



Stockton 2040 General Plan Update

*Existing Conditions Technical Memorandum:
Community Services*

June 28, 2016

Existing Conditions Technical Memorandum: Community Services

Stockton residents and businesses are served by a variety of community services, including police, fire, schools, and libraries. This technical memorandum describes those services to establish a baseline understanding of current community services in the General Plan Update Planning Area.

A. POLICE PROTECTION SERVICES

This section describes the regulatory framework and existing conditions related to police protection services in the Planning Area.

1. Regulatory Framework

City documents and plans provide policy guidance for police service in Stockton.

Stockton General Plan

Police service is addressed in the Public Facilities and Services Element of the Stockton General Plan. The policies related to police service are listed below:

- **PHS-7.1 Police Response Time.** The City shall maintain an average response time of 5 minutes or less for priority one (“critical” incident) calls.
- **PFS-7.2 Staffing Ratios.** The City shall maintain a minimum ratio of 1.5 sworn officers per 1,000 residents served.
- **PFS-7.3 Siting of Police Stations.** The City shall continue to plan for the location of branch police stations within newly developing areas of Stockton.
- **PFS-7.4 Public Safety Programs.** The City shall promote public safety programs, including neighborhood watch, child identification and fingerprinting, and other public education efforts.
- **PFS-7.5 Design Features for Crime Prevention and Reduction.** The City shall continue to promote the use of building and site design features as a means for crime prevention and reduction.

Stockton Municipal Code

Article XVII, Police Department

Article XVII of the Charter of the City of Stockton contains provisions that lay out the organizational structure, powers, and duties of the Stockton Police Department. Under Section 1701, the Stockton Police Department is responsible for the enforcement of penal provisions of the municipal charter, the penal ordinances of the City, and the penal laws of the State of California. Section 1702 establishes the authority of the Police Chief over the control, management, and direction of the Stockton Police Department. In addition, per Section 1702, the Chief of Police is held accountable to the City Manager.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

Chapter 3.52, Funding for Police and Fire Protection Services

Chapter 3.52 of the Stockton Municipal Code was adopted to authorize the City of Stockton to impose a transactions and use tax per Bond Measure W, which was approved by Stockton voters on November 2, 2004. Per Section 3.52.010(e), revenue from the tax increase will provide funding to maintain the City's current level of police and fire protection services and undertake necessary capital projects to support these services. Section 3.52.040 imposes a ¼-cent (0.25 percent) retail tax upon all retail sales within the city.

Section 16.72.260, Public Facilities Fee

Section 16.72.260 of the Stockton Municipal Code establishes a public facilities fee on the issuance of permits for development within the city. Subsection B.1 defines public facilities as City offices, fire stations, libraries, police stations, community recreation centers, street improvements, and water and sewage facilities. Per Subsection C, revenue from building permits will be used to pay for design and construction of designated public facilities, program development, and overall maintenance.

Stockton Marshall Plan

The Stockton Marshall Plan is a violence-reduction plan adopted by the City Council in an effort to decrease crime and increase public safety. The Marshall Plan proposes a targeted system-based approach by establishing the following goals: stopping violence, preventing violence, and building violence-prevention system capacity. Each goal has a list of action items that provide a framework for violence reduction. Funding for the Marshall Plan is appropriated from Measure A, a general transaction and use tax measure approved by Stockton voters on November 5, 2013.

2. Existing Conditions

The Planning Area is served by the Stockton Police Department and the San Joaquin County Sheriff. The jurisdiction of each provider is shown in Figure 1.

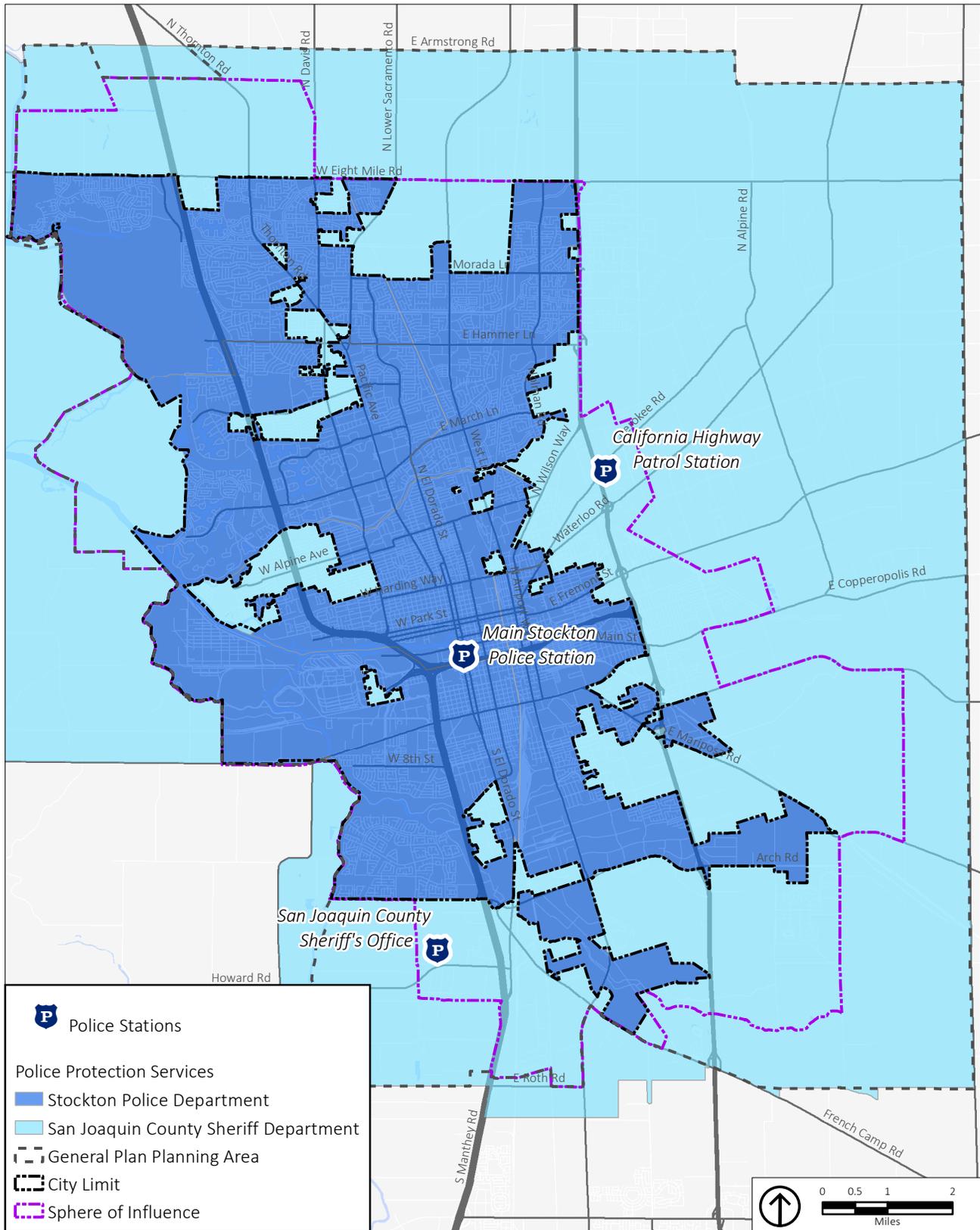
Stockton Police Department¹

The Stockton Police Department (SPD) provides service to a 65-square mile area serving a population of approximately 307,000 people within the city limit. The SPD is organized into two bureaus: the Operations Bureau, which includes the Field Operations, Special Operations, Investigations Divisions, and the Logistics Bureau, which includes the Technical Services and Administrative Services Divisions. These divisions provide patrol, investigation, law enforcement, apprehension, and community programs within the city limit. Other special programs within the SPD include Special Weapons and Tactics Team (SWAT), Crisis Negotiations Team, Community Response Teams (CRT), Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Team, Mobile Field Force, and Canine Unit.² The animal service section is included as part of the Administrative Services Division, which provides contracted shelter services to San Joaquin County.

¹ Unless otherwise noted, the information in this section is from two sources: (1) City of Stockton, Stockton Police Department, <http://stocktongov.com/government/departments/police/about.html>, accessed on March 18, 2016; and (2) Jones, Eric. Police Chief, Stockton Police Department. Personal communication with David J. Stagnaro, Planning Manager, Community Development Department, City of Stockton. March 3, 2016.

² City of Stockton, Adopted Annual Budget Fiscal Year 2015-2016, page 95.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM:
COMMUNITY SERVICES



Source: City of Stockton; San Joaquin County; PlaceWorks, 2016.

Figure 1
Police Protection Service Providers

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

SPD's current model to combat crime is focused in four tenets: prediction, prevention, pursuit, and partnerships. This model combines policing and enforcement strategies with community involvement and engagement. Accordingly, the SPD has implemented the following strategic projects and programs to reinforce their policing model:

- Violence Reduction Initiative
- Community Response Teams
- Community Advisory Board
- Operation Ceasefire
- Neighborhood and Business Watch Programs
- Expanded Communications through social media
- Increased Law Enforcement Collaborations
- Expanded Outreach and Volunteer Programs

The SPD has memoranda of understanding with the Stockton Unified School District, San Joaquin Delta College, University of the Pacific, and San Joaquin County Sheriff regarding protocol for reporting criminal activity within the city limit.

Staffing

The staffing levels of the SPD have fluctuated over the last five years and the City has experienced higher than normal vacancies in all of its police positions. As of February 2016, SPD is comprised of 393 police officers, 41 police tele-communicators, 185 civilian personnel, and 127 volunteers. The 393 police officers serve 307,000 people within the city limit. According to the Marshall Plan, a city the size of Stockton should maintain a service ratio of 2.2 officers per 1,000 residents. However, as shown in Table 1, the City's existing General Plan establishes a staffing ratio policy of 1.5 officers per 1,000 residents.

As of February 2016, SPD's current service ratio is 1.28 officers per 1,000 residents,³ which is below both the suggested service ratio outlined in the Marshall Plan and the General Plan staffing ratio policy. The SPD is currently authorized for 445 police officers and is working to increase the total number of sworn officers to 485 through funding from Measure A, a general transaction and use tax measure discussed in further detail below under Section A.3. According to SPD, there are significant challenges in maintaining staffing levels due to retention of tenured officers.

If the SPD increases the number of sworn officers to 485, the service ratio standard would be 1.58 officers per 1,000 residents,⁴ which would meet the General Plan standard but still be below the suggested service ratio. Although Measure A provides funding for additional officers, it only covers a very limited number of civilian positions to support those officers. At the end of the current 2016-2017 fiscal year, the SPD will have less civilian positions compared to 2008, before the recession and staffing cuts. Therefore, even with the Measure A funding, there will be the need for additional officers to meet the Marshall Plan service standards and additional civilian staff to support them.

Facilities and Equipment

The SPD has three police stations in the city:

- **22 East Market Street:** Main SPD facility
- **22 East Weber Avenue:** Evidence and Investigations Division
- **3040 Navy Drive:** Police firing range training facility

³ SPD current service ratio: 393 sworn officers / (307,000 residents / 1,000) = 1.28 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.

⁴ SPD proposed service ratio: 485 sworn officers / (307,000 residents / 1,000) = 1.58 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

According to SPD staff, the Department has outgrown its existing facilities and, given the number of new officers proposed under Measure A, it is likely that significant renovations to increase capacity will be required. The current space allotted for the SPD is inadequate; in particular, the main SPD facility is in need of renovations and repair and the firing range is in need of expansion or relocation.

There is a current project underway to expand the fourth floor of the Stewart Eberhardt Building (SEB) at 22 East Weber Avenue to move the Office of the Chief of Police, Professional Standards, and Fiscal Affairs from the main SPD facility to this new space. This move will free up space to expand locker rooms, roll call, and office space for the Logistics Bureau, which includes Field Operations/Patrol, at the main SPD facility. The SPD has also requested capital improvement projects to move Records from the main SPD facility to the third floor of the SEB, and to renovate the firing range and training facility at 3040 Navy Drive. Those two projects are currently conceptual and do not have building plans or funds identified.

The SPD has a variety of transportation equipment to assist officers and personnel in conducting routine patrols, responding to emergencies, and facilitating community programs. The type and quantity of transportation equipment are listed in Table 1.

The SPD is actively working to upgrade and replace outdated vehicles, radios, computer equipment, and weapons, and is working to outfit officers with less lethal weapon options such as tasers.

Reported Statistics

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Statistics, crime in Stockton has declined overall since 2008. Table 2 provides a breakdown of the FBI UCR Statistics by type and number of crimes that occurred in Stockton from 2008 to 2015.

There was a 7-percent increase in violent crime leading up to 2012, when the City filed for bankruptcy, which coincided with significant budget cuts and police staff reductions over those years. In 2011 and 2012, homicide rates were at an all-time high. However, the crime rate has since significantly reduced since then, reaching a 15-year low in 2015.⁵

Response Times

As described above in Section A.1, the current Stockton General Plan establishes a policy to maintain an average response time of 5 minutes or less for priority one calls. The average response time for priority one calls in Stockton is 5 to 6 minutes. Response times may exceed the 5 to 6 minute average depending on the nature of the call, the time of day, location, and the number of on-duty officers. Currently, the North Stockton area has the longest response times.

TABLE 1 STOCKTON POLICE DEPARTMENT TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

Type of Transportation	Number of Units
Marked Vehicles	162
Unmarked Vehicles	130
Motorcycles	25
Evidence Vans	8
Bicycles	12
Animal Control	8
Miscellaneous	14
Total	359

Source: City of Stockton, Stockton Police Department, <http://stocktongov.com/government/departments/police/about.html>, accessed on March 18, 2016.

⁵ Anderson, Jason, January 13, 2016, "Stockton crime rate at 15-year low," *Stockton Record*.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

TABLE 2 STOCKTON CRIME STATISTICS

Type of Crime	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percent Change 2008 – 2015
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	24	33	49	58	71	32	49	49	
Forcible Rape	112	82	107	90	90	91	134	135	
Robbery	1,558	1,259	1,413	1,323	1,556	1,088	1,098	1,144	
Aggravated Assault	2,628	2,329	2,464	2,684	2,913	2,411	2,707	2,794	
Violent Crime Total	4,322	3,703	4,033	4,155	4,630	3,622	3,988	4,122	(5%)
Burglary	4,353	3,980	4,482	4,133	4,416	4,189	3,124	2,891	
Larceny-Theft	11,102	9,274	9,654	9,651	8,339	8,748	8,082	8,119	
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,500	2,173	2,041	1,679	2,503	2,143	1,942	1,988	
Property Crime Total	17,955	15,427	16,177	15,463	15,258	15,080	13,148	12,998	(28%)

Sources:

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Data Tool, <http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/Local/RunCrimeJurisbyJuris.cfm>, accessed on April 19, 2016.
2. Stagnaro, David. Planning Manager, Stockton Community Development Department. Personal communication with Tanya Sundberg, Senior Associate, PlaceWorks. May 17, 2016.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

Funding

Bond Measure A

Measure A is a general transaction and use tax measure approved by Stockton voters on November 5, 2013. Revenue generated from the ¾-cent (0.75 percent) sales tax, which became effective on April 1, 2014, is reported in the General Fund to restore law enforcement services to pre-bankruptcy levels. In addition to providing funds for law enforcement, Measure A funds are used to generally assist the City in emerging from bankruptcy and restoring City services.

Bond Measure B

Measure B is a non-binding advisory measure approved by Stockton voters on November 5, 2013. Measure B establishes the Citizen's Oversight Committee (Committee) to oversee the expenditure of revenue generated by the ¾-cent sales tax established by Measure A. The Committee meets semi-annually to review expenditures and make recommendations to the City Council according to the voter's intent. In addition, the Committee is charged with reporting all expenditures to the public via meeting minutes.

San Joaquin County Sheriff Department

The San Joaquin County Sheriff Department (SJC Sheriff) provides law enforcement services to the unincorporated areas of San Joaquin County, including portions of the Planning Area not within the city limit. The SJC Sheriff is organized into six divisions: Custody, Coroner's Office, Investigation Patrol, Professional Standards, Unified Court Services, and Lathrop Police Services. These divisions provide patrol, investigation, death classification, law enforcement, apprehension, and community programs within the county. Other special programs include Explosive Ordinance Detail, Boating Safety Unit, SWAT, Narcotics Unit, Agricultural Crimes Unit, Child Abuse and Sexual Assault Unit (CASA), and K-9 Unit. The Animal Service Division, which includes animal control, is part of the Patrol Division; the sheltering of animals is contracted with the SPD.

The SJC Sheriff's mission statement is focused on delivering quality service through the creation of community partnerships. The various community partnerships act as the foundation for enhancing the quality of life for county residents, investigating incidents, seeking solutions, and fostering a sense of security. Accordingly, the SJC Sheriff has implemented the following programs to reinforce their mission statement:⁶

- Explorer Program
- Sheriff's Team of Active Retired Seniors
- Inmate Programs
- Work Programs
- Community Revitalization and Abatement
- Community Car Program

The SJC Sheriff has a memorandum of understanding with SPD for reporting to criminal activity within the Stockton city limit.

Facilities

The SJC Sheriff facility is located at 7000 Michael Canlis Boulevard in French Camp. This location houses all of the SJC Sheriff divisions including the Coroner's Office.

⁶ San Joaquin County Sheriff, <http://www.sjgov.org/sheriff/default.htm>, accessed on April 20, 2016.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

Reported Statistics

According to the FBI UCR Statistics, San Joaquin County experienced a 25-percent decrease in violent crimes from 2008 to 2012. Similarly, the rate of property damage within the county decreased by 16 percent during the same time period. Table 4 provides a breakdown of the FBI UCR Statistics by type and number of crimes that occurred in San Joaquin County from 2008 to 2012.

TABLE 4 SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY CRIME STATISTICS

Type of Crime	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Percent Change 2008 - 2012
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	9	10	8	23	12	
Forcible Rape	27	34	17	20	27	
Robbery	205	195	168	164	155	
Aggravated Assault	844	819	545	613	616	
Violent Crime Total	1,085	1,058	738	820	810	(25%)
Burglary	1,676	1,569	1,656	1,802	1,771	
Larceny-Theft	3,576	2,805	2,664	2,831	2,625	
Motor Vehicle Theft	136	106	98	134	154	
Property Crime Total	5,388	4,480	4,418	4,767	4,550	(16%)

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Data Tool, <http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/Local/RunCrimeJurisbyJuris.cfm>, accessed on April 19, 2016.

B. FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES

This section describes the regulatory framework and existing conditions related to fire protection services in the Planning Area.

1. Regulatory Setting

State and local regulations, plans, and policies provide the regulatory framework for fire protection services in the Planning Area.

State Regulations

California Government Code

Section 65302 of the California Government Code requires General Plans to include a Safety Element, which must include an assessment of wildland and urban fire hazards. The Public Facilities and Services Element of Stockton's existing General Plan satisfies this requirement.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

California Building Code

The State of California provides a minimum standard for building design through the California Building Code (CBC), which is located in Part 2 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. The California Building Code is based on the International Building Code, but has been modified for California conditions. It is generally adopted on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis, subject to further modification based on local conditions. Commercial and residential buildings are plan-checked by local City building officials for compliance with the CBC. Typical fire safety requirements of the CBC include: the installation of sprinklers in all high-rise buildings; the establishment of fire resistance standards for fire doors, building materials, and particular types of construction; and the clearance of debris and vegetation within a prescribed distance from occupied structures in wildfire hazard areas.

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code (CFC) incorporates, by adoption, the International Fire Code of the International Code Council, with California amendments. This is the official Fire Code for the State and all political subdivisions. It is located in Part 9 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, which is described in Section B.2.a.ii of the Code. The CFC is revised and published every three years by the California Building Standards Commission.

California Health and Safety Code

The California Health and Safety Code establishes regulations pertaining to the abatement of fire-related hazards. This Code also requires that local jurisdictions enforce the State Building Standards Code, which provides standards for fire-resistant building and roofing materials and other fire-related construction methods, as discussed above.

Assembly Bill 337 (Bates Bill)

In response to the Oakland Hills fire of 1991, the Bates Bill was passed in 1992. Pursuant to this law, all new construction that is located in any fire hazard zone in Stockton must use brush clearance and fire-resistant roof material.

California Fire Plan

The California Fire Plan is the State's "road map" for reducing the risk of wildfire. The overall goal of the plan is to reduce total costs and losses from wildland fire in California through focused pre-fire management prescriptions and increased initial attack success. The current plan was finalized in early 2010. The Plan provides guidance to local jurisdictions in meeting State goals.⁷

Local Regulations

Stockton General Plan

Fire protection service is addressed in the Public Facilities and Services Element of the Stockton General Plan. The policies related to fire protection are listed below:

- **PFS-8.1 Fire Response Time.** The City shall work to maintain a fire response time as indicated in Table 5, which shall be used to determine future fire stations' needs.

⁷ California Department of Forestry and Fire protection, http://cdfdata.fire.ca.gov/fire_er/fpp_planning_cafireplan, accessed on January 22, 2016.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

TABLE 5 CRITERIA TO DETERMINE FIRE DEPARTMENT STATION LOCATION

Choices	Distance	Response Time	Percent Calls	Building Inventory
Maintain Status Quo	All risks within 1.5 miles.	First due company is within 4 minutes total travel time, 90 percent of the time.	100 percent in City.	Existing inventory and infill.
Needed Temporary Facilities and Minimal Staffing	Risk 1.5 to 3.0 miles from existing station.	First due company exceeds four minutes travel time 10 percent of the time, but never exceeds 8 minutes.	More than 10 percent of calls are in adjacent area.	New area has 25 percent of same risk distribution as in initial area.
Permanent Station Needed	Risk locations exceeding 4 miles from the station.	First due co. exceeds four minutes travel time, 20- 25 percent of the time; some calls less than 8 minutes.	More than 20- 25 percent of calls are in outlying areas.	New area has 35 percent of same risk distribution as in initial area of coverage.
Permanent Station Essential	Outlying risk locations exceeding 5 miles from the first station.	First-due company exceeds 4 minutes travel time 30 percent of the time. Some calls less than 10 minutes.	More than 30 percent of calls are in outlying area.	New area has 50 percent of same risk distribution as in Initial area.

Source: City of Stockton, *Stockton General Plan 2035*, page 9-13.

- **PFS-8.2 Insurance Service Organization (ISO) Rating.** The City shall strive to maintain an ISO rating of 1 as long as the rating continues to be a benefit to the City.
- **PFS-8.3 Provisions of Station Facilities and Equipment.** The City should provide fire station facilities, equipment (engines and other apparatus), and staffing necessary to maintain current levels of service throughout the City, including newly developed areas.
- **PFS-8.4 Cost Sharing.** The City shall require new development to pay all public facility fees (PFF) as a means to provide a fair share of costs to provide fire station facilities and equipment in order to maintain current levels of service in newly developed areas. Also, new development may be required to create a Community Facility District (CFD) or other funding mechanisms to pay the costs associated with the operation of a fire station.
- **PFS-8.5 Cooperation with Adjacent Fire Districts.** The City shall continue to cooperate with adjacent fire districts in the provision of fire protection services through mutual aid agreements.
- **PFS-8.6 Adequate Emergency Access and Routes.** The City shall require that new development provide adequate access for emergency vehicles, particularly firefighting equipment, as well as provide evacuation routes.
- **PFS-8.7 Proper Storage and Transport of Flammable and Explosive Materials.** The City shall require that the storage of flammable and explosive materials and transportation of such materials are in accordance with local, State and federal safety standards.
- **PFS-8.8 Fire Flow Requirements.** The City shall ensure that adequate fire flow requirements are maintained throughout the city.
- **PFS-8.9 Fire Hazard Protection for City Programs.** The City shall consider protection from fire hazards in all planning, regulatory and capital improvement programs.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

- **PFS-8.10 Public Awareness of Fire Hazards and Prevention.** The City shall continue to promote public awareness and prevention of fire hazards through fire prevention programs.
- **PS-8.11 Weed Abatement.** The City shall maintain a weed abatement program to ensure clearing of dry brush areas. Weed abatement activities shall be conducted in a manner consistent with all applicable environmental regulations.

Stockton Municipal Code

Article XVI, Fire Department

Article XVI of the Charter of the City of Stockton contains provisions that lay out the organizational structure, powers, and duties of the Stockton Fire Department. Under Section 1601, the Stockton Fire Department is responsible for the enforcement of ordinances and laws related to the prevention, control, and extinguishment of fires and fire hazards. Section 1602 establishes the authority of the Fire Chief over the control, management, and direction of the Stockton Fire Department. In addition, per Section 1602, the Fire Chief is held accountable to the City Manager.

Chapter 3.52, Funding for Police and Fire Protection Services

As described in Section A.1 above, Chapter 3.52 of the Stockton Municipal Code authorizes a voter-approved ¼-cent retail sales tax to fund police and fire protection services and associated capital improvement projects to support these services.

Chapter 15.12, Fire Code

Chapter 15.12 of the Stockton Municipal Code outlines the standards and regulations of the Stockton Fire Code. Section 15.12.010 incorporates the California Fire Code, 2013 Edition, by reference and adopts these documents as the Fire Code of the City of Stockton.

Section 16.72.260, Public Facilities Fee

As explained in section A.1 above, Section 16.72.260 of the Stockton Municipal Code establishes a public facilities fee on the issuance of permits for development within the city, which is used to fund design and construction of designated public facilities, program development, and overall maintenance for various services, including fire protection.

2. Existing Conditions⁸

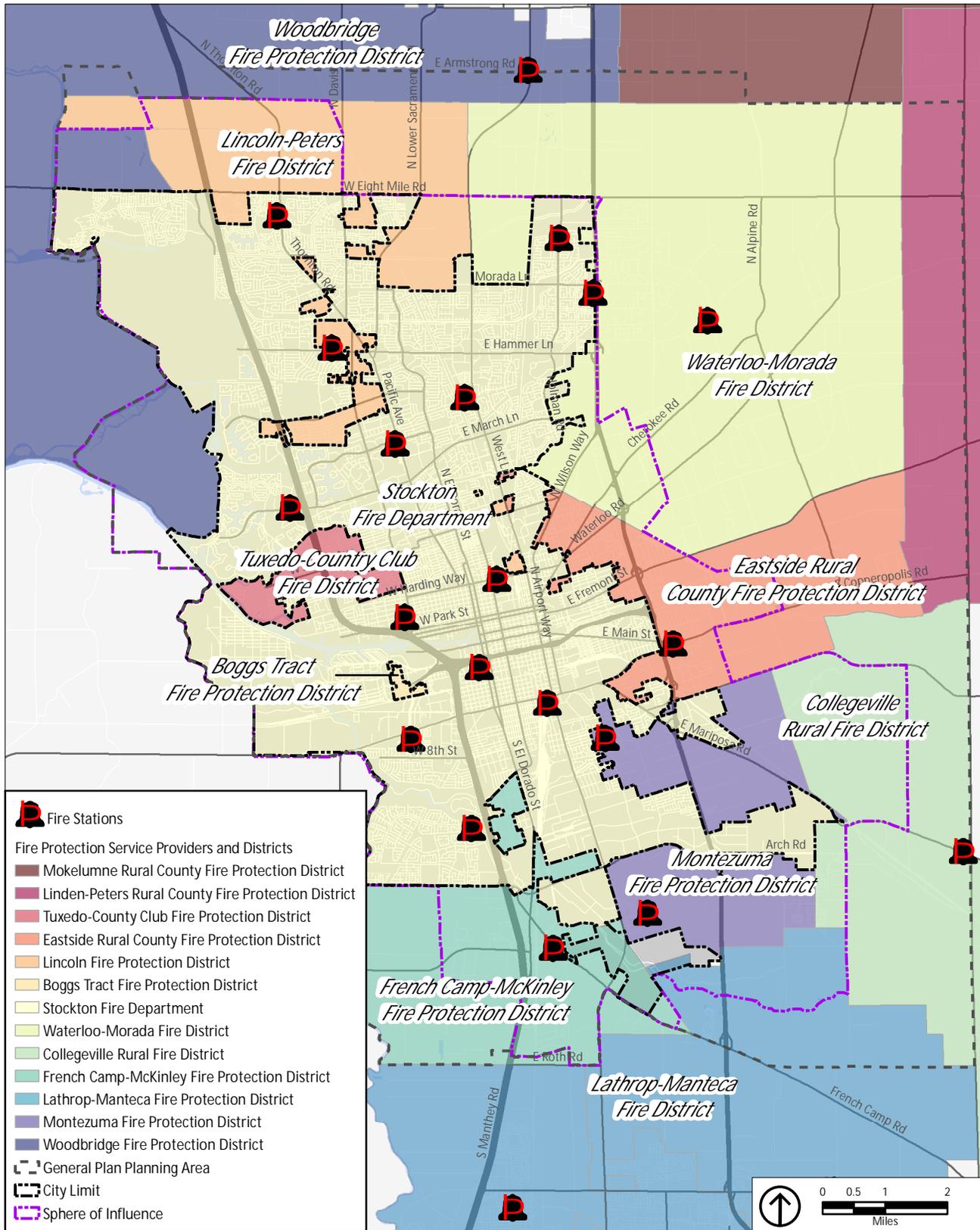
This section describes the fire protection service providers located within the Planning Area. The jurisdiction of each provider is shown in Figure 2.

Stockton Fire Department⁹

The Stockton Fire Department (SFD) provides service to a 90-square mile area serving a population of approximately 336,000 people within the City of Stockton and the Boggs Tract, Lincoln, Eastside and Tuxedo-Country Club Fire Protection Districts.

⁸ Unless otherwise noted, the information about rural fire protection districts in Sections B.4 through B.9 is sourced from: San Joaquin Local Agency Formation Commission, 2011, *Final Municipal Service Review, Rural Fire Protection Districts San Joaquin County*.

⁹ Unless otherwise noted, the information in this section is from two sources: (1) City of Stockton, Fire Department, <http://www.stocktongov.com/government/departments/fire/default.html>, accessed on April 20, 2016; and (2) Newman, Eric. Fire Chief, Stockton Fire Department. Personal communication with David J. Stagnaro, Planning Manager, Community Development Department, City of Stockton. April 12, 2016.



Source: City of Stockton; San Joaquin County; PlaceWorks, 2016.

Figure 2
Fire Protection Service Providers and Districts

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

SFD is organized into the following operational divisions:

- **Administration:** Responsible for personnel management, employee health and safety, record keeping, and various management duties.
- **Operations:** The largest division within the SFD, duties include fire suppression, emergency medical services (EMS), and responding to vehicle accidents, urban search and rescue, and water rescue incidents.
- **Fire Prevention:** Provides code enforcement, fire safety education, fire investigation, and special services such as plan checking and fire code operation permits.
- **Training:** Responsible for personnel training, recruitment, EMS training, and member program development.
- **Communications/Dispatch:** A Regional Fire and Emergency Medical Dispatch Center, responsible for handling all emergency dispatch services for the City of Stockton and the City of Manteca.

Other special programs within the SFD include the Hazardous Materials (Haz Mat) Team, Swift Water and Dive Rescue Team, and Urban Search and Rescue Team. The SFD mission is centered on providing excellent emergency and non-emergency service through public education, prevention, and aggressive suppression and rescue activities. Accordingly, the SFD has implemented the following programs to reinforce their public service model:

- Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- Stockton Fire Explorers – Youth Volunteer Program
- Stockton Fire Auxiliaries – Adult Volunteer Program

The SFD has mutual aid agreements with the Lincoln Fire District, Tuxedo-Country Club Fire Districts, Boggs Tract, and Eastside.¹⁰ In addition, the SFD has formal reciprocal agreements as follows:

- **Woodbridge Fire Protection District:** Automatic aid for reported vehicle accidents and vegetation fires on Interstate 5 north of Eight Mile Road to Highway 12.
- **City of Lodi Fire Department:** Automatic aid for engine and truck company services and/or station coverage for confirmed working fires within the City of Lodi.
- **Cosumnes Fire Department in Elk Grove:** Regional automatic aid for technical emergency response services, including, but not limited to, technical rescue, hazardous materials management, and dive/water rescue.

Staffing

The SFD is comprised of 180 sworn personnel, 30 civilian personnel, and 40 volunteer Auxiliary Firefighters. Given the 336,000 people that are served by the SFD, its current service ratio is 0.54 personnel per 1,000 residents.¹¹ Daily staffing consists of 51 fire suppression personnel, which reflects a 32-percent decrease since 2011. The SFD indicates that current staffing levels are not adequate to meet the community need. The SFD recommends reopening Truck Company #7 and reinstating the quick response squad program for Fire Stations 2, 3, 9, and 11. This would increase staffing by 12, bringing the daily staffing total to 63.

¹⁰ City of Stockton, Adopted Annual Budget Fiscal Year 2015-2016, page E-3.

¹¹ SFD current service ratio: 180 sworn personnel / (336,000 residents / 1,000) = 0.54 sworn personnel per 1,000 residents.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

Facilities and Equipment

The SFD has 12 fire stations throughout the city which house 12 three-person fire engine companies and three four-person truck companies. The Training and Communication Divisions are located at Station 2, which is the central fire station. The Haz Mat Team is housed at Station 10, the Swift Water and Dive Rescue Team is located at Station 6, and the Urban Search and Rescue Team is staffed by Station 2. The SFD stations and locations are listed below in Table 6 and shown on Figure 2.

According to the *City's Adopted Annual Budget 2015/2016*, SFD Stations 2, 4, and 6 are in need of repairs and improvements. Fire Station 2 needs a new burn room, Station 4 requires a new kitchen, and Station 6 needs an apparatus bay.¹² However, the repairs and improvements listed in the *City's Adopted Annual Budget 2015/2016* do not represent a comprehensive list of the SFD's needs. The SFD has indicated that Fire Station 1, located at 1818 Fresno Avenue, needs to be reopened. SFD's Station 1 served the Port of Stockton's heavy industrial and shipping district, west and southwest Stockton residential areas, and the Interstate 5 and Highway 4 corridor. In addition, the SFP projects the need for three additional fire stations to serve the growing population, particularly in the east and southeast areas of Stockton, where the City's station distribution models have identified that service delivery is lacking.

Station	Address
Station 2	110 West Sonora Street
Station 3	1116 East First Street
Station 4	5525 Pacific Avenue
Station 5	3499 Manthey Road
Station 6	1501 Picardy Drive
Station 7	1767 West Hammer Lane
Station 9	550 East Harding Way
Station 10	2903 West March Lane
Station 11	1211 East Swain Road
Station 12	4010 East Main Street
Station 13	3606 Hendrix Drive
Station 14	3019 McNabb Street

Source: City of Stockton, Fire Department, <http://www.stockton.gov/government/departments/fire/neighbor.html>, accessed on April 20, 2016.

Call Volumes and Response Times

The SFD responded to an average of 37,522 calls between 2013 and 2015. In 2015, the SFD responded to 38,275 incidents, including public assist calls to major emergency management incidents. Many of the calls required multiple fire apparatus, thus the 2015 response totals 65,442.

As shown above in Table 5, General Plan Policy PFS-8.1 establishes a response time standard to respond within 4 minutes, 90 percent of the time. In 2015, 90 percent of the SFD's Code 3 responses took 5 minutes, 43 seconds or less, so the City is not currently meeting its response time standard. The 4-minute response standard is met 62 percent of the time.

Budget

The 2015-16 fiscal year adopted total budget is just over \$40 million, which is a slight increase from the 2014-15 fiscal year adjusted budget. As mentioned above in Section B.1, the SFD receives additional funding for sworn personnel from a voter-approved ¼-cent tax upon all retail sales per Bond Measure W. Measure W funded salaries and benefits for 23 to 25 firefighter positions for the past three years.¹³

¹² City of Stockton, Adopted Annual Budget Fiscal Year 2015-2016, page E-4.

¹³ City of Stockton, Adopted Annual Budget Fiscal Year 2015-2016, page E-10.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

Collegeville Rural Fire District

The Collegeville Rural Fire District (CRFD), located at 13225 East Mariposa Road, was formed in 1962 and services 28 square miles within San Joaquin County, including approximately 10,440 acres in the southeast portion of the Planning Area. In 2010, the CRFD service population included 711 residents. CRFD serves portions of the rural community of Collegeville, the Intermodal Rail Facility, the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroad, an agricultural company, and the Northern California Youth Correction Center (NCYCC).

The CRFD provides fire protection, suppression, and prevention; hazardous materials-related services; and basic EMS. As of 2011, the CRFD staffed 11 on-call firefighters, of which one was a certified firefighter and six were certified emergency medical technicians. The CRFD provides in-house training for EMS, structural and wildland fire fighting, strategy and tactics, and equipment operation. The CRFD has a mutual aid agreement with the Farmington FPD.

In the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the CRFD received \$31,372 from property taxes and \$41,862 from special assessments. The CRFD receives the least amount of calls among all the FPD's in San Joaquin County. In 2008, the CRFD responded to 101 incidents; of these, 60 were for EMS, 40 were for fire and hazardous materials services, and one was for a non-emergency call.

French Camp - McKinley Fire Protection District

The French Camp – McKinley Fire Protection District (FMFPD), located at 310 French Camp Road, was formed in 1946 and services 16 square miles within San Joaquin County, including approximately 7,570 acres in the southwest portion of the Planning Area. The station is equipped with four apparatus that can carry 800 to 1,200 gallons of water. In 2010, the FMFPD service population included 7,272 residents.

The FMFPD provides fire protection, water rescue, suppression and prevention, hazardous materials-related service, and basic EMS. As of 2011, the FMFPD staffed 16 employees, of which seven were line staff and nine were reserve personnel. The FMFPD provides in-house training for EMS continuing education through an agreement with Montezuma Fire Protection District.

In the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the FMFPD had \$263,825 in revenue obtained from special assessments. The FMFPD receives about 1,000 calls per year. In 2008, the FMFPD responded to 1,071 calls; of these, 791 were for EMS, 260 were for fire and hazardous materials services, and 20 were for non-emergency calls.

Lathrop-Manteca Fire Protection District¹⁴

The Lathrop-Manteca Fire Protection District (LMFPD) was formed in 1936 and services 85 square miles within San Joaquin County, including approximately 4,150 acres in the southeast portion of the Planning Area. In 2010, the LMFPD service population included 25,197 residents. The LMFPD service area includes the City of Lathrop and the unincorporated area surrounding the City of Manteca.

The LMFPD provides fire protection, water rescue, suppression and prevention, hazardous materials-related service, and basic EMS. As of 2015, the LMFPD staffed 62 personnel, consisting of a fire chief, deputy chief, a fire inspector, a battalion chief, three acting battalion chiefs, nine captains, 18 firefighter/engineers, 25 reserve firefighters, and three administrative staff. The LMFPD has indicated that existing staffing levels are adequate to meet current service demands. The District provides in-house training for hazardous materials, dive rescue, urban search and rescue, and medical training. The LMFPD operates four fire stations; LMFPD Station 31 in

¹⁴ This section is supplemented with information from: Neely, Gene. Fire Chief, Lathrop-Manteca Fire District. Personal communication with Claudia Garcia, Project Planner, PlaceWorks. April 13, 2016.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

Lathrop is nearest to the Planning Area. In addition, the LMFPD has automatic aid agreements with the Manteca Fire Department and the FMFPD. The LMFPD is also a partner agency to the San Joaquin County Regional Fire Dispatch Authority which includes the cities of Stockton, Tracy, Manteca, and Lodi.

In the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the LMFPD received \$2,419,625 in tax revenue. The District indicates that facility expansions are planned for the following areas: the River Islands Master Planned Development, the Central Lathrop Specific Plan, and the Lathrop Specific Plan. In 2015, the LMFPD responded to 2,624 calls; of these, 1,352 were for EMS, 238 were for fire, 42 were for hazardous conditions, 136 were service calls, 721 were good intent calls, 133 were false alarms, and two were no fire calls.

Montezuma Fire Protection District¹⁵

The Montezuma Fire Protection District (MFPD) was formed in 1958 and services approximately 10 square miles within San Joaquin County, all of which is located within the southeast portion of the Planning Area. In 2010, the MFPD service population included 5,796 residents.

The MFPD provides fire protection, suppression, and prevention; hazardous materials-related services; and basic EMS. As of 2016, the MFPD staffed one fire chief, two fire captains, three lieutenants, three engineers, two fire fighters, and fifteen reserve fire fighters. The MFPD has indicated that existing staffing levels are adequate to meet current demand. The MFPD has a mutual aid agreement and a Joint Fire Training Program with FMFPD. The MFPD stations are listed below:

- Station 181: 2405 South “B” Street
- Station 182: Stockton Metropolitan Airport

In the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the MFPD received \$508,816 in tax revenue. The District is planning to expand Station 181. In 2015, the MFPD responded to 1,390 response calls; of these, 834 were for EMS and 556 were for fire services. The MFPD does not have identified development impact fees; however, they have proposed a \$0.32 per square foot development impact fee to the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors that is currently under review.

Waterloo-Morada Fire District

The Waterloo-Morada Fire District (WMFD) was formed in 1947 and services 36 square miles within San Joaquin County, all of which is located within in the northeast portion of the Planning Area. In 2010, the WMFD service population included 24,818 residents.

The WMFD provides fire protection, suppression, and prevention; hazardous materials-related service; and basic EMS. As of 2011, the WMFD staffed 19 full-time firefighters and eight on-call firefighters. The MFPD Stations are listed below:

- Station 15-1: 6925 East Foppiano Lane
- Station 15-2: 9373 Highway 99

In the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the WMFD received \$726,552 from tax revenue. In 2008, Station 15-1 responded to 763 calls and Station 15-2 responded to 949 calls.

¹⁵ This section is supplemented with information from: Martel, Edward O., Fire Chief, Montezuma-Morada Fire District. Personal communication with Claudia Garcia, Project Planner, PlaceWorks. April 11, 2016.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

Woodbridge Fire Protection District¹⁶

The Woodbridge Fire Protection District (WFPD) was formed in 1942 and services 192 square miles within San Joaquin County, including approximately 5,600 acres in the northwest portion of the Planning Area. In 2010, the WFPD service population included 101,364 residents. The WFPD provides services to the communities of Woodbridge, Acampo, Terminous, Collierville, and Flag City, as well as Lodi's White Sewer Treatment Plant. The WFPD has automatic aid agreements with SFD, WMFD, River Delta, Thornton, Mokelumne, and Liberty.

The WFPD provides fire protection, suppression, and prevention; hazardous materials-related service; and basic EMS. As of 2016, the WFPD staffed 32 employees, including full-time firefighters and administrators. The WFPD operates four fire stations; WFPD Station 72, located on 2691 East Armstrong Road in Lodi, is nearest to the Planning Area.

In the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the WFPD received \$2,458,407 from tax revenue. Development impact fees for WFPD are \$0.10 per square foot of residential development. The District has no current plans to expand services outside of the existing boundary. In 2015, the WFPD responded to 1,636 calls for service, the majority of which were for EMS/rescue.

Linden-Peters Rural Fire Protection District

The Linden-Peters Rural Fire Protection District (LPRFPD) was formed in 1937 and services 127 square miles within San Joaquin County, a small portion of which extends into the eastern Planning Area. In 2010, the LPRFPD service population included 5,650 residents.

The LPRFPD provides fire protection, suppression, and prevention; hazardous materials-related service; and basic EMS. As of 2011, the LPRFPD staffed 13 full-time firefighters and 12 on-call firefighters. The LPRFPD operates one station located at 17725 East Highway 26.

In the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the LPRFPD received \$1,436,055 from tax revenue. In 2008, the LPRFPD responded to 667 calls.

Mokelumne Rural Fire District

The Mokelumne Rural Fire District (MRFD) was formed in 1947 and services 64 square miles within San Joaquin County, a small portion of which extends into the northern Planning Area. In 2010, the MRFD service population included 6,410 residents.

The MRFD provides fire protection, suppression, and prevention, and basic EMS. As of 2011, the MRFD staffed nine full-time firefighters and 16 on-call firefighters. The MRFD operates one station located at 13157 East Brandt Road in Lockeford.

In the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the MRFD received \$915,545 from tax revenue. In 2008, the MRFD responded to 586 calls.

C. SCHOOLS

This section describes the regulatory framework and existing conditions related to schools in the Planning Area.

¹⁶ This section is supplemented with information from: Butler, Steve. Fire Chief, Woodbridge Fire Protection District. Personal communication with Claudia Garcia, Project Planner, PlaceWorks. May 17, 2016.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

1. Regulatory Setting

State and local regulations, plans, and policies provide the regulatory framework for school services in the Planning Area.

State Regulations

Senate Bill 50

Senate Bill (SB) 50 (funded by Proposition 1A, approved in 1998) limits the power of cities and counties to require mitigation of school facilities impacts as a condition of approving new development and provides instead for a standardized developer fee. SB 50 generally provides for a 50/50 State and local school facilities funding match. SB 50 also provides for three levels of statutory impact fees. The application level depends on whether State funding is available, whether the school district is eligible for State funding, and whether the school district meets certain additional criteria involving bonding capacity, year round school, and the percentage of moveable classrooms in use.

California Government Code, Section 65995(b), and Education Code Section 17620

SB 50 amended California Government Code Section 65995, which contains limitations on Education Code Section 17620, the statute that authorizes school districts to assess development fees within school district boundaries. Government Code Section 65995(b)(3) requires the maximum square footage assessment for development to be increased every two years, according to inflation adjustments. In February 2016, the State Allocation Board (SAB) approved an increase in the allowable amount of statutory school facilities fees (Level I School Fees) from \$3.36 to \$3.48 per square foot of assessable space for residential development of 500 square feet or more, and from \$0.54 to \$0.56 per square foot of chargeable covered and enclosed space for commercial/industrial development.

According to California Government Code Section 65995(3)(h), the 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...on the provision of adequate school facilities.” The school district is responsible for implementing the specific methods for mitigating school impacts under the Government Code.

Mitigation Fee Act (California Government Code 66000-66008)

Enacted as Assembly Bill (AB) 1600, the Mitigation Fee Act requires a local agency establishing, increasing, or imposing an impact fee as a condition of development to identify the purpose of the fee and the use to which the fee is to be put.¹⁷ The agency must also demonstrate a reasonable relationship between the fee and the purpose for which it is charged, and between the fee and the type of development project on which it is to be levied. This Act became enforceable on January 1, 1989.

Local Regulations

Stockton General Plan

Schools are addressed in the Public Facilities and Services Element of the Stockton General Plan. The policies related to schools are listed below:

¹⁷ California Government Code, Sections 66000-66008, <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=gov&group=65001-66000&file=66000-66008>, accessed on December 8, 2015.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

- **PFS-9.1 Appropriate Siting of Schools.** The City shall coordinate with school districts to locate new schools in existing residential neighborhoods, the Village areas, and other newly developing areas where they are easily accessible by motorized vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians, and public transportation.
- **PFS-9.2 Funding for New School Construction.** The City shall support school districts in maximizing the use of developer fees and other funding options (e.g., Mello-Roos districts) to fund new construction.
- **PFS-9.3 Monitor Enrollment Needs.** The City shall continue to work with school districts to monitor housing, population, and school enrollment trends in order to determine future enrollment needs. In particular, the City shall assess the anticipated housing and population growth for the Village areas during the specific plan development phase to determine the type of school facilities needed to support them.
- **PFS-9.4 Elementary School Sites.** The City shall encourage school districts to site elementary schools within residential neighborhoods with a walking radius of approximately 1.5 miles. Elementary schools should be located where students need not cross major arterial or collector streets.
- **PFS-9.5 School Funding.** To the extent allowed by State law, the City will require new projects to mitigate impacts on school facilities, which could occur through the use of developer fees. The City will also work with school districts, developers, and the public to evaluate alternatives to funding/providing adequate school facilities.
- **PFS-9.6 School Alternatives.** The City will work with the school districts serving the Planning Area to evaluate the ability to expand or renovate school facilities within infill areas to provide adequate facilities and reduce issues related to the viability of infill development. The City will also work with school districts to evaluate alternative methods of providing school facilities in infill areas, such as smaller school sizes (lower capacity campuses spread through an area) or smaller campus land areas (evaluate multi-story facilities).

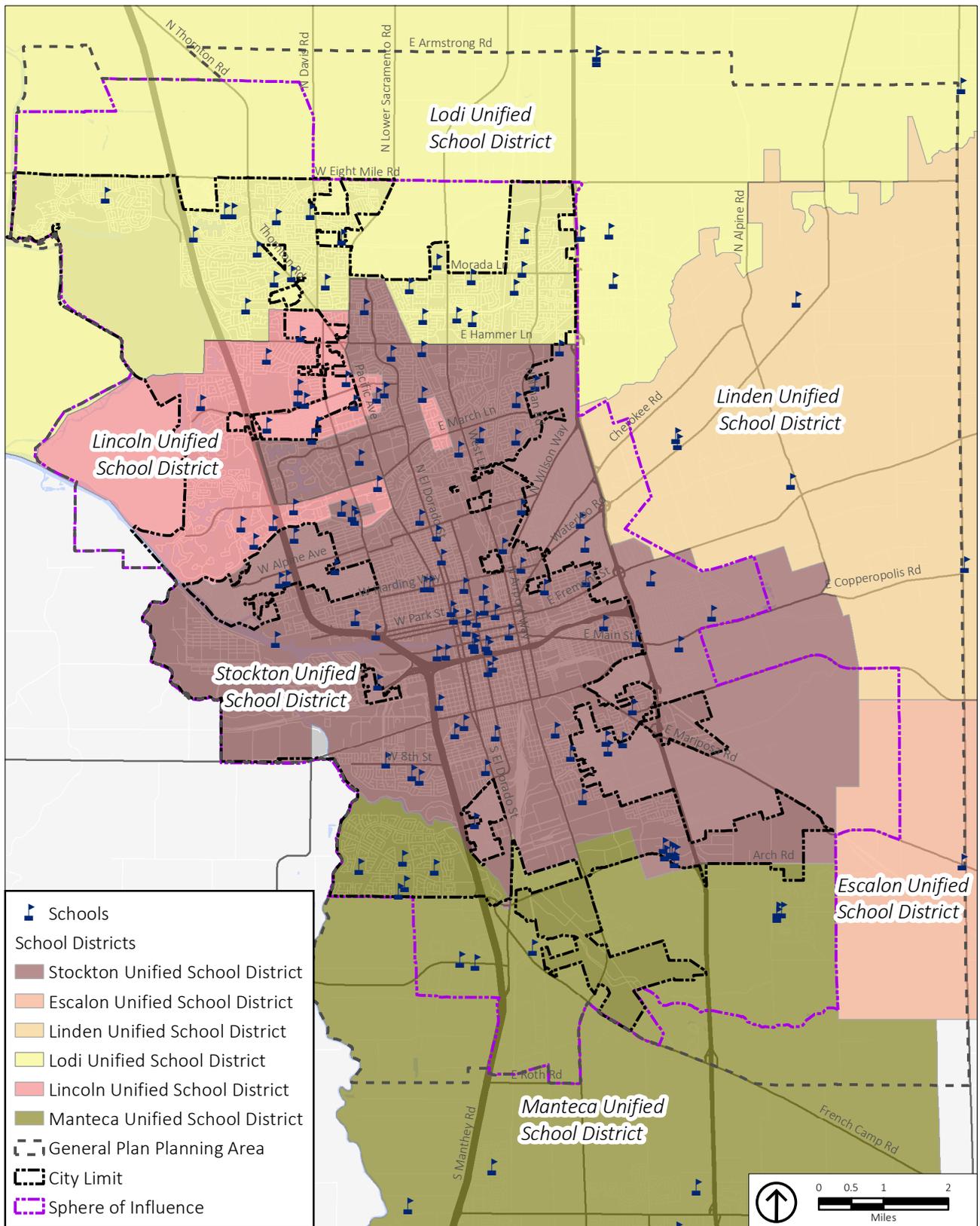
Stockton Municipal Code

Chapter 3.36 of the Stockton Municipal Code, known as the “School Facilities Mitigation Ordinance,” serves as a method for new residential development to finance interim school facilities when development will result in overcrowded conditions. Per Section 3.36.050, “conditions of overcrowding” occur when the total enrollment, including the enrollment from the proposed development, will exceed the capacity of the school as determined by the governing body. By May 1st each year, each governing body is charged with determining the capacity of each school in order to determine the capacities per Section 3.36.250. The amount of fees to be paid or the amount of land to be dedicated by the developer are to be determined by the Planning Commission per Section 3.36.200 of the Municipal Code.

2. Existing Conditions

The General Plan Planning Area is served by six school districts: Stockton Unified School District, Escalon Unified School District, Linden Unified School District, Lodi Unified School District, Lincoln Unified School District, and Manteca Unified School District. Figure 3 shows the boundaries for each school district and the location of each school. Each school district’s enrollment trends, capacity, and facility status are summarized below.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM:
COMMUNITY SERVICES



Source: City of Stockton; San Joaquin County; PlaceWorks, 2016.

Figure 3
School Districts

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

Stockton Unified School District¹⁸

The Stockton Unified School District (SUSD) operates 54 schools within the Planning Area: 39 elementary schools, six high schools, and nine specialty schools. The total capacity at all SUSD schools is approximately 39,000 students; enrollment for the 2014/2015 school year was below capacity at 37,063 students. Enrollment projections for the 2016/2017 school year indicate a slight increase of 232 students, with an overall enrollment of 37,182 students. Any school nearing capacity is closely monitored, and any students wishing to attend a capped school are invited to attend a different school within the attendance zone.

The SUSD maintains an average teacher-to-student ratio of 1:24 for transitional kindergarten and kindergarten grades, 1:31 for first to third grades, 1:33 for fourth to sixth grades, 1:32 for seventh to eighth grades, 1:32 for comprehensive high school ninth to twelve grades, and 1:25 for alternative high school ninth to twelve grades.

SUSD has sites reserved for planned schools near the following development areas: Origone Ranch Development (Holman Road/Windflower Lane), Oakmoore Development (Wilson Way/Newton Road), Eagle Crest Development (Carpenter Road/Polk Lane), and Mariposa Lakes Development (southeast Stockton). Plans to construct new schools within the aforementioned areas will only move forward if the projects are developed.

The development impact fee is the source of school capital improvement funding provided by new development. The SUSD is eligible to levy Level 1 development impact fees on new residential and commercial development. Development impact fees for SUSD are \$5.51 per square foot of single family residential development, \$3.36 per square foot of multi-family residential development, and \$0.54 per square foot of commercial/industrial development.¹⁹

Escalon Unified School District

The Escalon Unified School District (EUSD) operates four elementary schools, two high schools, and one specialty school. Of these, only Colledgeville Elementary School is located with the Planning Area. Enrollment for the 2014/2015 school year was 105 students.²⁰

Linden Unified School District

The Linden Unified School District (LUSD) operates three elementary schools, one middle school, and two high schools. Of these, Glenwood Elementary, Waverly Elementary, Waterloo Middle School, and PRIDE High School are located within the Planning Area. The total enrollment at these schools for 2014/2015 school year was as follows.²¹

- Glenwood Elementary: 398 students
- Waverly Elementary: 334 students
- Waterloo Middle School: 372 students
- PRIDE High School: 63 students

¹⁸ Unless otherwise noted below, the information in this section is sourced from: Penn, Julie, Interim Superintendent, Stockton Unified School District. Personal communication with Claudia Garcia, PlaceWorks, April 14, 2016.

¹⁹ Stockton Unified School District, <http://www.stocktonusd.net/Page/402>, accessed on April 21, 2016.

²⁰ Education Data Partnership, <http://www.ed-data.org/school/San-Joaquin/Escalon-Unified/Colledgeville-Elementary>, accessed on May 24, 2016.

²¹ Education Data Partnership, <http://www.ed-data.org/school/San-Joaquin/Linden-Unified>, accessed on May 24, 2016.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

Lodi Unified School District²²

The Lodi Unified School District (Lodi USD) operates 49 schools: 33 elementary schools, 7 middle schools, 6 comprehensive high schools, and 2 continuation high schools. Of these, 11 elementary schools, three middle schools, three comprehensive high schools, and one continuation school are located within the Planning Area. The total capacity at all Lodi USD schools is approximately 16,658 students; enrollment for the 2014/2015 school year was below capacity at 13,722 students. Long-term enrollment projections for the 2025/2026 school year indicate an increase in enrollment to 17,742 students, which would exceed the total current capacity. The Lodi USD indicates that there are no current plans for new or expanded schools. The Lodi USD is in the process of completing a comprehensive Facility Master Plan.

The Lodi USD maintains an average teacher-to-student ratio of 1:20 for kindergarten grades, 1:24 for first to third grades, 1:30 for fourth to sixth grades, and 1:31 for seventh to twelve grades. The Lodi USD uses the following student generation rates: .005 for transitional kindergarten, .310 for kindergarten to sixth grade, .087 for seventh to eighth grade, and .169 for ninth to twelve grades.

The development impact fee is the source of school capital improvement funding provided by new development. The Lodi USD is eligible to levy Level 1 development impact fees on new residential and commercial development. Development impact fees for Lodi USD are \$3.36 per square foot of single family residential development, and \$0.54 per square foot of commercial development.

Lincoln Unified School District

The Lincoln Unified School District (Lincoln USD) operates 15 schools, all of which are within the Planning Area: three pre-kindergarten to eighth grade, four kindergarten to eighth grade, two elementary schools, one middle school, three high schools, and two specialty schools. The total enrollment for the 2014-2015 school year at all Lincoln USD schools was approximately 8,569 students.²³

Manteca Unified School District²⁴

The Manteca Unified School District (MUSD) operates 31 schools: 20 kindergarten to eighth grade, five high schools, and six specialty schools. Of these, August Knodt Elementary, George Komure Elementary, Great Valley Elementary, and West Ranch High School are within the Planning Area. The total capacity at all MUSD schools is approximately 5,153 students; enrollment for the 2015/2016 school year was below capacity at 4,261. Enrollment projections for the 2016/2017 school year indicate a slight increase of 37 students, with an overall enrollment of 4,298 students.

The MUSD maintains an average teacher-to-student ratio of 1:27 for kindergarten to third grade and 1:34 for all other grades.

The development impact fee is the source of school capital improvement funding provided by new development. The MUSD is eligible to levy Level 1 development impact fees on new residential and commercial development. Development impact fees for MUSD are \$3.36 per square foot of residential development and \$0.54 per square foot of commercial development.²⁵

²² The information in this section is sourced from: Brum, Vickie, Planning Analyst, Lodi Unified School District. Personal communication with Claudia Garcia, PlaceWorks, April 7, 2016.

²³ Education Data Partnership, <http://www.ed-data.org/district/San-Joaquin/Lincoln-Unified>, accessed on May 24, 2016.

²⁴ The information in this section is sourced from: De Leon, Chilo, Superintendent's Office, Manteca Unified School District. Personal communication with Claudia Garcia, PlaceWorks, April 28, 2016.

²⁵ Stockton Unified School District, <http://www.stocktonusd.net/Page/402>, accessed on April 21, 2016.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

D. LIBRARIES

This section describes the regulatory framework and existing conditions related to libraries in the Planning Area.

1. Regulatory Framework

State and local regulations, plans, and policies provide the regulatory framework for library services in the Planning Area.

State Regulations

Mello-Roos Communities Facilities Act of 1982

The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act, Government Code Section 53311 et seq., provides an alternative method of financing certain public capital facilities and services through special taxes. This State law empowers local agencies to establish Community Facilities Districts (CFDs) to levy special taxes for facilities such as libraries. Such districts exist within Stockton.

Local Regulations

Stockton General Plan

Libraries are addressed in the Public Facilities and Services Element of the Stockton General Plan. The policies related to libraries are listed below:

- **PFS-11.1 Library Standards.** The Stockton-San Joaquin County Public Library creates an environment for connecting people and ideas by providing residents of all ages with resources to pursue their educational, civic, business, and personal interests. The City shall continue to expand and strengthen library services to meet the educational, informational, recreational, and personal development needs of all City residents. The City shall strive to maintain the following standards:
 - 400 to 600 square feet per 1,000 persons and five readers' seats per 1,000 persons.
 - Two to three books and media materials per 1,000 persons.
- **PFS-11.2 Main Library.** A central library is proposed to serve the Downtown neighborhood and business communities as well as all of the residents of Stockton and San Joaquin County. This architectural gem would include a performing arts center, visitors lobby, and retail outlets. A vista point would showcase the scenic views of Stockton, truly making the institution a waterfront destination.
- **PFS-11.3 Branch Library Locations: Siting of Libraries.** Libraries shall be located in areas easily accessible by motorized vehicles, bicycles and other non-motorized vehicles, pedestrians, and public transportation, such as shopping centers or neighborhood business districts. If feasible, the City shall seek to site libraries centrally within the service area boundaries of the branch. The Library's Facilities Master Plan 2025 will be completed in Fall 2007. The recommendations of the Master Plan may change the service area boundaries and locations established in the 1987 City of Stockton Branch Library Study.
- **PFS-11.4 Support for Community Center Uses.** The Library actively seeks to partner with other City departments, local school districts, social service agencies, cultural institutions, and community-based organizations to provide mixed-use facilities that support community center and library uses. The City shall require new libraries in the Village areas to be designed to contain facilities space (e.g., meeting rooms)

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

that support community center uses and the concept of the library as a place for the community to gather together for any purpose.

- **PFS-11.4 Information Technology.** The City shall expand public access to the internet and other current and emerging information technologies at existing and future libraries.

Stockton Municipal Code

As explained in Section A.1 above, Section 16.72.260 of the Stockton Municipal Code establishes a public facilities fee on the issuance of permits for development within the city, which is used to fund design and construction of designated public facilities, program development, and overall maintenance for various services, including libraries.

2. Existing Conditions²⁶

The Stockton-San Joaquin County Public Library (SSJCPL) currently operates five facilities in the city, as described below. All libraries are open five days per week.

- **Cesar Chavez Central Library** (605 North El Dorado Street). The library staff offers a variety of programs geared toward all age groups, including free computer classes, story time, Veterans programs, and science instruction. In addition, the public can reserve meeting rooms (100-person capacity). There are 10 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees staffing this library.
- **Margaret K. Troke Branch Library** (502 West Benjamin Holt Drive). The library staff offers a variety of programs geared toward all age groups, including free computer classes, story time, tutoring, and book clubs. In addition, the public can reserve meeting rooms (60-person capacity). There are seven FTE employees staffing this library.
- **Maya Angelou Branch Library** (2324 Pock Lane). The library staff offers a variety of youth events, including dance performances, video game days, and story time events. In addition, the public can reserve meeting rooms (84-person capacity). There are two FTE employees staffing this library.
- **Stribley Branch Library** (1760 East Sonora Street). The library staff offers a variety of minecraft events, summer reading programs, and community garden programs. There is one FTE employee staffing this library.
- **Weston Ranch Branch Library** (1453 West French Camp Road). The library staff offers a variety of youth events including story time and craft events. In addition, the public can reserve meeting rooms (80-person capacity). There are two FTE employees staffing this library.

Collectively, the SSJCPL locations provide access to electronic resources, reference and readers' advisory materials, free internet access, computers with Microsoft products, and printers. In addition to the branch locations listed above, the SSJCPL also provides mobile library services to remote and/or underserved areas throughout San Joaquin County. However, SSJCPL staff indicated that there are areas in Stockton where access to library service is limited and not sufficient complemented with outreach needed to increase access to the library's electronic resources.

SSJCPL staff also has indicated that current staffing levels at the SSJCPL Stockton locations do not appear adequate to meet the demands of Stockton residents. The branch locations rely heavily on part-time

²⁶ Information in this section is sourced from: 1) Daveluy, Suzanne M. Deputy Director of Community Services/City Librarian, Stockton Unified School District. Personal communication with Claudia Garcia, PlaceWorks, April 26, 2016; and 2) Stockton-San-Joaquin County Public Library, <http://www.ssjcpl.org/locations/default.html>, accessed on April 21, 2016.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES

employees, particularly at the Angelou, Stribley, and Weston Ranch libraries. New and/or expanded facilities could significantly enhance library services in the northwest and northeast areas of Stockton if and when funding is available.

E. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE

The General Plan Update provides an opportunity to maintain and strengthen community services in Stockton now and into the future. Close coordination with the SPD, SFD, rural FPDs, local school districts, and the Stockton-San Joaquin Public Library will ensure that the General Plan supports those departments and agencies. In particular, the General Plan Update can help to support efforts to:

- Achieve and maintain adopted SPD and SFD response times throughout the city.
- Provide and maintain adequate levels of police and fire protection as the city grows.
- Plan for necessary expansions to police facilities to support the growth in staff funded by Measure A and for other needed facility expansions for the SPD and SFD to meet service standards.
- Ensure there is sufficient land for new schools.
- Promote coordination of the City's long-range planning efforts with the school districts.
- Ensure that all residents have adequate access to library services.

EXISTING CONDITIONS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: COMMUNITY SERVICES