Determine that new development does not adversely impact fire protection services provided by local fire agencies within Tuolumne County.*

- Policy 6.I.5* *Continue to encourage interaction and cooperation between the Tuolumne County Fire Department/CAL FIRE and local fire agencies in responding to and recovering from emergency situations.*



- Policy 6.J.3* *Require new development to have adequate fire protection and to include, where necessary, design and maintenance features that contribute to the protection of the County from the losses associated with wildland fire.*
- Policy 6.J.7* *Maintain firefighting assets within the County at current levels.*
- Policy 6.K.2* *Apply contemporary fire prevention and protection standards to new development as outlined in the 1992 Tuolumne County Fire Department Service Level Stabilization Plan.*
- Policy 6.K.4* *Determine the impact proposed development will have on the provision of fire protection services and maintain the established level of service as outlined in the 1992 Tuolumne County Fire Department Service Level Stabilization Plan.*
- Policy 6.L.1* *Construct new fire protection facilities as needed within the jurisdiction of the Tuolumne County Fire Department/CAL FIRE in order to maintain the desired Insurance Services Office (ISO) ratings.*
- Policy 6.L.3* *Support the recruitment and training efforts of the Tuolumne County Fire Department and local fire agencies within the County.*
- Policy 6.N.1* *Actively involve fire protection agencies within Tuolumne County in land use planning decisions.*
- Policy 6.N.3* *Integrate County policies and land use designations with the strategies of the fire protection agencies within the County to provide adequate service to existing, as well as, future development.*
- Implementation Program 6.M.a* *Review the County Services Impact Mitigation Fees on a regular basis to evaluate the adequacy of the fire protection component.*
- Implementation Program 6.M.c* *Enforce the provisions found in Title 15 of the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code for built-in fire suppression equipment in all new development in order to improve fire safety and offset the need for increased fire department staffing and equipment. The fire suppression requirements are found in sources such as Title 15 of the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code, and the California Fire Code.*

Implementation of the policies from the draft General Plan Update Safety Element, impacts related to fire protection services would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures. No mitigation measures are required.

Significance after Mitigation. Impacts would be less than significant without mitigation.



Impact PS-2 Development facilitated by the proposed General Plan Update would increase demand for law enforcement service, but would not result in the need to construct new law enforcement facilities. Impacts would be Class III, less than significant.

Currently, the Sheriff's Office does not adhere to a specific officer to resident service ratio due to the large geographic area of the County. Nevertheless, the Sheriff's Office strives to ensure it has enough personnel to cover the large geographic area (personal communication, Sarah Carillo, Tuolumne County Counsel, 08/14/2015).

Consistent with the Distinctive Communities Growth Scenario (as described in Section 2.0, *Project Description*), any new development associated with buildout of the General Plan Update would primarily be focused in the County's existing urban areas and urban fringes, which are within the service area of the Sheriff's Office. No new developments are anticipated to occur beyond the service area of the Sheriff's Office. As a result, the Sheriff's Office average response time of approximately 3 minutes and 18 seconds would not be compromised. There is one Sheriff's Office in the County. An expansion of, or intensification of development does not necessarily result in the need for additional facilities if deputies and patrol vehicles are equipped with adequate telecommunications equipment to communicate with Sheriff's Office headquarters. However, additional sheriff personnel would be needed incrementally over the planning horizon of the General Plan. The areas that would accommodate the majority of additional growth under the General Plan Update would be serviced by the existing Sheriff's Office.

There are currently 135 deputies who provide law enforcement services to 54,337 residents, which would equate to 1 deputy per 403 residents. Based on the existing 2015 population of 54,337 and the Tuolumne County Transportation Council's future projected population, the increase in population in Tuolumne County is estimated to be 8,906 people by the year 2040. Therefore, an additional 23 deputies would be needed by the year 2040 to maintain the current 2015 service ratio. As discussed above, the addition of 23 deputies by the year 2040 could potentially be accommodated by existing facilities as long as adequate telecommunications equipment was available. Any new facilities or expansion of existing facilities that would be required to be built would be in response to unforeseen increased demand for police services and would depend on where and when communities experience increased population growth as it occurs.

Furthermore, the General Plan Update would require that adequate police protection service is maintained as development occurs. The draft General Plan Update Safety Element includes the following policies that would reduce potential impacts to police protection services:

Policy 6.O.1 Establish revenue sources to provide a stable, adequate level of funding for the criminal justice system in Tuolumne County.

Policy 6.O.2 Establish a desired level of service for the criminal justice system within the unincorporated area of Tuolumne County and maintain this level.



Policy 6.O.3 Determine the impact proposed development would have on the criminal justice system in Tuolumne County, and assure that the established level of service is maintained.

Implementation Program 6.O.a Review the County Services Impact Mitigation Fee on a regular basis to determine if the criminal justice component remains adequate. The heads of the County's criminal justice system should be consulted as to an adequate level of funding.

Mitigation Measures. No significant impacts were identified, so no mitigation is required.

Significance after Mitigation. Impacts would be less than significant without mitigation.

Impact PS-3 Development that would be accommodated by the General Plan Update could increase student enrollment. However, the payment of State-mandated school impact fees is deemed full mitigation by the State of California. Therefore, impacts to schools would be Class III, less than significant.

Development facilitated by the General Plan Update would likely increase enrollment of schools within the various districts throughout the County. The General Plan Update would accommodate up to approximately 5,159 residential units throughout its planning horizon. Based on the statewide student generation rates of 0.7 students per household, development under the General Plan Update could generate a total student population of up to 3,611 students (California State Allocation Board, 2008). Currently, all schools within the County serve a total student population of 6,032 and are currently under enrollment capacity. Thus the General Plan Update could represent up to a 60 percent increase from current student enrollment levels over a 25 year period through the year 2040. However, as noted, the schools within Tuolumne County are operating well below capacity levels. As discussed above, Columbia Union School District, and Big Oak Flat Groveland Unified School District have a substantial shortage of student enrollment. Additionally, because development would occur incrementally over the next 25 years, it is unlikely that schools would be impacted immediately. Further, as development occurs over the next 25 years, schools would modify their facilities on an as needed basis and development that could occur under the General Plan Update would be required to pay impact mitigation fees as required by the various districts' Developer Fee Justification Studies.

Although development facilitated by the General Plan Update may increase student enrollment, Section 65995(h) of the California Government Code (Senate Bill 50, chaptered August 27, 1998) states that payment of statutory fees "...is deemed to be full and complete mitigation of the impacts of any legislative or adjudicative act, or both, involving, but not limited to, the planning, use, or development of real property, or any change in governmental organization or reorganization." Therefore, pursuant to compliance with CGC §65994(h), impacts relating to schools would be less than significant.

Furthermore, the following draft General Plan Public Facilities Element includes the following policies which would reduce potential impacts to schools:



- Policy 7.A.1* *Assist the County Schools Office and the school districts within Tuolumne County in their efforts to provide school services and facilities consistent with the level established by the respective school boards.*
- Policy 7.A.2* *Allow the establishment and continued use of private or alternative schools.*
- Policy 7.B.1* *Continue to support schools in their efforts to obtain funding for school facilities.*

Payment of necessary statutory fees and implementation of the policies from the draft General Plan Update Public Facilities Element would ensure that impacts to public education facilities would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures. No significant impacts were identified, so no mitigation measures are required.

Significance after Mitigation. Impacts would be less than significant without mitigation.

Impact PS-4 Development that would be accommodated by the General Plan Update would increase demand for other public services, such as library and county services. The provision and payment of the County Services Impact Mitigation Fee would ensure that all service-providing functions of County government agencies are adequate and potential impacts are Class III, less than significant.

Development facilitated by the General Plan Update would likely increase demand and use of other public services provided by the County including library services. The General Plan Update would accommodate up to approximately 5,159 residential units throughout its planning horizon. These units would primarily be located in proximity of existing libraries and other County facilities that provide public services. The increased demand for services from these facilities could potentially lead to new or expanded facilities. However, the General Plan Update's Public Facilities and Services Element includes the following policies and implementation programs to ensure that all County-provided services would be able to continue providing services at acceptable levels:

- Policy 7.E.2* *Continue to maintain provisions for library expansion within the Capital Improvements Program (CIP).*
- Policy 7.E.3* *Establish revenue sources to provide a stable, adequate level of funding for library services.*
- Implementation Program 7.E.d* *Review the County Services Impact Mitigation Fee on a regular basis to evaluate the adequacy of the library services component. The fee should fund the cost recovery of necessary building additions or replacements. The librarian shall be consulted as to an adequate level of funding.*



Policy 7.F.2 Identify revenue sources to generate funding to provide acceptable levels of County public services as the County population changes.

Implementation Program 7.F.b Review the County Services Impact Mitigation Fee on a regular basis to determine that all the service-providing functions of County government agencies have been considered and the various components remain adequate.

Payment of the necessary County Services Impact Mitigation Fee and implementation of the policies and implementation programs from the General Plan Update's Public Facilities and Services Element would ensure that impacts to libraries and other public services would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures. No significant impacts were identified, so no mitigation measures are required.

Significance after Mitigation. Impacts would be less than significant without mitigation.

