

CITY OF TEMECULA
MUNICIPAL SERVICES REVIEW

Prepared for:

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City of Temecula Municipal Services Review

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Background

This Municipal Service Review (MSR) focuses on the City of Temecula and has been prepared to assist the Riverside Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) in meeting the requirements contained within the Cortese/Knox/Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (CKH2000). CKH 2000 requires LAFCO to review and update as necessary the spheres of influence (SOI) for all applicable agencies within each County not less than once every five years. A sphere of influence is defined by Government Code 56076 as "...a plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as defined by the Commission ...". This MSR is intended to assist Riverside LAFCO, affected agencies and the public in evaluating municipal services provided by the City of Temecula and identifying possible future constraints or challenges that may impact service delivery specifically within the incorporated boundary, the surrounding sphere of influence and planning area of the City.

This MSR reviews the municipal services provided by the City of Temecula and the Temecula Community Services District (TCSD) a subsidiary district of the City. In addition this MSR will discuss (but not review or make determinations) service providers which provide services within the existing SOI, the planning area and possible areas of SOI expansion. Those agencies include:

- Valley-Wide Recreation and Park District (VWRPD)
- DeLuz Community Services District (DCSD)
- Rancho California Water District (RCWD)
- Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD)
- Western Municipal Water District (WMWD)
- Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD)
- North County Fire Protection District (NCFPD)
- Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
- Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District
- County Service Areas (CSA) 103, 143, 149 and 152. (CSA)

1.2 Statutory Requirements

In 2000, the California State Legislature broadened the authority of LAFCO's by directing the Commission of each LAFCO to conduct comprehensive reviews of the delivery of municipal

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services provided within each county and any area deemed appropriate by the Commission, Government Code Section 56430. Additionally, legislators directed LAFCO's to complete sphere of influence reviews and updates of agencies not less than every five years, Government Code Section 56425(g).

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 requires that LAFCO review municipal services prior to updating an agencies sphere of influence and prepare a written statement of determinations with respect to each of the following:

- 1) Growth and Population projections for the affected area.*
- 2) Present and Planned capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services including infrastructure needs or deficiencies.*
- 3) Financial ability of agencies to provide services.*
- 4) Status of, and opportunities for shared facilities.*
- 5) Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies.*
- 6) Any other matter related to effective or efficient service delivery as required by Commission policy.*

The Municipal Service Review process does not require LAFCO to initiate changes of organization or spheres of influences based upon service review findings; it only requires that LAFCO make determinations regarding the provision of public services per Government Code Section 56430. MSR's are generally not subject to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) because they are only planning studies for possible future action that LAFCO has not approved (California Public Resources Code 21150). The ultimate outcome of conducting a service review, however, may result in LAFCO taking discretionary action on a change of organization or reorganization.

1.3 Service Review Process & Methodology

The service review process was initiated by the City of Temecula upon the direction of Riverside LAFCO. The City's sphere of influence was recently reviewed by LAFCO (LAFCO 2006-20-1&3) on July 12, 2007, with no changes to the existing SOI. Timing was a critical issue with the recent SOI review with LAFCO needing to meet the statutory date for the completion of the first round of MSR's (December 31, 2007) and the City needing additional time to carefully study and prepare required General Plan amendments and associated CEQA documentation for a

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proposed SOI amendment which was too early in the planning process to allow it to be considered under the prior MSR. This MSR is prepared with enhanced focus on service provision details from the prior MSR (LAFCO 2005-47-1&3) which was adopted by the Commission on September 28, 2006.

To begin the MSR process, the consultant contacted Riverside LAFCO to determine the scope of the MSR and what kind of detail LAFCO was seeking with this MSR. The consultant then began the information gathering process utilizing information obtained on the City's website. While the City's website contained much of the required basic information, meetings were conducted with representatives of City departments to obtain additional details on services and finances. Follow up phone calls and e-mails to the department representatives continued to provide requested details as preparation of the initial draft of the MSR was being written. Additionally, website searches, phone calls, e-mails and meetings were conducted with representatives of various County departments, and special districts to obtain information on services provided by those agencies.

When the Initial Draft of the MSR was prepared, it was forwarded to the City for review with areas which were still missing information highlighted so that the missing information could be added. Upon City review of the Initial Draft it was returned to the consultant which incorporated any additional information into the Draft MSR. That Draft MSR was then forwarded to LAFCO for its initial review. LAFCO was requested to review the draft and make any request or comments on the MSR and then return the Draft to the consultant. Any LAFCO comments or changes were incorporated into the MSR and an Agency/Public Review Draft of the MSR was returned to LAFCO for circulation to all affected agencies and for public review. Comments received from the agency/public review were then incorporated into the Final Draft MSR which is submitted to the Commission for comment and adoption.

1.4 Determinations from Prior MSR

The prior MSR, adopted by the Riverside LAFCO in September 2006, found that parkland acreage and levels of sworn police officers to population were below City adopted standards for service. Temecula since the adoption of the earlier MSR has reviewed its standards for service provision in several areas, including parkland acreage. This City has increased the service level standards from 3 acres of parkland / 1000 residents to 5 acres of parkland / 1000 residents in order to provide a higher level of service to its residents. The City has also reviewed standards for sworn officer to resident ratio's and has adopted new and higher service levels. The new service levels reflect the levels adopted county wide by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors for police protective services. The earlier MSR showed that the City was slightly

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below the earlier service standard of one sworn officer per 1000 residents. The revised service standard is 1.2 sworn officers per 1000 residents.

2.0 CITY OF TEMECULA

2.1 Overview

The City of Temecula was incorporated as a general law city on December 1, 1989 becoming the County's 21st City. At the time of its incorporation, Temecula had a population estimated to be 28,750 persons with a land area estimated to be 26.25 square miles. Today, the City encompasses an area of approximately 30.1 square miles with an estimated population of 97,934 persons living within the City's incorporated boundaries (Riverside County Center for Demographic Research 2008). (See *Table 2.1-1, City of Temecula Statistics*). The City is located in southwestern Riverside County, and is bisected by Interstate 15. To the north lies the City of Murrieta which Temecula shares its northern boundary. Southeast of the City is the Pechanga Reservation, and to the south is the Riverside / San Diego County boundary. West of the City lies the Santa Rosa Plateau, noted for its rural atmosphere, mild climate and the Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Preserve. Northeast of the City, along Winchester Road lies French Valley and French Valley Airport. French Valley is home to significant urban development and is within the City's existing SOI. Easterly of the City lies historic Wine Country, and slightly south along State Highway 79 is Vail Lake. (See *Figure 2.1-1, City of Temecula Regional Map*, and *Figure 2.1-2, City of Temecula Planning Boundary and Sphere of Influence*). The City is located within a region often referred to as the 'Inland Empire.' Temecula's early history is associated with local agricultural enterprises but has within the last three decades experienced significant growth both in population and in job development. Between 2000 and 2006 the City of Temecula's population increased over 62%, expanding from 57,716 to 93,923 persons (Riverside County Center for Demographic Research 2008).

Since incorporation, Temecula has worked to attract manufacturing, commercial and retail businesses and today, the City is home to 2,967 firms with a payroll of \$2,230,000,000. The largest share of workforce living in Temecula, are highly educated and professionally employed. The majority of these highly skilled workers commute to their jobs in locations outside of Riverside County to areas in San Diego, Orange, or Los Angeles Counties (Husing 2007). As of the spring of 2008 it is expected that the pace of growth in the City of Temecula to slow in the short term due to the national, state and local economic forecasts (O'Leary 2008). Over the longer term the Temecula Valley is expected to return to an expanding period of growth due to the limited expansion capacities of nearby coastal communities (Temecula 2008a).

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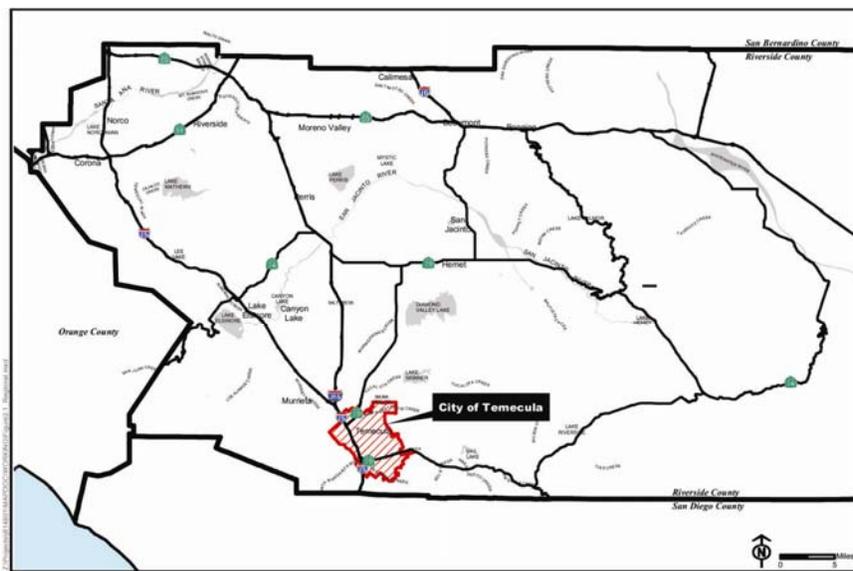
Table 2.1-1
City of Temecula Statistics

Incorporated Date	December 1, 1989
Incorporated Area	30.15 square miles
Average Personal Family Income	\$85,244 annually
Number of Employees	210.75
Altitude	1000-1200 Feet
Annual rainfall	19.52 inches
FY 2007-08 General Fund Total Revenue	\$62,943,670
FY 2007-08 General Fund Total Expenses	\$58,664,836
General Fund Ending Balance June 30, 2008	\$44,464,197

Source: Temecula, City of, 2008. Finance Department, City of Temecula

The City of Temecula’s sphere of influence includes an additional 21.7 square miles of territory outside of the corporate limits of the City. This SOI is split into several smaller areas that include several growing residential areas. These areas are included within the SOI as the City would be the most logical enhanced service provider in the future (Temecula 2005). The City of Temecula’s General Plan addresses the existing SOI and the area referred to as the Planning Area Boundaries. The Planning Area extends beyond the combined City boundary and sphere of influence by an additional 10 square miles. At the time of incorporation, the City was served by several County Service Areas, most notably CSA 143 which provided a large number of municipal services. In order to fund the services being provided by the CSA’s in the proposed city, it was decided to form a subsidiary Community Services District as part of the incorporation. Thus upon incorporation, the Temecula Community Services District was also formed.

Figure 2-1 Vicinity Map



City of Temecula MSR
City of Temecula Regional Map

FIGURE
2-1

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2.2 Planning Boundaries and Growth

2.2.1 Sphere of Influence

The City of Temecula's 21.7 square mile Sphere of Influence, established by LAFCO, includes French Valley, Silver Hawk and areas along the west of the City which include sloped view-shed areas of the Santa Rosa Plateau. The City's initial SOI was established with incorporation and was coterminous with the incorporation boundaries. The first SOI review for the City, LAFCO file number 1990-118-3 was adopted in August 1991, establishing a sphere of influence of approximately 26 square miles beyond existing City boundaries (total SOI which includes the incorporated City is approximately 52 square miles) which is largely the sphere which exists today. Under the requirements contained within the CKH 2000 rewrite of the Cortese Knox Local Government Reorganization Act of 1985, an MSR (LAFCO file number 2005-47-1&3) was prepared for the southwestern region of Riverside County which included the City of Temecula. LAFCO initiated a mandated review of Temecula's SOI – LAFCO file number 2006-20-1&3 which was heard before the Commission on July 12, 2007. This sphere review, recommended no change to the existing SOI of the City. The City has annexed significant portions of their SOI with the inhabited annexations of Red Hawk (LAFCO file number 2003-26-3), Vail Ranch (LAFCO file number 2000-10-1) and the uninhabited Roripaugh Ranch (LAFCO file number 2001-22-3). The City is proposing a large SOI amendment to the west of the City, know as the Santa Margarita area, which would add approximately 1443 additional acres to the existing SOI if approved.

2.2.2 Planning Boundaries

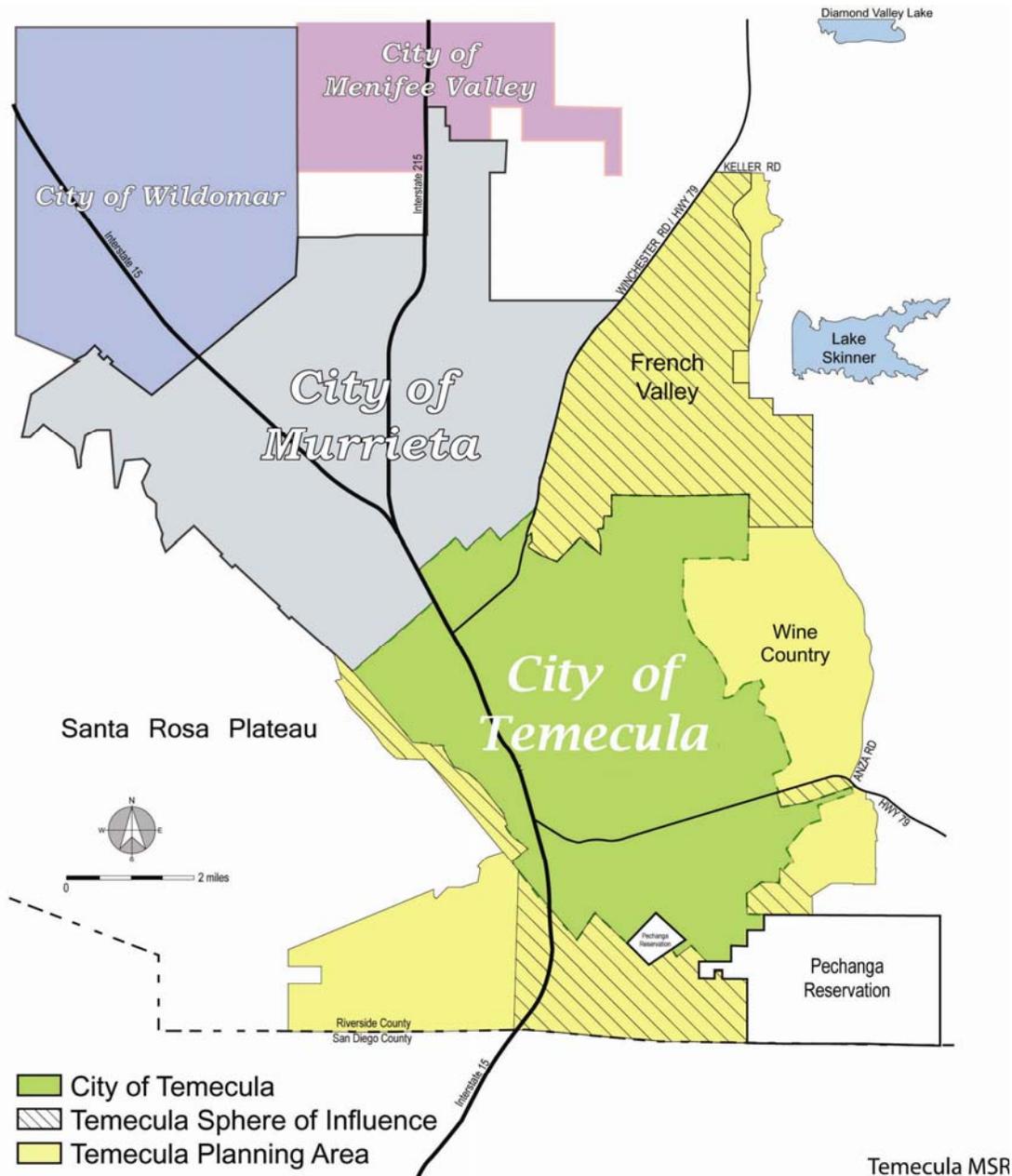
The City of Temecula's current General Plan was updated in 2005. The Temecula General Plan describes how citizens will work to retain the natural and aesthetic qualities that make their City unique, while at the same time, respond to the dynamics of regional growth to meet changing community needs. The General Plan serves as a policy guide, balancing these inter-related factors to Temecula's community vision (Temecula 2005).

The City's General Plan is a document which focuses primarily on the City, but it also looks at the unincorporated areas around the City which includes the existing SOI and the larger regional area beyond the SOI. This area is referred to as the "Planning Area," and includes a total of approximately 60 square miles (See *Figure 2-2, City of Temecula Planning Area and Sphere of Influence*). While territory beyond the City limits are under the land use jurisdiction of Riverside County, those areas within the SOI and Planning Area, bear a critical relationship to Temecula's planning activities. The mountains which lie to the west of the City, form a significant visual backdrop for the City. Territory within the planning boundaries may at some time be included in

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the City's SOI or annexed into the City and it is sensible that the City plan for the extension of municipal services and infrastructure into these areas.

Figure 2.2 City of Temecula, Planning Area and Sphere of Influence.



City of Temecula Sphere of Influence & Planning Area

Temecula MSR
 FIGURE
 2-2

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2.2.3 Growth Projections

Temecula’s location, together with the City’s close attention to economic development policies, has made Temecula one of Southern California’s newly prosperous communities. Though Temecula has experienced many of the same housing market difficulties affecting Southern California, the long term housing demand still exists. The City of Temecula’s residents enjoy a comparatively milder climate than other cities in the Inland Empire due to the City’s relative proximity to the Pacific Ocean, just 21 miles distant. This allows for cooler coastal temperatures to reach the City through a mountain gap in the located in the Santa Rosa Plateau. Though the City of Temecula is approximately 85 percent built out, the vast bulk of Southern California’s undeveloped land remains within the Inland Empire. Between 2005 and 2020 the Inland Empire is expected to add 653,388 jobs and 42,898 new firms, more than San Diego, Orange or Los Angeles counties. Under current economic conditions, the City of Temecula is expected to continue to grow, although at a slower pace than in the recent past (Temecula 2008a).

Population: The Riverside County Center for Demographic Research estimated the 2007 population for the County of Riverside at 2,031,625. The County covers approximately 7,295.6 square miles. The City of Temecula, encompasses approximately 30.1 square miles in the southwestern portion of Riverside County, and has an estimated population of 97,934 as of 2007 (Riverside County Center for Demographic Research 2008). *Table 2.2-1, City of Temecula Population Demographics*, lists recent and projected population estimates for the City of Temecula, Western Riverside County, and all of Riverside County.

Table 2.2-1
City of Temecula Population Demographics

Geographic Area	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
	Historical		Projections				
City of Temecula	51,600	81,804	99,387	103,150	112,551	117,800	121,495
Western Riverside County	1,200,065	1,503,383	1,918,962	2,096,544	2,262,992	2,414,256	2,550,867
All of Riverside County	1,725,890	1,885,627	2,242,744	2,509,330	2,809,006	3,090,001	3,343,778

Source: Riverside County Center for Demographic Research, 2008, accessed on August 18, 2008. <http://www.rctlma.org/rcd/default.aspx>

The City of Temecula’s population grew by 59% between 2000 and 2005. By 2010 the City’s population is expected to continue to grow by an additional 17,583, or 21% of the 2005 population (Riverside County Center for Demographic Research 2008). As indicated in the table above, after 2010 population growth within the City of Temecula, Western Riverside County, and Riverside County is expected to continue, but at a slower pace.

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Housing: In 2007 there were approximately 31,501 dwelling units within the boundary of the City of Temecula according to the Riverside County Center for Demographic Research (Riverside County Center for Demographic Research 2008). *Table 2.2-2, City of Temecula Housing Projections*, lists recent and projected housing estimates for the City of Temecula, Western Riverside County, and all of Riverside County.

Table 2.2-2
City of Temecula Housing Projections

Geographic Area	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
	Historical		Projections				
City of Temecula	19,099	26,007	32,970	34,567	36,364	37,763	38,939
Western Riverside County	412,599	503,116	589,689	658,412	726,846	785,347	841,388
All of Riverside County	584,674	689,866	831,040	936,353	1,047,563	1,151,149	1,245,676

Source: Riverside County Center for Demographic Research, 2008, accessed on August 18, 2008. <http://www.rcilma.org/rcd/default.aspx>

Between 2000 and 2005 the number of housing units in the City of Temecula grew by 36%. By 2010 the number of housing units is expected to grow by an additional 6,963 units, or 27% from 2005 numbers. Similar to population growth, after 2010 the number of housing units within the City of Temecula is expected to continue to rise, but at a lower rate. The City is has approximately 309 acres of undeveloped land that is zoned residential (Temecula 2008a).

Industrial Real Estate: Temecula’s industrial real estate market is closely linked, due to geography, to Northern San Diego County’s industrial real estate market. As of March 2008, Temecula’s industrial real estate asking rate of \$0.63 per square foot / month was the highest in the Inland Empire, but still lower than the cheapest rate in Northern San Diego County (\$0.70 per square foot / month). As of June 2008 the City of Temecula had a total of 10.5 million square feet of industrial real estate in existence or under construction (approximately 5,937 square feet of this was under construction). Of the total square feet of industrial real estate, approximately 249,715 square feet or 2.8%, a relatively low amount, was either vacant, becoming available or under construction but not yet leased. The availability of space is important to the City as it looks to accommodate new firms. Unlike the majority of the Inland Empire, Temecula’s industrial real estate tends to be smaller and orientated toward manufacturers and small distributors. Temecula’s office space is currently comprised of 20.5% small size space (5,000-24,999 square feet) 35.4% medium size space (25,000-99,999 square feet) and 44.1% large size space (100,000 square feet and larger). Businesses seeking larger industrial real estate tend to locate around March Air Reserve Base, which has plenty of large tracks of flat and inexpensive land and a larger pool of blue collar workers. Since the commute to March Air Reserve Base is within easy reach of the City’s residents, jobs added in this area are also considered a benefit to Temecula (Temecula 2008a).

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Office Real Estate: In June 2008 the City of Temecula had approximately 1,468,299 square feet of office space existing and no office space under construction. Of this approximately 292,483 square feet was available. From 2005 to 2007 Temecula’s office real estate vacancy rate was approximately 7.0%. After 2007 the City’s office real estate vacancy rate began to rise due to the completion of several projects and a decline in demand by the residential development industry. In 2008 the office space vacancy rate returned to 2002 levels or 17.5%. In June 2008 the Temecula-Murrieta’s Class A office real estate market had an average asking monthly lease rate of \$2.25 per square foot. This is just over the Inland Empire’s average rate of \$2.19 per square foot / month, and two Northern San Diego County City’s average rates: Oceanside (\$2.15 per square foot /month) and Vista (\$2.09 per square foot / month). All other Northern San Diego County cities were significantly higher, with San Marcos having the lowest rate of \$2.72 per square foot / month. When the growth trends in the Inland Empire return as they are expected to, Temecula’s will have capacity to absorb the demand for office real estate (Temecula 2008a).

Employment: Within the City of Temecula in 2005 there were approximately 47,284 jobs according to the Riverside County Center for Demographic Research. By 2007 employment within the City of Temecula was up to 58,136 jobs according to the City of Temecula, Unnamed draft demographics document (waiting for final document.) This is over 4,000 jobs greater in 2007 than the 53,783 jobs projected by the Riverside County Center for Demographic Research for the City by 2010 (Temecula 2008a). Table 2.2-3, City of Temecula Employment Projections, lists recent and projected employment estimates for the City of Temecula, Western Riverside County, and all of Riverside County.

Table 2.2-3
City of Temecula Employment Projections

Geographic Area	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
	Historical	Projections				
City of Temecula	47,284	58,136*	60,098	66,929	73,777	80,806
Western Riverside County	484,985	588,523	691,260	797,626	901,163	1,005,923
All of Riverside County	650,319	784,998	911,381	1,042,145	1,168,769	1,295,487

Source: Riverside County Center for Demographic Research, 2008, accessed on August 18, 2008. <http://www.rctlma.org/rcd/default.aspx>

* Source: The City of Temecula reported 58,136 jobs in 2007. This report assumes that the employment within the City boundary by 2010 will not go down from the City’s 2007 reported jobs number. The County Center for Demographic Research estimated 53,783 jobs within the City of Temecula by 2010.

Note: All employment estimates are for jobs within the boundary of the City, Western Riverside County, and Riverside County respectively.

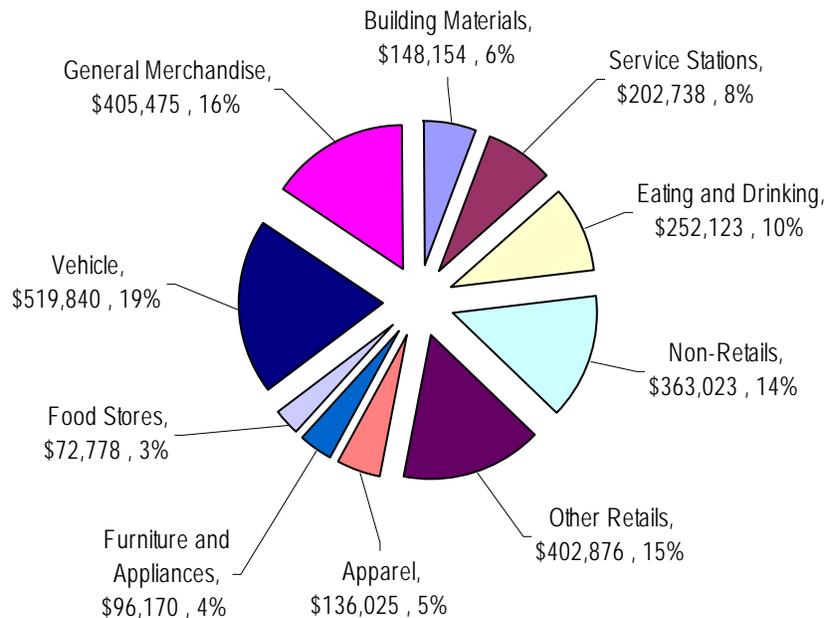
Between 2000 and 2007 the number of jobs within the City of Temecula grew by 23%, from 47,284 (Riverside County Center for Demographic Research 2008) to 58,136 (Temecula 2008a). Job growth is expected to continue to consistently rise within the City through 2030, with expected job ranging from 10 % and 12% every five years. In 2005 retail trade, with 7,856 jobs,

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was the largest industry employer within the City. The second and third largest industries in 2005 were leisure and hospitality, with 6,113 jobs, and manufacturing, with 5,703 jobs respectively. Unemployment among residents within the City of Temecula was at 3.40% in 2005 (Riverside County Center for Demographic Research 2008).

Retail: Given the importance of retail sales to city finances, sales per capita are a key measure of a municipality's ability to provide services to its population. Temecula's 2007 per capita retail sales of \$26,114 represents a 10.6% increase from 2000. In 2007 for the first time since incorporation the City of Temecula saw a year over year decrease in retail sales. Impacts from the decline in the regional housing market were felt in a \$0.10 billion decline in sales between 2006 and 2007, from \$2.70 billion to \$2.60 respectively. Still, with the expansion of the Promenade Mall, the recent addition of box stores, and the automotive mall, the City of Temecula remains a retail hub for southwestern Riverside county's 435,654 residents. *Figure 2.2-1 City of Temecula 2007 Taxable Sales by Sector* indicates that the City has a good balance of taxable sales sectors, with no sector being overwhelmingly dominant. Retail sales over the long term are expected to continue to grow once the housing market again enters a positive phase (Temecula 2008a)

Figure 2.2-1
City of Temecula 2007 Taxable Sales By Sector



Source: City of Temecula, Unnamed draft demographics document

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2.3 Administration and Operations

2.3.1 City Governance

The City of Temecula was incorporated on December 1, 1989, and is governed by a Council/Manager form of government. Temecula's City Council consists of five elected Council members, who select one of the council to fill the position of Mayor. Council members are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. The City Council meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers located at City Hall. The meetings are open to the public and televised. The meeting agendas are available on the Friday afternoon prior to the meeting. The agendas are posted at the following locations: City Hall, Temecula Public Library, Temecula Chamber of Commerce, and the Temecula Community Center. Agendas, videos of the meetings, and previous meeting minutes are also available on the City's Web site (www.cityoftemecula.org) as they become available. In addition, copies of the supporting documentation (agenda reports) for each item are available in the City Clerk's Office or through interactive links in the agendas posted on the City's web site (Temecula 2008b).

The City has several citizen advisory committees, which provide for increased public participation. These citizen advisory committees include: Community Services Commission, Public/Traffic Safety Commission, Old Town Local Review Board, The Old Town Redevelopment Advisory Committee and Planning Commission. In addition, the City provides for public participation by publishing a quarterly newsletter, which includes information on community events, programs, and services, and by producing and airing *Inside Temecula* on local cable stations and on the City's web site. *Inside Temecula* is an informative short video on Temecula's current events and services (Temecula 2008b).

2.3.2 City Infrastructure

The City of Temecula owns over a dozen buildings and facilities which includes the existing 30,000 sf. City Hall, the 17,000 sf. field operations building, and the 10,000 sf. West Wing of City Hall. The City is currently building a 96,000 square feet new Civic Center - City Hall building that will include a parking structure accommodating 480 parking stalls. Completion of the new Civic Center is expected in 2010 (Butler 2008). The City also owns 309 acres of improved parkland, 298 acres of unimproved open space (Smith 2008), 340 miles of roads (York 2008), and several recreational facilities (Harrington 2008)). The City's recreational facilities include: the Community Recreation Center, the Community Center, the Mary Phillips Senior Center, the Old Town Temecula Community Theater, the Chapel of Memories, the Temecula Library, the Temecula History Museum, and the Temecula Children's Museum. Most of the

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facilities are in good condition, according to City staff, and were build or rehabilitated within the past several years (Harrington 2008).

Funding sources for City infrastructure include the General Fund, the Temecula Community Services District, the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), various bonds, and state and federal grants. For more detailed information on infrastructure funding sources see Sections 3.3.5 and 2.4.4 of this report regarding the CIP, and Park, Recreation, Library and Cultural Services respectively.

2.3.3 Municipal Services

Within the City of Temecula are provided a large range of municipal services. These services include those provided directly by the City, through contract with the City, through franchise agreements or by other agencies.

The City of Temecula directly provides a range of services within its boundary, including:

- Government;
- Planning;
- Code Enforcement;
- Finance;
- Public Works and Engineering;
- Parks and Recreation Services;
- Library Services; and
- Temecula Community Services District

The City also contracts for the following services:

- Police Protection;
- Fire Protection; and
- Animal Control

The City has established franchises for:

- Cable Television;
- Solid Waste Pick-up, Disposal and Recycling

Other agencies which provide municipal services within the City include:

- Temecula Unified School District;
- San Jacinto Community College District;
- Eastern Municipal Water District – water and wastewater collection and treatment;
- Rancho California Water District – water and wastewater collection;
- Western Municipal Water District – imported water provision;

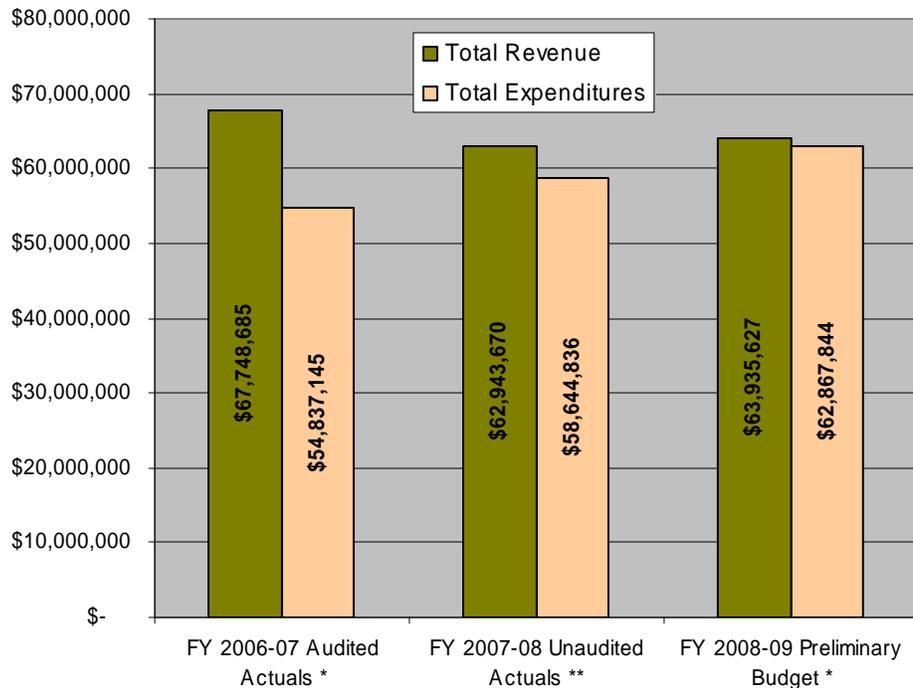
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- Temecula Valley Cemetery District
- Elsinore/Temecula/Murrieta Resource Conservation District
- Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
- Riverside County Regional Park and Recreation District

2.3.4 Finances

The City of Temecula adopts an annual budget, with the fiscal year running from July 1st through June 30th. The City Council approved the fiscal year 2008-2009 annual operating budget at the June 10, 2008 City Council Meeting (Temecula 2008b) *Figure 2.3-1 City of Temecula General Fund Actuals for FY 2006-07 and FY 2007-08 and Projected for FY 2008-09* shows the total revenue and total expenditures for the fiscal years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Figure 2.3-1
City of Temecula General Fund Actuals for FY 2006-07 and FY 2007-08
and Projected for FY 2008-09



Sources: * City of Temecula, *Proposed Annual Operating Budget, Fiscal Year 2008-2009, City Council Meeting June 10, 2008.*

** City of Temecula, *Fiscal Year 2007-08 Year End Financial Statement, Un-audited, City of Temecula Finance Department. August 2008.*

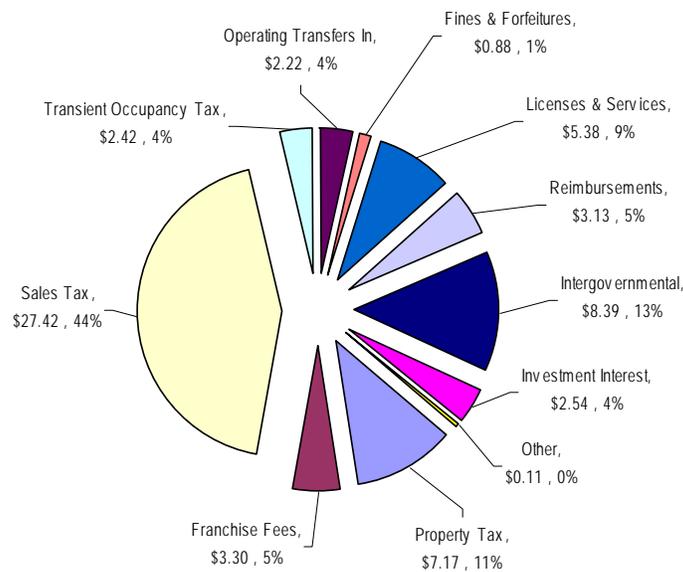
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As part of the budget process, the City prepares quarterly financial statements and re-evaluates actual revenue against projected revenues to adjust spending when necessary. This ensures close tracking of budgets and helps the City to meet the Council's 20% reserves policy (Temecula 2008c). As indicated in Figure 5.1 above, the City of Temecula has been operating with a year over year net surplus. In FY 2006-07 the surplus was over \$12.9 million. In FY 2007-08 the City's surplus was \$4.3 million. The City's General Fund revenues are expected to increase by 0.7% during fiscal year 2008-09 from \$63,534,540 to \$63,935,627. The City of Temecula expects the national, state and regional economic slowdown to impact the City's economic growth and budgeted revenues. However, even with the gloomy economic outlook the City expects expansion of local non retail businesses to maintain moderate growth within the local economy through fiscal year 2008-09 (Temecula 2008d).

Revenue:

The City of Temecula collects revenue for the general fund from several revenue source types. *Figure 2.3-2 City of Temecula FY 2007-08 General Fund Revenues* shows the FY 2007-08 total revenue of \$62,943,670 by source, and each revenue sources' percent of the total revenue (Temecula 2008c). As indicated in the figure, sales tax is the City's largest source of revenue, representing 44% of the total revenue for FY 2007-08.

Figure 2.3-2
City of Temecula FY 2007-08 General Fund Revenues
(In \$ millions)



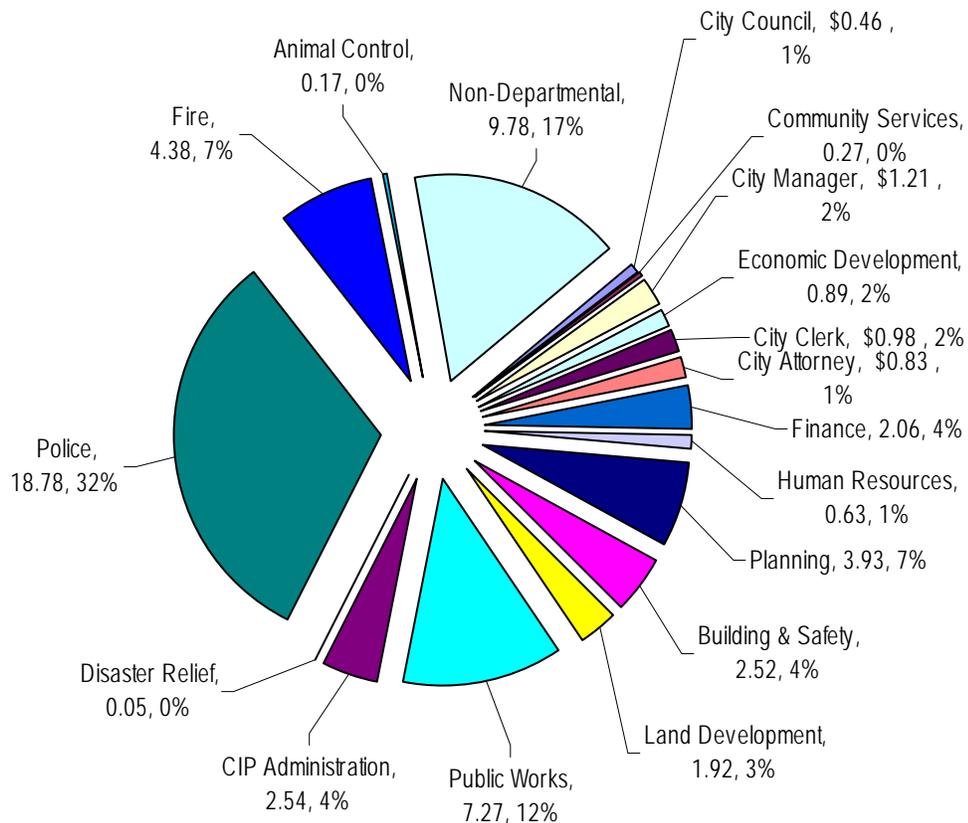
City of Temecula Municipal Services Review

Source: *City of Temecula, Fiscal Year 2007-08 Year End Financial Statement, Un-audited*, City of Temecula Finance Department. August 2008.

Expenses:

The City of Temecula's General Fund total accounts payable through FY 2007-08 were \$58,664,836. Of this, over \$23 million, or 39% was spent on police and fire protection services (Temecula 2008c). *Figure 2.3-3 City of Temecula FY 2007-08 General Fund Expenses* shows the FY 2007-08 total expenses by department.

Figure 2.3-3
City of Temecula FY 2007-08 General Fund Expenses
(In \$ millions)



Source: *City of Temecula, Fiscal Year 2007-08 Year End Financial Statement, Un-audited*, City of Temecula Finance Department. August 2008.

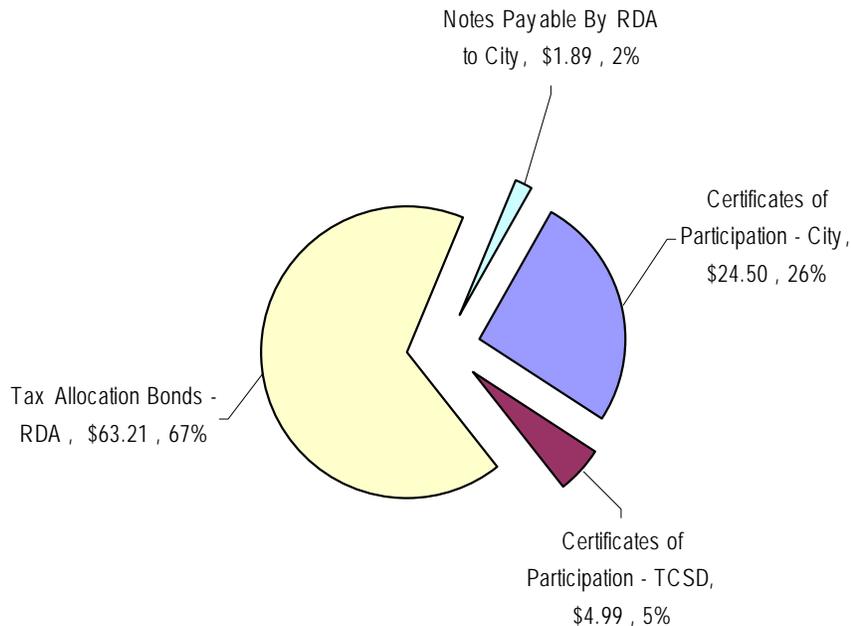
City of Temecula Municipal Services Review

Debt:

At the close of FY 2006-07 the City of Temecula itself was carrying \$0 debt, however, the City has issued \$24,535,000 in Certificates of Participation during FY2007-08 to finance a portion of the Civic Center Project in Old Town Temecula. The City is planning to retire these bonds early (within 10 years) and has set-aside a Secondary Reserve in the amount of \$9.7 million in order to initiate the pay down on the debt (Simpson 2008).

Subsidiary agencies within the City do carry debt, these include the Redevelopment Agency (RDA), and the Temecula Community Services District (TCSD). Both of these agencies have zones of benefit where fees are collected to retire the debt. These zones of benefit may not match the incorporated city boundaries. For more information on the RDAs and the TCSD see Sections 2.4.2 and 2.4.4 of this report.

Figure 2.3-4
City of Temecula, RDA and TCSD FY 2007-08 Debt
(In \$ millions)



Source: City of Temecula Finance Department, September 29, 2008.

City of Temecula Municipal Services Review

2.3.5 Capital Improvement Plans

The City of Temecula prepares a five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), which allows the City to coordinate the financing and scheduling of the City's major projects (greater than \$30,000 in cost, with long-term life spans and are generally non-recurring). The CIP is dynamic and is reviewed and revised annually to address changing needs, priorities, and financial conditions. The major projects included in the CIP include land and right-of-way acquisition, design, construction or rehabilitation of public buildings or facilities, public infrastructure design and construction, park design and construction, and redevelopment projects. Projects are identified each year, and classified into one of three categories: capital recovery/other, quality of life, and transportation. In determining the relative merit of a proposed project, key management team members evaluate projects for feasibility, community enhancement, infrastructure, historic preservation, and safety. The City's Planning Commission and the public are given opportunity to review and comment on the CIP prior to City Council approval (Temecula 2008e). See table 2.3.1 Summary of CIP Budgeted Projects below.

Table 2.3-1
Summary of Current City of Temecula CIP Budgeted Projects

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost
Circulation	25	\$273,198,023
Infrastructure/Other	22	\$74,923,684
Park	20	\$9,390,421
Redevelopment	10	\$47,345,912
Total	77	\$404,858,040

Source: Temecula, City of, 2008. Capital Improvement Program, Fiscal Years 2009-2013. Adopted by City Council on June 10, 2008.

Estimated costs as listed in table 2.3.1 above, include administration, acquisition, design and construction costs. Of the total \$404.8 million in projects included in the FY 2009-2013 CIP, approximately \$167.3 million are scheduled within the FY 2008-09 CIP budget (Temecula 2008e).

Funding for capital improvements come from several sources including:

- ❑ The City's General Fund;
- ❑ Bonds via Assessment Districts, Community Facilities Districts, Certificates of Participation and Redevelopment Agency Tax Increment Bond Funds (RDA);

City of Temecula Municipal Services Review

- ❑ Development Impact Fees, Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fees (TUMF) and Quimby fees;
- ❑ Various States funds, bonds programs and grant programs;
- ❑ Federal funding, including federal highway funds, and grants;
- ❑ California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) grants;
- ❑ Indian gaming funds;
- ❑ Riverside County Tax; and
- ❑ Private donations (Temecula 2008e).

2.4 Municipal Services

2.4.1 Public Safety Services

Police Services:

The City contracts with the Riverside County Sheriff’s Department to provide law enforcement services within the City. Under the Contract with the County Sheriff’s Department, the Department provides a Sheriff’s Commander (Jerry Williams), who serves as the Chief of Police. Under the Police Chief, two Lieutenant’s are assigned full-time as City Patrol & Liaison, and City Traffic & Liaison staff. Three other Sheriff’s Lieutenants at the Southwest Station are assigned to Administration, Detective Unit/SET team and County Patrol functions. (Meadows 2008).

The City of Temecula Police Department has two storefront office locations listed below in *Table 2.4-1. City of Temecula Police Stations.*

Table 2.4-1
City of Temecula Police Stations

Store Front	Business Hours
Old Town Temecula 28410 Old Town Front Street	Monday - Friday 9 am - 5 pm
Promenade Mall 40820 Winchester Road, Ste 1870	Monday - Friday 10 am - 9 pm, Sunday 11am-7pm

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Most municipalities in southern California have adopted a service standard, of one sworn officer per 1000 residents. In the prior MSR the City of Temecula utilized this standard. The City today strives to maintain a standard of approximately 1.2 officers per 1000 residents. Currently the Department is deploying just under the 1.2 sworn officers per 1000 residents goal. The City of Temecula currently contracts for the following dedicated positions within the Police Department:

- 3.5 Sheriff's Sergeants
- 195 hours of Patrol Officer coverage per day—equivalent to 40 full-time Officers
- 9 Deputy Sheriffs (SET Team)
- Deputy Sheriffs (Mall Officers)
- 18 Deputy Sheriffs (Traffic Services, including motors and accident investigators)
- 2 Deputy Sheriffs (K-9 Officers)
- 1 Deputy Sheriff (Gang Task Force)
- 1 Deputy Sheriff (Southwest Corridor Task Force)
- 4 Deputy Sheriffs (School Resource Officers)
- 18 Community Service Officer II positions
- 3 Community Service Officer I positions (Meadows 2008).

Additionally, the City considers 11 Sergeants, 8 Investigators and other Sheriff's employees assigned to the Southwest Station as direct support staff for their contract dedicated positions. Consequently, this results in a total of 111 Sworn Officers (including managers and supervisors) attributed to the Temecula Police Department (Meadows 2008).

Police Officers patrol on 12 hour shifts, with typically 16 sworn officers on patrol Sundays through Thursdays, and seventeen sworn officers on patrol Wednesday through Saturday. The Police department also fields patrols of 5 Community Service Officers per day, 7 days a week. Patrols are deployed to work certain shift hours based on recent calls for service statistics and activity levels as determined by Station Administration. (Meadows 2008).

In addition to the Police Officers deployed to maintain peace and safety, the Police Department deploys a minimum of 2 Motor Officers and 1 Accident Investigator per day, and up to 11 motor officers, 7 accident investigators and 2 community service officers on the busiest days of the week (Meadows 2008).

During calendar year 2007, the Temecula Police Department handled a total of 94,466 calls for service or incidents. This figure includes all calls for service, as well as all on-sight activity by Officers including traffic citations. The total number of calls reflects an increase of 8,162 (9%) from 86,304 calls in 2006 (Meadows 2008).

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The Temecula Police Department strives to respond to emergency calls within 5 minutes 90 percent of the time (Temecula 2005). *Table 2.4-2* lists the average response times for all calls for 2006 and 2007.

Table 2.4-2
City of Temecula Police Department Average Response Times for Priority Call

Year	Priority 1 Average Response Time	Priority 2 Average Response Time	Priority 3 Average Response Time
2006	5.3 minutes	9.4 minutes	13.9 minutes
2007	5.11 minutes	8.6 minutes	13.0 minutes

Source: Lieutenant Terry Meadows, City of Temecula Police Department, September 2008.

Travel time to calls can be negatively impacted during peak traffic period times; however, Temecula Police black and white units are equipped with Opticon Signal-Light Pre-emptive Devices, which when deployed while responding to emergencies, cause traffic signals to change to green for approaching units, greatly facilitating prompt responses to emergency situations (Meadows 2008).

The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigations collects statistics on categories of non-negligent crimes from jurisdictions across the United States for comparison. These crimes are generally referred to as “Part One” or “Index” crimes. The Part One crimes committed within the City of Temecula in 2006 and 2007 are listed below in *Table 2.4-3*.

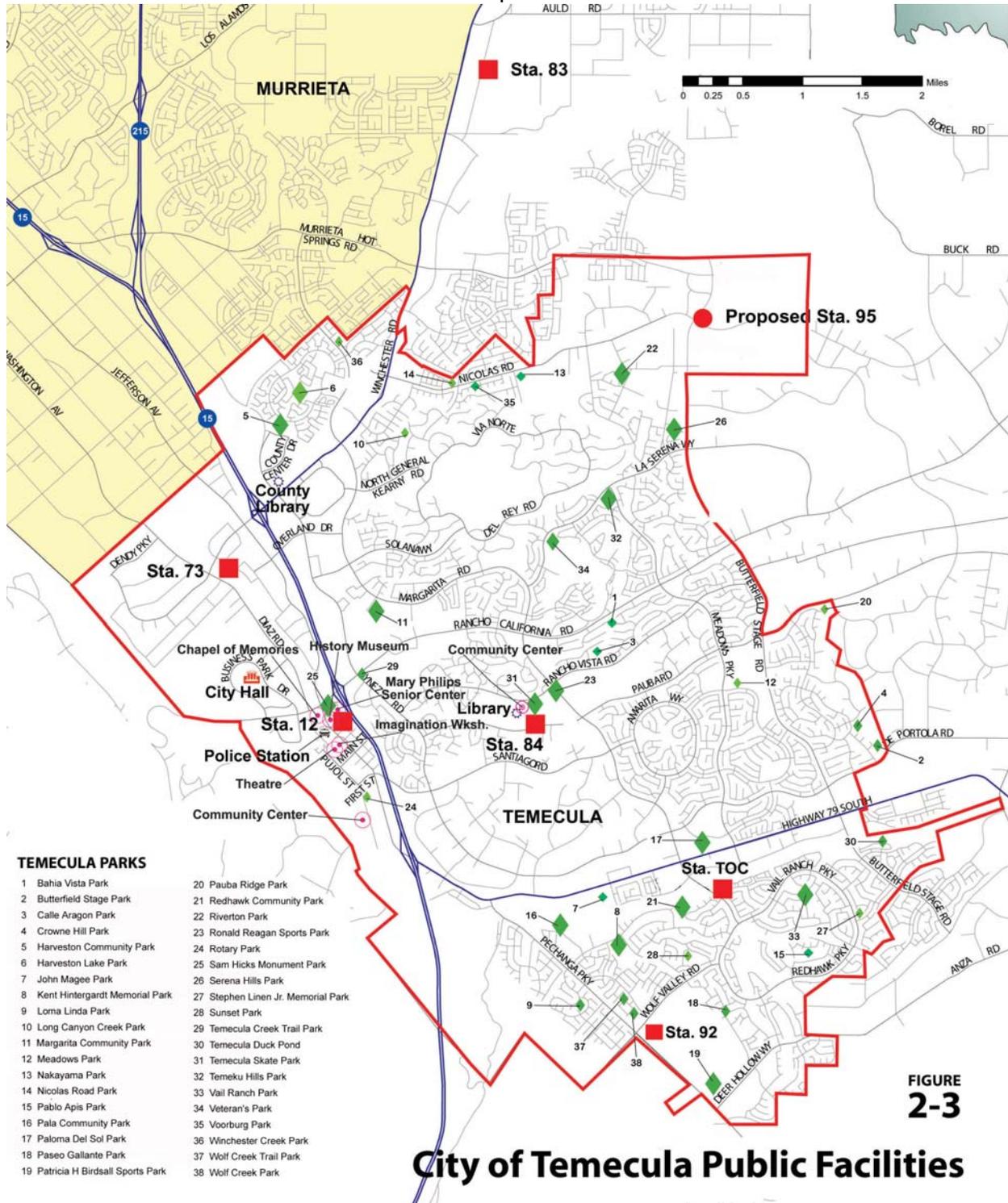
Table 2.4-3
City of Temecula Federal Bureau of Investigation Part One Crime Statistics

Crime Type	Crime	Number of Reported Cased in 2006	Number of Reported Cased in 2007
Violent Crime	Aggravated Assault	285	294
	Forcible Rape	31	16
	Murder/ Manslaughter	0	3
	Robbery	60	83
	Total	376	396
Property Crime	Arson	6	6
	Burglary	745	733
	Larceny/Theft	1,887	1,798
	Vehicle Theft	393	322
	Total	3,031	2,859

City of Temecula Municipal Services Review

Temecula Municipal Services

Map 2.3



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As indicated by the crime statistics above, the number of violent crimes committed in the City of Temecula increased by 20 from 376 to 396 between 2006 and 2007. During the same period the number of property crimes decreased by 172 from 3,031 to 2,859 (Meadows 2008). The FBI cautions strongly against creating a simple ranking or set of assumptions based solely on numbers, as these numbers do not take into account many local variables which affect crime rates.

Police Department staff provide additional services that are available at the storefront locations, including: fingerprinting, police reports, vehicle impound cost recovery and REPO fees processing, “ride along” application processing, as well as other applications and permit processing. The Police Department services also include prevention programs which reaches out to residents and businesses, and coordinates citizen-based volunteer programs and patrols (Temecula 2008b).

In FY 2007-08 the City budgeted approximately \$18.78 million, or 32% of the total General Fund Budget, on police protection services. The City has budgeted approximately \$21.44 million to cover costs associated with police protection services in the FY 2008-09 Budget (Temecula 2008d).

City of Temecula Officers remain within the city limits during their patrol or traffic shifts, but could potentially be requested to respond into the adjacent county area to temporarily assist county units on serious emergency situations. It should be noted that county-assigned Deputies and Corporals routinely respond into the City to assist when additional units are needed on a variety of situations, above and beyond the levels provided by the Agreement for Law Enforcement Services (Meadows 2008).

The Santa Margarita area being considered for annexation is currently served by Deputies assigned to patrol the unincorporated county area outside of Temecula’s city limits. These areas include the Pechanga Indian Reservation and Wine Country within the Sheriff’s Department Zone 5 operational area. Over a 5 year period (January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2007) the Police Department received 5 service calls, all of a very minor nature, from the Santa Margarita Area. In the event that the Santa Margarita area was annexed, Officers assigned to the Zone 3 area within the City of Temecula would be responsible to respond to calls there. The City’s Zone 3 area is closer to the Santa Margarita area than the densely populated portion of the County’s Zone 5 area. The officers deployed to patrol Zone 3 currently do not respond to calls outside of the City limits. Although calls to the Santa Margarita area have been rare historically, it is anticipated that the possible annexation would result in shortened response times to the Santa Margarita Area due to the proximity of officers responding from the City of Temecula’s Zone 3 (Meadows 2008).

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Fire Protection Services:

The City of Temecula contracts with Riverside County Fire Department to provide fire protection services. The County Fire Department operates with the California Department of Forestry (CAL-FIRE) who owns and bases equipment at the various fire stations through out the County. The City falls within the Departments Southwest Division for administrative purposes. The Southwest Division covers an area which extends into Menifee Valley, Perris, Winchester, Lake Elsinore and Wildomar. Operationally, the Southwest Division is administered by a Division Chief who oversees the four operational Battalions, each of which have between five and nine fire stations. Each Battalion is commanded by a Chief. The City of Temecula is within Battalion 15 which has 6 fire stations, five of which are within the City itself. Within the City, the five fire stations are manned with 103 firefighters, six engine companies, one paramedic squad, one water tender truck, one breathing support unit, one heavy rescue squad truck, and one truck company. (see Table 2.4-4 City of Temecula Fire Stations). 73 of the firefighters are paid; the remaining 30 are volunteer firefighters (Dakin 2008).

Table 2.4-4
City of Temecula Fire Stations

Fire Station and Location	Year Station Built	Size of Station (Square Feet)	Number of Beds	Equipment	Total Calls Received in 2007
Station No. 12 28830 Mercedes Street	1959	10,000	4	1-Type I Engine 2- Type III Engine	1,273
Station No. 73 27415 Enterprise Circle West	1988	6,000	3	1- Type I Engine 1- Truck Co. 1- USR (heavy rescue squad)	2,055
Station No. 83 37500 Sky Canyon Drive, Murrieta	1994	7,000	3	1- Type I Engine 1- Breathing Support Unit 1- Water tender Truck	1,382
Station No. 84 30650 Pauba Road	1997	10,000	3	1- Type I Engine 1- Medic Squad	1,795
Station No. 92 32211 Wolf Valley Road	2007	9,000	2	1- Type I Engine	1,430

Source: City of Temecula, Sean Dakin, Fire Captain, personal communication with Emily Lyons and Wayne Fowler (Dudek), August 29, 2008.

The City of Temecula owns all of the above listed fire stations, with the exception of Station 12 in Old Town, with is owned by the State of California (Simpson 2008).

The City of Temecula FY 2008-2009 Operating Budget states that among the City's goals are to respond to fire and medical emergency calls within five minutes 90 percent of the time, to apply

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an extinguishing agent within 7-8 minutes, maintain 4.0 staffing at all fire stations, and conduct a comprehensive fire education program. Fire research studies show that timely response to structural fire events, with extinguishing agents being applied within eight minutes are critical to the control and containment of the fire to the room of origin (Standards of Response: Task Force on Fire Protection Service Funding, March 31, 2000, page 5). Additionally if victims are involved, a non-breathing person must receive resuscitation within four to six minutes if brain damage is to be avoided. The City of Temecula fire protection staff also provides the City with earthquake preparedness education services, fire safety code inspections, fire origin and cause investigations, and development permit processing. The City of Temecula's fire protection services are expanding and developing the use of technology solutions to enhance fire service delivery capabilities, such as using on-board lap-top computers with GPS/GIS systems linked to the City's dispatch center. The City of Temecula staff periodically coordinates with County of Riverside staff to evaluate levels of fire and emergency medical services, and based on changes in population and development, possibly locate new facilities to maintain service levels (Temecula 2008d).

In FY 2007-08 the City spent approximately \$4.38 million, or 7% of the General Fund, on fire protection services (Temecula 2008c). In the FY 2008-09 budget the City has budgeted approximately \$4.6 million for fire protection services. This amount includes \$293,414 for operations and maintenance costs, \$4,300,839 for personnel costs and \$12,700 for capital outlay costs (Temecula 2008d).

2.4.2 Community Development Services

The City of Temecula Community Development office is broken into three departmental areas: Planning, Building and Safety, and Land Development. The Community Development office is responsible for reviewing and processing all building permits, including remodeling. (Temecula 2008b). In Fiscal Year 2007-08 the City of Temecula budgeted approximately \$8.3 million for Community Development Services. Among the costs covered by these expenses were the salaries and benefits of 60 employees. The Community Development budget is funded out of the City's General Fund (Temecula 2008c).

2.4.3 Public Works and Transportation Services

City of Temecula Roadway Maintenance:

At the end of Fiscal Year 2006-07 the City of Temecula Department of Public Works was responsible for maintaining approximately 340 lane miles of public streets and 96 traffic signals (Temecula 2007). The City of Temecula has adopted a Pavement Management Program, which allows the City to assess pavement conditions for each pavement section in the City and establish

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accurate and efficient CIP budgets and schedules. As part of the Pavement Management Program the City has established a goal to conduct a Pavement Management Update every 5 years. The most recent Pavement Management Update was completed in 2002. The City is currently preparing a revised Pavement Management Update, which is expected to be complete by June 2009. The Pavement Management Program rates the conditions and service levels of roads and intersections using the Pavement Condition Index (PCI), and Level of Service (LOS) measures. The PCI is a numerical index between 0 and 100 that is widely used in transportation civil engineering. As of the 2002 Pavement Management Program, the majority of the City's roads were surveyed to be in good or better condition. As stated in the General Plan, the City strives to maintain a Level of Service "D" or better at intersections during peak hours and Level of Service "C" or better during nonpeak hours. The General Plan also includes policies to monitor the performance of principal intersections on an ongoing basis to ensure that principal intersections approaching LOS D are prioritized for improvement. Consequently since the last Pavement Management Update in 2002 Temecula has spent several million dollars in Capital Improvement Projects to improve the LOS of specific intersections within the City (York 2008). *Table 2.6-1* lists only some of the more recent projects funded through the City's CIP budget.

Table 26-1
City of Temecula Recent
Significant CIP Funded Road Improvement Projects

CIP Project	Actuals to Date	FY 2008-09 Budget	Total Cost to Complete
Butterfield Stage Road extension Project	\$0	\$25,500,000	\$41,257,196
French Valley Parkway / Interstate-15 Over-Crossing and Interchange Improvements	\$11,308,288	\$16,242,471	\$118,724,109
French Valley Parkway / Interstate-15 Over-Crossing and Interchange Improvements Phase I	\$956,790	\$573,691	\$18,747,918
Pechanga Parkway Improvements - Phase II	\$16,770,410	\$10,865,864	\$27,636,274
Interstate-15 / State Route 79 South Ultimate Interchange	\$8,119,871	\$2,841,671	\$32,222,632

Source: *City of Temecula Capital Improvement Program, Fiscal Years 2009-2013*. Adopted by City Council on June 10, 2008.

In addition to CIP project for roadway improvements, the Department targets all roads with an existing good or better graded condition with preventative maintenance to extend the life cycle of the pavement. This pro-active approach saves the City CIP funds over the long term. In 2005 the Public Works Maintenance Team maintained 685 miles of public right of way and removed

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74,798 square feet of graffiti at a cost of \$198,140 (Temecula 2008f). Other maintenance responsibilities include:

- Cleaning drainage facilities;
- Replacing traffic control devices;
- Removing and pruning trees located in the public right of way;
- Fulfilling Service Order requests;
- Responding to after-hour call-outs and storm related problems;
- Supporting special events (Temecula 2008f).

Storm Water Drainage:

The City's Department of Public Works Maintenance Division is responsible for the maintenance of the City's local underground and open channel storm drains, including pumping stations and catch basins. The City's storm water drainage infrastructure is designed to handle a 100-year storm event. The City adopted a Stormwater Management Plan 2005, which directs the City's drainage management programs and activities (York 2008).

Regional flood control facilities, including major channels and storm drains, are under the jurisdiction of the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD). Within the City RCFCWCD owns and maintains 22 miles of underground storm drains and improved channels. RCFCWCD has also developed and implemented the regional Murrieta Creek Area Master Drainage Plan. Flooding events associated with Murrieta Creek are addressed in the Master Drainage Plan. The City coordinates the maintenance of all the storm water drainage facilities with RCFCWCD. Inspection and maintenance responsibilities are negotiated and agreed upon by City and County staff prior to all new development approvals and documented in a Cooperation and Maintenance Agreement (CMA). Typically, storm drain facilities greater than 36 inches in diameter and most open channels are owned and maintained by RCFCWCD, while drainages smaller than 36 inches are the City's responsibility (York 2008).

While the smaller City storm water system operates efficiently and does not appear to have any existing infrastructure deficiencies, the same cannot be said of the Murrieta Creek Flood Control improvements. Murrieta Creek is a major drainage course which runs along the west side of the City, and has historically produced major flood events even after portions of the creek have been channelized and improved. Flooding problems in the Murrieta Creek watershed are common and

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are related to inadequate capacity of the existing drainage network, particularly in Old Town. During major rain fall events, high runoff levels carry debris which clogs the storm water system, and causes overtopping of the Murrieta Creek Channel. The overtopping causes the flooding of buildings, roadways and other property damage, and incurs heightened safety risks. Because of this, RCFCWCD is addressing regional flood control issues within Temecula through infrastructure improvements such as bank enhancements and increasing channel capacity to accommodate a 100-year flood, as documented in the Murrieta Creek Area Master Drainage Plan

To ensure that adequate flood control capacity is available to support new development, all proposed development projects within the City of Temecula and its SOI are reviewed by the RCFCWCD prior to approval by the City of Temecula or Riverside County. Additionally, new development projects are required to provide on-site drainage connecting to the City’s drainage system and to pay area drainage mitigation fees of \$2,291 per acre of development. The drainage fee revenues are used to support capacity expansion within the storm water drainage system.

2.5 Temecula Community Services District.

The Temecula Community Services District is a subsidiary district created to levy and collect assessments in order to provide for specific services within the City. The TCSD also oversees the maintenance for all City owned parks and facilities, operates programs and local events. Assessment are collected to help pay the cost of services which include: parks, recreation, refuse collection and recycling, landscape and slope maintenance, paved road maintenance and street lighting services. The TCSD’s was created at the time of the incorporation of the City, with its service boundaries being coterminous with the City’s corporate boundaries. The TCSD being a subsidiary district of the City, the City Council sits as the District’s Board of Directors. Services are assessed by zones of benefit, with each service receiving a letter designator. Not all areas within the City are within every zone of benefit. Assessments collected by the TCSD pay the cost for about one-third the cost of service provision in most cases, with funds from the General Fund paying the remaining costs for services.

Table 2.5-1
TCSD Zones of Benefit and Rates

Zone of Benefit	Service Provided	Range of Annual Assessments
A		
B	Residential Street Lights	\$25.68 to \$?
C	Landscaping & Slope Maintenance	\$0 - \$ 640.00
D	Refuse & Recycling	\$0 - \$218.88
E	Parks/Recreation	

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The TCSD has incurred the following bonded indebtedness:

\$4,990,000 Certificate of Participation.

2.6 Redevelopment Agency

The Redevelopment Agency was formed in 1995 to encourage private investment in the City by utilizing public funds to remove blight, revitalize neighborhoods and provide affordable housing. The Redevelopment Agency is legally separate agency operating within the City, with the City Council acting as the Agency's Board of Directors. The RDA's project area centers along the Interstate 15 corridor and includes the Promenade Mall, Old Town, Industrial & Business Parks west of the Interstate between Winchester Road and Rancho California Road.

The RDA has incurred the following Bonded Indebtedness:

Issue	Original Principal Balance	Outstanding Balance	Maturity Date
2002 TAB*	\$28,055,000	\$26,155,000	8/2036
2006 TAB – A	\$18,105,000	\$17,545,000	8/2038
2006 TAB – B	\$ 3,040,000	\$ 3,040,000	12/2038
2007 TAB – Escrow	\$ 4,040,000	\$ 4,040,000	12/2038
2007 TAB - Non-Escrow	\$11,750,000	\$11,750,000	12/2038
Total	\$64,990,000	\$62,530,000	

Debt service is paid from special tax increments from property within the City's Redevelopment Area.

2.7 Park, Recreation and Library Services

2.7.1 Parks and Recreation:

The City of Temecula currently owns and maintains approximately 309 acres of developed park land that is divided among 38 parks. These parks are listed below in Table 2.7-1 City of Temecula Parks. Park locations can be found in Figure 2.7 City of Temecula Public Facilities.

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Table 2.7-1
City of Temecula Parks

Number corresponding to Location on Figure 2.3	Facility Name and Location	Acres	Amenities
1	Bahia Vista Park 41566 Avenida de la Reina	0.46	Basketball
2	Butterfield Stage Park 33654 De Portola Road	3.13	Tot lot, Barbeques, Picnic tables, Restrooms, Basketball
3	Calle Aragon Park 41621 Calle Aragon	0.5	Tot lot, Picnic Tables
4	Crowne Hill Park 33203 Old Kent Road	3.56	Basketball, Tot lots, Picnic Tables, Barbeques, Restrooms
5	Harveston Community Park 28582 Harveston Drive	19.5	Lighted Baseball and Soccer Fields, Restrooms, Community Room, Tot lots, Large picnic area
6	Harveston Lake Park 29005 Lake House Road	17.1	lake, gazebo, tot lot, restrooms
7	John Magee Park 44656 Corte Veranos	1	Tot lot, Barbeques, Picnic tables
8	Kent Hintergardt Memorial Park 31465 Via Cordoba	10.61	Boys & Girls Club, Tot lot, Barbeques, Picnic tables, Restrooms
9	Loma Linda Park 30877 Loma Linda Road	2.64	Tot lot, Barbeques, Picnic tables
10	Long Canyon Creek Park 40356 N. General Kearny Road	3.15	Tot lot, Barbeques, Picnic tables
11	Margarita Community Park 29119 Margarita Road	12.16	Ball Fields, Football/Soccer, Tennis, Roller Hockey
12	Meadows Park 43110 Meadows Parkway	5	Tot lots, Barbeques, Picnic tables/shelters, Restrooms
13	Nakayama Park 30592 Nicolas Road	0.28	Tot lot, Barbeques, Picnic tables/shelter
14	Nicolas Road Park 39955 Nicolas Road	2.93	Basketball, Tot lots, Picnic Tables, Barbeques
15	Pablo Apis Park 33005 Regina Drive	2.29	Tot Lot, Barbeques, Picnic Tables
16	Pala Community Park 44900 Temecula Lane	10	Tennis, Volleyball, Basketball, Lit Soccer/Football, Picnic tables, Restrooms, Tot lot, Barbeques
17	Paloma Del Sol Park 32099 De Portola Road	9.5	Lit Ballfields & Soccer/Football, Barbeques, Picnic tables, Restrooms
18	Paseo Gallante Park (B) 32455 Camino San Dimas	1.82	Tot lot
19	Patricia H. Birdsall Sports Park 32380 Deer Hollow Way	44	4 Lit Ball Fields, 4 Lit Synthetic Turf Soccer Fields, 4 Lit Basketball, tot lots, restrooms, Barbeques
20	Pauba Ridge Park 33405 Pauba Road	5.2	Tot Lot, Picnic tables/shelters, Half Court Basketball, Restrooms

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Number corresponding to Location on Figure 2.3	Facility Name and Location	Acres	Amenities
21	Redhawk Community Park (F) 44715 Redhawk Parkway	14.6	Large turf area, Picnic shelter, Barbeques
22	Riverton Park 30950 Riverton Lane	4.94	Tot lot, Barbeques, Picnic tables
23	Ronald Regan Sports Park 42659 Margarita Road	63	Lit & unlit ball fields, Soccer/Football, Volleyball, Picnic shelter, Barbeques, Tot Lot
24	Rotary Park 28816 Pujol Street	1.09	Barbeques, Picnic tables
25	Sam Hicks Monument Park 41970 Moreno Road	1.8	Tot lot, Picnic tables, Restrooms
26	Serena Hills Park 40747 Walcott Lane	3.15	Tot lot, Picnic tables, Barbeques
27	Stephen Linen Jr. Memorial Park 44935 Nighthawk Pass	2.13	Tot lot, Barbeques, Picnic tables
28	Sunset Park (A) 32155 Camino San Jose	1.62	Tot lot, Barbeques, Picnic tables
29	Temecula Duck Pond 28250 Rancho California Road	7.51	Wildlife viewing, Restroom, Barbeques, Picnic Tables, Picnic Shelter
30	Temecula Creek Trail Park (E) 33662 Channel Street	4.58	Tot lot, Picnic tables, Barbeques, Trail
31	Temecula Skate Park 42569 Margarita Road	1	Roller and In-line Skating, Skate Boarding
32	Temeku Hills Park 31367 La Serena Way	11.41	Ball Fields, Basketball, Tot lot, Barbeques, Picnic tables, Restrooms
33	Vail Ranch Park 32965 Harmony Lane	16.43	Tot lot, Barbeques, Picnic tables
34	Veteran's Park 30965 La Serena Way	3.5	Tot lot, Barbeques, Picnic tables
35	Voorburg Park 39960 Nicolas Road	0.75	Barbeques, Picnic tables
36	Winchester Creek Park 39950 Margarita Road	4.49	Basketball, Volleyball, Tot lot, Barbeques, Picnic tables, Restrooms
37	Wolf Creek Trail Park (north and south) 45454 Wolf Creek Road	5.9	Trail with Par Course
38	Wolf Creek Park 45850 Wolf Creek Drive North	6	Tot lots, basketball, picnic area with gazeboes, restroom

Source: City of Temecula Community Services Department 2008.

In addition to the above listed parks and recreation facilities the City has started planning for the construction of two new proposed parks: Rouripaugh Ranch Community Park, a 15.9 acre park that will include lit ball fields and basketball courts, restrooms and concessions, a tot lot; and Skyview Park, a 5 acre park that will include a tot lot, picnic area with shelters and

City of Temecula Municipal Services Review

barbeques, restrooms and a lit basketball court. The build out schedule of these parks is related to the build out schedule of the Rouripaugh Ranch development. The current slowdown in the building and the real estate markets have delayed the construction schedule for the Rouripaugh Ranch Development which has also stalled construction of these two parks. The City of Temecula is moving forward with funding for these parks however, and has initiated bonds to cover a portion of the costs associated with construction (Smith 2008).

The City of Temecula also owns and maintains over 298 acres of open space, 23.9 acres of which is eligible for development in the future. The remaining 274.7 acres are undevelopable due to onsite limitations such as slope, or existing habitat for sensitive species (Smith 2008).

To augment the City’s parks, the City has a joint-use agreement with the Temecula Valley Unified School District, which allows the City and its residents to utilize school facilities during non-school hours, weekends and vacations. These school sites provide the City of Temecula residents with an additional 38 acres of park/recreational facilities (Smith 2008) (See *Table 2.7-2 City of Temecula Joint Use Recreational School Sites.*)

Table 2.7-2
City of Temecula Joint Use Recreational School Sites

School Name and Location	Acres	Amenities
Temecula Middle School 42075 Meadows Parkway	14	Lit Baseball and Football/Soccer Fields
Temecula Elementary School 41951 Moraga Road	5.25	Pool/Lit Fields
Temecula Valley High Tennis Courts 31555 Rancho Vista Road	2	Tennis courts
Vail Ranch Middle School Basketball Courts 33340 Camino Piedra Rojo	1.5	8 Lit Basketball Courts
James L. Day Middle School Fields 40775 Camino Campos Verde	14	Baseball Fields
Chaparral High School Pool 27215 Nicolas Road	1	25 meter pool, 25 yard pool, Zero-depth water play, Restrooms and Lockers

Source: City of Temecula Community Services Department 2008.

The City has established a park acreage standard for the City, that seeks 5.0 acres of usable City-owned parkland per 1,000 residents. This standard does not include special use facilities, natural open space or trails (Temecula 2005). Based on the City’s 2008 population of 97,934, the City is currently providing 3.15 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. The City is would need to add an additional 160 acres of parks to meet the established standards. The City’s General Plan states that “sufficient acreage to meet the needs of residents is anticipated by the year 2013 through the acquisition and dedication of parks and school facilities within specific plan areas.”

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The City of Temecula currently owns and maintains over 116,540 square feet of recreational space among 8 facilities (Smith 2008). These recreational facilities are listed below in *Table 2.7-3 City of Temecula Recreational Facilities*. City of Temecula Recreational Facility locations can be found in *Figure 2.7-3 City of Temecula Public Facilities*.

Table 2.7-3
City of Temecula Recreational Facilities

Number corresponding to Location on Figure 2.3	Facility Name and Location	Square Feet	Amenities
1	Community Recreation Center (CRC) 30875 Rancho Vista Road	26,480	25 yard pool, Amphitheater, Indoor Basketball Gym, Meeting Rooms, Kitchen, Teen Room
2	Temecula Community Center (TCC) 28816 Pujol Street	5900	Kitchen, Meeting rooms
3	Mary Phillips Senior Center 41845 6th Street	9248	Multi-purpose room, Kitchen, Crafts room, Billiards room, Library, Meeting Rooms
4	Temecula History Museum 28314 Mercedes Street	7500	2-story Local History Museum
5	Chapel of Memories 28300 Mercedes Street	3484	Chapel
6	Imagination Workshop - Temecula Childrens Mseum 42081 Main Street	7600	Science based Children's Museum
7	Old Town Temecula Community Theater 42051 Main Street	22,330	Performing Theater, Dance Studio, Rehearsal Rooms, Lobby, Art Gallery and Club at the Merc
8	Temecula Library 30600 Pauba Road	34,000	Library, Computer Center, Children's Library and Story Room, Community Room

Source: City of Temecula Community Services Department 2008.

The City of Temecula prepared a Master Plan of Parks and Recreation in 1993 to address the long term park and recreation needs of residents. Though the Plan has not been recently updated, the Community Services Department continues to add additional parklands to the City. The Master Plan contains: (1) current and projected recreational needs; (2) park development and design standards; (3) a park and trails classification system; (4) parks, trails and recreation facilities improvements; (5) target locations for acquisition of future parkland; (6) future trail connections to the regional trail system; (7) a citywide bicycle route and recreation trails system; (8) timing and phasing of parks, recreation facilities and trails; and (9) cost estimates for park acquisition and development costs (Smith 2008).

City of Temecula Municipal Services Review

The City has also completed a separate Trail Master Plan in January 2002 to address local trail and bikeway needs. The plan established a trail network and sets facility standards for pedestrian, bicycle, and equestrian users. The Trail Master Plan addresses potential trail connections to the countywide trail network. The City is recently completed revising the master trail map to include recent additions to trails in Temecula (Smith 2008).

The City also provides numerous recreational activities; these include special events, such as 4th of July festivities, excursions, winter holiday celebrations, and family fun nights, in addition to various programs and classes. The City prepares a Guide to Leisure Activities twice annually and distributes to all City residents, in addition to maintaining all relevant information on the City's web site. Classes and activities include dance, music, cooking, drama and theater, language classes, sports activities and leagues, CPR and first aid training, and art classes (Smith 2008).

Funding for park and recreational services is primarily obtained through the use of the Temecula Community Services District funds, which levies assessments, special taxes and user fees. The operational budget for park and recreational services is supplemented by the General Fund. Additional funding for capital improvements comes from park in lieu (Quimby) fees and Development Impact Fees. Likewise, the City's General Plan includes the policy that the City shall (1) require the dedication of parkland or the payment of in-lieu fees and the development of recreation facilities for all new residential development; and (2) require developers of residential projects greater than 200 units to dedicate land based on the park acre standard of 5 acres of usable parkland to 1,000 residents (Temecula sub-division map ordinance 99-23).

2.7.2 Library Services

The City of Temecula is a participant in the Riverside County Library System. The County contracts with Library Systems and Services, Inc. to provide management and staff for all libraries within the County Library System. Residents of Riverside County unincorporated areas and the City of Temecula are equally eligible for library cards within the Riverside County Library System and are eligible to use the facilities and books within the entire system, subject to applicable restrictions and/or fees.

Two library facilities are located within the City of Temecula and are listed below in *Table 2.7-4 Temecula Public Libraries*. Both libraries offer public meeting rooms and computer facilities in addition to the catalog inventory of books, periodicals and multi-media sources such as videos and DVDs.

Table 2.7-4
City of Temecula Library Facilities

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Library Name and Location	Approximate Square Feet	Weekly hours of operation	FY 2007-08 Collection (# of books)	FY 2007-08 Circulation (# of books checked out annually)
Temecula Public Library 30600 Pauba Rd.	34,000	63 hours	102,747	715,082
Grace Mellman Community Library 41000 County Center Drive	15,000	40 hours	93,177	163,428

Though the Grace Mellman Community Library is owned by the County, and the Temecula Public Library is owned by the City of Temecula, both are operated by Riverside County Library System. The library and collection are funded through a percentage of the property tax assessed against each household (Loeun 2008).

2.8 Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Services

The City of Temecula contracts with a private hauler, CR&R, to collect trash and recycling from both residential and commercial properties. Residential trash and recycling collection is on a weekly basis and includes collection of three bins of materials, one for trash, another for comingled recyclables, and a third for “green” or yard waste. The City’s contract with CR&R also provides for household hazardous waste disposal (such as motor oil, antifreeze and vehicle batteries), bulk item collection (such as old refrigerators), and Christmas tree collection services with specific requirements or limitations for each. Recycling and refuse collection fees are placed on the Riverside County property taxes. The FY 2008-09 assessed rate for recycling and refuse collection is \$218.52. The rate is reassessed annually based on the consumer price index, diesel fuel index and tipping fees charged at Riverside County landfills (Smith 2008).

Commercial trash and recycling collection services are also offered by CR&R. Commercial services vary widely based on need. CR&R offers 2, 3 or 4 yard bin service or 40 yard roll-off services. Collection is offered seven days a week if needed. Compactor servicing is also available. Commercial collection rates vary based on services needed and start at \$97.75 a month for once a week pick-up of a 3 yard bin for refuse and \$43.18 a month for once a week pick-up of a 3 yard bin for recycling. Rates are adjusted each fiscal year based on the consumer price index, diesel fuel index and tipping fees charged at Riverside County landfills. (TCSO 2008).

The City of Temecula anticipates that the standard trash and recycling services may not be sufficient for some residents in the Santa Margarita area due to the area’s larger than typical lot sizes. For such residences supplemental collection service fees can be set up and are billed directly by CR&R on a quarterly basis. These supplemental fees cover any costs of collection

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that are over and above the standard residential collection services. The standard fiscal year assessed rate would still apply and be included on the property tax bill (Smith 2008).

2.9 Other Services

2.9.1 Animal Control:

The City provides animal control services through a service contract with Animal Friends of the Valleys. Animal Friends of the Valleys provides 1.5 full-time animal control officers, a fully equipped vehicle, and shelter for the animals. The animal shelter is located at 29001 Bastron Avenue in Lake Elsinore. Services are provided 12 hours a day, 5 days per week, as well as after hours, weekends, and emergency calls. In addition, the service contract provides for hearings related to animal control problems.

To provide additional facilities for adequate services the City is a participant in the Southwest Community Financing Authority. The Authority is a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) that includes the County of Riverside and the cities of Canyon Lake, Lake Elsinore, Murrieta, and Temecula. The purpose of the Authority is to fund the construction and operation of an animal shelter to serve the residents of the area.

2.9.2 Information Technology:

The City manages its electronic information both internally and externally. Internal data services include the City's intranet web pages, and internally managed data systems. Externally, the City has a contracts for management and maintenance of the City's public web site, www.cityoftemecula.org. The City maximizes the communication potential of the City's web site, by posting useful information from across all departments.

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3.0 OTHER AGENCIES PROVIDING SERVICES WITHIN THE CITY OR WITHIN THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND PLANNING AREAS.

3.1 Services Provided by County Agencies

3.1.1 Sherriff Services

The Riverside County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement services to all unincorporated areas of Riverside County as well as to several cities which contract with the Sheriff for police services.

The County Sheriff in addition to providing patrol duties, investigating crimes and answering calls for service, provides staffing for the County Detention facilities, staffs the County Courts, provides investigative services to the Coroner, with the office of the County Coroner falling under the control of the County Sheriff. Sheriff's officers provide for traffic enforcement, Special Investigations, Hostage Negotiations, Homicide, High Tech/Computer Crime Investigations, Special Enforcement Bureau (SWAT), Community Oriented Policing, Search and Rescue, Hazardous Device Team and an Aviation Bureau.

The County Board of Supervisors adopted a service standard of 1.2 Sworn Officers per 1000 population. Through aggressive funding and hiring the County Sheriff's Department has met this operational standard.

Currently the Department has a budget of \$502,192,972, which provides for 1879 patrol officers, 1,215 correctional facilities officers, 181 court support officers, 61 officers and staff with the Coroner's office and 529 administrative, support and other duty personnel. Operations are carried out from eight regional facilities. The County operates 5 correctional facilities, and courts are located regionally with 7 court facilities.

In 2007 the County Sheriff's Department responded to 277,496 calls for service and made 63,512 arrest. (unincorporated areas only – contract cities calls and arrest are not included with these numbers) The Coroners caseload included 9067 cases, with 126 homicides.

The City of Temecula is located within the Sheriff's Southwest Division service area. The County Southwest Justice and Detention facility is located within the City of Murrieta.

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3.1.2 Fire Protection Services

The Riverside County Fire Department is a county wide fire protection agency. The County contracts with the California Division of Forestry (CAL Fire) for service within the County. In 2007 RCFD/CA-Fire responded to 89,329 calls for medical assistance, extinguished 6,372 fires and responded to 16,310 calls for “other” services. The Department serves 78 communities county-wide. RCFD/CAL Fire provides Administration, Planning, Emergency Command, Emergency Medical Services, Fleet Services, Communications, Training, Public Affairs, Explorer Programs, Volunteers and the Ryan Air Attack Base. County-wide the Department is divided into 9 operational divisions and 17 battalions. The Department operates out of 91 fire stations and a Command/Operations Center.

3.1.3 Riverside County Library System

The Riverside County Library System is an integrated county wide library system which comprises 34 libraries and a bookmobile. The system is managed and operated by an outside management company, Library Systems and Services LLC, since 1997. The County Library System is primarily funded by a library district tax which is levied throughout all unincorporated territory county wide and incorporated cities which are part of the library system. Additional funding is provided by the Riverside County Library Foundation, which was established in 1998. Facilities expansion, construction or development is partially funded through development impact fees.

3.1.4 County Service Areas

County Service Area’s (CSA) are localized county administered governmental agencies which are formed to provide enhanced municipal services to specific area. The County Board of Supervisors acts as the Board for all CSA’s, and in Riverside County the administrative control of the CSA’s is handled by the counties Economic Development Agency (EDA). CSA’s in general do not have the ability to directly provide services, but rather act as the assessing agency to collect assessments for specific enhanced services, which are then contracted for. When a city annexes territory which is within the service area of a CSA, that area is automatically detached from that CSA and the city assumes that service. Within the existing SOI and Planning Area of the City of Temecula exist four County Service Areas, these being CSA 103, 143, 149 and 152. Each of the CSA’s services and range of assessments are detailed below.

CSA 103 – Street Lighting / landscaping: CSA 103 was formed in 1965 to provide enhanced street lighting and landscape maintenance services to new residential communities in the northern Murrieta, Temecula, French Valley and Wildomar areas. The incorporations of

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Temecula – 1989, Murrieta 1990 and Wildomar 2008, have greatly reduced the size of the service area for CSA 103 with the CSA now existing only north of the City of Temecula in French Valley. CSA 103 also predates the California constitutional amendment, Proposition 13 which passed in 1978 and which limits the amount of property taxes which can be levied on property. Prop 13 as it is referred to, limited property taxes to 1% of the assessed value of the base tax year and limited the annual increase to 2% of the assessed property value of the base tax year. CSA 103 by predating the passage of Prop 13 has older areas which still receive a portion of the property tax to pay for services. Any areas annexed into the CSA after the passage of Prop 13 may only assess a fee for specific services provided. The average annual assessment range for parcels within the CSA is \$20.00 to \$1144.60.

CSA 143 – Street Lighting, Landscape Maintenance, Parks and Recreation services: CSA 143 was formed in December 1985 to provide a broad range of municipal services for the rapidly growing Temecula Valley. At the time of initial formation the CSA was authorized to provide in addition to the above services, enhanced law enforcement and trash collection services. These services have since been reduced to street lighting, landscape, parks and recreation services. The incorporation of the cities of Temecula and Murrieta reduced the service area of the CSA, and later annexations by both cities have further reduced the service area. Presently the CSA is divided with a northern service area serving the Silver Hawk community and a southern service area serving the Morgan Hill community and areas southeast of the City of Temecula along State Highway 79.

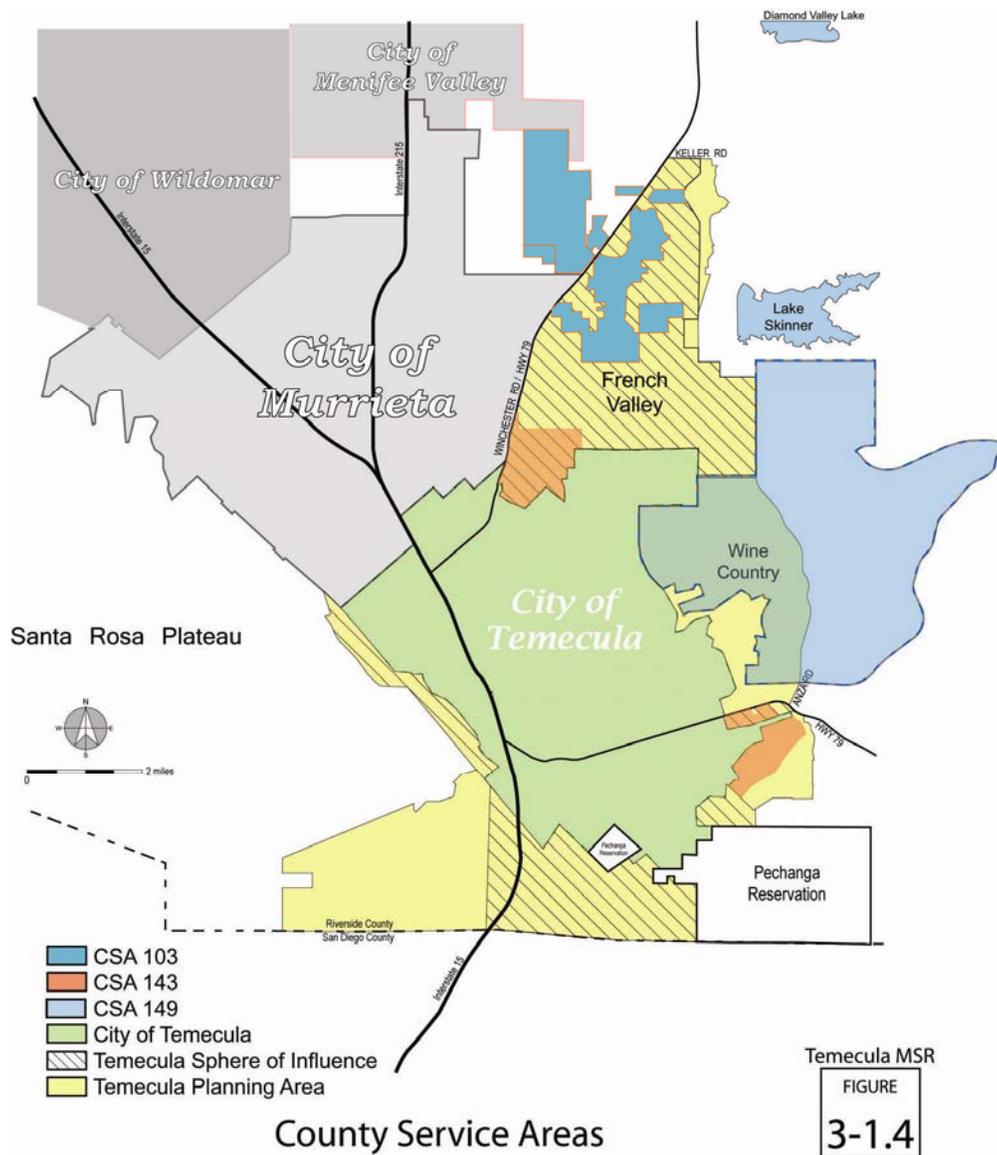
CSA 143 because it provides for Parks and Recreation services has a Parks and Recreation Master Plan. This master planning document allows the CSA to collect Quimby Act fees for provision of future parks. The average annual assessments vary by area, and range from \$79.58 - \$13,358.84 with the larger amount for commercial properties.

CSA 149 – Roads: CSA 149 was formed in December 1991 for the purpose of provided enhanced road maintenance or construction for the rural Wine Country area east of the City of Temecula. The CSA service boundaries have largely remained unchanged since formation and include approximately 11,700 acres of territory. The CSA helps to maintain over 34 miles of roadways within its boundaries, which include both paved and dirt roads. CSA 149 also has an appointed advisory board which provides local input on roads and needs for service within the CSA boundaries. Current annual assessments range from \$200.00 to \$208.08.

CSA 152 – NPDES: CSA 152 was formed in December 1991 as a fee collection mechanism for the county wide implementation of the Federally mandated National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program, to control storm water run off as well as run off from paved surfaces, lawns and such which could collect and contain chemicals, oils and other pollutants. At

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the time of its formation, the CSA included only unincorporated territory, with later annexations adding several cities into the CSA for this service. The City of Temecula is one of eight cities which have not annexed into CSA 152. Services include street sweeping. EDA has also activated potential latent powers for certain regional areas within the CSA to provide for enhanced services such as parks, recreation and wastewater collection. These areas are designated as “zones of benefit” and labeled as CSA 152A, B, C etc. There are no enhanced zones of benefit within the areas covered by the City of Temecula SOI or Planning Area. CSA 152 annual assessment range for unincorporated areas is \$5.98 to \$66.14.



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3.1.5 Public Transit Services

Public bus service in Temecula is currently provided by Riverside Transit Agency (RTA), a Joint Powers Agency that we established on August 15, 1975. As the Consolidated Transportation Service Agency for western Riverside County, the RTA is responsible for coordinating transit services throughout the approximate 2,500 square mile service area, providing driver training, assistance with grant applications and development of Short Range Transit Plans (SRTPs) (Riverside Transit Authority 2008).

Current RTA routes serving Temecula are listed in *Table 2.6-1. Bus Routes Serving the City of Temecula*.

Table 2.6-1
Bus Routes Serving the City of Temecula

Line #	Origin/Destination
23	Temecula/Murrieta
24	Temecula/Pechanga Resort/Vail Ranch
61	Sun City, Menifee, Murrieta, Temecula
79	Hemet, Winchester, Temecula
202	Murrieta, Temecula, Oceanside
206	Temecula, Murrieta, Lake Elsinore, Corona
208	Temecula, Sun City, Perris, Moreno Valley, Riverside

Source: Riverside Transit Authority 2008. Authority web site. Accessed September 19, 2008.
<http://www.riversidetransit.com/home/index.htm>

In addition to local routes, Riverside Transit provides Dial-A-Ride curb-to-curb transportation services to Temecula's seniors and persons with disabilities. Certain restrictions apply. The fares for Dial-A-Ride services are:

- Senior/disabled: \$2.50 per ride
- Children: \$0.50 per ride (Riverside Transit Authority 2008).

RTA is largely funded by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), Transportation Development Act (TDA), the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) (Riverside Transit Authority 2008).

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3.1.6 Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District

The Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District was created by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors to maintain a system of regional recreational facilities and historic sites. The District was created by the Board of Supervisors under the provisions of Special Legislation which allowed the Board of Supervisors to form the district subject to voter approval without going through LAFCO. The District formation was approved by votes in November 1990, however a corresponding assessment was not approved. The District became effective January 1991 and in April 1991, the Board of Supervisors adopted by resolution the exchange of property tax revenue between the County General Fund and the District which remains the principal revenue source to fund the District.

Upon establishment of the District, the Board of Supervisors who act as the District's governing board, have established policies which define the Park District's mission, goals and structure. The policies dictate that the District's facilities should generally be large facilities with regional or county wide appeal. Presently the District operates over 44,000 acres of parklands, which includes sixteen regional parks, six historic sites, five nature centers, seven archaeological sites, sixteen wildlife reserves, one mobile home park and a landmark Park District Headquarters.

The District's boundaries include 14 of the County's 26 incorporated cities, with the City of Temecula not being included within the District's boundaries. All unincorporated territory surrounding the City is however within the Park District's service boundaries.

Facilities located near the City of Temecula include the Lake Skinner Recreational Area and the Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Preserve. Neither of these two facilities are within the City's sphere of influence or planning areas (Regional Parks Website).

3.1.7 Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD) was formed by special act of the State Legislature in 1945. It was realized after the March 1938 flood which caused extensive damage in Riverside and Orange Counties that local flood control efforts were ineffective and that a regional agency with taxing authority was needed if lives and property were going to be protected within the Santa Ana River Watershed. The RCFCWCD was formed as a dependent district governed by the County Board of Supervisors. Operationally the RCFCWCD is divided into seven zones, each governed by a board of three zone commissioners, who's responsibility is to review and initiate projects for the benefit within their zone. The City of Temecula is within the District's zone 7.

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The major regional flood control and conservation concern in Zone 7 is the 220 square mile Murrieta Creek Watershed. Murrieta Creek which extends through the western portions of both Temecula and Murrieta is prone to extensive flooding due to inadequate capacity of existing improvements. The last major flooding event in 1993 flooded large portions of Old Town Temecula and caused over 20 million dollars in property damage. Large yearly storms cause localized flooding of Murrieta Creek. Local flood control efforts channelized Murrieta Creek in the late 1930's, but these efforts are undersized for the flows generated in this watershed. The RCFCWCD in cooperation with the Army Corp of Engineers have begun the process of deepening and widening the creek bed in a four phase project. Phase One is now complete which is the most southern portion of the improvements. It is hoped to let construction contracts for the Phase 2 improvements in the winter of 2008. Improvements include habitat restoration along the creek channel.

RCFCWCD is responsible for construction and maintenance of all regional flood control projects or larger conveyance systems within the City of Temecula. The City is responsible for all local flood control projects up to a 36 inch diameter conveyance system. To ensure adequate flood control planning and to ensure that the storm water system has adequate capacity, the RCFCWCD reviews all development projects either in the City or the County prior to agency approval. RCFCWCD is also the lead "permittee" for the regional National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) "M4S" storm water permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board. As lead permittee, the Districts assists in the administration of the permit and monitoring storm water quality. The permit, which is periodically reviewed and reissued, sets forth steps and practices which must be undertaken by each of the permittee's including the RCFCWCD (RCFCWCD website and Regional Flood Control Districts MSR – 2007).

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3.2 Special Districts

3.2.1 Eastern Municipal Water District

EMWD was formed in 1950 under the Municipal Water District Act of 1911, to provide water for primarily agricultural needs within the Perris, Hemet and Menifee Valleys. Since its formation, the District has grown to serve the needs of some 630,000 residential customers. The service area now covers approximately 555 square miles of territory and includes the cities of Moreno Valley, Perris, Menifee Valley, Murrieta, Temecula, Hemet and San Jacinto. The District joined the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California in 1951 to obtain imported water supplies to augment local supplies.

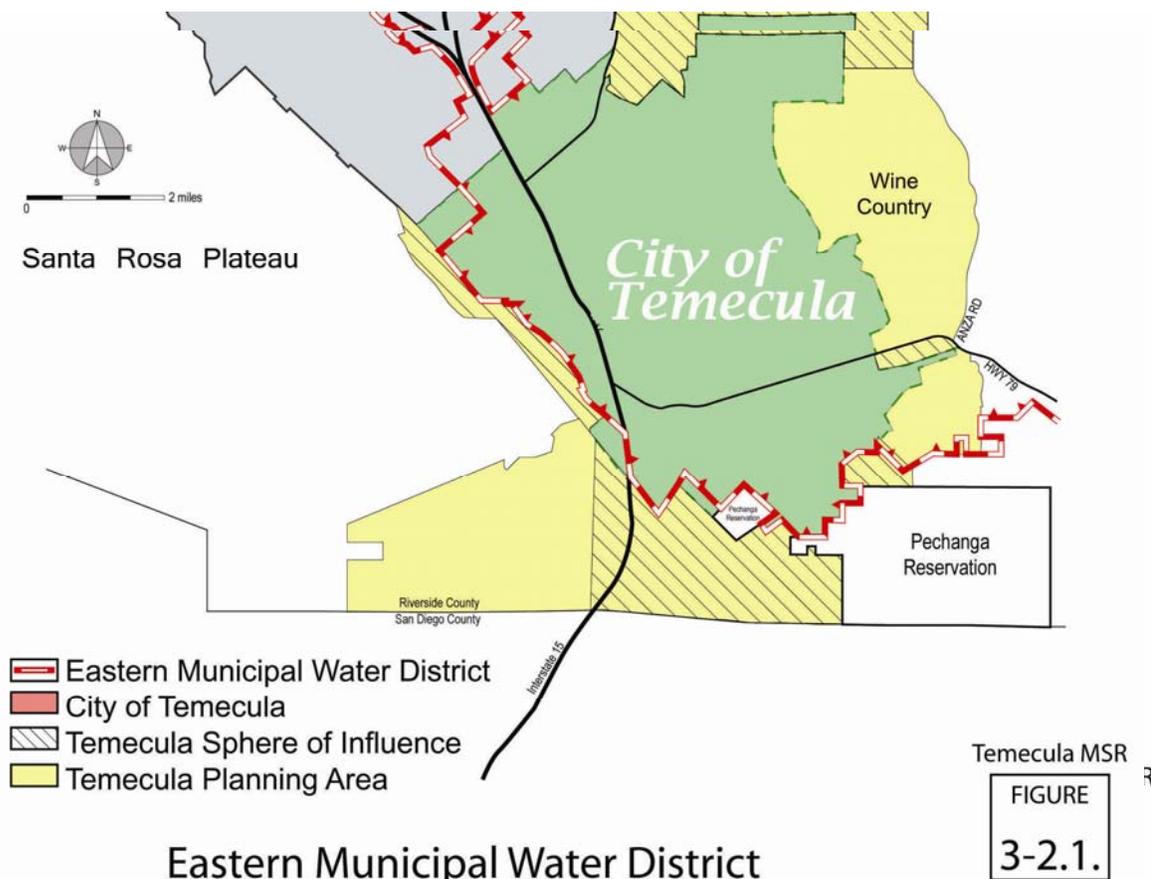
The District provides water to nine wholesale agencies, 132,880 active retail accounts and 129 agricultural customers. Current water supplies are approximately 16% local ground water, 4% from Desalination and 80% imported through MWD. Per the Water / Wastewater MSR completed in 2005, EMWD's 2005 water demand was 101,687 acre feet annually. The MSR projects water demand to increase to 116,491 acre feet by 2010 and 143,791 acre feet by 2020. The MSR projected that sometime between 2015 and 2020 water demand would be greater than supply. Actual water demand from 2007 was 99,658 acre feet. EMWD as of 2007 maintains 2,442 miles of transmission pipelines, has 81 storage reservoirs with a capacity of 194,000,000 gallons, has 87 pumping plants and 18 active domestic wells. Well production capacity is 34,800 acre feet per year. Average consumption in 2007 was .78 acre foot per account. In 2007 EMWD purchased 29.8 billion gallons of water, produced from local wells 6 billion gallons and from desalination another 1.6 billion gallons for a total of 37.5 billion gallons of water. Consumption was 33.8 billion gallons for domestic accounts and 1.2 billion gallons for agricultural accounts for a total consumption of 35.1 billion gallons.

The District began wastewater collection and treatment services in 1964 with the first service area being the Del Webb community in Menifee. Currently the District operates five treatment plants with a combined treatment capacity of 59 mgd, and an average of 46 mgd of actual treatment. The system serves over 180,000 customers. EMWD owns and maintains 1,857 miles of sewer lines with 46 lift stations. The Temecula Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant which serves Temecula is the smallest of the District's five treatment plants and is located in the central industrial center of the City. The 95 acre site has recently been upgraded to a capacity of 12 millions gallons per day of tertiary treatment. The Temecula Valley WTP was built in 1973 with an initial operating capacity of 1 mgd. The Temecula Valley facility is the only EMWD wastewater treatment facility located within the Santa Margarita River Watershed, all others being within the Santa Ana River Watershed. The treatment facility has an ultimate expansion capacity to 54 mgd. The WTP also provides reclaimed water for landscaping, parks, turf farms

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and other users in the vicinity. EMWD presently sales a combined total from all WWTP's, 21 mgd of reclaimed water to local customers. EMWD is utilizing the building slowdown and decreased activity to plan and upgrade its reclaimed water system to a fully pressurized system. This would allow increased usage of the reclaimed water resources.

Financially in 2007, EMWD received \$276,767,148 in revenues and had expenses totaling \$220,520,532. EMWD had net assets of \$1.3 billion dollars (EMWD website).



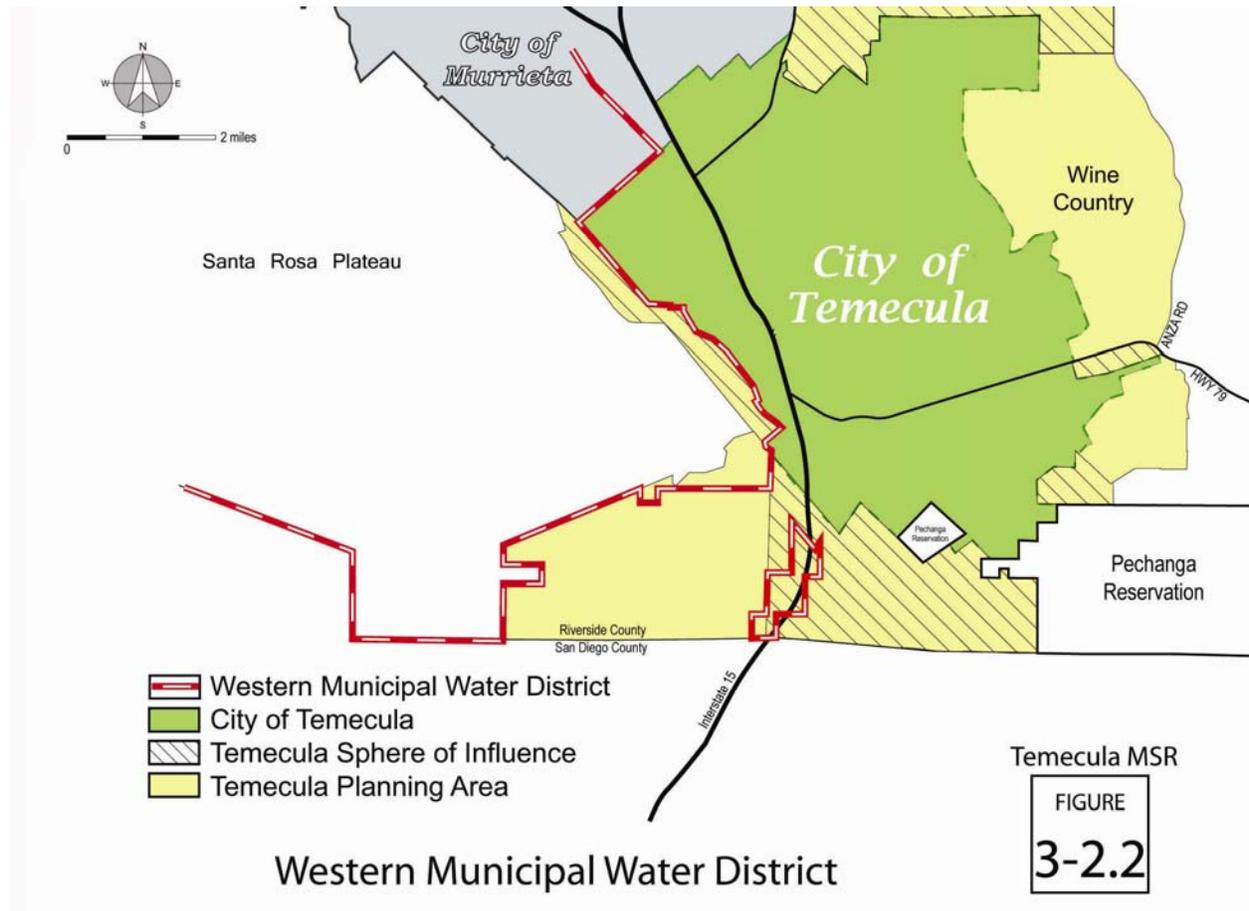
3.2.2 Western Municipal Water District

WMWD was formed in 1954 under the Municipal Water District Act of 1911, to provide supplemental water supplies to western Riverside County for both domestic and agricultural needs. Initial service areas included Riverside, Corona, Mead Valley, Eagle Valley, Woodcrest, El Sobrante and March Air Force Base areas. Today WMWD serves the needs of some 853,000 residential and agricultural customers in a service area that covers approximately 527 square

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miles of territory. The service area includes the cities of Corona, Norco, Lake Elsinore, Wildomar, Canyon Lake Murrieta and portions of Riverside. The District joined the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California in 1954 at the time of the district's formation.

The District provides potable water to eight wholesale agencies and 22,975 active retail accounts. Current water supplies are approximately 18% local ground water, 2% from Desalination and 80% imported through MWD. WMWD's 2007 water demand was 125,811 acre feet, with retail accounting for 34,700 acre feet, agricultural uses accounting for 15,184 acre feet and wholesale accounting for 75,927 acre feet of demand. Information contained within the Water and Wastewater MSR – 2005, projects annual water demand to be 36,000 acre feet by 2010 and 48,000 acre feet by 2020. The MSR projected numbers do not appear to match actual numbers for supply or demand as current demand is more than double projected 2020 numbers. WMWD as of 2007 maintains 435 miles of transmission pipelines, has 38 storage reservoirs with a capacity of 80,000,000 gallons, and has 128 pumping plants. Average retail consumption in 2007 was 1.5 acre foot per account.



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The District also serves as the wastewater treatment facility operator for the March Wastewater Treatment Plant, currently rated at 1.0 mgd capacity and the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority WWTP, with a rated capacity of 8.0mgd. The March WTP is currently operating at 0.5mgd with planned expansion to 3.0 mgd capacity. The Regional WTP is currently operating with an average flow of 5.6 mgd, with ultimate expansion capacity of 32 mgd. WMWD currently serves approximately 4,100 wastewater accounts. WMWD owns and maintains 1,857 miles of sewer lines with 46 lift stations. Wastewater treatment in the Temecula Valley is provided by Rancho California Water District's Santa Rosa Division (see section below).

Financially in 2007, WMWD received \$96,586,316 in revenues and had expenses totaling \$88,465,989. EMWD had net assets of \$294,116,352 dollars (WMWD website).

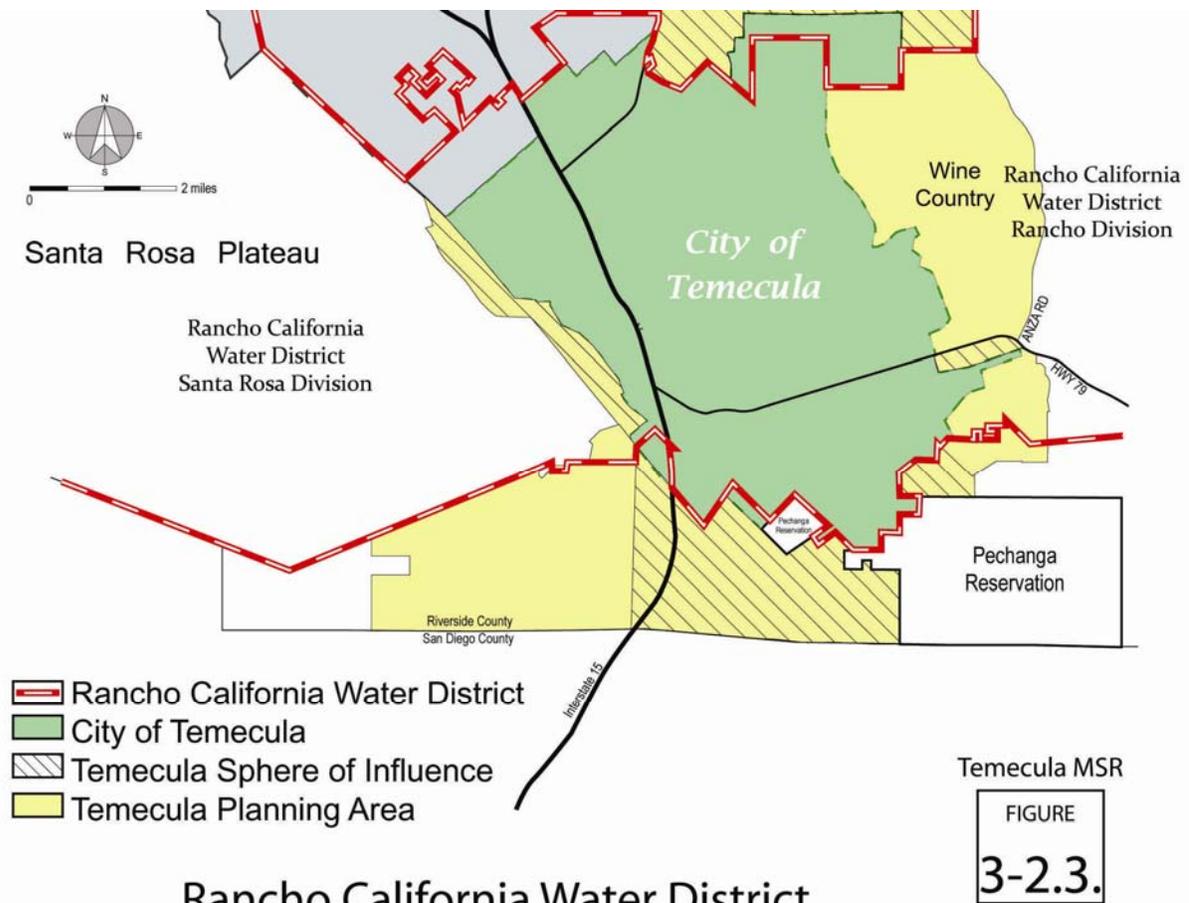
3.2.3 Rancho California Water District

In 1964 the Vail Ranch property and holdings was purchased by the partnership of the Kaiser Corporation and Macco Realty Company forming Rancho California. In order to provide for a reliable water supply for the proposed development, the Rancho California Water District was formed in 1965, covering the easterly portions of the valley and including the unincorporated community of Temecula, and with a land area of some 41,000 acres. In 1966, to provide supplemental water supplies the Rancho California district was annexed into Eastern Municipal Water District and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. In 1968 the Santa Rosa Ranches Water District was formed to serve the western portions of the area including portion of the unincorporated community of Murrieta and the Santa Rosa Plateau. The Santa Rosa Ranches Water District covered an area of approximately 44,800 acres. After its formation, in 1968 the Santa Rosa Ranches district was annexed into Western Municipal Water District and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to provide for supplemental water supplies. In 1977, the current Rancho California Water District (RCWD) was formed by the consolidation of the Rancho District and the Santa Rosa Ranches district. RCWD operates with two divisions, the Rancho Division and the Santa Rosa Division with each division remaining within a different municipal agency for supplemental supplies. EMWD provides wastewater treatment within the Rancho Division, while the Santa Rosa Division operates its own wastewater collection and treatment system.

Today the District provides service to an area of just under 100,000 acres, with the Rancho Division serving 49,850 acres and the Santa Rosa Division serving 49,000 acres. The District provides service to over 120,000 persons living within its service boundaries, and provides water, reclaimed water, wastewater collection and treatment services. The RCWD is governed by a seven member Board of Directors. Water services are provided to 41,986 accounts which

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includes both domestic, business and agricultural accounts. Last year the District provided 77,957 acre feet of potable water to its customers, which is less than the prior year. This is attributed to lower demand from the agricultural users due to a wetter winter and also to mandated reductions in agricultural sales per the Interim Agricultural Water Program (IAWP) with MWD which requires a 30% reduction in agricultural sales due to reduced supplies from the State Water Project. Last year RCWD produced 11,131 acre feet of local water from wells which is below the estimated capacity average of approximately 41,000 acre feet per year. The Santa Rosa Wastewater Treatment Plant produced approximately 3,000 acre feet of reclaimed water which was utilized within the District with the remaining water supplies being imported water.



Rancho California Water District

The Santa Rosa Wastewater Treatment Plant is located in the City of Murrieta and has a rated capacity of 5 mgd. of treated effluent treated to a tertiary level. The facility has an ultimate upgrade capacity to 17 mgd. The facility is currently operating at approximately 70% capacity treating an average of 3.5 mgd. RCWD is providing wastewater collection and treatment

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services to approximately 17,407 customers located within a portion of the City of Murrieta, portions of the City of Temecula and surrounding local unincorporated areas.

RCWD in 2007 showed net assets of \$481,762,514, net revenues of \$109,215,317 and operating expenses of \$82,913,546 (RCWD website).

3.2.4 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) was formed in 1929 to provide imported water supplies to the rapidly growing Los Angeles basin. Today MWD is composed of 26 member agencies serving from San Diego to Hemet to Ventura. MWD has a service area of approximately 5,200 square miles with a population in excess of 18 million people. MWD's purpose is to provide a reliable water source to its service area, with primary water sources being the Colorado River and the Sacramento Bay/Delta region. The agency is governed by a 37 member Board of Directors. Facilities include the 242 mile long Colorado River Aqueduct completed in 1939, five water treatment plants, nine storage reservoirs with a total capacity of 1,072,000 acre feet, 775 miles of distribution pipelines and 16 hydroelectric power plants with a capacity of 127 megawatts of generation.

Average daily water delivery is 6,023 acre feet (2006 – MWD sources). MWD projects 2007-08 water sales to exceed 2.23 million acre feet. MWD has approximately 7.5 billion dollars in net assets, with revenues exceeding 1.1 billion dollars and operational expenses of 919 million dollars.

Member agencies which are of interest within this MSR are: Western Municipal Water District and Eastern Municipal Water District. Sub-agencies include Rancho California Water District. Facilities located within Riverside County include the Robert A. Skinner Water Treatment Plant with a treatment capacity of 630 million gallons per day, the Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant with a treatment capacity of 160 million gallons per day, Diamond Valley Lake with a storage capacity of 810,000 acre feet (October 28, 2008 current storage of 464,052 acre feet or 57% of capacity – source MWD), Lake Mathews with a storage capacity of 182,000 acre feet (October 28, 2008 current storage of 108,935 acre feet or 60% of capacity – source MWD), and Lake Skinner with a storage capacity of 44,000 acre feet (October 28, 2008 current storage of 35,754 acre feet or 81% of capacity – source MWD).

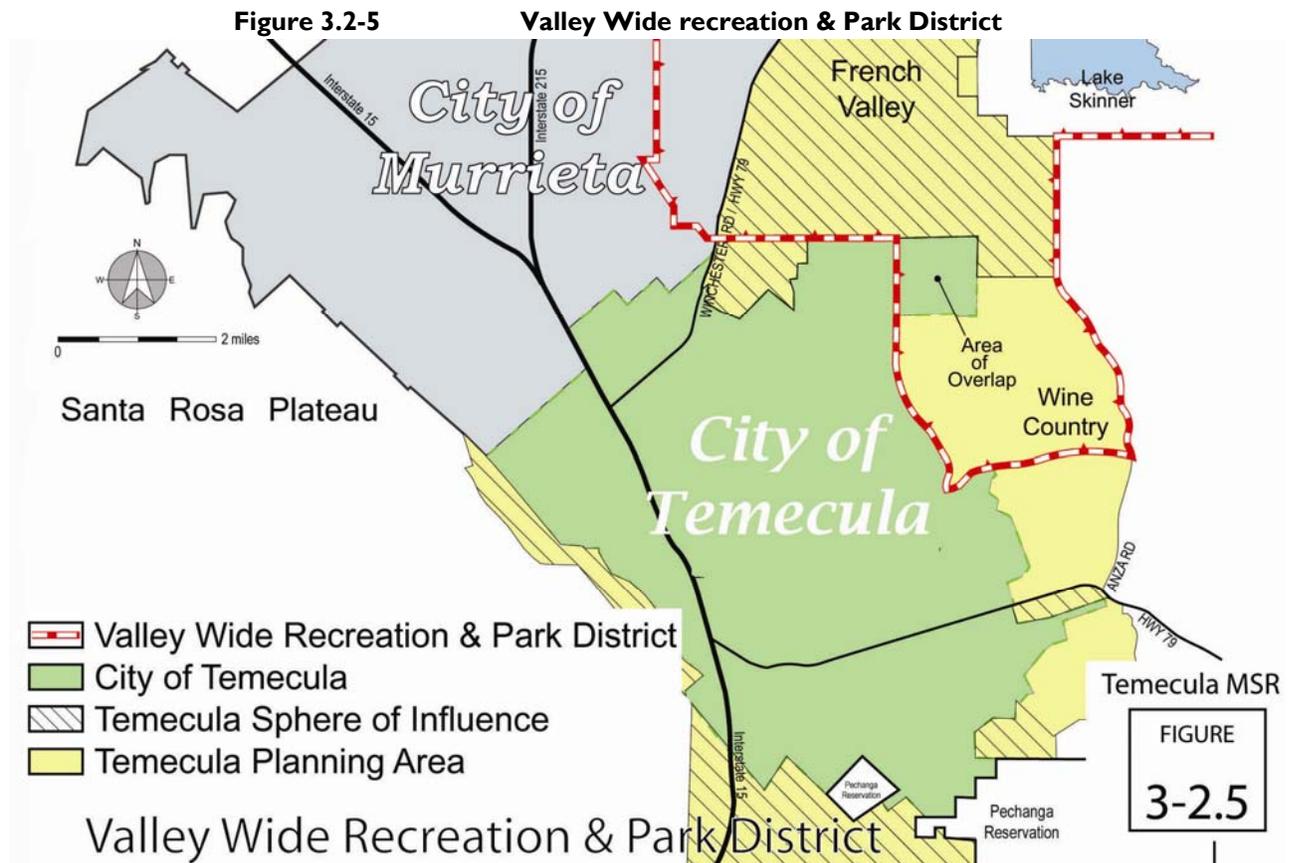
3.2.5 Valley Wide Recreation And Parks District

The Valley Wide Recreation and Park District (VWRPD) is a large regional parks district which provides service to an estimated 800 square mile service area. This service area includes the

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French Valley area located within the City’s northern SOI. The District also overlaps the existing City boundaries within the Roripaugh Ranch annexation, Riverside LAFCO file number 2001-22-3. This issue was discussed in the Districts SOI review, Riverside LAFCO file number 2006-55-3, heard before the LAFCO Commission December 2006.

VWRPD was formed in July 1972 and provides an extensive systems of parks and recreation activities for the residents within its boundaries. The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors, elected to staggered four-year terms of office. The District serves an estimated 180,000 persons within its service boundaries. The District has 61 local parks with an estimated 612 acres of improved parklands. The District also maintains seven community centers, five regional parks and an aquatic center. Within the Temecula SOI the District maintains one 17 acre regional sports complex and ten local parks totaling 42 acres. The District standard of service requires three acres of parkland per 1000 residents. Combined total park acreage within the District is meeting its standards for service. The District is noted for the very extensive range of recreational programs provided which include sports, swimming, dance, music, animal training, CPR, arts and crafts, theater and drama, self defense, trips and excursions, day camps and programs for seniors.



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VWRPD is funded by four revenue sources: property tax, program fees, benefit assessments and grants. Property tax revenue and benefit assessments cover the cost of administration, maintenance, acquisition, capital improvements, debt payments, utilities and operations. Program fees cover the cost of individual programs. Grants are for specific purposes and can only be utilized for that specific purpose. VWRPD has a policy of only assessing improved properties and no assessments are collected on undeveloped parcels. It is recommended that at some future point, the City of Temecula seek detachment of the 632 acre Roripaugh Ranch annexation from the District to avoid duplication of services and assessments.

3.2.6 Du Luz Community Services District

The 20,000 acre Du Luz Community Services District was created in November 1978 as the Santa Rosa Community Services District and began operations in March 1979. The District is located west of the City of Temecula upon the Santa Rosa Plateau. The District was created to provide three services to the community: road construction and maintenance, solid waste collection and enhanced law enforcement. The district is governed by an elected five-member board of directors who serve staggered four-year terms.

The District maintains 78 miles of roads which includes both major collectors and minor collectors within the system. The District has developed a Pavement Management Program which details the existing pavement condition and recommends maintenance strategies. On Average, the overall condition of roads within the District is rated “Very Good”.

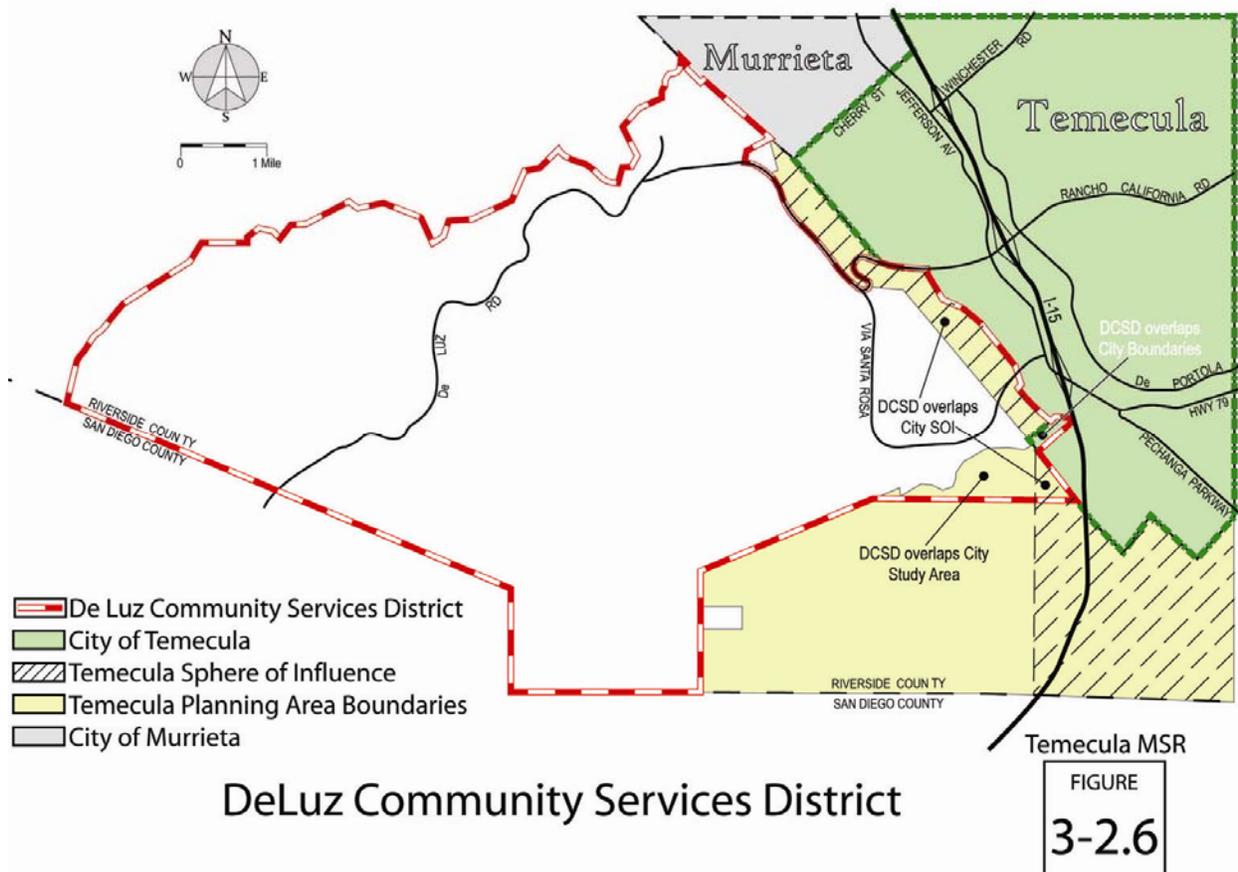
When the District was formed, residents felt that current County Sheriff’s patrols were inadequate due to the remote nature of the Santa Rosa Plateau. Under the approved services which the District is authorized to provide, the District contracts with the Riverside County Sheriff’s Department for 80 hours of patrol time a week. This enhanced level of services has greatly reduced agricultural theft, illegal dumping, burglaries and other illegal activities.

The District also contracts with Waste Management for solid waste collection services.

The District boundaries overlap the current City SOI south of Rancho California Road and east of the Rancho Line. A small portion of the District also overlaps the City of Temecula boundaries south of the Santa Margarita River. Portions of the proposed Santa Margarita sphere amendment and reorganization would also include portions of the District within their boundaries. It is proposed that the City consider detachment of those areas of the CSD which are either within the current City boundaries or within the proposed reorganization if successful, to avoid a duplication of services and assessments.

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Figure 3-2.6 DeLuz Community Services District



3.2.7 North County Fire Protection District

The North County Fire Protection District (NCFPD) provides services within northern San Diego County and has a sphere of influence which extends into southern Riverside County, west of the City of Temecula. While the NCFPD does not provide services into Riverside County, the potential for a future annexation of territory which may have impact upon areas covered within this MSR do exist and that is why this district is included with this MSR.

The North County Fire Protection District was formed by the reorganization of the Fallbrook Fire Protection District and the Rainbow Volunteer Fire Department (CSA 7) in 1987. This has resulted in a district which has a service area of 92 square miles and an estimated population of 45,000 persons. The NCFPD has five full time fire stations and one volunteer fire station with 60 full time emergency services personnel, 14 support personnel, 20 reserve fire fighters and 33 volunteers. The District also provides Emergency Medical Services to an additional 40 square miles of territory, mostly within the existing sphere of influence for the District.

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The San Diego LAFCO Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services Review, adopted by the San Diego LAFCO in February 2005 has found that NCFPD responded to calls within five minutes 70% of the time, within ten minutes 95% of the time and within twenty minutes, 100% of the time. The San Diego Fire Protection and EMS MSR also found that fire response from a fire station manned by a volunteer force was unreliable as to time of response. The nearest NCFPD fire station which could potentially provide service into the area of this MSR is the Rainbow Valley Fire Station #6, which is a station manned entirely by a volunteer fire fighting force.

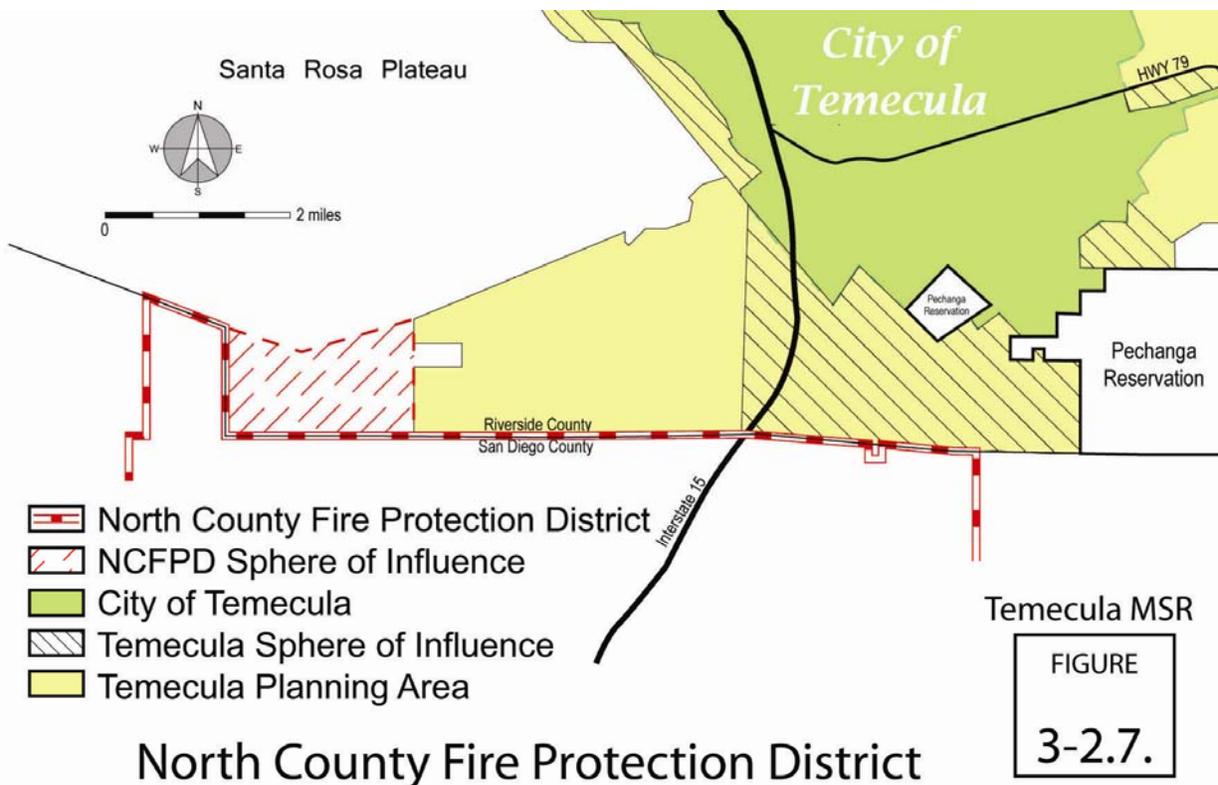


Figure 3.2-7

North County Fire Protection District

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4.0 SERVICE REVIEW DETERMINATIONS

State of California Government Code section 56430 requires that the LAFCO Commission shall prepare a written statement of its determinations with respect to six criteria contained within that code section. These determinations are used to address issues relevant to the agency under review. It should be noted that in earlier MSR's prepared prior to January 1, 2008, there were nine determinations. MSR's prepared after January 1, 2008 use a revised code section where several determinations were combined or eliminated, resulting in six determinations.

The earlier Southwest County Regional MSR (LAFCO 2005-47-1&3 adopted by the Commission Sept 28, 2006) contained within the adopted determinations several comments relating to the City of Temecula's municipal services. These earlier comments are provided in the appropriate determinations below along with any updated information contained within this MSR to allow the Commission review any changes from the earlier document.

4.1 Growth and Population Projections for the Affected Area.

Determination 4.1.1: The location of the Temecula Valley in relation to San Diego County along with affordability of housing makes the Temecula Valley a desirable place to live. Growth is projected to continue with annual increases in local population ranging from 2 to 3.3% annually. Continued population and housing growth will continue to challenge service provision, both within the City of Temecula and the surrounding unincorporated areas.

4.2 Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services, Including Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies.

Determination 4.2.1: Parkland acreage within the City of Temecula is below the City of Temecula's Adopted Standards for service provision. The earlier MSR noted that the City of Temecula was providing parkland acreage which was below the City's adopted standards for parkland per 1,000 population. At the time of the earlier MSR, the City had a population of 81,397 and maintained 240 acres of parklands giving a ratio of parklands per residents of 2.95 to 1000 residents. Since the prior MSR, the City has reviewed its parkland standards and increased the parklands/ population standards to five-acres per 1000 residents. By raising the level of service standards, the City is still deficient in the provision of parkland acreage. The City currently has 330 acres of parks and approximately 98,000 residents, resulting in a parkland to resident ratio of 3.15 acres per 1000 residents. The City's revised Park Master Plan envisions that by 2013 the City will have achieved the adopted standard of five acres of parkland for every 1000 persons within the City. Based upon a projected population of 102,000 residents, the city would need to have 510 acres of parklands to meet the adopted standards by 2013.

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Determination 4.2.1.1: Recreational Services. The City of Temecula provides a very high level of recreational services for its residents which include youth and adult sports, programs for seniors, youth and adults, community services and community centers. These recreational activities also benefit the residents of surrounding unincorporated areas.

Determination 4.2.2: The City of Temecula is maintaining law enforcement services at the City Adopted Standards. The earlier MSR also noted that the City of Temecula was also providing law enforcement services at a level which was below the agencies adopted service standards of one sworn officer per 1,000 residents. Since data gathered for the prior MSR, the City has revised the service standards, raising the service standard to 1.2 sworn officers per 1000 residents. Today the City is providing law enforcement services at slightly below the 1.2 sworn officers per 1000 residents standard.

Determination 4.2.3: The City has an active program of Roadway Maintenance to facilitate cost savings from extending roadway life. The City maintains high service standards for roadway Maintenance, with a roadway maintenance program which seeks to prevent the deterioration of roadways through preventive maintenance and thus avoiding high repair or replacement cost. The City of Temecula utilizes a five-year Capital Improve Program to plan, finance and construct infrastructure improvements throughout the City.

Determination 4.2.4: Fire Service Standards. The City through contract with Riverside County Fire has maintained a staffing level of four fire fighting personnel with paramedic service at each fire station within Battalion 15. Equipment levels at City fire stations within Battalion 15 are also higher than those within most county maintained jurisdictions. Most county fire stations within the surrounding County Fire Department's Battalions are manned with a three fire fighting personnel per shift. This enhanced level of service provides benefits to not only the City but also to all areas which are served from City stations within Battalion 15, this includes service into the SOI, the planning area and projected SOI amendment. Riverside County's decision to maintain a county wide fire protection department has provided service benefits to the City of Temecula as well as the entire county. Riverside County Fire Department has also entered into service agreements with the California Division of Forestry (CA Fire) which greatly expands service delivery capability. This county wide fire service provision does not leave any area of the County without fire protection. The agreements with CA Fire also benefit the areas in the Santa Margarita area and Santa Rosa Plateau, in that CA Fire stations located within northern San Diego County are available for response into this area. The North County Fire Protection District which has SOI within Riverside County within the Santa Margarita area, could potentially respond to service calls into this western area, however the closest NCFPD station is located in the community of Rainbow which is staffed by volunteers. The San Diego County

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Fire Protection and EMS Municipal Services Review-2005 states "...fire response from a fire station manned by a volunteer force was unreliable as to time of response..."

Determination 4.2.5: Storm Water. The City's local storm water collection system performs well and has adequate capacity. Age of the system is not a factor. The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District is responsible for all regional flood control facilities and has the responsibility for review of all development plans to ensure local and regional storm water requirements are met. The RCFCWCD is engaged with the U.S. Corp of Engineers in a four phase channel and storm water flow improvement program involving Murrieta Creek.

4.3 Financial Ability of the City to Provide Services.

Determination 4.3.1 The prepares quarterly financial statements and reviews actual revenue against projected revenues and adjusts spending when necessary: The City's finance department reviews the budget and revenues quarterly in order to adjust spending if necessary. This allows the City timely tracking of the budget and helps to meet the Council's 20% general fund revenue reserve policy.

Determination 4.3.2 The City has maintained positive cash balances: The City ended fiscal year 2007-2008 with a \$12.9 million dollar surplus. The City ended fiscal year 2006-2007 with a \$4.3 million dollar surplus. The City has met its debt obligations, paid for budgeted services and maintained a 20% of general fund reserve, while ending each of the past several years in surplus. The City during current challenging financial times has committed to maintaining current service levels.

Determination 4.3.3 The City has limited bonded indebtedness: During fiscal year 2007-2008 the City issued \$24,535,000 in Certificates of Participation to finance a portion of the new Civic Center. The City has created a secondary reserve fund in the amount of \$9,700,000 to begin the initial pay down of the bond. The City intends to pay off the Certificate of Participation bond within ten years. Subsidiary agencies with the City carry additional indebtedness, these include the Temecula Community Services District and the Redevelopment Agency. The TCSD has incurred approximately \$4,990,000 in indebtedness through issuance of a Certificate of Participation. This is used to help finance park land acquisition and construction. The Redevelopment Agency has issued \$64,990,000 in tax allocation bonds for use within the Old Town Development Project area.

Determination 4.3.4 The City's subsidiary special district – the Temecula Community Services District provides funding for municipal services: In order to fund parks, recreation, public right of way, landscape maintenance and street lighting services within the City utilizes a subsidiary special district, the Temecula Community Services District (TCSD). The City

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Council sits as the governing board for the TCSD. The TCSD through several “Zones of Benefit” levies assessments for services within the City. Funds collected by the TCSD pay for approximately one-third the cost of service provision, the remaining cost is paid through the General Fund. Zone B provides for Residential Street Lights with an annual assessment of \$25.68; Zone C provides for Landscaping & Slope Maintenance with an annual assessment of \$640.00; Zone D provides for Refuse & Recycling with an annual assessment of \$218.00; and Zone E provides for Parks and Recreation Services.

4.4 Status and Opportunities for Shared Facilities.

Determination 4.4.1 The City and the Temecula Unified School District have shared use agreements for use of school grounds: In order to provide the citizens of the City with greater access to recreation and open space lands, the City and the Temecula Unified School District have entered into a Joint-Use agreement for use of fields and grounds of public schools owned by the School District. The Joint-Use agreement allows the public to access and utilize public school grounds during non-school hours, weekends or school vacation periods. This provides for additional fields for sports, recreation or public enjoyment, and adds an additional 38 acres of open space to residents of the City.

Determination 4.4.2 The City contracts with Riverside County Sheriff’s Department for police services: The City contracts with the Riverside County Sheriff’s Department for law enforcement and public safety services within the City. The public benefit to this contract arrangement is that it allows seamless access to specialized services provided by the Sheriff’s department such as Hazardous Device Team, Allied Riverside Cities Narcotics Enforcement Team, Sheriff’s Aviation Program, Special Enforcement Bureau (SWAT) as well as rapid deployment of additional resources in an emergency situation. This contract arrangement also brings the benefit of the enhanced patrol service levels of the City into surrounding unincorporated communities in emergency situations.

Determination 4.4.3 The City contracts with the Riverside County Fire Department for fire protection services: The City of Temecula contracts with the Riverside County Fire Department for fire protection services within the City. The City contract establishes an enhanced level of service over Riverside County Fire Department standards for fire stations located within Battalion 15 of the Southwest Division. This enhanced level of services includes: staffing levels - four-professional fire fighters per shift vs. three-professional fire fighters per shift in other battalions; paramedic services at every fire station; the City owns four of the six fire stations within Battalion 15. The great advantage to this contract is two things: Unlike neighboring San Diego County which has 28 independent fire protection agencies, each with its own autonomous standards, funding and fire protection philosophies. Riverside County has

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chosen to create a county-wide Fire Department which provides uniform standards, funding and fire protection philosophies. The County-wide agency leaves no area of the County unprotected and also allows for rapid emergency response to large fire events with seamless integration of units from neighboring battalions or operational divisions. The second area of benefit is that Riverside County contracts with the California Department of Forestry for fire service provision within the County Department. Thus much of the equipment housed at county facilities is State owned, and fire fighters are CAL Fire employees. Contracting with CAL Fire makes available all State resources including aerial resources based at Hemet Ryan Field, less than 10 minutes flying time from the City of Temecula. This contract arrangement truly creates Cooperative Regional Fire Protection.

Determination 4.4.4 The City works co-operatively with the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District for storm water protection: The City of Temecula works co-operatively with the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District on infrastructure projects and development plan review to help protect the citizens and landowners from storm water flooding, habitat restoration, storm water runoff contamination of public water ways and NPDES permitting. The RCFCWCD provides regional infrastructure and reviews all development plans to ensure compliance with regional and local storm water standards. The City is responsible for local infrastructure up to 36 inch diameter or larger open channels.

4.5 Accountability for Community Service Needs, Including Governmental Structure and Operational Efficiencies.

Determination 4.5.1 The City maintains business offices which are open and accessible to the public: The City of Temecula offices are open during daytime business hours with staff available to assist the public. The building is Americans with Disabilities Act compliant. Departments are staffed to provide public assistance at the counter and meeting rooms are available if necessary. The new Civic Center, currently under construction will enhance public accessibility with designed ADA improvements, better access and parking.

Determination 4.5.2 The City maintains a website which is easy to navigate and provides detailed information about city government, news about events within the City, access to city departments, infrastructure projects and access to City management and elected Council: The City of Temecula website: cityoftemecula.org is a well organized and easy to navigate website which offers detailed information about events within the City, information about City government, access to public officials, detailed information about projects within the City, access to City departments, historical information about the City, links to other agencies and the ability to leave a message or ask a question. The website is up to date with current

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information about the City. Providing accurate and timely information with access to City staff and elected officials helps the public keep their City accountable.

Determination 4.5.3 The City provides opportunities for public participation in city government: The City of Temecula has a council of five elected officials which is the decision making body of the City. Any citizen of the City meeting minimum qualifications of the office, may run for election to the City Council. Council meetings are public meetings and are open to the public, with the public invited to speak on agenda topics of interest to them. The City receives regular written correspondence, e-mails and telephone comments from the citizens and works to respond to each inquiry. Staff from City Department's are available to the public during the City's regular business hours. The City has established several Citizens Advisory Commissions and Boards on which the public serves. These include the following Commissions: Community Service Commission; Public/Traffic Safety Commission; Old Town Local Review Board; The Old Town Redevelopment Advisory Committee and the Planning Commission.

Determination 4.5.4 There are two areas where special district service boundaries overlap with City boundaries and result in duplication of services and assessments: Local governmental structure and operation efficiencies would be improved by detachment of territory from the DuLuz Community Services District and Valley Wide Recreation & Park District which overlap the City boundaries. The DuLuz CSD provides for road maintenance, enhanced police protection and solid waste pick-up and disposal. These services are already provided within the City. Residents or landowners living within the overlap area would be paying assessments to the District for services which they would not likely be receiving. Additionally if the City moves forward with its proposed Santa Margarita Annexation, the boundaries of the annexation overlap areas of the DuLuz CSD, and those areas of overlap should be detached from the District upon annexation. 632 acres of territory contained within the Roripaugh Ranch annexation are within the boundaries of the Valley Wide Recreation and Park District. Although Valley Wide does not access undeveloped parcels, the Roripaugh Ranch is slated for residential development. Upon development landowners living within the Roripaugh Ranch may be paying park and recreation assessments to both the Temecula Community Services District and to Valley Wide Recreation and Parks District. The City at some point in the future should file an application with LAFCO to detach this area from the Valley Wide Recreation and Park District.

Determination 4.5.5 There are no opportunities for Consolidation or Merger with the City of Temecula or other public agency: When the subject of Incorporation was initially considered, the proposal was to incorporate the entire valley including the community of Murrieta. It was determined during the initial review process that Murrieta was a distinct and

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separate community and should proceed with their own incorporation. There would be no benefit for consolidation of the water agencies with the City of Temecula.

4.6 Any Other Matter Related to Effective or Efficient Service Delivery, as required by Commission Policies.

Riverside LAFCO has not identified any additional matters related to effective or efficient services delivery to be included within this study.

City of Temecula Municipal Services Review

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