

PUBLIC SERVICES IN VACAVILLE

Vacaville residents and businesses are served by a variety of public services and facilities. These services include police, fire, schools, libraries, and solid waste. This memorandum discusses existing conditions in Vacaville relating to all of these services.

A. Police

This section describes existing police services in the Vacaville General Plan study area, the regulatory framework, and implications for the General Plan Update.

1. Existing Conditions

This section describes the police service providers located within the Vacaville General Plan study area, which is identified in Figure 1.

a. Vacaville Police Department

The Vacaville Police Department (VPD) provides service to a 28-square-mile area serving a population of approximately 96,450 people within the City of Vacaville. Responsibilities of VPD include a 24/7 communication center, crime suppression and prevention, Investigations, Traffic Patrol, and emergency service. In addition, VPD oversees the Reserve Officer and Cadet Programs and administers specialty units, such a Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team, a Mobile Field Forces (MFF) Team, Youth Services, K-9 units, the Family Investigative Response Services Team (FIRST), the Family Resource Center (FRC), and a clinical services component.¹

i. Staffing

VPD employs 103 sworn officers and 58 non-sworn, full-time personnel. Due to budget constraints, several full-time positions remain unfulfilled, including 13 sworn personnel and twelve non-sworn personnel positions.

¹Vacaville Police Department website, <http://www.ci.vacaville.ca.us/departments/police/>, accessed on April 29, 2010.

As explained further in Section A.1.a.v, public safety Community Facilities Districts (CFDs) have been formed to fund the increased staffing needs from new development to help maintain existing levels of service. Recent new development projects and the anticipated staffing needs are listed below; the additional staffing will be funded through the CFDs:²

- ◆ North Village (CFD #8): 5 additional staff
- ◆ Portofino (CFD #9): 1 additional staff
- ◆ Rice McMurtry (CFD #10): 2 additional staff
- ◆ Southtown (CFD #11): 4 additional staff
- ◆ Lagoon Valley (future CFD): 8.6 additional staff
- ◆ Residential Infill Sites (CFD #12): 2 additional staff

ii. Facilities

There is one main VPD police station, which is located at 660 Merchant Street, adjacent to Vacaville City Hall. Additionally, the Family Resource Center and FIRST are located at a leased facility at 320 Cernon Street. Currently VPD does not have any plans to expand its facilities. However, the Family Resource Center and FIRST programs may be relocated to a City-owned property located at Buck and Eldridge Streets in the future.³

iii. Reported Crimes and Arrests

From 2008 to 2009, total reported crimes decreased by 1 percent, as shown in Table 1. Property crimes, which include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson, accounted for the majority of crimes in 2008 and 2009. Violent crimes, including homicide, rape, attempted rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, accounted for 12 percent of reported in crimes in 2008 and 11 percent of reported crimes in 2009.

² City of Vacaville, January 2007, *Infrastructure, Facilities and Services Status Report*, page 63.

³ Courtemanche, Craig. Lieutenant, Vacaville Police Department. Personal communication, April 16, 2010.

TABLE I **REPORTED CRIMES 2008-2009**

| Offense | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Homicide | 1 | 2 |
| Rape | 15 | 26 |
| Attempted Rape | 0 | 3 |
| Robbery | 96 | 117 |
| Aggravated Assault | 161 | 146 |
| Burglary | 398 | 297 |
| Larceny | 1,567 | 1,585 |
| Motor Vehicle | 157 | 246 |
| Arson | 12 | 14 |
| Total | 2,436 | 2,407 |

Source: Vacaville Police Department, 2010.

Violent crime has increased in the Rocky Hill Road, Meadows Drive, and Markham Avenue areas, which are generally located in the northeast area of the city. In addition, violent and property crimes have increased in the Aegean Way area, located south of Interstate 80 and north of Elmira Road. For many of the violent crimes, there is a nexus to gang activity in the area.⁴

iv. Service Standards

Although VPD does not have a standard for staffing levels, the current ratio of officers per 1,000 residents is 1.12. This is lower than the Federal Bureau of Investigations recommended standard of two officers per 1,000 residents.

VPD does have adopted standards for average response times. For Priority I calls, which are the highest priority and involve crimes in progress or people in physical jeopardy, the adopted response time standard is 6 minutes and

⁴ Courtemanche, Craig. Lieutenant, Vacaville Police Department. Personal communication, April 16, 2010.

1 second. VPD is currently meeting the Priority I standard with an average response time of 6.0 minutes. For Priority II calls, which are calls that do not need an immediate response, the adopted average response time standard is 16 minutes and 28 seconds. VPD is currently exceeding the Priority II call standard, with an average response time of 15 minutes.⁵

v. Funding

Funding for VPD mainly comes from the City's General Fund. A small percentage of other funding comes from grants, development impact fees, and redevelopment funds. In addition, public safety CFDs have been formed for new development areas to offset the costs of providing public safety services to such areas through the levy of special taxes. For the 2009/2010 fiscal year, VPD's budget was approximately \$28.3 million, of which approximately \$27.6 million came from the General Fund.

vi. Mutual Aid Agreements

VPD participates in a regional Office of Emergency Services mutual aid agreement. This mutual aid agreement is administered through the State of California Office of Emergency Services and is managed at a local level through Solano County. By participating in this mutual aid agreement, VPD commits staff and other resources to assist with disasters throughout the state. In return, VPD receives assistance from outside entities should a significant emergency occur in Vacaville.

b. Solano County Sheriff

The Solano County Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement and emergency response in unincorporated parts of Solano County. In addition, the Sheriff's Office provides security for the Superior Courts and at the Solano County Jail in Fairfield. The Sheriff's Office serves an area of approximately 850 square miles, including approximately 22,000 people. There are 118 sworn officers and 265 non-sworn personnel employed with the Sheriff's Office. Due to County budget issues, the Sheriff's Office budget was recently re-

⁵ Courtemanche, Craig. Lieutenant, Vacaville Police Department. Personal communication, April 16, 2010.

duced by approximately \$6 million, which resulted in staff layoffs and other reductions.⁶

The Sherriff's Office assists the City with police services approximately ten to 15 times per year.⁷

2. Regulatory Framework

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

a. Vacaville Police Department Mission, Vision, and Values Statement

VPD is guided by a statement of core values. The core values of VPD include:

- ◆ Integrity in Their Actions
- ◆ Service to the Community
- ◆ Ethical Conduct and Decision-Making
- ◆ Respect for Human Dignity

b. Vacaville General Plan

Police service is addressed in the Public Facilities, Institutions, and Utilities Element of the Vacaville General Plan. The policies related to police services are listed in Table 2.

3. Implications for the General Plan Update

The General Plan Update should include close coordination with the Police Department to consider how the General Plan can best support the Department in:

- ◆ Maintaining or exceeding adopted response times.
- ◆ Providing and maintaining an adequate level of police protection as the city grows.

⁶ Ferrera, Thomas. Undersheriff, Solano County Sheriff's Office. Personal e-mail communication with Carey Stone, DC&E, April 13, 2010.

⁷ Courtemanche, Craig. Lieutenant, Vacaville Police Department. Personal email communication with Carey Stone, DC&E, July 29, 2010.

TABLE 2 **EXISTING GENERAL PLAN POLICIES RELATED TO POLICE SERVICE**

| Policy Number | Policy |
|----------------------|---|
| Policy 5.1-G 2 | Develop a plan and standards for the provision of public services, including fire and police services. |
| Policy 5.1-G 4 | Plan for public safety facilities for new areas. Maintain comprehensive Hazardous Materials and Emergency Response plans. |
| Policy 5.1-I 6 | <p>Develop a Public Safety facilities plan. Include the following elements in the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ An analysis of current facilities and equipment, and their adequacy to service the existing planning area. ◆ Projections of the impacts of new development in the provision of public safety services to the existing and new areas of the community. These projections should include the adequacy of facilities and equipment, response times, communications systems and the adequacy of the water system for fire fighting needs. ◆ Implement response times which have been established for police, fire and emergency medical services, and provide personnel and facilities to meet the established standards. ◆ Establish hazardous materials use, storage and disposal standards. ◆ Development of a detailed Wildland Fire Hazard Area map for areas of local responsibility. |
| Policy 5.1-I 12 | Do not approve any development that will not, even with identified mitigation measures, maintain standards for water, sewer, police, and fire service unless there are overriding findings of special circumstances or economic or social benefits and the service standards will be achieved at the time of project occupancy. |

Source: Vacaville General Plan, 1990.

B. Fire

This section describes existing fire protection services in the Vacaville General Plan study area, the regulatory framework, and implications for the General Plan Update.

1. Existing Conditions

This section describes the fire protection service providers in the study area, the districts for which are mapped in Figure 1.

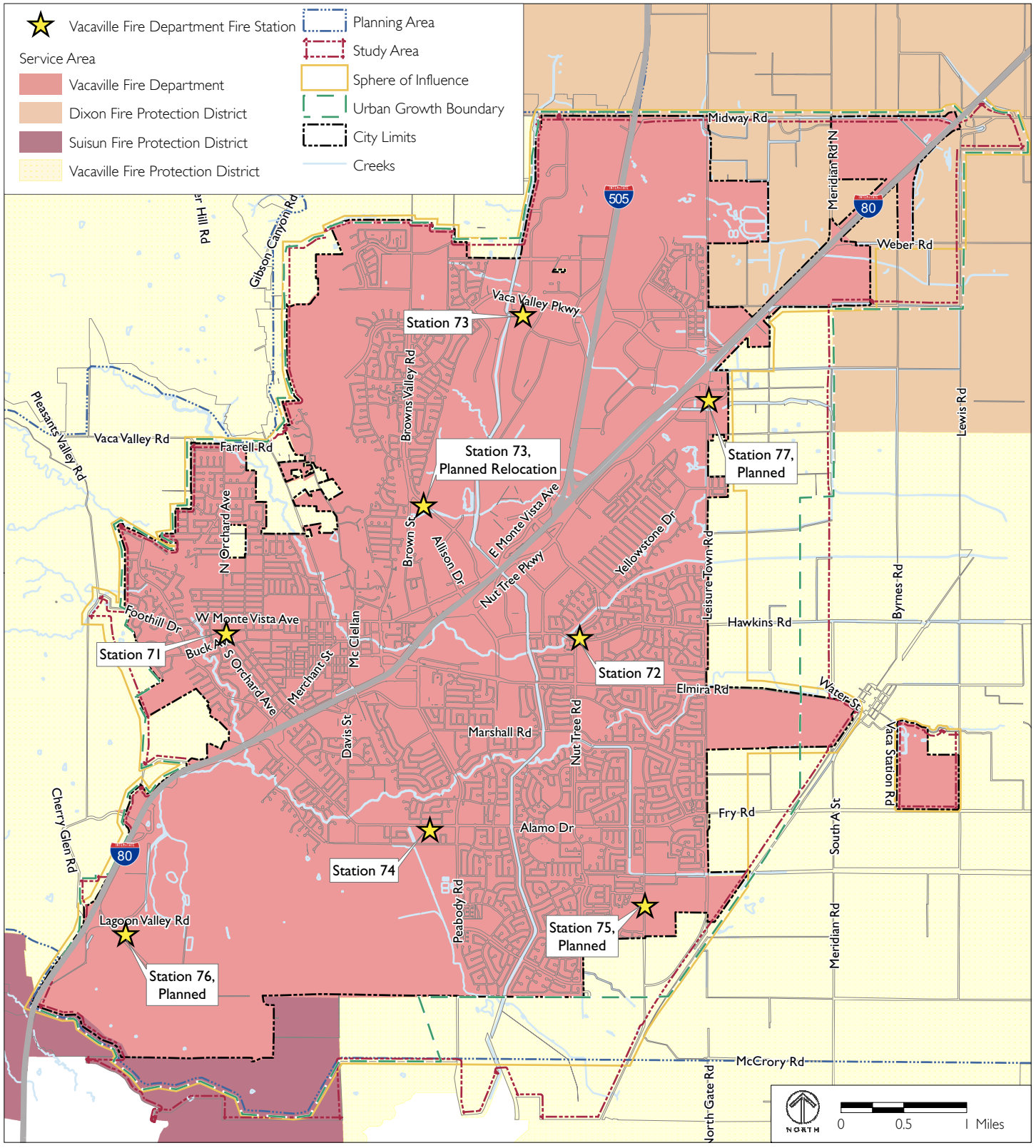
a. Vacaville Fire Department⁸

As shown in Figure 1, the Vacaville Fire Department (VFD) provides fire and emergency medical services to approximately 28 square miles of territory within the City of Vacaville, and emergency medical services to approximately 160 square miles of unincorporated county land surrounding the city. Emergency medical services provided by VFD include Advanced Life Support (ALS)/Emergency Medical Service (EMS). VFD also organizes and conducts a fire prevention and public education program in Vacaville.

Fire-related calls to service include: structure, nuisance, vehicle, and vegetation fires; hazardous materials emergencies; technical emergencies such as trench, water, and confined space rescues; and vehicle accidents and extrication incidents involving automobiles, motorcycles, tractor trailers, and airplanes.

For emergency medical service, VFD provides ALS first responder and ALS transport services. These services include responding to minor injury and major traumatic injury incidents, as well as to general and major medical incidents. VFD responds to mass casualty incidents within its larger response area as part of a countywide mutual aid system for ambulances, which is discussed further in Section B.1.a.vi.

⁸ This section is based on the following: John Jansen, Fire Battalion Chief, City of Vacaville. Personal communication, April 19, 2010.



Source: Solano County, 2008 and City of Vacaville, 2010.

FIGURE I
FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE PROVIDERS

VFD also organizes fire prevention functions through its Support Services Division. These functions include the provision of fire safety inspections to Vacaville businesses by inspectors and suppression engine companies, as well as plan safety inspections for new construction projects, remodels, and sprinkler systems. Lastly, VFD provides disaster preparation and Emergency Operations training to City staff members. This training allows the City to set up and operate an Emergency Operations Center during emergencies.

i. Staffing

VFD currently employs 76 fire prevention, suppression, investigation, and administration personnel. Due to budget constraints, eleven full-time positions remain unfulfilled; this includes the Fire Chief's position, which is part-time, a division chief, a captain, six firefighters/paramedics, a fire prevention specialist, and an assistant fire marshal. The following is a breakdown of existing VFD personnel by title and number of staff:

- ◆ Fire Chief (1 part-time)
- ◆ Division Chief (1)
- ◆ Battalion Chief (3)
- ◆ Captain (12)
- ◆ Engineer/Paramedic (15)
- ◆ Firefighter/Paramedic (25)
- ◆ Firefighter (14)
- ◆ Administrative Assistant (1)
- ◆ Senior Administrative Clerk (1)
- ◆ Fire Plans Examiner/Inspector (1)
- ◆ Fire Prevention Specialist (1)
- ◆ Fire Safety Coordinator (1)

ii. Facilities

The administrative offices of VFD are located at Vacaville City Hall, located at 650 Merchant Street. This central facility includes the offices of the Fire Chief, Division Chief, and administrative staff. It also houses the Support Services Division, including the Fire Prevention Bureau and Communications Center (Dispatch).

VFD has four existing fire stations in the city: Stations 71, 72, 73, and 74. Station 71, located at 111 South Orchard Avenue, serves as the main station, and is equipped with an extra apparatus bay for the storage of reserve equipment and fire fighting apparatus. Each station provides ALS/EMS service and responds to all types of fires, including wildland, structure, and vehicle fires. Table 3 provides each station’s location, number of personnel, and all apparatus/equipment in operation at each station.

TABLE 3 FIRE STATION LOCATIONS AND RESOURCES

| Station | Address | Personnel | Apparatus/ Equipment |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| Station 71 (Main Station) | 111 S. Orchard Avenue | 6 total | Type 1 Engine (1) Ambulance (1) Brush Unit (1) |
| Station 72 | 2001 Ulatis Drive | 5 total | Type 1 Engine (1) Ambulance (1) Brush Unit (1) |
| Station 73 | 650 Eubanks Court | 3 total | Type 1 Engine (1) Ambulance (1) Brush Unit (1) |
| Station 74 | 1850 Alamo Drive | 5 total | Type 1 Engine (1) Reserve Engine (1) Ambulance (2) Brush Unit (1) Boat (1) |

Source: Vacaville Fire Department , 2010.

In addition to the equipment and apparatus listed in Table 3, VFD owns and operates the following equipment:

- ◆ Reserve Engine (1)
- ◆ Reserve Ambulance (1)
- ◆ Ladder Truck (1)
- ◆ Rescue Squad (1)
- ◆ Water Tender (1)
- ◆ Grass Unit (1)

- ◆ Command Vehicle (2)
- ◆ Trench Rescue Trailer (1)
- ◆ Community Response Trailer (2)
- ◆ Prevention/Investigation Trailer (1)
- ◆ ¾ Ton Pick Up Truck (1)
- ◆ Staff Vehicle (8)

As of April 2010, VFD has no plans to expand any of its existing facilities. However, plans are in place for the development of three new stations and the relocation of one existing station, which are all shown on Figure 1. Funding has been established and a development agreement is in place for Fire Station 75, which is to be located in and serve Vacaville's rapidly developing Southtown area, which is generally located in southeast Vacaville. Fire Station 75 is being funded by the Southtown CFD #11, and station plans are currently being distributed to a private architect for the development of architectural drawings. A second new facility, Fire Station 76, is also in the planning stages and is to be located in the Lagoon Valley Development in southwest Vacaville, also a site of future residential and commercial development. Fire Station 76 will be funded by the future Lagoon Valley CFD, but it has not yet progressed to the design stage.

Finally, a third new station, Station 77, is planned at Orange Drive and Leisure Town Road. However, this station will only be considered feasible in conjunction with the relocation of Station 73 to the Centennial Park area, for which no formal plan is yet in place. Currently, the new station and the relocation of Station 73 would be paid for with the City's General Fund, although future development east of Leisure Town Road and in the northeast sector of the city and new CFDs may also provide funding.

iii. Reported Fire and Emergency Responses

The four VFD stations responded to a total of 8,521 emergency calls in 2009. This represents a 3.8 percent increase in calls since the 2008 calendar year.

In 2009, 69 percent of calls received by VFD, or 5,837 individual calls, were for emergency medical services. Fire and non-EMS incidents accounted for the remaining 2,684 calls, representing 31 percent of the total.

iv. Service Standards

VFD maintains an adopted standard response time and success rate of 7 minutes for 90 percent of calls. This response time refers to the time period between VFD notification and arrival on the scene of the incident for calls within city limits.

The 2009 *median* average response time for VFD was 5 minutes and 20 seconds, meaning that VFD responded to half of all calls in less than 5 minutes and 20 seconds, while half of responses took longer.

v. Funding

VFD's 2009/2010 budget was approximately \$17.5 million, funded primarily through the City's General Fund. During this fiscal year, the General Fund received approximately \$7 million in revenue generated by VFD, in the form of the Paramedic Tax, which generated an estimated \$3.2 million, and ambulance transport services, which generated approximately \$3.7 million. VFD also receives a portion of the City's impact fee on new development, an amount equivalent to \$286 per new building. In addition, VFD receives funding from public safety CFDs, which have been formed for new development areas to offset the costs of providing public safety services to such areas through the levy of special taxes.

vi. Automatic Aid Agreements and Mutual Aid Plan

VFD is actively involved in formal agreements with three neighboring fire protection service providers to provide automatic aid responses in designated areas. These agreements are described below.

In addition to the automatic aid agreements described below, VFD also participates in a Mutual Aid Plan with other fire departments in Solano County. Together, the departments have developed a shared alarm matrix that identi-

fies which agencies and units should respond, depending on the size and nature of the incident.

a) City of Dixon

The City of Vacaville has entered into a general aid agreement with the City of Dixon. Under this agreement, the cities have agreed to provide fire suppression, rescue, and emergency medical services to each other. The area of Vacaville designated for service under this agreement is bounded by Midway Road and Vaca Valley Parkway to the north and south, and the Vacaville city limits to the east and west. Automatic aid between the two cities is limited to structural and vegetation firefighting.

b) City of Fairfield

The City of Vacaville has entered into an automatic aid agreement with the City of Fairfield. Under this agreement, the cities have agreed to provide fire and rescue services to each other along the Interstate 80 and Peabody Road corridors. The agreement also states that the City of Fairfield shall provide first response to structure fires in the area of Vacaville bounded by Peabody Road and Caldwell Drive to the north and west, and the city limits to the east and south.

c) Vacaville Fire Protection District

The City of Vacaville has entered into an automatic aid agreement with the Vacaville Fire Protection District, which is discussed further in Section B.1.b below. Automatic aid between the two providers is limited to structural and wildland firefighting. The area of Vacaville designated as part of this agreement is bounded by Markham Avenue to the north, East Monte Vista Avenue between Vine Street and Callen Street to the south, Callen Street and Brown Street to the east, and Dobbins Street to the west.

b. Vacaville Fire Protection District

The Vacaville Fire Protection District (VFPD), established in 1946, is one of six fire protection districts in Solano County. All were created as special dis-

tricts, which are local government agencies formed within specific geographical boundaries to deliver a specific public service.

As noted above, the City of Vacaville has entered into an automatic aid agreement with VFPD. VFPD and VFD shared resources and a station until 1981. Because of growth in the two areas, they split. VFPD now serves approximately 6,300 residents and covers 135 square miles, including two large unincorporated areas that are located within the Vacaville General Plan study area: one immediately east of the Vacaville city limit and another immediately west of the Vacaville city limit. These areas are shown in Figure 1.

i. Staffing

VFPD is a combination volunteer/paid department with nine paid personnel, six of which are full-time employees. At present, there are approximately 70 volunteers. The paid staff is responsible for inspections, maintenance, and call response.

ii. Facilities

VFPD is comprised of four stations. Station 64, located at 420 Vine Street in Vacaville, is the VFPD Headquarters.

- ◆ Station 64, Vine Street, 420 Vine Street, Vacaville
- ◆ Station 65, Elmira, 6080 A Street, Elmira
- ◆ Station 67, Cantelow, 4135 Cantelow Road, Vacaville
- ◆ Station 68, Lake Solano, 8684 Pleasants Valley Road, Winters

iii. Reported Fire and Emergency Responses

VFPD received a total of 449 calls in 2009, including calls related to medical emergencies, fires, mutual aid requests, and various other emergencies. Calls to VFPD from the year 2001 to 2009 are provided in Table 4.

iv. Funding

VFPD, like all Solano County fire protection districts, is funded primarily by property taxes. The annual budget of the VFPD is approximately \$1.4 million.

TABLE 4 **NUMBER AND TYPE OF CALLS TO VFPD, 2001 TO 2009**

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Medical Calls | 202 | 223 | 250 | 269 | 294 | 249 | 289 | 224 | 245 |
| Fires | 103 | 97 | 90 | 99 | 115 | 114 | 59 | 56 | 43 |
| Mutual Aid | | | | | | | 103 | 99 | 66 |
| Other Calls | 205 | 181 | 221 | 240 | 211 | 224 | 160 | 119 | 95 |
| Total | 510 | 501 | 561 | 608 | 620 | 587 | 611 | 498 | 449 |

Source: Vacaville Fire Protection District, <http://www.vfpd.net/>, accessed April 6, 2010.

c. Dixon Fire Protection District

The Dixon Fire Protection District (DFPD) was established in 1928. DFPD covers about 320 square miles of rural, unincorporated county land and protects approximately 2,500 residents. As shown in Figure 1, a portion of the northeast corner and eastern edge of the Vacaville General Plan study area lies within the DFPD boundary.

DFPD is under direct contract with the Dixon Fire Department. As such, DFPD itself has no paid staff, and DFPD equipment is shared seamlessly with the Dixon Fire Department.⁹ The Dixon Fire Department has 19 paid firefighters, six volunteers, and an annual budget of approximately \$456,900. Eleven of the 19 firefighters are paramedics.

d. Suisun Fire Protection District

The Suisun Fire Protection District (SFPD) is a volunteer fire department that provides fire suppression, emergency medical services, and fire prevention activities for approximately 131 square miles of unincorporated county

⁹ McAlister, Aaron. Fire Chief, Dixon Fire Department. Personal communication with Greg Goodfellow, DC&E, April 12, 2010.

land.¹⁰ In 2007, SFPD's service population was approximately 3,400 residents and employees.¹¹ As shown in Figure 1, a very small portion of the southwest corner of the Vacaville General Plan study area lies within the SFPD boundary.

SFPD has 41 volunteers working out of two locations. The main station was constructed in 1958 and is located on Jackson Street in Fairfield, and the second station was constructed in 1990 and is located on Clayton Road in Suisun Valley. SFPD's equipment includes the following:¹²

- ◆ Two structural fire engines
- ◆ Four wildland fire engines
- ◆ One water tender
- ◆ One mobile air unit to pressurize self-contained breathing apparatus
- ◆ One rescue boat

2. Regulatory Framework

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

a. State Regulations and Plans

This section describes the State regulations and plans that pertain to fire protection services in the study area.

i. 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. Chapter 9 of Vacaville's existing General Plan satisfies this requirement.

¹⁰ MuniFinancial, December 10, 2007, *Fire Facilities Impact Fee Study, Suisun Fire Protection District*, page 1.

¹¹ MuniFinancial, December 10, 2007, *Fire Facilities Impact Fee Study, Suisun Fire Protection District*, page 3.

¹² Suisun Fire Protection District website, <http://www.suisunfire.district.com/p1.htm>, accessed on June 17, 2010.

ii. California Code of Regulations

Title 24, also referred to as the California Building Standards Code, is published in its entirety every three years by order of the California Legislature. Title 24 building regulations and standards have the force of law. In addition, Title 19 pertains to fire prevention and engineering measures for new construction. Vacaville's Land Use and Development Code adopts the California Building Standards Code.

iii. 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 Vacaville must use brush clearance and fire-resistant roof material.

iv. California Public Resources Code

Section 4290 of the Public Resources Code (PRC) includes fire safety regulations that apply to development in Vacaville. This section establishes minimum standards for roads, signage, private water supply resources, and wild-land fuel modification. Section 4290 works in conjunction with current and new building construction development standards in State Responsibility Areas (SRAs), defined by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection as an area in which the State has primary financial responsibility for preventing and suppressing fires. Section 4291 of the PRC requires annual defensible space of 100 feet to be provided around all structures in or adjoining any mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or any land that is covered with flammable material, including land with such characteristics located in portions of the Vacaville General Plan study area.

v. California Fire Code

The California Fire Code 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. The California Fire Code is revised and pub-

lished every three years by the California Building Standards Commission. Vacaville’s Land Use and Development Code adopts the California Fire Code.

vi. California Health and Safety Code and Uniform Building Code

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

vii. 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 Plan was adopted in March 1996 and is currently undergoing review and revision by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). The Plan provides guidance to local jurisdictions, such as the City of Vacaville, to meet these State goals.

b. Vacaville General Plan

The existing Vacaville General Plan addresses fire protection in the Land Use Element and the Public Facilities, Institutions, and Utilities Element. These policies are summarized in Table 5.

3. Implications for the General Plan Update

The General Plan Update should include close coordination with VFD and other local Fire Protection Districts to consider how the General Plan can best support the Districts in:

- ◆ Maintaining or exceeding adopted response times.
- ◆ Providing an adequate level of fire protection as the city grows.

TABLE 5 **EXISTING GENERAL PLAN POLICIES RELATED TO FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE**

| Policy Number | Policy |
|--|---|
| Public Facilities, Institutions and Utilities Element | |
| Policy 5.1-G 2 | Develop a plan and standards for the provision of public services, including fire and police services. |
| Policy 5.1-G 4 | Plan for public safety facilities for new areas. Maintain comprehensive Hazardous Materials and Emergency Response plans. |
| Policy 5.1-I 6 | <p>Develop a Public Safety facilities plan. Include the following elements in the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ An analysis of current facilities and equipment, and their adequacy to service the existing planning area. ◆ Projections of the impacts of new development in the provision of public safety services to the existing and new areas of the community. These projections should include the adequacy of facilities and equipment, response times, communications systems and the adequacy of the water system for fire fighting needs. ◆ Implement response times which have been established for police, fire and emergency medical services, and provide personnel and facilities to meet the established standards. ◆ Establish hazardous materials use, storage and disposal standards. ◆ Development of a detailed Wildland Fire Hazard Area map for areas of local responsibility. |
| Policy 5.1-I 12 | Do not approve any development that will not, even with identified mitigation measures, maintain standards for water, sewer, police, and fire service unless there are overriding findings of special circumstances or economic or social benefits and the service standards will be achieved at the time of project occupancy. |
| Safety Element | |
| Policy 9.3-G 1 | Reduce the risk of wildfires by implementing policies restricting development in Extreme and High Hazard areas. |
| Policy 9.3-G 2 | Ensure adequate funding is available to provide fire protection services, equipment, and maintenance as new development takes place. |
| Policy 9.3-I 1 | Establish Mello-Roos Community Facilities districts or other funding mechanisms to provide standby fire protection services, if necessary, because adequate funding will not otherwise be assured. |

TABLE 5 **EXISTING GENERAL PLAN POLICIES RELATED TO FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE (CONTINUED)**

| Policy Number | Policy |
|----------------------|---|
| Policy 9.3-I 2 | Implement Agricultural Hillside development standards in the zoning ordinance, as appropriate, to reduce the risk of structure fire in extreme or high fire danger areas. |
| Policy 9.3-I 3 | Coordinate fire protection services with the other agencies to ensure minimum coverage for all areas within Vacaville's Planning Area. |
| Policy 9.3-I 4 | Provide adequate access to and fire breaks adjoining open space areas subject to fire hazard as part of new developments. |

Source: Vacaville General Plan, 1990.

C. Schools

This section describes existing school services in the Vacaville General Plan study area and the regulatory framework.

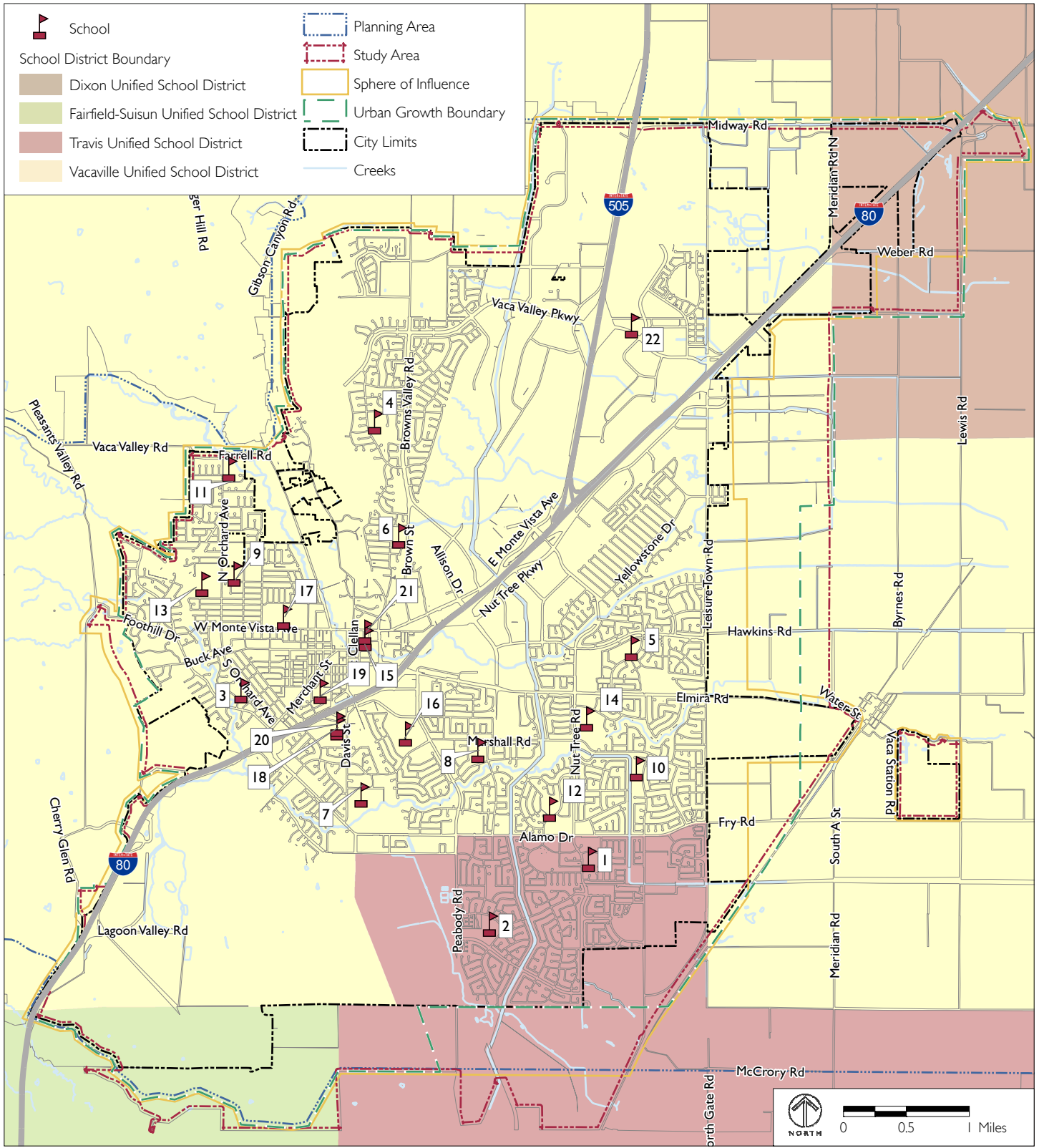
1. Existing Conditions

There are four school districts serving Vacaville students with the General Plan study area: Vacaville Unified School District (VUSD), Dixon Unified School District (DUSD), Fairfield-Suisun Unified School District (FSUSD), and Travis Unified School District (TUSD). The boundaries of the school districts are shown in Figure 2.

The information in this section is presented in a variety of formats because every school district reports data differently. In particular, information about current enrollment, school capacity, and projected enrollment may be shown by school or by grade, depending on each school district's standard.

a. Vacaville Unified School District

The City of Vacaville is largely served by VUSD. There are eleven elementary schools, two middle schools, and four high schools in VUSD. In addition, VUSD runs independent study programs for kindergarten through twelfth grade. The names and addresses of the VUSD schools are included in Table 6, with their locations illustrated on Figure 2.



Source: City of Vacaville, 2010.

- Travis Unified School District
 1 Cambridge Elementary School
 2 Foxboro Elementary School

- Vacaville Unified School District
 3 Alamo Elementary School
 4 Browns Valley Elementary School
 5 Cooper Elementary School
 6 Edwin Markham Elementary School
 7 Eugene Padan Elementary School

- Vacaville Unified School District (con't)
 8 Fairmont Elementary School
 9 Hemlock Elementary School and ACE Charter School
 10 Jean Calison Elementary School
 11 Orchard Elementary School
 12 Sierra Vista Elementary School
 13 Willis Jepson Middle School
 14 Vaca Pena Middle School
 15 Country High School
 16 Will C. Wood High School

- Vacaville Unified School District (con't)
 17 Vacaville High School
 18 Elise P. Buckingham Charter School
 19 Vacaville Community Prep Day School
 20 Vacaville Independent Study Program
 21 Vacaville Adult School

- Solano Community College
 22 Solano Community College
 Vacaville Center

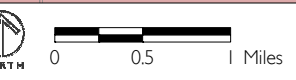


FIGURE 2
SCHOOL DISTRICTS
AND SCHOOLS

TABLE 6 VACAVILLE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT CAPACITY, 2009/2010 ENROLLMENT, AND PROJECTED ENROLLMENT

| School | Grade | Address | Capacity | 09/10 Enroll- ment | Projected Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | 10/11 | 11/12 | 12/13 | 13/14 | 14/15 | 15/16 | 16/17 | | | | |
| ACE Charter School | K-6 | 400 Hemlock Street | 100 | N/A | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Alamo | K-6 | 500 S. Orchard Avenue | 734 | 588 | 590 | 567 | 563 | 561 | 560 | 560 | 560 | 560 | 560 | 560 | 560 |
| Browns Valley | K-6 | 333 Wrentham Drive | 1,172 | 919 | 941 | 974 | 979 | 1,034 | 1,055 | 1,073 | 1,073 | 1,073 | 1,073 | 1,073 | 1,073 |
| Jean Callison | K-6 | 6261 Vanden Road | 1,027 | 798 | 784 | 567 | 563 | 561 | 560 | 1,633 | 1,633 | 1,633 | 1,633 | 1,633 | 1,633 |
| Cooper | K-6 | 750 Christine Drive | 1,056 | 880 | 902 | 882 | 882 | 882 | 882 | 882 | 882 | 882 | 882 | 882 | 882 |
| Fairmont | K-6 | 1355 Marshall Road | 734 | 511 | 524 | 572 | 572 | 572 | 572 | 572 | 572 | 572 | 572 | 572 | 572 |
| Hemlock | K-6 | 400 Hemlock Street | 469 | 339 | 321 | 419 | 430 | 446 | 442 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 |
| Edwin Markham | K-6 | 101 Markham Avenue | 1,083 | 867 | 807 | 746 | 738 | 736 | 739 | 736 | 736 | 736 | 736 | 736 | 736 |
| Orchard | K-6 | 805 North Orchard Avenue | 499 | 392 | 398 | 380 | 383 | 388 | 394 | 394 | 394 | 394 | 394 | 394 | 394 |
| Padan | K-6 | 200 Padan School Road | 940 | 692 | 685 | 678 | 657 | 660 | 646 | 660 | 660 | 660 | 660 | 660 | 660 |
| Sierra Vista | K-6 | 301 Bel Air Drive | 557 | 378 | 412 | 389 | 392 | 398 | 393 | 393 | 393 | 393 | 393 | 393 | 393 |
| Independent Study | K-6 | | 28 | 28 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Willis Jepson Middle School | 7-8 | 580 Elder Street | 1,164 | 980 | 915 | 897 | 897 | 922 | 950 | 998 | 998 | 998 | 998 | 998 | 998 |
| Vaca Peña Middle School | 7-8 | 200 Keith Way | 1,107 | 847 | 929 | 925 | 943 | 935 | 923 | 920 | 921 | 921 | 921 | 921 | 921 |
| Independent Study | 7-8 | | 38 | 38 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |

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TABLE 6 VACAVILLE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT CAPACITY, 2009/2010 ENROLLMENT, AND PROJECTED ENROLLMENT (CONTINUED)

| School | Grade | Address | Capacity | 09/10 Enroll- ment | Projected Enrollment | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | 10/11 | 11/12 | 12/13 | 13/14 | 14/15 | 15/16 | 16/17 | | | | |
| Buckingham Charter School | 9-12 | 188-B Bella Vista Road | 432 | 417 | 425 | 425 | 425 | 425 | 425 | 425 | 425 | 425 | 425 | 425 | 425 |
| Country High School | 9-12 | 100 McClellan Street | 135 | 126 | 122 | 120 | 121 | 119 | 125 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| Vacaville High School | 9-12 | 100 West Monte Vista Avenue | 2,133 | 1,949 | 1,941 | 1,923 | 1,921 | 1,855 | 1,842 | 1,827 | 1,827 | 1,827 | 1,827 | 1,827 | 1,827 |
| Will C. Wood High School | 9-12 | 998 Marshall Road | 1,998 | 1,592 | 1,488 | 1,443 | 1,492 | 1,494 | 1,685 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 |
| Independent Study Program | 9-12 | 188-A Bella Vista Road | 306 | 306 | 373 | 282 | 285 | 280 | 295 | 290 | 290 | 290 | 290 | 290 | 290 |
| Special Education | K-6 | | 240 | 145 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 140 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 |
| Special Education | 7-8 | | 48 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Special Education | 9-12 | | 120 | 119 | 113 | 110 | 107 | 109 | 107 | 112 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |

Source: Coop, Leigh. Director of Facilities, Vacaville Unified School District. Personal email communication with Carey Stone, DC&E, May 21, 2010.

i. Student Enrollment and School Capacity

Current enrollment for each school for the 2009/2010 school year is shown in Table 6. As shown in the table, all schools are currently operating below capacity.

VUSD tracks enrollment in special education classes separately, though there are special education programs at nearly every school. Therefore, capacity and enrollment for special education programs are listed separately in Table 6.

ii. Projected Enrollment

Overall, enrollment in VUSD is projected to slightly decline over the next five years, as shown in Table 6. However, VUSD projects that enrollment will slightly increase for a few schools during this time period. These schools include Browns Valley Elementary, Cooper Elementary, Hemlock Elementary, Orchard Elementary, Sierra Vista Elementary, Vaca Peña Middle School, and Will C. Wood High School. Although enrollment is projected to minimally increase for these schools, they will still be operating below capacity.

iii. Budget

California K-12 public school districts are required to have a balanced budget by June 30 of every year. As the State's budgetary crisis continues, districts throughout California have had to adopt budget-cutting measures in order to comply with that State mandate. Over the past four years, VUSD has had to cut its general operating budget from approximately \$100 million to around \$85 million, a 15 percent cut. The budget reductions approved for the 2010/2011 fiscal year totaled \$8.6 million for a new budget of \$77.6 million. A majority of the budget shortfalls are due to the continuing economic recession and State budgetary crisis. As the current economic climate continues, VUSD will also continue to consider a variety of budget-reducing mechanisms, including school closures, increasing class sizes, reducing and/or elimi-

nating extra-curricular activities, additional staff layoffs, and cutting other programs and services.¹³

iv. Planned Improvements¹⁴

VUSD currently has plans to build two new elementary schools: one in the North Village area, located north of Vaca Valley Parkway between Interstate 505 and Leisure Town Road, and the other in the Rice-McMurty area, located north of Vaca Valley Parkway, east of Browns Valley Road. Both proposed elementary schools are in the early planning stages, and there are no current plans for construction. VUSD will not build an elementary school until there is a guaranteed enrollment of 400 students, due to the costs associated with school operations.

VUSD does not currently own the land for the North Village site. However, the developer of the proposed North Village residential subdivision recently submitted plans to VUSD for a new residential development, including a proposed school site. VUSD is currently reviewing the plan and beginning its due diligence, which includes obtaining approval from the California Department of Education for a new school site, and negotiating a purchase agreement with the developer.

VUSD has purchased two parcels totaling approximately 20 acres for the Rice-McMurty future elementary school site. At this time, there are no plans for this school site.

In addition to the two future school sites, VUSD has nearly completed a major renovation and new construction facilities program. This program was largely funded by Measure V, a voter-approved general obligation bond passed in November 2001, which generated \$101.3 million for school funding.

¹³ Vacaville Unified School District, June 18, 2009, *Estimated Year-End, 2008-2009 Recommended Budget Adoption, 2009-2010 Presentation*.

¹⁴ This section is based on the following: Coop, Leigh. Director of Facilities, Vacaville Unified School District. Personal email communication with Carey Stone, DC&E, May 21, 2010.

In addition, VUSD leveraged Measure V money with the State School Facilities Program and developer fees for a total of \$150 million for school renovations, additions, and replacements. Every school campus except Buckingham Charter Magnet High School has received major renovation improvements as well as new additions and technology upgrades. Major new construction includes a new classroom wing at Alamo Elementary School, a new Science Building at Will C. Wood High School, and a new gymnasium at Vaca Peña Middle School. The most recent new construction project was the complete replacement of the Fairmount Charter Elementary School with a LEED Silver- and Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS)-certified green school at the same site.

As of summer 2010, the Measure V program is nearly complete. The final major upcoming renovation project is the modernization of Will C. Wood High School. In June and August 2010, VUSD received \$7.7 million from the State, which will allow a partial project to go forward, currently scheduled to start in winter 2010. The remainder of the project is awaiting additional State funding.

There are additional renovation and construction projects outlined in VUSD's Draft *Long-Range Facilities Master Plan*, which had not been approved as of June 2010. In total, the Draft Master Plan estimates these projects will cost over \$200 million. The projects include replacing all portable buildings with permanent structures, updating technology, and replacing outdated facilities, including multi-purpose rooms, gymnasiums, libraries, school offices, and cafeterias. However, there is no funding in place for these projects. Once the Master Plan is approved, the School Board may explore the option of attempting to pass another bond measure.

Additional funding for school improvement projects comes from developer impact fees. As of June 2010, VUSD charges \$2.05 per square foot for new residential construction. For commercial and senior-restricted residential development, the developer impact fee is \$0.33 per square foot.

b. Travis Unified School District

TUSD is made up of five elementary schools, one middle school, one high school, and a community day school. A large portion of TUSD includes the Travis Air Force Base (AFB). Only children with a Department of Defense-issued identification card may attend the three elementary schools located within the AFB boundary.¹⁵ As shown in Figure 2, TUSD overlaps with the southeast portion of the study area. Table 7 lists the name, grades, and address of each school within TUSD.

i. Student Enrollment and School Capacity

Current TUSD enrollment for the 2009/2010 school year is shown in Table 8. As shown in the table, all schools are currently operating below capacity.

ii. Projected Enrollment

Overall, enrollment in TUSD is projected to slightly decline over the next five years, as shown in Table 8. Future enrollment projections indicate that there should be sufficient capacity for students in all grades over the next five years.

iii. Budget

TUSD estimates budget shortfalls for the next couple years. The estimated expenditures for the 2009/2010 fiscal year are approximately \$40.3 million, while the estimated revenue is approximately \$38.5 million, a short fall of approximately \$1.8 million. Budget shortfalls for the 2010/2011 fiscal year are projected to slightly decrease. The estimated 2010/2011 revenue is approximately \$37.8 million, while the estimated expenditures are approximately \$39.5 million, a shortfall of approximately \$1.7 million.¹⁶

¹⁵ Forest, Ken. Chief Business Official, Travis Unified School District. Personal email communication with Carey Stone, DC&E, May 26, 2010.

¹⁶ Forest, Ken. Chief Business Official, Travis Unified School District. Personal email communication with Carey Stone, DC&E. May 26, 2010.

TABLE 7 **TRAVIS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHOOLS AND LOCATIONS**

| School | Grades | Address |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| Cambridge Elementary | K-6 | 100 Cambridge Drive, Vacaville |
| Center Elementary | K-6 | 2900 Armstrong Street, Travis AFB |
| Foxboro Elementary | K-6 | 600 Morning Glory Drive, Vacaville |
| Scandia Elementary | K-6 | 100 Broadway Street, Travis AFB |
| Travis Elementary | K-6 | 100 Hickam Avenue, Travis AFB |
| Golden West Middle | 7-8 | 2651 DeRonde Drive, Fairfield |
| Travis Community Day School | 7-12 | 5011 Vanden Road, Vacaville |
| Vanden High School | 9-12 | 2951 Markley Lane, Fairfield |
| Travis Education Center | 10-12 | 2775 DeRonde Drive, Fairfield |

Source: Travis Unified School District website, <http://content.travisusd.k12.ca.us/cm/Schools/Home.html>, accessed June 17, 2010.

TABLE 8 **TRAVIS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT CAPACITY, 2009/2010 ENROLLMENT, AND PROJECTED ENROLLMENT**

| Grades | Capacity | 09/10 | 10/11 | 11/12 | 12/13 | 13/14 | 14/15 |
|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| K-6 | 3,000 | 2,742 | 2,732 | 2,713 | 2,718 | 2,714 | 2,722 |
| 7-8 | 950 | 860 | 800 | 808 | 795 | 780 | 778 |
| 9-12 | 1,800 | 1,645 | 1,692 | 1,670 | 1,648 | 1,631 | 1,562 |

Note: This table does not include current and projected enrollment information for Travis Education Center and Travis Community Day School.

Source: Forest, Ken. Chief Business Official, Travis Unified School District. Personal email communication with Carey Stone, DC&E, May 26, 2010.

iv. Planned Improvements

TUSD does not currently have plans for any major renovations or new construction. Minor planned renovations include upgrading the athletic fields at the middle and high schools. TUSD owns land for two new school sites. Although there are no construction plans underway for developing these sites, the Vanden Meadows Specific Plan, located in southeast Vacaville, takes into consideration the TUSD school site located near Nut Tree Road and Opal Way.¹⁷

New schools are funded through State funding, property tax, and federal impact aid related to the Travis AFB. In addition, TUSD collects developer impact fees of \$5.65 per square foot for new residential development and \$0.42 per square foot for new commercial development; these fees are to help fund new school construction.¹⁸

c. Dixon Unified School District

DUSD mainly serves students who reside in Dixon. However, a small portion of the school district boundary overlaps with the northeast corner of the study area, as shown in Figure 2. DUSD consists of three elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school. Table 9 lists the name, grades served, and address of each school.

i. Student Enrollment and School Capacity

Enrollment for the 2009/2010 school year and capacity for DUSD are shown in Table 10. Currently, there is higher enrollment in kindergarten through sixth grade than there is capacity to accommodate. This is partially because DUSD determines capacity based only on permanent classrooms. Since Tremont Elementary School wholly consists of portable structures, there is tech-

¹⁷ Phillippi Engineering, Inc., December 2009. *Vanden Meadows Specific Plan*, page 6.

¹⁸ Forest, Ken. Chief Business Official, Travis Unified School District. Personal email communication with Carey Stone, DC&E, May 26, 2010.

nically no available capacity at that school.¹⁹ In addition, DUSD determines capacity as 25 students per classroom for kindergarten through sixth grade, in comparison to 27 students per classroom for seventh through twelfth grades.

TABLE 9 **DIXON UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHOOLS AND LOCATIONS**

| School | Grade | Address |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| Anderson Elementary | K-6 | 415 E. C Street, Dixon |
| Gretchen Higgins Elementary | K-6 | 1525 Pembroke Way, Dixon |
| Tremont Elementary | K-6 | 355 Pheasant Run Drive, Dixon |
| C.A. Jacobs Middle School | 7-8 | 200 North Lincoln, Dixon |
| Dixon High School | 9-12 | 555 College Way, Dixon |

TABLE 10 **DIXON UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT CAPACITY, 2009/2010 ENROLLMENT, AND PROJECTED ENROLLMENT**

| School Type | Capacity | 2009/2010 Enrollment | 2014/2015 Enrollment |
|--------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Elementary Schools (K-6) | 1,300 | 1,972 | 2,092 |
| Middle School (7-8) | 621 | 609 | 648 |
| High School (9-12) | 2,241 | 1,246 | 1,313 |

Source: *Draft Dixon Unified School District School Facilities Needs Analysis, Fiscal Year 2010-2011*, page 15.

¹⁹ SCI Consulting Group, April 2010, *Draft Dixon Unified School District School Facilities Needs Analysis Fiscal Year 2010-11*, page 9.

ii. Projected Enrollment

Enrollment through the 2014/2015 school year is projected to increase, as shown in Table 10. Although projected enrollment will exceed capacity for kindergarten through eighth grade, the greatest need for additional capacity is for the elementary schools because DUSD does not have facilities to support this growth. To accommodate growth in seventh and eighth grades, DUSD has plans to convert the former high school facility, which was replaced by the new Dixon High School, into a new middle school.²⁰

To determine projected enrollment, DUSD uses an average student generation rate of 0.71 students for new single-family residences and 0.37 students for new multi-family residences. The student generation rate is also broken down by grade level for single and multi-family residential development and is shown in Table 11.

TABLE 11 **DIXON UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT STUDENT GENERATION RATES**

| Development Type | K-6 | 7-8 | 9-12 | K-12 |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| New Single Family Units | 0.38 | 0.12 | 0.21 | 0.71 |
| New Multi-Family Units | 0.25 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.37 |

Source: *Draft Dixon Unified School District School Facilities Needs Analysis, Fiscal Year 2010-2011*, page 14.

iii. Budget

DUSD estimates a budget shortfall for the 2009/2010 fiscal year, but projects a balanced budget for the 2010/2011 fiscal year. The estimated General Fund expenditures for the 2009/2010 fiscal year are approximately \$40 million, while the estimated revenue is approximately \$38.5 million, a shortfall of approximately \$1.5 million. The estimated 2010/2011 General Fund fiscal year

²⁰ SCI Consulting Group, April 2010, *Draft Dixon Unified School District School Facilities Needs Analysis Fiscal Year 2010-11*, page 16.

expenditures are projected to be approximately \$39.5 million, while the estimated revenue is projected to be approximately \$37.8 million, a shortfall of approximately \$1.7 million.²¹

iv. Planned Improvements

Aside from converting the old Dixon High School to a new middle school, DUSD currently has no plans to improve existing facilities or to build new schools. However, DUSD has identified the need for additional capacity for elementary and middle school students. To fund potential new school sites, DUSD proposes charging a developer impact fee of \$4.86 per square foot of new residential construction.²² In addition to developer impact fees, DUSD could use Senate Bill (SB) 50 funds and commercial and industrial statutory fees per Government Code Section 65995, which is discussed in Section C.2.a, to fund new school construction.²³

d. Fairfield-Suisun Unified School District

A small portion of the FSUSD boundary overlaps with the southwest corner of the study area, as shown on Figure 2. The location and grades served of schools in FSUSD are listed in Table 12. In addition, FUSD enrollment for the 2008/2009 school year is shown in Table 13.

²¹ Travis Unified School District, May 25, 2010, *Preliminary Budget Presentation Fiscal Update/3rd Interim Report*, slide 68.

²² SCI Consulting Group, April 2010, *Draft Dixon Unified School District School Facilities Needs Analysis Fiscal Year 2010-11*, page 18.

²³ SCI Consulting Group, April 2010, *Draft Dixon Unified School District School Facilities Needs Analysis Fiscal Year 2010-11*, pages 18 and 22.

TABLE 12 **FAIRFIELD-SUISUN UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHOOLS AND LOCATIONS**

| School | Grades | Location |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| Crescent Elementary School | K-5 | 1001 Anderson Drive, Suisun City |
| Fairview Elementary School | K-5 | 830 First Street, Fairfield |
| Gordon Elementary School | K-5 | 1950 Dover Avenue, Fairfield |
| Kyle Elementary School | K-5 | 1600 Kidder Avenue, Fairfield |
| Laurel Creek Elementary School | K-5 | 2900 Gulf Drive, Fairfield |
| Root Elementary School | K-5 | 820 Harrier Driver, Suisun City |
| Suisun Elementary School | K-5 | 725 Golden Eye Way, Suisun City |
| Tolenas Elementary School | K-5 | 4500 Tolenas Road, Fairfield |
| Weir Elementary School | K-5 | 1975 Pennsylvania Avenue, Fairfield |
| Cordelia Hills Elementary School | K-6 | 4770 Canyon Hills Drive, Fairfield |
| Jones Elementary School | K-6 | 2001 Winston Drive, Fairfield |
| Mundy Elementary School | K-6 | 570 Vintage Valley Drive, Fairfield |
| Oakbrook Elementary School | K-6 | 700 Oakbrook Drive, Fairfield |
| Rolling Hills Elementary School | K-6 | 2025 Fieldcrest Avenue, Fairfield |
| Sheldon Elementary School | K-6 | 1901 Woolner Avenue, Fairfield |
| Suisun Valley K-8 School | K-8 | 4985 Lambert Road, Fairfield |
| Wilson K-8 School | K-8 | 3301 Cherry Hills Court, Fairfield |
| Crystal Middle School | 6-8 | 400 Whispering Bay Lane, Suisun City |
| Grange Middle School | 6-8 | 1975 Blossom Avenue, Fairfield |
| Sullivan Middle School | 6-8 | 2195 Union Avenue, Fairfield |
| Green Valley Middle School | 7-8 | 1350 Gold Hill Road, Fairfield |
| Mary Bird 7-12 School | 7-12 | 420 East Tabor Avenue, Fairfield |
| Armijo High School | 9-12 | 824 Washington Street, Fairfield |

TABLE 12 **FAIRFIELD-SUISUN UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHOOLS AND LOCATIONS (CONTINUED)**

| School | Grades | Location |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| Fairfield High School | 9-12 | 205 East Atlantic Avenue, Fairfield |
| Rodriguez High School | 9-12 | 5000 Red Top Road, Fairfield |
| Sem Yeto High School | 9-12 | 421 Madison Street, Fairfield |
| FSUSD Independent Study | K-12 | 205 East Atlantic Avenue, Fairfield |
| FS Adult School | n/a | 900 Travis Boulevard, Fairfield |

Source: FSUSD website, <http://www.fsusd.k12.ca.us/ourschools/>, accessed on June 17, 2010.

TABLE 13 **FAIRFIELD-SUISUN UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT 2008/2009 ENROLLMENT**

| Grade | Enrollment |
|--------------|------------|
| Kindergarten | 1,621 |
| 1 | 1,747 |
| 2 | 1,648 |
| 3 | 1,731 |
| 4 | 1,630 |
| 5 | 1,702 |
| 6 | 1,733 |
| 7 | 1,755 |
| 8 | 1,740 |
| 9 | 1,758 |
| 10 | 1,757 |
| 11 | 1,762 |
| 12 | 1,912 |

Source: Ed-Data, <http://www.ed-data.k12.ca.us>, accessed on June 17, 2010.

e. Solano Community College

Solano Community College, established in 1945, offers associates degrees in a variety of fields, as well as other academic programming. The college serves approximately 11,000 students with a main campus in Fairfield and satellite campuses in Vacaville, Vallejo, and the Travis AFB. Classes are held in the day and evening in a variety of formats, including on campus and online, to accommodate students' diverse schedules.²⁴

The Vacaville Center of Solano Community College is located at 2000 North Village Parkway, off Vaca Valley Parkway. This satellite campus offers general education courses, job training in computer applications, and training for a variety of vocational programs.

2. Regulatory Framework

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

a. Senate Bill 50

SB 50, approved by the California Legislature in 1998, and funded by Proposition 1A, limits the power of Vacaville or any other city or county to require fiscal mitigation on home developers as a condition of approving new development, and provides for a standardized developer fee for schools. In 1998, SB 50 generally provided for a 50/50 State and local school facilities funding match, with a \$9.2 billion bond authorized to fund the State portion. SB 50 also provided 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 schools, and the percentage of portable classrooms in use.

²⁴ Solano Community College website, <http://www.solano.edu>, accessed on June 15, 2010.

California Government Code Sections 65995 to 65998 set forth provisions to implement SB 50. Specifically, according to 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.” Local school districts in Vacaville are responsible for implementing the specific methods for mitigating school impacts under the Government Code.

b. Vacaville General Plan

Although schools in Vacaville are owned and operated by the school districts, and not by the City, the existing Vacaville General Plan addresses schools in the Land Use Element and the Public Facilities, Institutions, and Utilities Element. These policies are summarized in Table 14.

3. Implications for the General Plan Update

The City of Vacaville does not have jurisdiction over local schools. However, schools are an important part of the community, and the General Plan can support the mission of local school districts and the provision of high-quality education for Vacaville’s children. The General Plan Update should include close coordination with local school districts to consider how the General Plan can best:

- ◆ Ensure sufficient land for new schools.
- ◆ Promote coordination of the City’s long-range planning efforts with the school districts.

D. Libraries

This section describes existing library services in the Vacaville General Plan study area and the regulatory framework.

TABLE I 4 **EXISTING GENERAL PLAN POLICIES RELATED TO SCHOOLS**

| Policy Number | Policy |
|---|--|
| Land Use Element | |
| Policy 2.2-I 10 | Require new development to pay capital improvement fees for public facilities as necessary to maintain adequate resources and service levels. |
| Public Facilities, Institutions, and Utilities Element | |
| Policy 5.3-G 1 | Recognize that high quality education for Vacaville’s school children is a community priority. |
| Policy 5.3-G 2 | Promote the construction of school buildings and facilities which will be a source of civic pride, visual pleasure, and community identity. |
| Policy 5.3-G 3 | Support the principle that school children deserve to attend schools that are housed in permanent facilities and located within close proximity to their homes. |
| Policy 5.3-G 4 | Work towards close cooperation and coordination between the City of Vacaville and the school districts. |
| Policy 5.3-G 5 | Inform the school districts of policies and projects that may affect the provision of educational facilities and services. |
| Policy 5.3-G 6 | Plan educational facilities with sufficient permanent capacity to meet the needs of current (1999) and projected future enrollment and ensure that there are mechanisms to provide for the timely construction of the facilities. |
| Policy 5.3-G 7 | Cooperate with school districts in planning school parks as a means of meeting neighborhood recreation, child care, and open space needs. |
| Policy 5.3-I 1 | Encourage the school districts to implement and update, as needed, facility master plans. Such a plan is a means of providing greater detail and timing on specific school sites, buildings and educational facilities; and, to provide a mitigation plan to ensure the financing and the provision of new school facilities financing mechanisms. |
| Policy 5.3-I 2 | If proposed school sites are not required or are needed in an alternate location, as determined by the school districts, the land use of the site will automatically revert to the predominant land use in the area. |
| Policy 5.3-I 3 | In conjunction with the approval of residential development, cooperate with local school districts to provide sufficient school facilities to serve the enrollment generated by the new development. |
| Policy 5.3-I 4 | Reserve school sites as shown on the General Plan Diagram (appropriately located or alternative sites). |

TABLE 14 **EXISTING GENERAL PLAN POLICIES RELATED TO SCHOOLS**
 (CONTINUED)

| Policy Number | Policy |
|----------------------|--|
| Policy 5.3-I 5 | Encourage neighboring school districts to propose changes in jurisdictional boundaries where such change would benefit the safety of school children and reduce their travel time to school. |
| Policy 5.3-I 6 | Encourage school districts to promote innovative and high-quality design in school building architecture, landscaping, and campus layout. |
| Policy 5.3-I 7 | The City shall strongly urge the school districts to aggressively continue active participation in the State Building Program for school funding. The School Facilities Mitigation Plan shall include provisions that require the school districts to continue active participation in the State Building Program. |

Source: Vacaville General Plan, 1990.

1. Vacaville Branch Libraries

The Vacaville Unified School District Library District, which has a boundary that is coterminous with VUSD, and the Solano County Library System govern and administer the Vacaville Public Libraries. The Library District contracts for service with the Solano County Library System to provide administration and technical support, including cataloguing and material acquisition.²⁵

Two libraries serve Vacaville residents, including the Town Square Branch Library, located at 1 Town Square Place, and the Cultural Center Branch Library, located at 1020 Ulatis Drive. Each library has a collection of books, magazines, CDs, and DVDs for all age groups. There are also library programs targeted for a variety of ages, including story time for children and a literacy program for adults. Both libraries are part of the Solano, Napa, and Partners (SNAP) library system, which serves the residents of Napa and Solano Counties by providing library patrons with access to information and publications through its 13 member libraries.

²⁵ Stevens, Jan. Library Branch Manager, Solano County Library. Personal email communication with Carey Stone, DC&E, April 19, 2010.

The Town Square Branch Library, established in 2005, includes 47 computers, a self-service checkout, and two group study rooms. Construction of the 25,000-square foot Town Square Branch Library was funded in part by the City Redevelopment Agency. The Library District secured a second loan from the County to purchase the second floor of the building. The Library District currently leases the 10,000-square foot second floor to Recology Vacaville Solano, the solid waste service provider for Vacaville, which is discussed in Section E. Circulation at the library is increasing. For fiscal year 2006/2007, total circulation was approximately 287,500 volumes, and in fiscal year 2007/2008, total circulation was approximately 306,700 volumes.

The 24,266-square foot Cultural Center Branch Library includes 42 computer stations and a self-service checkout area. Similar to the Town Square Branch Library, circulation is on the rise at the Cultural Center Branch Library. For fiscal year 2006/2007, total circulation was approximately 481,800 volumes, and in fiscal year 2007/2008, total circulation was approximately 531,200 volumes.

2. Regulatory Framework

The 2001 Solano County Libraries Facility Master Plan (FMP) establishes service standards and identifies improvement projects for the County library system. Table 15 identifies recommended service levels for the year 2020. In 2009, the FMP was updated to reflect achievements since 2001 and to identify continued needs.

3. Implications for the General Plan Update

Although local libraries are not under direct City jurisdiction, the General Plan Update should consider policies to support the Vacaville Public Libraries and ensure that all residents have access to library services.

TABLE 15 **SOLANO COUNTY LIBRARY RECOMMENDED SERVICE LEVELS**

| Service | Recommended 2020 Service Level |
|------------------------|---|
| Collection | 2.5 volumes per Solano County resident |
| Seating | 3.1 seats per 1,000 Solano County residents |
| Computers/Training Lab | 1.3 computers per 1,000 Solano County residents |
| Storytelling | 1 seat per 1,000 Solano County residents |
| Community Room | 3 seats per 1,000 Solano County residents |
| Group Study/Tutoring | 0.7 seats per 1,000 Solano County residents |
| Building Size | 0.76 square feet per Solano County resident |

Source: 2001 Solano County Library Facilities Master Plan, page 26.

E. Solid Waste and Recycling

This section describes existing solid waste and recycling services in the Vacaville General Plan study area and the regulatory framework.

1. Existing Conditions

This section describes the existing conditions pertaining to solid waste and recycling in the study area.

a. Solid Waste and Recycling

The City of Vacaville contracts with Recology Vacaville Solano to provide weekly solid and yard waste and recyclable material collection to Vacaville residents. The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) allocated the City of Vacaville with a disposal rate target of 6.5 pounds of waste per person per day. In 2008, the City of Vacaville’s disposal rate was 5.5 pounds of waste per person per day, which was well below the CIWMB target.²⁶

²⁶ Holmes, Kari. Management Analyst, City of Vacaville. Personal email communication with Carey Stone, DC&E, May 18, 2010.

Recyclable material can also be taken to several drop-off recycling centers throughout town, including the Recology Vacaville Recycling Center at 855½ Davis Street. Recyclable material collected by Recology Vacaville Solano is sent to the Recology Vallejo facility located at 2021 Broadway in Vallejo.

b. Landfills

Solid waste collected from Vacaville is deposited at the Hay Road Landfill, located at 6426 Hay Road in Vacaville. Recology Hay Road is the landfill operator. In 2009, the landfill received 126,000 tons of solid waste, of which 48 percent was from Vacaville residents and businesses. The total capacity of the landfill is 37 million cubic yards. The landfill currently has a remaining capacity of approximately 30.8 million cubic yards. It is projected that the landfill will reach capacity in 2069.²⁷

c. Household Hazardous Waste

Vacaville residents can dispose of household hazardous waste at the Household Hazardous Waste Facility, located at 855½ Davis Street, on Saturdays between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. This facility is operated by Recology Vacaville Solano. Household hazardous waste materials accepted at the facility include oil-based paints, solvents, pesticides, herbicides, aerosols, gas, auto fluids, and other toxics.²⁸

The Household Hazardous Waste Facility also accepts commercial hazardous waste for a fee. Businesses must create an inventory of the deposited material and make an appointment for disposal.²⁹

²⁷ Pardini, Scott. General Manager, Recology Vacaville Solano. Personal email communication with Carey Stone, DC&E, April 22, 2010.

²⁸ Recology Vacaville Solano website, <http://www.recologyvacavillesolano.com/ResidentialHazardousWaste.htm>, accessed June 17, 2010.

²⁹ Pardini, Scott. General Manager, Recology Vacaville Solano. Personal email communication with Carey Stone, DC&E, April 22, 2010.

2. Regulatory Framework

State and local regulations, plans, and policies provide the regulatory framework for solid waste and recycling services in the study area.

a. State Regulations

This section describes the State regulations that pertain to solid waste and recycling services in the study area.

i. California Integrated Waste Management Act

California's Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill [AB] 939 and amended by SB 1016) set a requirement for cities and counties throughout the State to divert 50 percent of all solid waste from landfills by January 1, 2000 through source reduction, recycling, and composting. To help achieve this, the Act requires that each city and county prepare and submit a Source Reduction and Recycling Element. AB 939 also established the goal for all California counties to provide at least 15 years of on-going landfill capacity. As part of CIWMB's Zero Waste Campaign, regulations affect what common household items can be placed in the trash. As of February 2006, household materials including fluorescent lamps and tubes, batteries, electronic devices and thermostats that contain mercury are no longer permitted in the trash.³⁰

In 2007, SB 1016 amended AB 939 to establish a per capita disposal measurement system. The per capita disposal measurement system is based on two factors: a jurisdiction's reported total disposal of solid waste divided by a jurisdiction's population. CIWMB sets a target per capita disposal rate for each jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction must submit an annual report to CIWMB with an update of its progress in implementing diversion programs and its current per capita disposal rate.³¹ As mentioned above, Vacaville's current disposal

³⁰ California Integrated Waste Management Board's Zero Waste Campaign's website, <http://www.zerowaste.ca.gov>, accessed on June 17, 2010.

³¹ California Intergrated Waste Management Board, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Basics/PerCapitaDsp.htm#Jurisdiction>, accessed on July 30, 2010.

rate is 5.5 pounds of waste per person per day, which was well below the CIWMB target of 6.5 pounds of waste per person per day.

ii. California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991

The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act requires areas to be set aside for collecting and loading recyclable materials in development projects. The Act required CIWMB to develop a model ordinance for adoption by any local agency relating to adequate areas for collection and loading of recyclable materials as part of development projects. Local agencies are required to adopt the model, or an ordinance of their own, governing adequate areas for collection and loading of recyclable materials in development projects. As noted in Section E.2.b.ii, Vacaville's Land Use and Development Code (Division 14.09 of the Municipal Code) complies with the Act and requires areas for the collection of recyclable material and solid waste.

b. Local Policies and Regulations

This section describes the local policies regulations that pertain to solid waste and recycling services in the study area.

i. Vacaville General Plan

Solid waste is addressed in the Public Facilities, Institutions, and Utilities Element of the General Plan. The policies related to solid waste are listed in Table 16.

ii. Vacaville Municipal Code

Division 8.08 (Solid Waste, Yard Waste, and Household Hazardous Waste) of the Vacaville Municipal Code regulates the collection and disposal of solid waste, yard waste, and household hazardous materials. All Vacaville residents must pay to have their solid and yard waste collected. Solid and yard waste may not be burned or buried within the city limit. Household hazardous waste must be disposed at licensed and permitted collection facilities. In addition, the Land Use and Development Code (Division 14.09 of the Municipal Code) requires that residential, commercial, business, industrial, and public districts provide areas for the collection of recyclable material and solid waste.

TABLE 16 **EXISTING GENERAL PLAN POLICIES RELATED TO SOLID WASTE**

| Policy Number | Policy |
|----------------------|---|
| Policy 5.1-G 6 | Improve upon and expand waste disposal programs and methods in order to divert a minimum 50 percent of the waste stream from the landfill by the year 2000. |
| Policy 5.1-G 7 | Strive for a minimum 90 percent of City residents to participate in waste diversion programs. |
| Policy 5.1-I 18 | Implement the City's approved Source Reduction and Recycling Element. |
| Policy 5.1-I 19 | Maintain and expand the citywide curbside recycling program, adopted in 1999. |
| Policy 5.1-I 20 | Maintain and expand the citywide household hazardous waste collection program. |
| Policy 5.1-I 21 | Maintain and expand the citywide separate yard waste collection and composting program, implemented in 1997. |
| Policy 5.1-I 22 | Continue to emphasize public education about the City's various waste reduction and diversion programs to increase participation and diversion quantities. |
| Policy 5.1-I 23 | Consider adopting a procurement ordinance to purchase recycled goods, thereby creating a market for recycled materials. |

Source: Vacaville General Plan, 1990.

3. Implications for the General Plan Update

The General Plan Update should consider the following with respect solid waste services:

- ◆ Maintaining the State-mandated disposal rate.
- ◆ Expanding opportunities for waste diversion.