



CHAPTER 6 COMMUNITY SERVICES

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6.1 COMMUNITY SERVICES FINDINGS

Police Services

1. Despite budgetary constraints, the Santa Rosa Police Department (SRPD) continues to work toward improved levels of service.
2. In light of social justice unrest spurred by the 2020 Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement, the police continue to evolve in their role and engagement with the community by increasing dialogue and strengthening ties with the black, indigenous, and Latinx communities, working with the community to revise policies on SRPD's use of force, and soliciting ongoing feedback from the community.
3. In response to community outcry, protests, and demands stemming from social and racial injustice and unrest in early 2020, the City of Santa Rosa (City) drafted the Santa Rosa Community Empowerment Plan (CEP). The Santa Rosa CEP is rooted in principles of community engagement, focused on engagement with the Santa Rosa Police Department (SRPD).
4. SRPD continues to work toward improved levels of service and response times. SRPD's goal response time for Priority 1 calls, which require an immediate response because there may be an immediate threat to life, is less than six minutes, similar to the goals of the largest northern and southern California cities of 5.4 minutes and 5.7 minutes, respectively. In 2019, the average response time for Priority 1 calls was 6.48 minutes.
5. SRPD reports that the Public Safety Building is aging and in need of extensive repairs and required updates, and it no longer meets SRPD's needs. Based on current conditions and anticipated growth SRPD has stated its needs for:
 - a. A larger facility with an on-site training center within the next 10 years;
 - b. Two additional substations, one in east Santa Rosa and one in the Roseland neighborhood, to reach SRPD's goal to provide better coverage of the entire city; and
 - c. A new standalone communications center and emergency operations center.

6. The General Plan Update provides an opportunity for the City to coordinate with SRPD to identify how to best support SRPD in:
 - a. Encouraging implementation of the CEP to support inclusive collaboration with the entire Santa Rosa community.
 - b. Reaching adopted response times.
 - c. Providing adequate police services as Santa Rosa grows.

Fire Protection Services

7. The Santa Rosa Fire Department (SRFD) has 10 fire stations dispersed throughout the community. The City Council set a goal in 2016 for SRFD to respond to 80 percent of calls in 4 minutes or less, to 90 percent of all calls in 5 minutes or less, and to all calls in 6 minutes or less. The latest available reports indicate SRFD's response times are at 5 minutes and 55 seconds, 90 percent of the time.
8. As wildfire risks continue to grow due to climate change, regional fire protection services have continued to streamline the fire services network to provide a centralized, professional firefighting corps. Through close coordination with the districts, the General Plan Update can consider how to best support the SRFD, Sonoma County Fire District, and other local Fire Protection Districts in improving response times and providing the best possible fire protection as the city and wildfire risks grow.

Schools

9. There are eight public school districts, one community college, and 27 private schools in the Santa Rosa Planning Area. Schools are dispersed throughout the community so most students are within walking or biking distance of at least one school.
10. School districts are suffering from budgetary cuts due to family emigration following the 2017 Tubbs Fire and the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic. Extracurricular programs, non-essential educational services, and facility maintenance and improvements may continue to be suspended for an unknown length of time.
11. The General Plan Update will provide the City with an opportunity to curb local school attrition rates by addressing effects of the 2017 Tubbs Fire and the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic.

Libraries

12. The Sonoma County Library (SCL) offers four library locations in the Santa Rosa Planning Area and works to continuously modernize library resources. However, the SCL anticipates funding shortages in the coming years from the COVID-19 pandemic.
13. SCL provides internet access for members of the public, including those who do not have internet access at home.
14. The Central Library facilities have aged and will need to be replaced or relocated in the future.

Health Services

15. Three major hospitals and a variety of smaller medical offices are located in the Santa Rosa Planning Area. In addition, various mental health services are available for residents seeking behavioral healthcare. However, the community performs sub-optimally with regard to several health-related metrics, such as stroke-related deaths, mental health disorders, substance-abuse disorders, and asthma, according to the US Department of Health and Human Services.
16. Key considerations for the healthy communities-related components of the General Plan Update should include the following:
 - a. Medical data indicates that residents in Santa Rosa have a higher incidence of stroke-related deaths, mental health patients, substance-abuse disorder patients, and asthma patients than statewide.
 - b. The life expectancy for Santa Rosa residents (79 years) is lower than the state average (82 years).
 - c. The food environment index for Sonoma County falls below the state average, based on distance to a grocery store, and healthy food options, as well as cost barriers to healthy food.
17. The General Plan Update can consider actions to augment existing health services and resources, encourage healthy lifestyles and habits through City policies and programs, and promote land use patterns with the potential to create a healthier community.

18. Fire-impacted residents in Santa Rosa were displaced from their homes when three percent of the city's total housing stock was destroyed in 2017. The effects from the fire continue to be realized, and many people remain homeless or displaced both directly and indirectly by the fires. The General Plan Update will provide an opportunity to expand City services to meet increasing demands for housing and mental health resources until those displaced and now homeless are rehoused.

Solid Waste

19. The City is currently implementing a plan to decrease the waste diversion rate to less than 1.0 pound of waste per person, per day by 2040, compared to 2.8 pounds in 2018, by reducing the amount of waste created at the source or reusing materials already in the existing waste stream. The General Plan Update can provide the City with the opportunity to support initiatives for zero waste as set by the City and expand opportunities for waste diversion.

6.2 INTRODUCTION

Santa Rosa residents and businesses are supplied with a variety of community services, including police, fire protection, schools, libraries, health services, and solid waste/recycling. This chapter establishes a baseline understanding of current community services in the Santa Rosa Planning Area.

This chapter is divided into the following sections:

- Community Services Findings (Section 6.1)
- Introduction (Section 6.2)
- Regulatory Setting (Section 6.3)
- Police Services (Section 6.4)
- Fire Protection Services (Section 6.5)
- Schools (Section 6.6)
- Libraries (Section 6.7)
- Health Services (Section 6.8)
- Solid Waste (Section 6.9)
- Sources (Section 6.10)

6.3 REGULATORY SETTING

Federal

This section describes the federal regulatory framework related to community services in the Santa Rosa Planning Area. There are no applicable federal regulations for police, fire protection, schools, libraries, or health services.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations), Part 258, contains regulations for municipal solid waste landfills and requires states to implement their own permitting programs incorporating the federal landfill criteria. The federal regulations address the location, operation, design (liners, leachate collection, run-off control, etc.), groundwater monitoring, and closure of landfills.

State

This section describes California's regulatory framework related to fire protection, schools, libraries, and solid waste services in the Santa Rosa Planning Area. There are no State regulations for police or health services.

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 Noise and Safety Element of Santa Rosa's existing General Plan includes the information necessary to satisfy this requirement.

California Building Code

The State of California provides a minimum standard for building design through the California Building Code (CBC), which is in Part 2 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. The CBC 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-resistant 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 of California and all political subdivisions. It is 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 previously.

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 in any fire hazard zone in Santa Rosa must follow brush clearance requirements and use fire-resistant roof material.

California Strategic Fire Plan

The California Strategic 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 recognizes that California has experienced environmental changes in the past 10 years with effects of climate change, overly dense forests, and prolonged drought having resulted in an unprecedented increase in the number, area, and severity of wildland fires, and the plan anticipates these trends will continue. The current plan was finalized in 2018. The plan provides guidance to local jurisdictions in meeting State goals, with a focus on fire prevention and suppression activities, natural resource management, and inclusive collaboration among local, State, federal, tribal, and private partners (CAL FIRE 2020).

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 maximum allowable fee is \$3.79 per square foot (SF) for residential development and \$0.61 per SF for commercial and industrial development. In setting the fees, school districts must prepare nexus studies to demonstrate a reasonable connection between new development and the need for school improvements. The fees may only be used to finance the construction or modernization of school facilities. The fee 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 schooling, 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 January 2020, the State Allocation Board (SAB) approved increasing the allowable amount of statutory school facilities fees (Level I School Fees) to \$4.08 per SF of assessable space for residential development of 500 SF or more, and \$0.66 per SF 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 Sections 66000–66008)

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. 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.

California Business and Professions Code, Sections 6300–6363

The California Business and Professions Code, Section 6300 et seq. requires each county have a law library, governed by a board of trustees, to provide free access to legal materials to all persons interested in the law. The collection, services, and operation of county law libraries varies by county. Given the general requirement that county libraries provide the public with access to legal materials, interested persons do not need to be a resident of the county to access the library's services. Sonoma County's law library is in Santa Rosa.

Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982

The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act, California 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.

Sanitary District Act of 1923

The Sanitary District Act of 1923 (California Health and Safety Code, Section 6400 et seq.) authorizes the formation of sanitation districts and enforces the sanitation districts to construct, operate, and maintain facilities for the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater. This act was amended in 1949 to allow the sanitation districts to also provide solid waste management and disposal services, including refuse transfer and resource recovery.

California Integrated Waste Management Act

California's Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) required that cities and counties divert 50 percent of all solid waste from landfills as of January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting. AB 939 also established a goal for all California counties to provide at least 15 years of ongoing landfill capacity. To help achieve this, the act requires that each city and county prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element to be submitted to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle).

In 2007, SB 1016 amended AB 939 to establish a per-capita disposal measurement system. California Integrated Waste Management Board (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. The Marin County Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Authority's disposal rate in 2017 was 4.7 pounds of waste per person per day (ppd) per resident and 10.7 ppd per employee, which is well below the CIWMB targets of 7.6 ppd per resident and 17.3 ppd per employee (CalRecycle 2019).

In September 2016, SB 1383 was signed into law establishing methane emissions-reduction targets in a statewide effort to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in various sectors of California's economy. SB 1383 established goals to reduce the landfill disposal of organics by achieving a 50-percent reduction of the 2014 level of statewide disposal of organic waste by 2020 and a 75-percent reduction by 2025. SB 1383 grants CalRecycle the regulatory authority to achieve the organic waste disposal reduction targets and established an additional target that at least 20 percent of currently disposed edible food be recovered for human consumption by 2025. Methane emissions resulting from the decomposition of organic waste in landfills are a significant source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions contributing to global climate change. Organic materials—including waste that can be readily recycled or composted—account for a significant portion of California's overall waste stream.

California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991

The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act requires development projects to set aside areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials. This act required CalRecycle to develop a model ordinance for adoption by any local agency that provides adequate areas for the collection and loading of recyclable materials for development projects. Local agencies are required to adopt the model, or an ordinance of their own, that establishes standards, including space allocation for the collection and loading of recyclable materials.

Assembly Bill 341 and Assembly Bill 1826

AB 341 (Chapter 476) increased the statewide solid waste diversion goal to 75 percent by 2020. AB 341, which was passed in 2011 and took effect July 1, 2012, mandates recycling for businesses producing four or more cubic yards of solid waste per week. Under AB 341, qualifying businesses must separate recyclables from trash and then either subscribe to recycling services, self-haul their recyclables, or contract with a permitted private recycler. As of January 1, 2019, all businesses that generate four or more cubic yards of commercial solid waste each week must enroll in services to collect organic material separately from other waste. Organic material includes food waste, landscape trimmings, clean wood and lumber, and unlined paper like cardboard and paper towels.

AB 1826, passed in 2014, mandates organic waste recycling for qualifying businesses and multifamily dwellings. The commercial organics recycling law took effect April 1, 2016, and was phased in over subsequent years.

The City of Santa Rosa and Recology Inc. (Recology Sonoma Marin) maintain an exclusive franchise agreement for the collection of solid waste, organic waste, and recyclable materials. Recology offers the Waste Zero program for businesses and multifamily complexes, diverting recyclable, compostable, and garbage materials from the landfill and turning them into new products or enriching compost.

CALGreen Building Code

CALGreen establishes building standards for sustainable site development. Sections 4.408 and 5.408, Construction Waste Reduction Disposal and Recycling, mandate that, in the absence of a more stringent local ordinance, a minimum of 65 percent of non-hazardous construction and demolition debris must be recycled or salvaged. CALGreen requires developers to have a Waste Management Plan for on-site sorting of construction debris, which is submitted to the City for approval. The Waste Management Plan must:

- Identify the materials to be diverted from disposal by recycling, reuse on the project, or salvage for future use or sale
- Specify if materials will be sorted on-site or mixed for transportation to a diversion facility
- Identify the diversion facility where the material collected can be taken
- Identify construction methods employed to reduce the amount of waste generated
- Specify that the amount of materials diverted shall be calculated by weight or volume, but not by both

Regional

This section describes the regional regulatory framework related to solid waste facilities in the Santa Rosa Planning Area. There are no regional regulations for police, fire protection, schools, library, and health services.

Sonoma County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

Prepared in 2003, this Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) was prepared in response to the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. The purpose of the CoIWMP is to demonstrate methods and goals for the reduction of solid waste that is disposed of at landfills while demonstrating the long-term ability for Sonoma County to implement waste diversion programs for the local jurisdictions.

Local

This section describes the local regulatory framework related to fire protection, police, schools, libraries, health, and solid waste facilities in the Santa Rosa Planning Area.

Santa Rosa General Plan 2035

The City of Santa Rosa General Plan 2035 goals, policies, and programs that are relevant to fire protection services, police services, schools, libraries, health services, and solid waste facilities are primarily in the Public Services and Facilities, Noise and Safety, and Open Space and Conservation Elements. Applicable policies are identified in **Table 6-1**. As part of the General Plan Update, some existing General Plan goals and policies may be amended or substantially changed, or new policies would be added.

Table 6-1: Santa Rosa General Plan Relevant Community Services Policies	
Policy No.	Policy
Fire Protection and Police Services	
PSF-E-1	<p>Provide for citizen safety through expedient response to emergency calls.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Fire Department shall achieve 90 percent performance of arrival of the first fire company at an emergency within 5 minutes of notification by the dispatch center. <p>The Fire Department shall achieve 90 percent performance of arrival of all units on first alarm fire suppression incidents within 9 minutes of notification by the dispatch center.</p>
PSF-E-2	Provide for the safety of Santa Rosa citizens by maintaining efficient, well-trained, and adequately equipped police and fire personnel.
PSF-E-3	Collaborate with other local jurisdictions in the provision of some police and fire services, if such collaboration can improve service levels and is cost effective.
PSF-E-4	Require implementation of fire protection measures, such as non-combustible roofing materials and fire sprinklers in areas of high fire hazard.
PSF-E-5	Assist neighborhoods and increase community contact through the Neighborhood Oriented Policing Program.
PSF-E-6	<p>Develop a new fire station in southeast Santa Rosa.</p> <p>The City has a site for a station on the south side of Kawana Springs Road just east of Petaluma Hill Road.</p>
PSD-E-7	To better serve the community, move the fire station on Parker Hill Road to a new location near Fountaingrove Parkway and Parker Hill Road and move the fire station on Burbank Avenue to a new location near Sebastopol Road and Timothy Road.
NS-A-3	Establish community programs which train volunteers to assist police, fire, and civil defense personnel during and after disasters.
NS-G-1	Require proposed developments in the Wildland Urban Interface zone, including the Very High Fire Hazard Severity zone, to investigate a site's vulnerability to fire and to minimize risk accordingly.
NS-G-2	Require new development in Wildland Urban Interface areas to utilize fire resistant building materials. Require the use of on-site fire suppression systems, including enhanced automatic sprinklers systems, smoke and/or detection systems, buffers and fuel breaks, and fire resistant landscaping. Require development and ongoing implementation of vegetation management plans to reduce the risk of wildland fires and to help prevent fires from spreading.
NS-G-3	Prohibit untreated wood shake roofs in Wildland Urban Interface areas.
NS-G-4	Continue monitoring water fire-flow capabilities throughout the city and improving water availability at any locations having flows considered inadequate for fire protection.
NS-G-5	Require detailed fire prevention and control measures, including community fuel breaks, for development projects in the Wildland-Urban Interface, including very high fire hazard severity zones.

Table 6-1: Santa Rosa General Plan Relevant Community Services Policies	
Policy No.	Policy
NS-G-6	Minimize single-access residential neighborhoods in development areas near open space, and provide adequate access for fire and other emergency response personnel.
YS-A-4	Expand the placement of police officers at middle and high schools to positively interact with students.
Schools	
T-K-5	Ensure provision of safe pedestrian access for students of new and existing school sites throughout the city.
T-L-2	Provide bicycle lanes on major access routes to all schools and parks.
PSF-B-7	Encourage innovative approaches for maintenance of parks and open space areas, by advocating and facilitating school, neighborhood, and business sponsorships and partnerships.
PSF-C-1	Assist the various school districts in developing school sites and facilities to serve all neighborhoods in the city, and to respond to the educational needs of various sectors of the population.
PSF-C-2	Maintain good communication with area school districts on all matters pertaining to the need for and the provision of school sites and facilities. Integrate the planning efforts of the city and the school districts by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locating school facilities that allow safe pedestrian and bicycle access, as well as ensuring construction of traffic calming measures in the vicinity; and • Designing attractive facilities that contribute to neighborhood identity and pride.
PSF-C-3	Continue cooperation with Santa Rosa Junior College administration to further the accessibility to and the quality of local community college education. Encourage the improvement of campus parking in order to reduce parking impacts on adjacent neighborhoods.
PSF-J-1	Coordinate with Santa Rosa City School District and Montgomery High School to share educational, recreational, and parking facilities to the greatest extent feasible.
YF-A-2	Collaborate with parents, youth, schools, libraries, businesses, non-profit agencies, religious organizations, law enforcement, and others to prioritize needs and establish programs and services for children and youth. Daily needs of local children include adult supervision, transportation, recreation, education, job training, and employment opportunities.
YF-B-1	Endorse the development of new child care facilities in all areas of the city, including residential neighborhoods, employment centers, and school sites. Promote development of new child care facilities during review of development projects at sites designated Community Shopping Center on the Land Use Diagram.
YF-B-4	Encourage the school districts to continue and expand the provision of before- and after-school care on or near school sites

Table 6-1: Santa Rosa General Plan Relevant Community Services Policies	
Policy No.	Policy
YF-C-2	Facilitate cooperative agreements between schools and community-based organizations and youth sports organizations for the purpose of expanding after-school programs.
YF-C-3	Create opportunities for joint-venturing with the Santa Rosa area school districts, the county, private developers, and nonprofit groups in order to further youth programs.
AC-B-4	Work cooperatively with all local school districts to encourage and nurture the development of cultural arts programs for youth and children.
Libraries	
LUL-MM-3	Encourage the Sonoma County Library and the Sonoma County Community Development Commission to develop a new library facility at the Roseland Village Neighborhood Center on Sebastopol Road.
PSF-D-1	Provide a wide range of library services through a strong central facility and local branches needed to serve a growing and varied population.
PSF-D-2	Develop additional library facilities and assist the library administration in its attempts to secure State and federal funds for facilities and services.
PSF-D-3	Require community shopping centers and other major developments to consider incorporating sites and/or building spaces for branch facilities, when the locations coincide with the library administration's Master Plan.
PSF-D-4	Explore new ways in which the city can support the goal of expanded (library) facilities and services.
HP-D-1	Consider locating the museum and nature center within the community shopping center designated on the Old Naval Air Station site, as part of the new community park in the vicinity of the south runway or with a new branch library in southwest Santa Rosa.
Health Services	
LUL-E-3	Avoid concentration of large community care facilities in any single residential neighborhood.
H-D-11	Encourage the development of affordable housing for the elderly, particularly for those in need of assisted and skilled nursing care. Continue to provide funding and offer incentives such as density bonuses, reduced parking requirements, design flexibility, and deferred development fees.
HP-A-5	Ensure that Native American human remains are treated with sensitivity and dignity and assure compliance with the provisions of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.
T-H-7	Require community care facilities and senior housing projects with more than 25 units to provide accessible transportation services for the convenience of residents. Provision of transportation services at large facilities will reduce demand on the paratransit and fixed route transit systems.
NS-A-5	Locate essential public facilities, such as hospitals and clinics, emergency shelters, emergency command centers, and emergency communications

Table 6-1: Santa Rosa General Plan Relevant Community Services Policies	
Policy No.	Policy
	facilities, outside of high fire risk area, flood hazard zones, and areas subject to dam inundation.
NS-B-12	Cooperate with Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital, Sutter Medical Center, and other hospitals proposing helipads. Minimize the noise and safety impacts of medical emergency helicopters through location and design of landing pads, regulation of flight times and frequency and, if necessary, sound attenuating alterations to nearby residences.
NS-C-4	Restrict development of critical facilities--such as hospitals, fire stations, emergency management headquarters, and utility lifelines, including broadcast services, sewage treatment plants, and other places of large congregations--in areas determined as high-risk geologic hazard zones (e.g. Rodgers Creek Fault zone, liquefiable soils, areas of slope instability).
H-D-8	Provide funding to groups providing shelter and other services to the homeless.
H-D-9	Support programs that address long-term solutions to homelessness, including job training and placement, and that provide other supportive services.
Solid Waste Services	
PSF-H-1	Continue contracting for garbage and recycling collection services. Expand the single-stream recycling program (all recyclables in one container) to all users.
PSF-H-2	Work with Sonoma County to identify alternatives to meet the need for solid waste disposal.
PSF-H-3	Expand recycling efforts in multifamily residential and commercial projects, and continue to encourage recycling by all residents.
PSF-H-4	Require provision of attractive, convenient recycling bins and trash enclosures in residential and non-residential development.
PSF-H-5	Continue public education programs about waste reduction, including recycling, yard waste, wood waste, and household hazardous waste
PSF-H-6	Consider development of a residential and commercial food waste composting program.
Source: Santa Rosa General Plan 2035, 2009.	

Santa Rosa City Code

The Santa Rosa City Code, organized by title, chapter, and section, contains all ordinances for the City. It also establishes the Charter of the City. Provisions related to community services are included in:

- City Charter, Sections 21 and 22, Chief of Police and Chief of Fire, which establish appointment proceedings for the Chief of Police of the SRPD and for the Fire Chief of the SRFD. The Chief of Police acts to preserve the public peace and to suppress riots, tumults and disturbances, and the Fire Chief has charge and supervision over all matters relating to the prevention and extinction of fires, and of all measures necessary to guard and protect all property impaired.

- City Charter, Section 33, Public Library, which establishes the City’s right to provide a free public library through a joint-powers agreement with other public entities.
- City Charter, Section 29, Santa Rosa City School Districts (SRCSD), which establishes the boundaries of the SRCSD, types of schools included, and the governing Board of Education.
- Chapter 9-12, Refuse and Sanitation, which establishes provision of waste, recycling, and yard trimmings collection services governed by the collection services contract.
- Chapter 18-42, California Green Building Standards Code, which adopts the State Green Building Standards Code by reference.
- Chapter 18-44, Buildings and Construction, which adopts prescriptions regulating governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire or explosion. This includes the 2019 Fire Code, which consists of portions of the 2018 International Fire Code as amended by the California Building Standards Commission. This title includes building regulations related to the fire resistance of buildings with amendments to the 2019 Fire Code, enforcing greater restrictions than those required by the State.
- Chapter 21-24, Capital Facilities Fees, which creates a capital facilities fee (CFF) collected as a condition of building permit approval to defray the cost of certain public infrastructure facilities required to serve new development within the city.

Community Empowerment Plan

In response to the outcry, protests, and demands stemming from social and racial injustice and unrest in early 2020, the City of Santa Rosa has adopted the Santa Rosa Community Empowerment Plan (CEP). The Santa Rosa CEP is rooted in principles of community engagement and, while it is focused on SRPD engagement, it acknowledges that other City departments are also responsible for responding to the need for change. It establishes the following goals:

- Increase constructive and inclusive dialogue with and between leaders from black, indigenous, and Latinx communities in Santa Rosa and Sonoma County.
- Provide opportunities to review and input on SRPD’s use of force and community policing policies.
- Establish a feedback loop to gauge effectiveness of efforts with and in the community, and among City staff.

Zero-Waste Master Plan

The City developed the Zero-Waste Master Plan in 2019 to serve as a “living document” to help guide the community in diverting its waste from landfill disposal and effectively manage resources to their highest and best use while reducing waste at the source. This plan outlines the City’s solid waste utility services and goals, and it provides strategies to reduce landfill and support City reporting and monitoring measures. The strategies in this plan target waste generation sectors, including commercial, multifamily, single-family, and self-haul, and are listed as follows:

- Reusable and Compostable Foodware Ordinance
- Mandatory Participation in Recycling and Composting Programs
- Construction and Demolition (C&D) Ordinance Update
- Targeted Technical Assistance
- Zero-Waste Culture Change
- Lead by Example
- School Engagement
- Zero-Waste Event Requirements
- Support for Reuse, Repair, Leasing, and Sharing Efforts

The plan is based on a five-year timeline whereby, at the end of 2025, the City will evaluate and measure goal achievement as well as reassess conditions, strategies, and additional benchmarks as needed. At this time, new strategies will be identified to achieve more waste reduction and higher diversion rates.

6.4 POLICE SERVICES

Police services in the Santa Rosa Planning Area are provided by the SRPD, the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office, and the California Highway Patrol. SRPD has primary responsibility for areas within the City limits. The Sonoma County Sheriff's Office provides services to unincorporated areas within the Santa Rosa Planning Area and the California Highway Patrol provides traffic enforcement on state and local freeways. Mutual-aid agreements between these agencies allow for joint responses to emergencies that call for additional personnel.

Santa Rosa Police Department

SRPD provides law enforcement services, including neighborhood-oriented patrol operations and traffic enforcement in Santa Rosa. SRPD staffing, facilities and equipment, response times and call volumes, reported statistics, and funding are discussed herein.

Staffing

SRPD has 254 employees working within the community to provide public safety services, of which, 177 are sworn officers. SRPD is organized into four areas: Administrative; Field Services (patrol); Special Services (Investigations Bureau and Support Bureau); and Technical Services (Communications Bureau and Records Bureau). Officers patrol nine beats within the city under the field services division, and each officer is assigned to a beat. The patrol teams are managed by a lieutenant and staffed with sergeants, patrol officers, and field and evidence technicians. SRPD employees work from one headquarters station and two substations, depicted on the map in **Figure 6-1**. SRPD also has 25 volunteers serving in the Volunteers in Police Services program.

SRPD currently has 1.01 sworn officers per 1,000 residents. This is well below the state average and lower than the stated needs of SRPD. SRPD reports that the shortage of officers affects the investigative units and other collateral assignments, causing a delay in investigations. This low ratio also reduces capacity for enhanced homeless services, mental health services, and community engagement. Increased mandates and workloads have also impacted the ability of the Records and Evidence division to complete work in a timely manner.

Facilities and Equipment

There is one main SRPD police station, which is located at 965 Sonoma Avenue, directly adjacent to SRFD Station 1 and east of Downtown Santa Rosa. Together, this complex is commonly referred to as the Public Safety Building. SRPD has a fleet of 146 vehicles, including 10 new hybrid patrol vehicles. SRPD is in the process of upgrading radio infrastructure and recently launched a transparency website to provide public records, pursuant to recent State law.

While SRPD does not have plans to expand its facilities, SRPD reports that the Public Safety Building is aging and in need of extensive repairs and required updates, and it no longer meets SRPD's needs. Based on current conditions and anticipated growth SRPD has stated its needs for:

- A larger facility with an on-site training center within the next 10 years;
- Two additional substations, one in east Santa Rosa and one in the Roseland neighborhood, to reach SRPD's goal to provide better coverage of the entire city; and
- A new standalone communications center and emergency operations center.

Response Times and Call Volumes

In 2019, SRPD received approximately 255,000 calls, of which, 75,000 were 911 calls. The average response time for emergency calls (Priority 1) was 6.48 minutes, the average response time for urgent calls (Priority 2) was 12.33 minutes, and the average response time for routine calls (Priority 3) was 25.38 minutes. Response time to calls for service from SRPD varies depending on the activity level at the time the call is received. Priority 1 calls require an immediate response because there may be an immediate threat to life. SRPD's goal is a response time of less than six minutes for Priority 1 calls, similar to the average goals of the largest northern and southern California cities of 5.4 minutes and 5.7 minutes, respectively. Staffing shortages of sworn personnel and dispatchers have extended these times. Increasing staffing levels would decrease SRPD's response time.

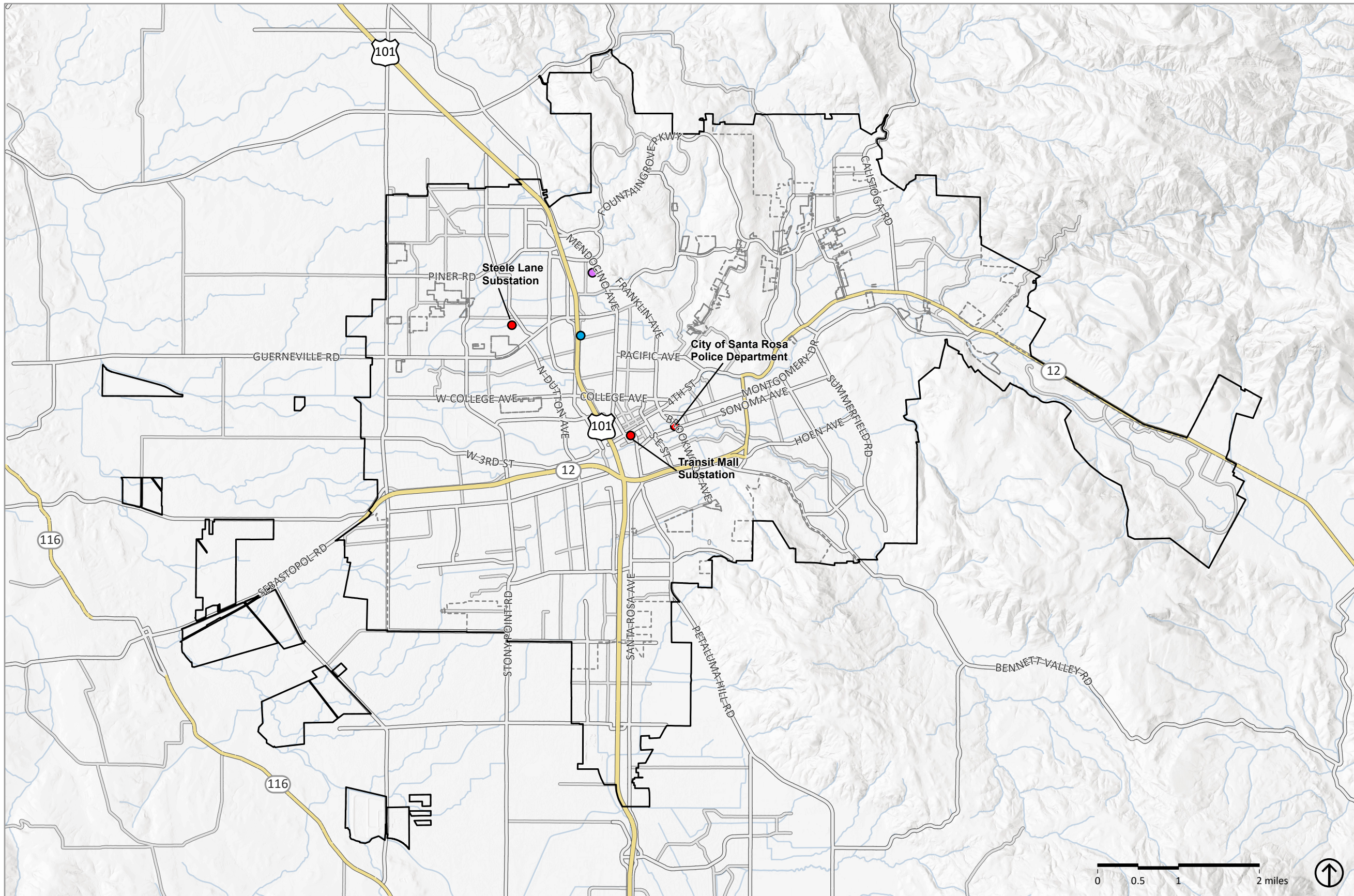


Figure 6-1

Police Stations

- City of Santa Rosa Police Department
- Sonoma County JC District Police Department
- Sonoma County Sheriff's Office
- Planning Area
- City Limit



Reported Statistics

From 2008 to 2018, total reported crimes were down by 11 percent. The only reported crime that increased by 50 percent or more from 2008 to 2018 was rape. During this same time period, total arrests decreased by 22 percent, including in arrest categories such as homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and larceny. However, some types of arrests increased by 50 percent or more during that time, including motor vehicle theft, rape, and vagrancy.

Funding

SRPD is funded by the City's General Fund, which supports essential City services, such as police, fire protection, building and street maintenance, libraries, recreation, and parks and open space maintenance. In fiscal year 2020/2021, police services accounted for roughly 35 percent of the City's General Fund expenditures. Most of that budget comes from sales taxes and property taxes. SRPD receives approximately \$2 million annually in various fees, including the franchise tow fee, taxicab fee, court fines, vehicle impound fees, abandoned vehicle abatement fees, alcohol sales permit fees, State funds from the Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Reimbursement Program, alarm system fees, and vehicle license fees as passed through from the Sonoma County Auto Theft Task Force.

Additional expenses are paid for by Special Revenue Funds, which include Measure O funds established, in-part, for special police services. SRPD personnel and equipment, such as an SRPD communication system upgrade, are funded by Measure O funds, a 20-year sales tax extension, an increase approved by voters in 2004. In addition, police fees are collected by SRPD for certain permits, including card table permits and masseuse business permits. SRPD also applies for grants annually, each of which has its own specific restrictions. SRPD annually applies for and is typically awarded approximately \$45,000 in funds from the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG), a formula grant restricted to equipment upgrades.

Social justice unrest in the community, spurred in 2020 by the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement, has enacted calls in Santa Rosa to reduce or reallocate SRPD's funding. However, the Measure O ballot language explicitly requires at least 40 percent of the revenue to be allocated to SRPD. At the time of this report, SRPD is currently exploring ways to shift Measure O and other funding away from sworn officer response to other services involving mental health and crisis support. In addition, COVID-19 and shelter-in-place orders in 2020 have sharply curtailed economic activity in Santa Rosa and thereby reduced the incoming revenue to the General Fund. As a result, the City's 2020 budget decreased by \$23 million in expected revenue, resulting in an approximately \$18 million General Fund deficit that is anticipated to deplete the City's existing reserves, including monies slated for SRPD activity, for an unknown length of time.

Black Lives Matter Movement

As discussed previously, the social unrest and BLM protests triggered by the murder of George Floyd in 2020 incited SRPD to revisit their role in policing the community to the best of their ability. The vision for an open relationship of respect and trust between SRPD and the community and space for inclusive, constructive communication will be carried out through objectives identified in the Community Empowerment Program (CEP), discussed in Section 6.3, Regulatory Setting.

As part of CEP implementation, SRPD is currently engaging the community in an intensive outreach process to develop a plan for inclusive ongoing engagement with the black, indigenous, and Latinx communities in Santa Rosa and Sonoma County. By the end of 2020, SRPD intends to develop a plan for ongoing community engagement in 2021 and beyond. In addition, in June 2020, SRPD hired an independent police auditor and updated their Policy Manual to revise “use of force” policies, banning the carotid restraint, choke holds, and bar arm restraints among other changes based on feedback from the community and the SRPD Public Safety Subcommittee.

Sonoma County Sheriff and California Highway Patrol

The Sonoma County Sheriff’s Office provides law enforcement in unincorporated areas of Sonoma County, apart from traffic enforcement, traffic complaints, vehicular accidents, and auto theft investigations. Traffic and automobile-related incidents are primarily the responsibility of the California Highway Patrol.

The Sheriff’s Main Office is located in Santa Rosa and houses the Sheriff’s administrative staff, Investigations Bureau, Civil Bureau, Central Information Bureau, Dispatch Bureau, the Crime Scene Investigation Laboratory, and is where the majority of patrol staff work. The Sheriff’s Office provides security for the Superior Courts, the Main Adult Detention Facility, and the North County Detention Facility in Santa Rosa. The County Coroner’s Office, under jurisdiction of the Sheriff’s Office, is also located in Santa Rosa.

Santa Rosa Junior College District Police

The Santa Rosa Junior College District Police Department provides 24-hour law enforcement protection on all Santa Rosa Junior College (SRJC) campus sites. As shown in **Figure 6-1**, the headquarters are located in Pedroncelli Center at the intersection of Elliott Avenue and Armory Drive in Santa Rosa. The District serves all students, staff, and faculty with 13 sworn police officers, 6 police dispatchers, 6 non-sworn community service officers, and 15 to 30 cadets, depending on the semester. District police officers have full peace officer status and receive the same law enforcement training as police officers employed at other full-service, fully certified, police agencies in California. Officers investigate crimes; respond to reports of burglary; suspicious people and incidents; and answer police, medical, and fire calls on the SRJC campuses.

6.5 FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES

Fire services in the Santa Rosa Planning Area are provided by SRFD and the Sonoma County Fire Protection District (SCFPD). SRFD has primary responsibility for areas within the city limits. Mutual aid agreements between these agencies allow for joint responses to emergencies that call for additional personnel. **Figure 6-2** shows the fire district boundaries and fire station locations in the Santa Rosa Planning Area.

Santa Rosa Fire Department

The City of Santa Rosa provides fire protection services within city boundaries, serving approximately 41 square miles within the service area, which includes a population of 173,628 residents. SRFD serves as an all-risk fire department that responds in a variety of emergency situations, including medical emergencies, physical entrapment, fires, and releases of hazardous materials. SRFD staffing, facility and equipment, response times and call volumes, reported statistics, and funding are discussed in the section.

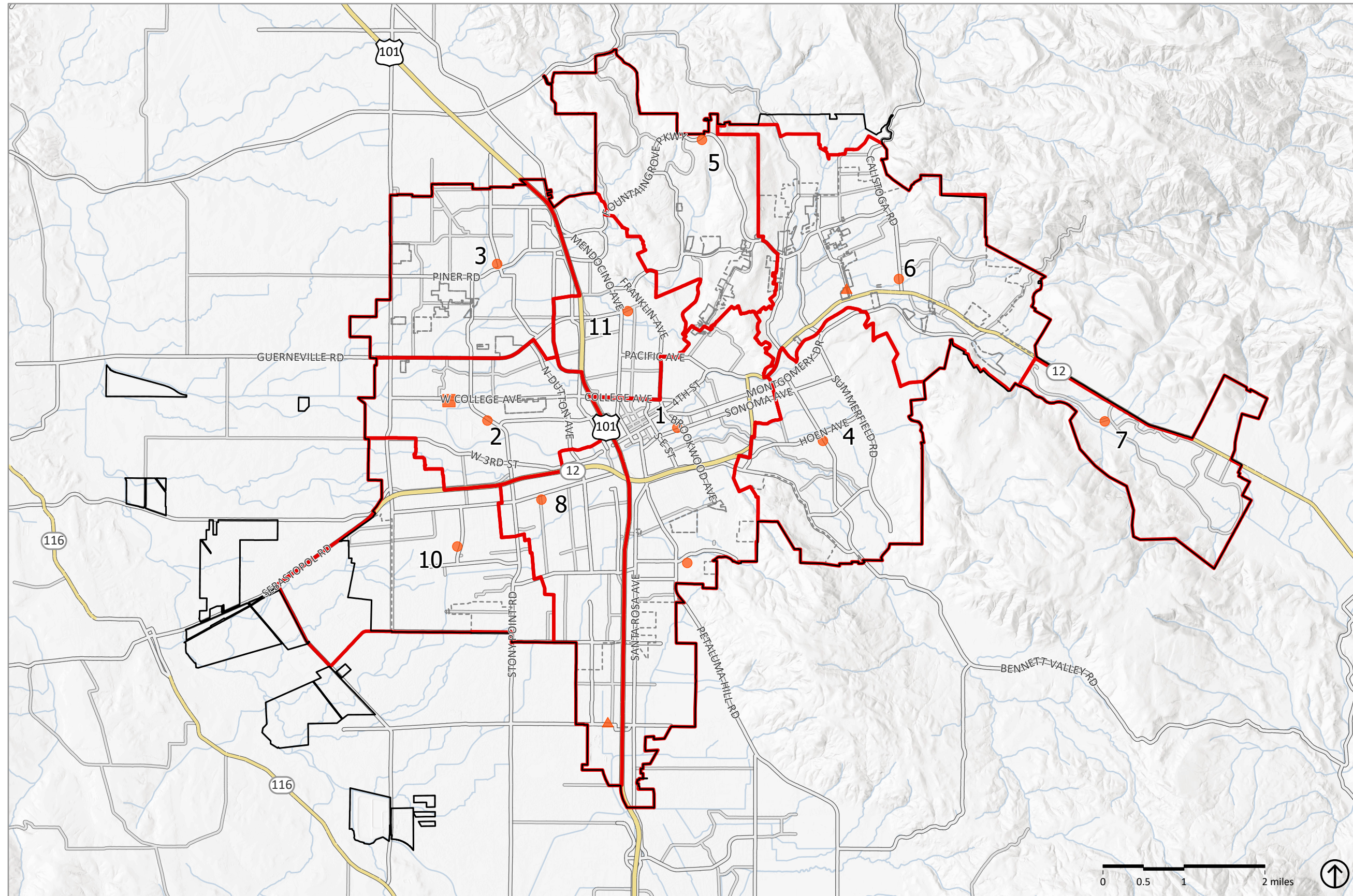
Staffing

SRFD has 151 employees and is organized into four branches: Operations Bureau, Administration Bureau, Prevention Bureau, and Emergency Preparedness Coordinator. The Operations Bureau is organized into a Training and Safety Division, a Support Services Division, a Suppression Battalion Division, and an Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Division. In 2020, SRFD created a new Pandemic Response Unit to respond to high-risk calls while minimizing potential COVID-19 exposure to the department and community.

The Operations Bureau consists of one fire chief, five battalion chiefs, two training captains, 36 captains, 42 engineers, and 39 firefighters, as well as a Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT). The HMRT is a State of California Type III team consisting of 45 highly trained members who participate in rigorous ongoing training to maintain their HazMat Technician/Specialist certifications. Duties of the HMRT include chemical sampling and identification, spill and leak control, life-saving decontamination, and response to calls for chemical leaks or spills. Based at Fire Station 10, the HMRT is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The EMS Division, also housed within the Operations Bureau, ensures that all SRFD personnel are trained to the Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) level and each shift has a Field Training Officer (FTO), or experienced personnel, to regularly interface with paramedics.

The Prevention Bureau reviews, updates, and enforces fire-related codes and ordinances. This branch consists of a fire marshal, two assistant fire marshals, five fire inspectors, one fire plans examiner, and administrative personnel. The activities enforced by the Prevention Bureau include code compliance inspections, investigation of fires, public education programs, regulation of business-related hazardous waste, vegetation management inspections, and enforcement of the weed abatement program.

Figure 6-2
Fire Districts and Stations



- City Fire Districts and Stations
- Other Fire Stations in Sonoma County
- ▲ Other Fire Stations in Santa Rosa
- CAL FIRE
- ▲ Rincon Valley FPD
- Planning Area
- City Limit

Facilities and Equipment

The City operates 10 fire stations, including the Roseland contract station, distributed throughout the city to expedite response times. In addition, SRFD has an automatic aid agreement with the SCFPD, which integrates its station on Todd Road into the citywide response matrix. Each SRFD fire station houses an engine company and is staffed 24 hours per day. Additionally, Station 1 and Station 2 each house a truck company. SRFD administrative headquarters is located at 2373 Circadian Way.

Station 8, formerly serving the Roseland Fire Protection District, was annexed into SRFD in 2019 in the southwest Santa Rosa area and is located at 830 Burbank Avenue. As discussed in the current Santa Rosa General Plan, the City plans to move this station to a new location near Sebastopol Road and Timothy Road. In addition, the current Santa Rosa General Plan identifies City plans for a new fire station in Santa Rosa, southeast of the intersection of Franz Kafka Avenue and Kawana Terrace, to serve the city's south-central area, which will further improve coverage and response time in this area.

SRFD has 10 engines, each with a captain, engineer, and firefighter, and two truck companies with a captain, two engineers, and a firefighter. SRFD also owns and deploys four reserve engines, two ladder trucks, one reserve ladder truck, one water tender, and one command response vehicle as needed. Two additional engines are in surplus sales and scheduled to be replaced.

Response Times and Call Volumes

SRFD responds to more than 25,000 calls per year for fire, emergency medical, rescue, operations-level hazardous materials response, fire prevention, and life safety services. In 2018, SRFD received 28,202 calls, which is higher than other similar-sized urban fire departments across the nation.

In 2016, the City Council set a goal for SRFD to respond to 80 percent of all calls for service within 4 minutes or less, to 90 percent of all calls for service within 5 minutes or less, and to all calls for service within 6 minutes or less. According to SRFD 2016 Strategic Plan, which includes SRFD's goals and strategies to provide fire protection services, SRFD's response times are at 5 minutes 55 seconds, 90 percent of the time. Of all incidents warranting an emergency response from SRFD in 2018, it responded to 90 percent in 6 minutes, 5 seconds or less.

In 2016, SRFD was upgraded from a Class 3 rating to a Class 1 rating by the Insurance Service Office (ISO). The rating, based on local department staffing levels and training, station proximity, water availability, communication system quality, and community outreach, gauges whether fire departments are prepared to put out fires in that community. The ISO evaluates over 40,000 fire departments nationwide, with only 178 earning the Class 1 rating in 2016.

Funding

The Santa Rosa General Fund supports essential City services, including fire protection. In fiscal year 2020/2021, fire services accounted for roughly one quarter of the City's General Fund expenditures, which included funding for employee salaries, purchasing of fire suppression equipment, and various other basic needs.

Additional expenses are paid for by Special Revenue Funds, which includes Measure O funds—a 20-year sales tax extension and increase approved by voters in 2004—established for special fire services, SRFD personnel, including paramedic fire operations staff and an EMS battalion chief, construction of existing and future fire stations, and necessary fire apparatus. In addition, the Capital Improvements Program (CIP) provides funds to support long-range capital needs to maintain infrastructure health. In the fiscal year 2020/2021, the CIP supported the rebuild of Fire Station 5, previously demolished in the 2017 Tubbs Fire.

SRFD is also currently exploring ways to establish an Apparatus Replacement Fund, an ongoing funding source for new apparatus purchases, by budgeting apparatus lease payments into the replacement fund as they expire. The citywide replacement program will aim to replace engines every 12 years and ladder trucks every 15 years by building a fund balance for future purchases.

SRFD imposes a fire flow fee of \$135, as of January 1, 2020, on any work on the public water system requiring inspection by the City to preserve the integrity of the water transmission system, replace inadequate pipes, and allow seismic improvements. In addition, SRFD charges administrative, operational, and construction permit fees related to development and fire activities, such as fire alarm installation and modification, fire plan check, vegetation management plan review and field inspection, and weed abatement inspection.

Sonoma County Fire District

Four central Sonoma County fire agencies joined forces as one large fire district — the Sonoma County Fire District — in a shift fast-tracked by the 2017 Tubbs fires. Windsor, Rincon Valley, and Bennett Valley fire districts and the Mountain Volunteer Company became one agency in 2019. The fire districts' consolidation streamlined the county's outdated, uneven, and financially struggling fire services network to become a more centralized, professional firefighting corps.

The 160-square-mile district serves approximately 75,000 residents and covers about a tenth of the unincorporated county in a swath that encircles the Santa Rosa city limits. The Larkfield, Rincon Valley, Bellevue, and Bennett Valley stations are located north, south, and east, respectively, of the city limits but within the Santa Rosa Planning Area. All stations provide fire protection, emergency medical services, and hazard mitigation, and each have at least three engines, rescue trucks, or water tenders.

6.6 SCHOOLS

The Santa Rosa Planning Area is served by eight public school districts, one community college, and 27 private schools, ranging from nursery/preschool to college (see **Figure 6-3**). The eight public school districts cover the entire Planning Area, and private schools are sprinkled throughout the community offering alternative religious, special needs, and specialized programs. Schools range from nursery/pre-kindergarten through high school in both public school districts and private schools, and Santa Rosa Junior College offers continuing education.

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

Bellevue Union School District

Bellevue Union School District (BUSD) mainly serves students who reside in south Santa Rosa and consists of four elementary schools. Geographically, it is one of the largest elementary school districts in Sonoma County, as shown in Figure 6-2.

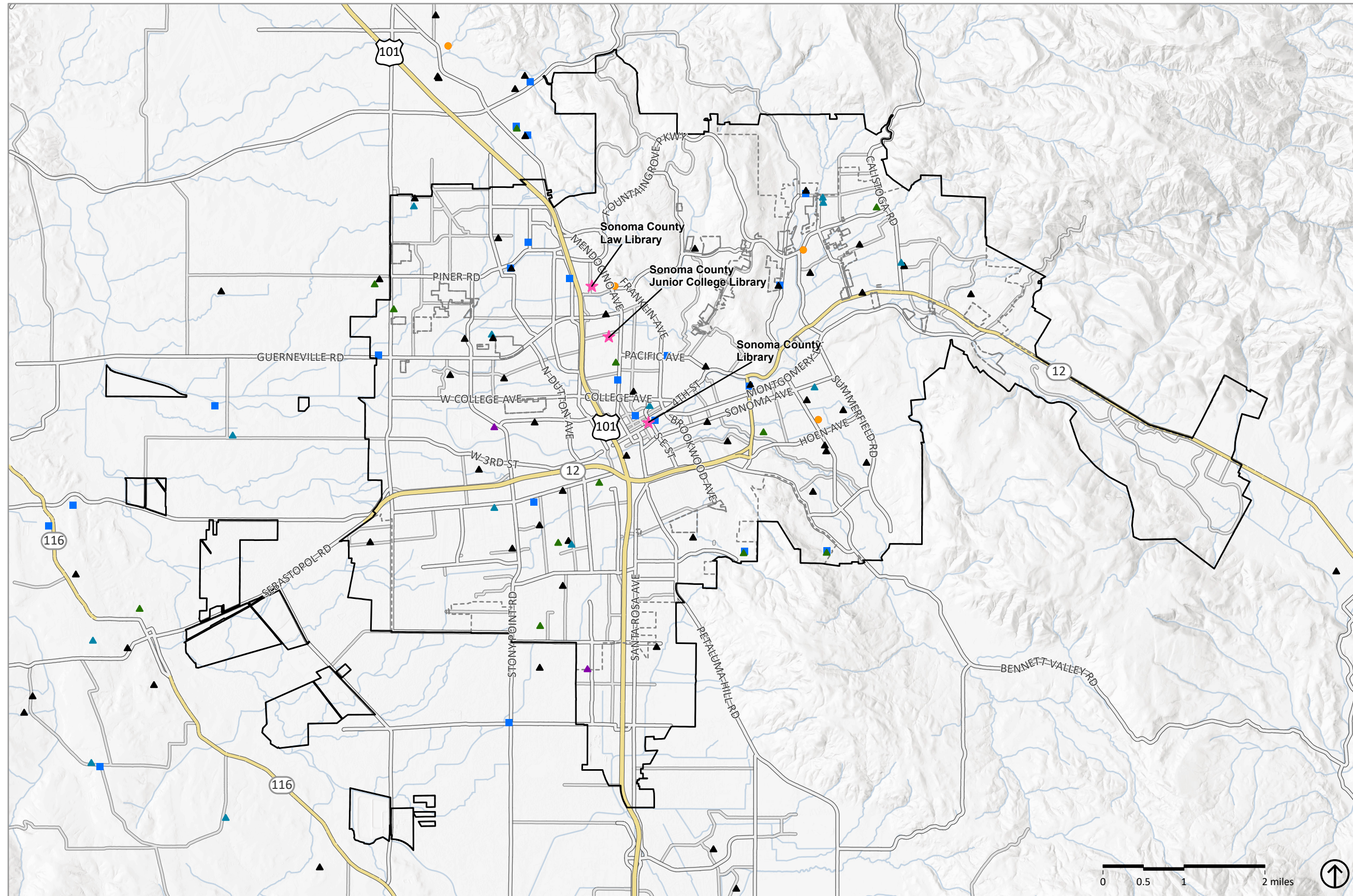
School Enrollment and School Capacity

BUSD reported 1,612 students enrolled for the 2019 to 2020 school year. Enrollment and capacity for each school is shown in **Table 6-2**; all schools are currently operating below capacity.

School	Address	Grade	Enrollment	Capacity
Bellevue Elementary School	3223 Primrose Ave.	K-6	426	500
Kawana Elementary School	2121 Moraga Dr.	K-6	334	375
Meadow View Elementary School	2665 Dutton Meadow Ave.	K-6	411	500
Taylor Mountain Elementary School	1210 Bellevue Ave. E	K-6	441	500

Source: Alexander, David, Superintendent, Bellevue Union School District. Personal communication with PlaceWorks. July 27, 2020.

Figure 6-3
Schools and
Libraries



- Private Schools
 - Preschools
 - Private
- Public Schools
 - ▲ Adult
 - ▲ High
 - ▲ Alternative
 - ▲ Middle
 - ▲ Elementary
 - ★ Libraries
- Planning Area
- - - City Limit



Projected Enrollment

Overall, enrollment in BUSD is projected to slightly decline over the next few years. Given the current uncertainty around what that academic programming will entail and the resulting impacts on enrollment, the BUSD set a continued baseline enrollment decline of 30 students per academic year, continuing prior trends into the 2020/2021 fiscal year. BUSD has approximately 180 employees, which are reportedly adequate to meet the demands for district services. Average daily attendance is also projected to drop in proportion to the projected enrollment decrease. With enrollment projected to minimally decrease for these schools, they will continue to operate below capacity.

Budget

California kindergarten (K) through grade 12 public school districts are required to have a balanced budget by June 30 of every year. As the State grapples with COVID-19, districts throughout California have had to adopt budget-cutting measures to comply with that State mandate. BUSD implemented a spending freeze in April 2020 and adopted a resolution to authorize inter-fund borrowing through the 2020/2021 school year. Overall, BUSD reports inadequate funding for provision of district services. Recovery from the pandemic is uncertain at this time, and economic impacts are not fully realized. It is anticipated that school districts and the State will recover in the long-term from this unprecedented setback, and upon analysis of the State's budget revisions, BUSD has opted to hold revenue projections static with regular year projections while anticipating the need for future adjustments. The most substantial impact to BUSD revenue projections are the deferments in apportionments by the State in subsequent fiscal years. For the 2019/2020 fiscal year, BUSD has anticipated a 20-percent increase in operating expenditures to anticipate costs related to COVID-19. With this adjustment, there is a budget deficit of \$24 million for the 2020/2021 fiscal year.

Revenue is anticipated to come from the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), federal revenue, State revenue, and local revenue.¹ Property tax revenue, enrollment rates, attendance rates, and cost-of-living changes that contribute to these revenue sources are anticipated to be lower for the next few years. BUSD anticipates needing to dip into reserves but presumes full budget recovery within a few years. In addition, BUSD shares a portion of developer fees with Santa Rosa City School District (SRCSD); the developer fee arrangement between the two school districts are currently 70 percent for BUSD and 30 percent for the high school component of SRCSD. Based on this arrangement and the total fees, the developer fee for BUSD is \$2.65 per SF for residential construction and \$0.43 per SF for commercial/industrial construction (BUSD 2020).

Planned Improvements

BUSD does not have plans to construct new school facilities or expand existing facilities, though it reports existing facility deficiencies. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, BUSD had minor improvements planned for each school including, but not limited to, updates to exterior surfaces

¹ The LCFF, enacted through legislation in 2013, is California's school funding formula and establishes uniform grade span grants, replacing previous K–12 funding streams. The LCFF source derives approximately 70 percent from local property taxes and 30 percent from State tax revenues. The 30 percent State tax revenues are referred to as State Aid LCFF revenue, which only some districts receive based on whether local property taxes are high enough to meet the State-minimum level of funding for school districts.

for school beautification, complete structural repairs, playground improvements, and landscape irrigation improvements and grass leveling on physical education (PE) fields. In addition, BUSD planned to construct a new kitchen at Kawana Elementary School. Given the change to the economic outlook, BUSD is currently planning to “do more with less” and has delayed non-essential and discretionary expenditures. BUSD plans to develop a priority “add-back” list as the budget recovers, at which time, the non-essential planned improvements will be revisited.

Bennett Valley School District

Bennett Valley School District (BVSD) serves students who reside in southeast Santa Rosa, nestled in quiet residential neighborhoods. BVSD consists of two elementary schools, displayed in Figure 6-2, with a preschool housed within one of the campuses. **Table 6-3** lists the name, address, grades served, enrollment, and capacity of each school.

School Enrollment and School Capacity

BVSD reported 1,015 students enrolled for the 2019 to 2020 school year. As shown in **Table 6-3**, both schools are currently operating close to full capacity.

Yulupa Elementary serves kindergarten through third grade students and offers an on-site preschool. The preschool has been run by the Community Child Care Council (4 Cs) as part of the Bennett Valley Child Development Center. Strawberry Elementary serves fourth through sixth graders. Both schools have on-site childcare run by the YMCA.

School	Address	Grade	Enrollment	Capacity
Yulupa Elementary School	2250 Mesquite Dr.	K-3	610	620
Strawberry Elementary School	2311 Horseshoe Dr.	4-6	405	420

Source: Field, Sue, Superintendent, Bennett Valley School District. Personal communication with PlaceWorks. July 21, 2020.

Projected Enrollment

About half of the students in BVSD attend using an inter-district transfer. As a result, BVSD maintains stable enrollment, and this is expected to remain the same over time.

Budget

Of all school districts analyzed in this existing conditions report, BVSD has the lowest total revenue and lowest total expenditures per average daily attendance (ADA). BVSD notes that about 30 percent of their students come from low-income and/or non-English-speaking households and/or are in foster care. These students make the school eligible for additional State and federal revenue, but this percentage is relatively low compared to other districts. Therefore, BVSD does not qualify for much in federal income or most grants, which cater to districts with pupils from low-income households.

BVSD has a considerable number of special education students, which are notably the most expensive students to educate. As a basic aid district, BVSD does not receive property tax revenue above its State revenue allocation, unlike other nearby school districts, because BVSD's local property taxes exceed the State-established threshold. Approximately 90 percent of BVSD's revenue is determined by the State and State revenues are determined by the economy. Given the uncertainty of the COVID-19 pandemic, BVSD is not be able to project revenues long-term.

Planned Improvements

BVSD does not have plans to construct new school facilities or expand existing facilities. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Kenwood School District

Kenwood School District (KSD) is a one-school district serving students in kindergarten through sixth grade in east Santa Rosa, as shown in Figure 6-2. There is also an accompanying preschool and after-school center adjacent to the campus. **Table 6-4** lists the name, address, grades served, enrollment, and capacity of the KSD school.

School Enrollment and School Capacity

KSD reported 137 students enrolled for the 2019 to 2020 school year. As shown in **Table 6-4**, the school is currently operating below capacity. Each class has one dedicated teacher and an instructional aide to support the teacher during focused instructional time.

School	Address	Grade	Enrollment	Capacity
Kenwood Elementary School	230 Randolph Ave.	K-6	137	160
Source: Bogart, Suzanne. School Secretary, Kenwood School District. Personal communication with PlaceWorks. August 20, 2020.				

Projected Enrollment

Enrollment is anticipated to decline slightly over time due to projected reductions. For the upcoming 2020/2021 school year, KSD expects to have one class for each grade level with 140 students total. By the 2023 to 2024 school year, enrollment is anticipated to drop to 138 students. KSD's projected enrollment is consistent with historic projections over time.

Budget

KSD acknowledges that State revenue has fallen drastically due to shelter-in-place orders, which will likely result in funding cuts to schools across the state. For the 2020/2021 fiscal year, KSD has a budget of \$442,067. As the 2020/2021 fiscal year unfolds, staff will update the budget but KSD's current revenues and reserves are projected to be sufficient to cover anticipated expenses for the next four fiscal years. KSD no longer collects a mitigation fee for new or expanded construction within school district boundaries like most other public school districts. Existing monies in this fund are slated for expansion or improvement of school facilities in the event of increased residential student enrollment.

Planned Improvements

KSD does not have plans to expand or implement major improvements to existing facilities.

Piner-Olivet School District

Piner-Olivet School District (POSD) serves students who reside in northwest Santa Rosa, south of the Charles M. Schulz–Sonoma County Airport and north of the city limits, as shown in Figure 6-2. POSD consists of three elementary schools and two secondary schools, with all but one elementary school operating as a charter school. **Table 6-5** lists the name, address, grades served, enrollment, and capacity of each school.

School Enrollment and School Capacity

POSD reported 1,265 students enrolled for the 2019 to 2020 school year; all schools are currently operating below or near capacity. Existing staff levels are at approximately 135 people and are sufficient to meet current demands.

Table 6-5: Piner-Olivet School District, Enrollment, and Capacity				
School	Address	Grade	Enrollment	Capacity
Jack London Elementary School	2707 Francisco Ave.	K-6	261	400
Olivet Elementary Charter School	1825 Willowside Rd.	K-6, Charter	338	470
Schaefer Charter School	1370 San Miguel Ave	K-6, Charter	347	600
Northwest Prep Charter School	2590B Piner Rd.	7-12, Charter	109	550
Piner-Olivet Charter School	2707 Francisco Ave.	7-8, Charter	210	210
<p>Note: Enrollment estimates are for the 2019 to 2020 school year, while capacity estimates were obtained most recently in 2017.</p> <p>Sources: Koha, Felicia, Chief Business Official, Piner-Olivet Union School District. Personal communication with PlaceWorks. July 28, 2020. Piner-Olivet 2017 Facility Master Plan, http://www.pousd.org/uploads/1/2/6/4/12649520/governing_board_packet_for__august_2_2017__2_.pdf, accessed July 23, 2020.</p>				

Projected Enrollment

When analyzing the impacts of future residential development, student generation factors are used to estimate the number of students that a district can expect from a planned development. The data is used to determine if and when new school facilities will be needed and to make critical facility decisions, such as potential boundary adjustments or the addition of new classrooms to existing sites. Additionally, the number of years a new development will take to be completed is calculated with the projected number of students from various housing types, including detached units, attached units, and apartments, to determine how many students from each grade level will be generated over the build-out of the new community. Student generation rates per household are 0.184 for all students district-wide, but many new residential developments have yet to commence construction, which has impacted school enrollments.

POSD total enrollment is expected to increase this year and then gradually decline through 2026 due to a low number of births in the district boundaries, student migration patterns, and residential development patterns. Therefore, enrollment is anticipated to decline to 1,415 in the 2026 to 2027 school year. Despite these projected enrollment decreases, POSD schools are generally experiencing capacity deficits. POSD's 2017 Facility Master Plan identifies solutions to provide appropriate facilities for its students into the future.

Budget

POSD reports a lack of funding to meet annual automatic increases to salaries, benefits, retirement funds and pensions, utility costs, and more. Over the years, POSD reports that their budget has been impacted by increasing costs and declining enrollment resulting in current and projected deficit spending. The economic uncertainty induced by the COVID-19 pandemic will also impact the budget, and \$1.9 million in expenditure cuts over the next three years will balance budget deficits anticipated in the 2020/2021 fiscal year. Reductions have been attained through a targeted hiring freeze; reduced music, PE, after school sports, software, and library programs; field trip postponement; supplies reductions; and diversion of fees from the Deferred Maintenance Fund. In addition, the District reported an unanticipated influx in Basic Aid Supplemental Revenue from the 2019 to 2020 school year, which will help offset expenditure reductions required to align with projected revenues. Therefore, the budget total for 2020/2021 school year is approximately \$13.6 million, down from the \$14.9 million expended in the 2019 to 2020 school year.

POSD is supported by Measure L as approved by voters in 2010 to issue \$20 million in General Obligation bonds over time. The bond supports academic achievement, General Fund sustainability, and the school sites by improving their appearance and functionality. In addition, POSD collects developer fees to assist in funding facility needs at its sites.

Planned Improvements

Given the current funding constraints exacerbated by the Corona Virus pandemic, POSD does not have near-term plans to expand or implement major improvements to existing facilities. However, the 2017 Facility Master Plan identified the following improvements to meet the needs of twenty-first century curriculum requirements over the next 10 years:

1. Replace portable classrooms over 20 years old with permanent structures as funding becomes available.
2. Relocate the Piner-Olivet Charter School to create a less-crowded environment on the site currently shared with Jack London Elementary School.
3. Consider, develop, and adopt educational specifications for all school sites.
4. Explore joint use projects with community groups and organizations, city government agencies, and other resources.

Rincon Valley Unified School District

The Rincon Valley Unified School District (RVUSD) is located in the eastern part of Santa Rosa and is made up of eight elementary schools and one charter school for seventh and eighth grade students housed on two campuses. In the 2019 to 2020 school year, RVUSD had 3,241 students from transitional kindergarten through eighth grade. **Table 6-6** lists the name, address, grades served, enrollment, and capacity of each school.

School Enrollment and School Capacity

Total enrollment for RVUSD schools that serve Santa Rosa in the 2019 to 2020 school year is 3,075; all schools are currently operating below capacity.

RVUSD operates 10 school programs located on eight campuses, and seven programs are organized as district-operated charter schools. RVUSD has 400 employees and reports that this is adequate. Each school is provided with a site administrator, an office manager, office support staff, a bilingual family liaison, a support coordinator to manage intervention programs, a dedicated counselor, and a counselor intern. In addition to the physical classes, RVUSD offers home school. For the 2020/2021 school year, the enrollment for home school was at capacity at 145 students.

School	Address	Grade	Enrollment	Capacity
Austin Creek Elementary School	1480 Snowy Egret Dr.	K-6	379	432
Binkley Elementary Charter School	4965 Canyon Dr.	K-6, Charter	372	432
Madrone Elementary School	4550 Rinconada Dr.	K-6	411	451
Matanzas Elementary Charter School	1687 Yulupa Ave.	4-6, Charter	191	290
Spring Creek Elementary Charter	4675 Mayette Ave.	K-3, Charter	258	330
Rincon Valley Charter School – Matanzas Campus	1687 Yulupa Ave.	7-8, Charter	171	180

School	Address	Grade	Enrollment	Capacity
Rincon Valley Charter School – Sequoia Campus	5305 Dupont Dr.	7-8, Charter	148	180
Sequoia Elementary School	5305 Dupont Dr.	K-6	435	504
Village Elementary Charter	900-1000 Yulupa Ave.	K-6, Charter	349	430
Douglas L. Whited Elementary Charter	4995 Sonoma Hwy.	K-6, Charter	361	425
Source: Mendenhall, Cindy. Assistant to the Superintendent, Rincon Valley Unified School District. Personal communication with PlaceWorks. July 31, 2020.				

Projected Enrollment

As established in 2016, the elementary school student generation rate for the RVUSD is 0.187 students and 0.016 students per housing unit for elementary and secondary schools, respectively. However, devastation from the 2017 Tubbs Fire increased housing prices and instigated a familial migration out of the RVUSD boundaries. Enrollment has decreased by approximately 15 percent from the 2014 to 2015 school year to the 2019 to 2020 school year, and this trend is anticipated to continue.

Budget

The RVUSD adopted budget for the 2019 to 2020 school year is over \$39 million, which provides resources to educate; transport; provide food service, day care, and other ancillary programs; and build new, and maintain and modernize existing, facilities. RVUSD charges a parcel tax, renewed in 2018, of \$99 per parcel with an annual increase of three dollars. RVUSD also collects development impact fees, which fund improvements and new facilities to mitigate impacts from new development. RVUSD collects developer fees of \$2.84 per SF for residential and \$0.46 per SF for commercial development.

With a trend of declining student enrollment, RVUSD finances are expected to become unsustainable in the short-term future due to losing millions of dollars in State funding. Therefore, RVUSD is identifying feasible options to ensure that solutions to reaching financial stability are implemented in a manner with the least impact to students. Some options include reconfiguration of campuses as discussed below.

Planned Improvements

Due to declining school enrollment trends, RVUSD is seeking two potential campus reconfigurations to minimize costs of school programs across various sites while maintaining student quality of life. The potential reconfigurations would either expand Spring Creek Elementary School to accommodate students in grades four through six, or merge the two existing secondary schools into one larger campus. The Matanzas Campus students would be moved to Spring Creek Elementary School, with facility modifications, if the first option is chosen. The Matanzas Campus of Rincon Valley Charter School would be expanded to accommodate

Sequoia Campus students if the middle schools were merged. Upon analysis and school reconfiguration, student body transitions would occur gradually over time to ensure the community is preserved and maintained.

In addition, RVUSD recently purchased a parcel of land, termed the Oak Park property, in anticipation of rising land costs and future expansion needs. While RVUSD does not currently need to develop additional sites, purchase of a large land site in 15 to 25 years would be financially infeasible. The Oak Park property will serve as a long-term investment in school district expansion. If enrollment continues to decline over the next decade, RVUSD would consider selling the property rather than develop a new school. There are no plans to construct new school facilities to accommodate additional enrollment at this time.

Roseland School District

Roseland School District (RSD) is in the southwest area of the city in the Roseland neighborhood. This school district consists of six schools, although one was relocated outside school district boundaries in 2017. **Table 6-7** lists the name, address, grades served, enrollment, and capacity of each RSD school.

School Enrollment and School Capacity

RSD reported 2,915 students enrolled for the 2020/2021 school year. Most schools are currently operating below capacity; both Roseland Accelerated Middle School and Roseland University Prep are at full capacity.

RSD is currently constructing new facilities at Roseland Creek Elementary School to transition the Roseland Accelerated Middle School students to a new, expanded campus. Roseland University Prep's campus was completed in 2017 and the school has adequate facilities to meet student demand at capacity. RSD reports that Roseland Elementary School and Sheppard Elementary School each have some empty portable classrooms, but the portables are old. The Roseland Collegiate Preparatory School campus, located outside the school district boundary but considered part of RSD, was partially damaged in the 2017 Tubbs Fire, and students were subsequently relocated to a temporary campus. Following renovations, the campus re-opened for the 2019 to 2020 school year.

RSD has a staff of over 250 employees. RSD reports utilizing existing staffing levels to their full capacity, but that it would benefit from more staff to enhance efforts at each school.

School	Address	Grade	Enrollment	Capacity
Roseland Creek Elementary School	1683 Burbank Ave.	K-6	490 ¹	800
Roseland Elementary School	950 Sebastopol Rd.	PK-6	575	850
Sheppard Elementary School	1777 West Ave.	K-6	600	700
Roseland Accelerated Middle School	1777 West Ave.	7-8, Charter	360 ¹	360
Roseland Collegiate Preparatory School ²	90 Ursuline Rd.	7-12, Charter	400	500
Roseland University Prep	1931 Biwana Dr.	9-12, Charter	490	490
<p>Notes:</p> <p>1 Beginning in September 2020, a new middle school is being constructed on the Roseland Creek Elementary School Campus to house all students currently located at Roseland Accelerated Middle School. At full build-out, the Roseland Creek Elementary School/Roseland Accelerated Middle School Campus will have approximately 840 enrolled students, accommodated through new and expanded facilities.</p> <p>2 This school campus moved to a new location outside the RSD boundaries starting in the 2019 to 2020 school year. This school is still considered part of the district despite relocation, so it is included the table.</p> <p>Source: Jones-Kerr, Amy, Superintendent, Roseland School District. Personal communication with PlaceWorks. July 27, 2020.</p>				

Projected Enrollment

RSD has declining enrollment, reflecting the regional trend. However, residential development is being constructed throughout the district, which may affect student enrollment rates in future years. RSD has not completed a demographic study to project enrollment trends in over three years and the most recent study was not indicative of significant trends.

Budget

In the 2018 to 2019 school year, RSD had close to \$35 million in revenue and \$32 million in expenditures. When compared to total enrollment, RSD expends \$23,769 per ADA, which is relatively high per student and indicates that students have more resources for school success.

RSD passed Measure D in 2019 to authorize \$9.4 million in bonds for the modernization and renovation of facilities, replacement or repair of roofs, land acquisition, and health and safety improvements. RSD's board is interested in purchasing additional property to plan for potential increased enrollment due to many housing developments under construction nearby. RSD reports many facility needs that will exhaust these funds quickly.

Planned Improvements

In recent years, RSD has constructed a new District Office building; a new award-winning high school facility at Roseland University Prep; a new preschool at Roseland Elementary School; and a relatively new (2012) elementary school, Roseland Creek Elementary. RSD will commence construction on a new facility for Roseland Accelerated Middle School (RAMS) in September 2020.

In addition, RSD purchased the former Ursuline High School campus at 80 Ursuline Road to serve as the new Roseland Collegiate Prep campus, but it was severely damaged during the 2017 Tubbs Fire. The school was repaired and reopened for the 2019 to 2020 school year, but it needs additional improvements. RSD needs a second gymnasium for secondary students, reporting that over 1,300 middle school and high school students currently share one gym on the former Ursuline Campus as the second gym was destroyed in the 2017 Tubb Fire. During construction of the new secondary school on the Roseland Creek Campus, plans for a new gym were removed due to high construction costs. RSD is in the early stages of siting a large field for physical education and sports. RSD has plans for a new gym and preliminary interest in a new field but does not yet have the funding to carry them out.

Sheppard Elementary School and Roseland Elementary School both have aging portable classrooms. There is not adequate funding currently to replace or rebuild old portables, despite reports of deterioration. While RSD would like to construct additions to existing buildings, rather than repair portables, they are open to the replacement of portables as feasible to accommodate students.

Santa Rosa City School District

Santa Rosa City School District (SRCSD) includes 14 elementary schools, including four charter schools. SRCSD also includes five middle schools, five high schools, and continuing education schools. **Table 6-8** lists the name, address, grades served, enrollment, and capacity of each school.

School Enrollment and School Capacity

In the 2019 to 2020 school year, the elementary schools had a total of 5,024 elementary school students from kindergarten through eighth grade. In the 2019 to 2020 school year, the high schools had a total of 14,323 high school students from ninth to twelfth grade. SRCSD employs approximately 975 certificated employees and 650 classified employees.

Table 6-8: Santa Rosa City School District, Enrollment, and Capacity				
School	Address	Grade	Enrollment	Capacity
Abraham Lincoln Elementary School	850 West Ninth St.	K-6	299	458
Albert F. Biella Elementary School	2140 Jennings Ave.	K-6	328	517
Brook Hill Elementary School	1850 Vallejo St.	K-6	390	525
Helen Lehman Elementary School	1700 Jennings Ave.	K-6	503	618
Hidden Valley Elementary School	3435 Bonita Vista Ln.	K-6	522	624
James Monroe Elementary School	2567 Marlow Rd.	K-6	390	517
Luther Burbank Elementary School	203 A St.	K-6	311	480
Proctor Terrace Elementary School	1711 Bryden Ln.	K-6	395	506
Steele Lane Elementary School	301 Steele Ln.	K-6	400	541
Herbert Slater Middle School	3500 Sonoma Ave.	7-8	702	787
Hilliard Comstock Middle School	2750 West Steele Ln.	7-8	402	521
Lawrence Cook Middle School	2480 Sebastopol Rd.	7-8	406	659
Rincon Valley Middle School	4650 Badger Rd.	7-8	788	921
Santa Rosa Middle School	500 E St.	7-8	550	741
Elsie Allen High School	599 Bellevue Ave.	9-12	1,020	1,390
Maria Carrillo High School	6975 Montecito Blvd.	9-12	1,460	1,540
Montgomery High School	1250 Hahman Dr.	9-12	1,675	1,853
Piner High School	1700 Fulton Dr.	9-12	1,375	1,401
Ridgway High School (Continuation)	325 Ridgway Ave.	9-12	268	268
Santa Rosa High School	1235 Mendocino Ave.	9-12	1,900	1,909
Santa Rosa Accelerated Charter School	4650 Badger Rd.	5-6, Charter	128	128
Santa Rosa Charter School for the Arts	2230 Lomas Ave.	K-8, Charter	408	448
Santa Rosa French-American Charter School	1350 Sonoma Ave.	K-6, Charter	489	517
Cesar Chavez Language School	2480 Sebastopol Rd.	K-1, Charter	461	492
Source: Edson, Rick. Deputy Superintendent, Santa Rosa City School District. Personal communication with PlaceWorks. July 27, 2020.				

Projected Enrollment

SRCSO projects the number of students generated per household at 0.147 students per household for kindergarten through sixth grade and a seventh through twelfth grade rate of 0.148 students per household.

SRCSO updated their Facilities Master Plan (FMP) in 2016, which plans for sufficient facility capacity for projected enrollment through 2025. The FMP anticipated that total District enrollment would rise from 11,138 in the 2015 to 2016 school year to 11,817 in the 2025 to 2026 school year. However, trends have reversed since 2016, due in part to the 2017 Tubbs Fire and aftermath, and enrollment has reportedly declined. In addition, SRCSO is projecting an additional two percent decrease in annual enrollment as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite the decrease in enrollment, SRCSO reports a need for certificated teaching staff in the areas of math, science, and special education. SRCSO also needs additional technology support personnel, classroom instructional assistants, and childcare workers to anticipate future student needs.

Budget

For the 2020/2021 school year, SRCSO has a budget of \$185 million, which amounts to over \$13,000 per ADA. Approximately 75 percent of revenue comes from LCFF funding. SRCSO receives State aid because the local property taxes are not high enough to meet the State-minimum level of funding for school districts.

In addition, Measure I and L, general obligation bonds passed in 2014, provide supplementary funding primarily focused on providing warm, safe, and dry school facilities and technology for staff and students. These funds cannot be used for adding personnel in other areas of need. SRCSO collects residential developer fees for elementary and secondary schools at a rate of \$3.34 per SF and \$1.87 per SF, respectively. If the development is in both the elementary and the secondary school district boundaries, future residential developers would be subject to the total fee of \$5.21 per SF. Commercial development is collected at a rate of \$0.51 per SF. In addition, SRCSO shares development fees with its feeder elementary school districts. The developer fee arrangement between the school districts assign 30 percent of fees charged to SRCSO. As of 2018, the developer fee for SRCSO is \$1.14 per SF for residential construction and \$0.18 per SF for commercial/industrial construction.

In early 2020, SRCSO devised a deficit plan in 2020 to erase \$13 million over three years through service reductions and job cuts. Long-term financial implications caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in subsequent months have created a greater need for budget cuts for the indefinite future. As of 2020, the SRCSO anticipates maintaining reserves, but borrowing on a line of credit, allowing temporary transfers of cash between funds, and potentially taking out Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes to manage cash flow during the economic downturn.

Planned Improvements

SRCSO plans to construct a new two-story classroom building at Montgomery High School to replace old and failing portable/modular classrooms. All other construction, at this time, will be for maintenance and upkeep (i.e., roofing and HVAC repairs). Other school sites need replacement of old, failing buildings/classrooms to address long-standing issues, as identified in the 2016 FMP but not necessarily for expansion purposes.

Wright Elementary School District

Wright Elementary School District (WESD) is located in southwest Santa Rosa, west of the Roseland neighborhood as shown in Figure 6-2. WESD consists of three elementary schools and one preschool provided through Sonoma 4 Cs. **Table 6-9** lists the name, address, grades served, enrollment, and capacity of each school.

School Enrollment and School Capacity

WESD reported 1,481 students enrolled for the 2019 to 2020 school year. As shown in the table below, all schools are currently operating below capacity.

School	Address	Grade	Enrollment	Capacity
Wright Charter School	4389 Price Ave.	K-8	454	600
Robert L. Stevens School	2345 Giffen Ave.	K-6	526	600
J.X. Wilson Elementary School	246 Brittain Ln.	K-6	463	600
Wright Start Preschool	950 South Wright Rd.	PK	38	600
Source: Landa, Linda. Personnel Coordinator, Wright Elementary School District. Personal communication with PlaceWorks. August 3, 2020.				

Projected Enrollment

WESD school enrollment has declined by 128 students from the 2013 to 2014 school year to the 2019 to 2020 school year. The charter schools have experienced a similar decrease of 76 students since the 2016 to 2017 school year.

Budget

WESD had a school budget of approximately \$19 million in the 2019 to 2020 school year. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the WESD budget has been cut to \$17.3 million for the 2020/2021 school year. Despite reductions, the budget deficit for the 2020/2021 school year is projected at \$1.8 million, primarily due to a 10-percent reduction in LCFF revenue to account for the economic downturn and revenue reductions announced in the Governor's May Revision. The LCFF revenue accounts for 79 percent of total WESD revenue, signaling major impacts to school facilities, staffing, and resources for the foreseeable future. The multi-year projection shows that WESD will not have reserve minimums required through 2023.

Planned Improvements

All schools have received an “exemplary” ranking of school facility conditions, and few repairs or actions for improvement have been identified. WESD reported that Robert L Stevens School needs new roof and upgraded HVAC system, and Wright Charter School needs HVAC units in 20 classrooms.

Private Schools

As mentioned previously, there are 27 private schools in Santa Rosa ranging from nursery/preschool to high school. A summary of private schools including name, location, grades instructed, and enrollment for the 2019 to 2020 school year, is shown in **Table 6-10**. The location of each school is shown on **Figure 6-3**.

School	Address	Grade	Enrollment
Anova Center for Education	2911 Cleveland Ave.	K-12	91
Bethlehem Children’s Center and Kindergarten	1300 Saint Francis Rd.	PK-K	103
Brush Creek Montessori	1569 Brush Creek Rd.	PK-6	76
Cardinal Newman High School	50 Ursuline Rd.	9-12	624
College Oak Montessori School	1925 W College Ave.	PK-K	101
Discoveries West	28 Maxwell Ct.	PK-K	21
Lattice Educational Services	3273 Airway Dr., Ste. A	Nursery/PK	18
Montessori School Bennett Valley	2810 Summerfield Rd.	Nursery/PK	55
New Directions School	3650 Standish Ave.	6-12	26
New Hope Baptist Church	3200 Dutton Ave., Ste. 226	2-9	8
New Horizon School and Learning Center	827 3 rd St.	6-12	19
North Valley School	3164 Condo Ct.	4-12	51
Rhio’s Casa Dei Bambini Montessori School	2427 Professional Dr.	Nursery/PK	33
Rincon School	429 Speers Rd.	10-12	5
St. Eugene’s Cathedral School	300 Farmers Ln.	PK-8	329
St. Luke Preschool	905 Mendocino Ave.	Nursery/PK	45
St. Michael’s Orthodox	1545 Rose Ave.	1-8	12
Sierra School of Sonoma County	4580 Bennett View Dr.	1-12	41
Sonoma Academy	2500 Farmers Ln.	9-12	330
Stuart Preparatory School	431 Humboldt St.	K-9	37
Victory Christian Academy	4585 Badger Rd.	K-12	82
Woodside West School	2577 Guereville Rd.	PK-K	48
Source: Privateschoolreview.com, accessed July 20, 2020.			

Santa Rosa Junior College

Santa Rosa Junior College, established in 1918, offers associates degrees in a variety of fields, as well as other academic programming. The college serves approximately 61,997 students with a main campus in central Santa Rosa and satellite campuses in southwest Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Windsor, and Forestville. Classes are held in the day and evening in a variety of formats, including on-campus and online, to accommodate students' diverse schedules.

The Santa Rosa Campus of Santa Rosa Junior College is located at 1501 Mendocino Avenue, north of Downtown Santa Rosa. This campus offers general education courses, job training in computer applications, and training for a variety of vocational programs. In addition to its state-of-the-art classroom facilities, laboratories, and conference winning athletic programs, the campus houses a Planetarium, an Art Gallery, Summer Repertory Theatre, and the Jesse Peter Native American Museum.

6.7 LIBRARIES

This section describes existing library services in the Santa Rosa Planning Area.

Sonoma County Library

The Sonoma County Library (SCL) consists of the Central Library, 10 branches, two rural stations, and one temporary site to serve the population of Sonoma County. It also encompasses three special collections: the Sonoma County Wine Library, the History and Genealogy Annex, and the Petaluma History Room. Of these locations, four are located in the Santa Rosa Planning Area: Central Library, Northwest Santa Rosa Library, Rincon Valley Library, and Roseland Community Library. In 2015, SCL served almost two million visitors; circulated more than 3.5 million books, audiobooks, DVDs, and electronic resources; and answered over 250,000 reference questions.

SCL facilities are critical to supporting public education, supplementing local school library resources, and providing access to a digital branch that provides 24-hour access to resources and information with chat, text, and email reference services. SCL provides access to the internet for members of the public, including those who may lack those resources at home. SCL completed a Facilities Master Plan in 2016 that recommends specific projects for each library, prioritizing projects based the number of improvements needed per facility. Northwest Santa Rosa Library and Roseland Library are both ranked as high-priority locations. Northwest Santa Rosa Library needs to be brought into compliance with current building code and ADA requirements, in addition to needing an interior and exterior library refresh and building system replacements. Roseland Library, which has been operating on a temporary site, is set to be relocated to a permanent space in the same neighborhood in 2021 and will require a renovation to provide adequate services in its new location. Central Library has improvements ranked at a medium priority, but its improvements will require replacing or relocating the existing facility. Rincon Valley Library improvements are identified as a low priority.

The 2015 to 2020 Strategic Plan guides the vision of the SCL system. The five goals of the current Strategic Plan focus on outstanding customer experience, education and discovery, innovation, community engagement, and financial sustainability. SCL's top priority is to meet the needs of all residents with an outstanding, personalized service in a welcoming space.

SCL employs approximately 200 people in public service and support functions across all branches. Staffing levels support current demands for library services. SCL reports that hiring and recruiting new staff is challenging due to the high cost of living and specialized skills required, and they anticipate future hiring and staffing challenges due to demographic shifts in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

SCL is funded primarily through property taxes, using a formula set in 1978 through Proposition 13 implementation. SCL does not assess developer impact fees. In 2016, a super majority of Sonoma County voters passed Measure Y to provide SCL with an additional funding source by increasing sales taxes by an eighth of a cent. Due to economic impacts from Corona Virus, library funding will likely be diminished in the coming years, regardless of consistent operations and maintenance cost increases. Overall, SCL anticipates a 10 to 15 percent reduction in revenue for at least two fiscal years with full recovery long-term. SCL will continue to follow sound financial practices, improve work processes for greater efficiency, and grow community-based fundraising to support ongoing viability – with a goal of addressing the need to restore lost hours and services and prevent further funding cuts.

Santa Rosa Junior College Library

Santa Rosa Junior College (SRJC) offers library services at the Frank P. Doyle Library on its Santa Rosa campus. The four-story facility has amenities including a Media Service, Tutorial Center, the Robert F. Agrella Art Gallery, Research Desk, and Tech Gear Desk. Completed in 2006, the library offers over 99,000 square feet of space with 1,045 seats for students, wireless technology, 280 computer workstations, a laptop checkout program, and other features. While these services are reserved primarily for students, SRJC has a prominent role and impact in the Santa Rosa community, and relatively low barriers to entry to become an SRJC student suggest that many community members can access these resources if so desired.

Sonoma County Law Library

The Sonoma County Law Library (SCLL) is a State government agency, separate from Sonoma County government. Sonoma County is required by statute to provide the law library space, utilities, and maintenance. SCLL is a public library and is mandated to provide public access to legal materials. Under the current 2018 to 2023 Strategic Plan, it is governed by a Board of Trustees, and committed to broadening their staffing, services, and collections to better meet the needs of ethnic minorities, seniors, low-income households, homeless individuals, and other special populations of the community in the coming years.

SCLL estimates that approximately half of library users are not attorneys, as SCLL provides vital resources for county residents seeking legal information. The library offers a collection of over 26,000 books, CDs, and other material with one full-time director and one part-time library technician. Public use of the library currently averages 43 patrons per week, and legal professional use averages 51 patrons per week. Public use of the library has increased since the late 1990s in response to the cost and complexity of legal representation. The library intends to increase visibility within the Santa Rosa community with strategies including: hosting a Lawyers in the Library program, partnering with local legal advocacy organizations, expanding outreach to community groups and schools, and providing law library information to SCL, county agencies, local courts, and more.

SCLL is funded mainly through civil filing fees, and it does not receive General Fund revenue from the City or County. The long-term viability of the library is uncertain due to financial constraints. Filing fee revenue is declining statewide due to legal trends, and the State is currently exploring alternative funding sources, such as revenue from criminal cases, small claims court filings, or property tax revenue.

6.8 HEALTH SERVICES

This section describes existing health services, including healthcare resources, social health, and homelessness services, in the Santa Rosa Planning Area.

Healthcare Resources

Accessible healthcare resources are an important factor in the health outcomes of the community. Limitations on access can include high cost of care, inadequate or no health insurance, lack of culturally competent care providers, and geographic barriers. The major healthcare facilities available to Santa Rosa residents include Kaiser Permanente Santa Rosa Medical Center, Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital, and Sutter Medical Center of Santa Rosa. In addition, a wide variety of medical providers for primary care visits are dispersed throughout the city.

Kaiser Permanente Santa Rosa Medical Center, located at 401 Bicentennial Way, serves approximately 144,000 Kaiser Permanente members in the Santa Rosa area with 173 beds and services, including emergency, critical care, medical/surgical, pediatrics, labor and delivery, perioperative services, and interventional radiology. Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital is located at 1165 Montgomery Drive and serves as a Level 2 Community Trauma Center with 338 beds. It serves both Sonoma County and Mendocino County. Lastly, Sutter Medical Center is a community-based, non-profit hospital located at 3225 Chanate Road with 84 beds for acute care needs serving the county.

In addition to physical health resources, the city is home to various mental health resources. The Sonoma County Department of Health Services Behavioral Health Division provides crisis services with a 24-Hour Crisis Stabilization Unit, offering intervention, assessment, medication, and up to 23 hours of supportive care for individuals experiencing a severe mental health emergency. In addition, the Behavioral Health Division offers a 24-hour suicide prevention hotline.

There are also various nonprofits and private organizations that offer mental health services in and around Santa Rosa. NAMI Sonoma County is a non-profit organization that provides educational programs and support groups for those affected by mental illness, and Goodwill Redwood Empire provides multiple community programs and activities supporting those with mental illness. The Child Parent Institute, LifeWorks of Sonoma County and Buckelew Programs offer mental illness education, therapy, and referrals to children and families, and Community Counseling provides both short- and long-term clinical services to adults. The Jewish Community Free Clinic offers free short-term solution therapy, and the West County Health Center also provides free counseling for teens and young adults. Interlink Self-Help Center serves as a wellness center east of Downtown Santa Rosa that provides a safe environment for mental health treatment, and The Wellness and Advocacy Center in southwest Santa Rosa is a peer-operated program for mental health support.

Social Determinants of Health

A variety of social, economic, and community factors—the built environment, economic stability, education, access to health care, etc. — in addition to genetics and personal health-related choices, all influence our health. In addition, actions taken to improve community health often have “co-benefits” related to other community concerns. For instance, promoting walking can have health benefits while also stimulating economic activity and improving neighborhood vitality and public safety. Likewise, improving bike paths can advance healthier living while at the same time reducing traffic congestion and air pollution. The set of “indicators” in **Table 6-11** measure the existing health conditions of Santa Rosa and Sonoma County residents through the lens of social determinants of health.

Table 6-11: Indicators of Community Health		
Indicator	Santa Rosa ¹	California
Families with children in poverty	12.7%	13.5%
Diabetic patients	14.0%	16.1%
Hypertensive patients	23.8%	24.0%
Heart disease-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	143	147
Stroke-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	38	35
Mental health patients	10.6%	6.1%
Substance abuse disorder patients	0.9%	0.6%
Asthma patients	7.1%	4.9%
Unintentional injury deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.3	29.7
Obesity ²	22.0%	24.0%
Food environment index ^{2,3}	8.5	8.9
All-causes mortality rate (Number of deaths among residents under age 75 per 100,000 population, age-adjusted) ²	240	270
Life expectancy	79	82
Newborns with low and very low birth weight	5.5%	6.7%
Infant mortality ²	3%	4%
<p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator data is from Santa Rosa unless explicitly stated to represent a larger region. For Sonoma County, rather than Santa Rosa alone. Food environment index measures factors that contribute to a healthy food environment from 0 (worst) to 10 (best), accounting for both proximity to healthy foods and income. This measure includes access to healthy foods by considering the distance an individual lives from a grocery store or supermarket, locations for healthy food purchases in most communities, and the inability to access healthy food because of cost barriers. <p>Sources: U.S. Census American Community Survey 2014-2018; Sonoma County Department of Health Services 2018-2019; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, 2018; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2019; Center for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics, 2018; University of Wisconsin, Population Health Institute, 2020.</p>		

As shown in **Table 6-11**, Santa Rosa has a higher incidence of stroke-related deaths, mental health patients, substance abuse disorder patients, and asthma patients than the state. In addition, the life expectancy in Santa Rosa is lower than the state average, as is the food environment index for the county as a whole. While Santa Rosa has slightly better rates than the state for other health indicators listed above, there remain opportunities for targeted improvement to comprehensively enhance community wellbeing.

Homelessness Services

California has more than half of all unsheltered homeless people in the country, which is significantly disproportionate to California’s population size related to other states. In 2019, approximately 1.3 percent of all households in Sonoma County were homeless. In comparison, 1.0 percent of households across California were homeless, while 0.6 percent of households in both Napa County and Solano County were homeless, and 0.8 percent of households in Marin County were homeless.

Santa Rosa and the greater Sonoma County have experienced increased homelessness rates due to housing instability resulting, both directly and indirectly, from the 2017 Tubbs Fire. Fire-affected populations in Santa Rosa were displaced from their homes when approximately 3 percent of the city’s total housing stock was destroyed in 2017. However, data from the 2019 Homeless Point-In-Time Count indicates that the community is gradually recovering from fire impacts. Statistics regarding homeless persons in Santa Rosa are shown in **Table 6-12**.

Indicator	2018	2019
Total homeless persons in Santa Rosa	1,797	1,803
Sheltered	41%	42%
Unsheltered	59%	58%
Temporarily Housed Population ¹	21,491	21,725
Non-Fire Related Causes ¹	50%	48%
Indirect Fire Causes ¹	11%	26%
Direct Fire Causes ¹	39%	26%
Fire as primary cause of homelessness among homeless families with children ¹	17%	11%
Notes: 1: For Sonoma County, rather than Santa Rosa alone. Sources: Applied Survey Research. Sonoma County Homeless Census and Survey Comprehensive Report 2019. https://srcity.org/DocumentCenter/View/24921/2019-Sonoma-County-Homeless-Census-and-Survey-Comprehensive-Report?bidId= , accessed August 3, 2020.		

Homeless services and resources in the county include shelter, food, clothing, transportation, and mental health services for homeless families and individuals, with over 71 percent of respondents receiving government benefits in 2019. Other resources are available through non-government services, including free meals, shelter day services, bus passes, health services, mental health services, and emergency shelter. The City rolled out the Community Homeless Assistance Program (CHAP) in 2016 to devise community solutions to homelessness. Program activities include allowing safe camping and parking for homeless people, providing temporary overnight shelters, and storing homeless individuals’ personal belongings, as needed.

In addition to CHAP, the City partners with the following community organizations to address homelessness:

- **Family Support Center.** Emergency shelter with 138 beds operated by Catholic Charities for families experiencing homelessness. This facility provides support with food, medical and dental care, clothing, children’s activities, and family-focused action plans to overcome homelessness.
- **Samuel L. Jones Hall Homeless Shelter.** City-owned emergency shelter with 138 year-round beds for highly vulnerable individuals, as part of the regional Coordinated Entry system, and 75 beds for the Homeless Encampment Assistance Pilot Program, or others, as needed in other emergency situations. This facility is operated by Catholic Charities.
- **YWCA Safe House.** Emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence with services including counseling, violence prevention and intervention, family advocacy, and treatment services.
- **Homeless Services Center.** A day center operated by Catholic Charities to provide homeless persons with basic daily needs. The City-sponsored Homeless Outreach Services Team (HOST) and Coordinated Entry program operations are based out of this facility.
- **HOST.** Operated by Catholic Charities in partnership with SRPD’s Downtown Enforcement Team (DET), this team engages homeless individuals on the street to provide them with necessary housing and services.
- **HCA Family Fund.** Operated by Community Action Partnership, this rental assistance program provides individuals with two-pronged rental assistance and financial coaching services.
- **Homeless Encampment Assistance Pilot (HEAP).** Comprised of representatives from various City departments and Catholic Charities’ HOST, this program offers health, safety, and shelter needs to persons living in encampments and the surrounding communities.

6.9 SOLID WASTE

This section describes existing solid waste and recycling services in the Santa Rosa Planning Area.

Solid Waste and Recycling

In 2004, the City partnered with several other Sonoma County jurisdictions for the preparation of the Sonoma County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP). This document lays out methods and goals for the reduction of solid waste that is disposed of at landfills while demonstrating the long-term ability for the County to implement waste diversion programs for local jurisdictions. Following in 2014, the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (Zero-Waste Sonoma) prepared a study on the characterization of the County's waste stream. Zero-Waste Sonoma noted in the study that the County as a whole, including the jurisdiction of Cloverdale, Cotati, Healdsburg, Petaluma, Rohnert Park, Sebastopol, Sonoma, Windsor, and Santa Rosa, generated 262,500 overall tons of waste annually, down from 375,000 overall tons of waste annual in 2007, representing a 30-percent decrease in the quantity of material disposed over that seven-year period.

The City contracts with Recology Sonoma Marin to provide weekly solid and organic waste and recyclable material collection to Santa Rosa residents. The agreement began in 2018 and is set for termination, and potential renewal, in 2032. The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) set the target per capita disposal rate for jurisdictions and reported a statewide average of 5.2 pounds of waste per person per day. In 2018, the City's disposal rate was 2.8 pounds of waste per person per day, which was well below the CalRecycle target.

The City complies with the goals of the 2018 Santa Rosa Zero-Waste Plan to achieve at least 75-percent diversion of franchise waste from landfill disposal by 2030 and decrease per capita disposal of waste collected by Recology by 10 percent each year until 2030. By 2040, the City seeks to decrease the diversion rate to less than 1.0 pound of waste per day by reducing the amount of waste created at the source or reusing materials already in the existing waste stream.

Recyclable materials can also be taken to several drop-off recycling centers throughout town, including the Recology Materials Recovery Facility at 3400 Standish Avenue. The majority of Sonoma County's single-stream recycling is sorted and banded for shipping at that location. Recology also offers the Recology Cares program for Santa Rosa households which may be eligible for 15-percent discount on their recycling, compost, and garbage collection bill.

Landfills

Sonoma County owns five transfer stations throughout the region as well as Republic Service's Central Landfill at 500 Meham Road in Petaluma where the City disposes of its garbage. The landfill has a maximum capacity of 32.7 million cubic yards of waste, and it has approximately 9.2 cubic yards remaining. The landfill permits a maximum of 2,500 tons of waste per day.

Household Hazardous Waste

Santa Rosa residents can dispose of household hazardous waste at the Household Hazardous Waste Facility in the Central Landfill, located at 500 Mecham Road, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday between 7:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. This facility is operated by Republic Services. Household hazardous waste materials accepted at the facility include oil-based paints, solvents, pesticides, herbicides, aerosols, gas, auto fluids, and other toxics.

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.

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