

Chapter 6: Public Facilities and Services

This Chapter discusses the public facilities and services needed to serve the community. Public services addressed in this chapter include schools, parks and recreation, solid waste disposal and recycling, emergency medical services, library services, fire protection, and law enforcement. One of the basic principles of the Shandon Community Plan is to ensure that adequate public infrastructure and services will be provided in a timely manner to serve both new and existing development.

6.1 Public Schools

Shandon is served by the Shandon Joint Unified School District (SJUSD). In 2012, two school facilities within the community were operated by the school district. Both Shandon Elementary School and Shandon High School are located on the west side of 1st Street south of Centre Street. In 2012, the combined enrollment for both schools was approximately 360 students. The elementary school campus has a capacity of 145 students and the high school campus has a capacity of 187 students. Depending on the needs of the district, middle school students in grades 7 and 8 may from time-to-time attend either campus.



Table 6.1 illustrates the projected student generation at Community Plan buildout. According to the SJUSD, the existing campus sites are capable of handling this projected growth with expansion of school facilities. Pursuant to Section 65995 of the California Government Code, new development will be required to pay fees to mitigate its impacts to schools. The Government Code further specifies that these fees are deemed to be “full and complete” mitigation. The mitigation fees would contribute toward new school facilities. Additional funding for school facilities may be obtained by the use of a Community Facilities District. Please refer to Sections 8.7 for a detailed discussion on public facility funding methods. Figure 6.1 shows the campus locations. Should SJUSD determine a new campus is appropriate; it should be within walking distance of the majority of the student population, accessible via safe routes and be developed concurrent with new development.

Table 6.1: Projected Student Generation at Buildout				
			Projected Student Generation	
Residential Land Use	Units	Population	K - 6th	7th to 12th
Residential Suburban	53	194	23	16
Residential Single Family	957	3503	412	297
Residential Multi-Family	278	1017	61	44
Mixed Use*	67	245	15	11
Other Land Use Categories	82	300	35	25
Total	1437	5259	546	393

Assumptions: Student generation per household in RSF, RS and "Other" categories: K-6= 0.43; 7-12=0.31.
 Student generation per household in RMF and MU* (expansion areas only) categories: K-6=0.22; 7-12= 0.16.

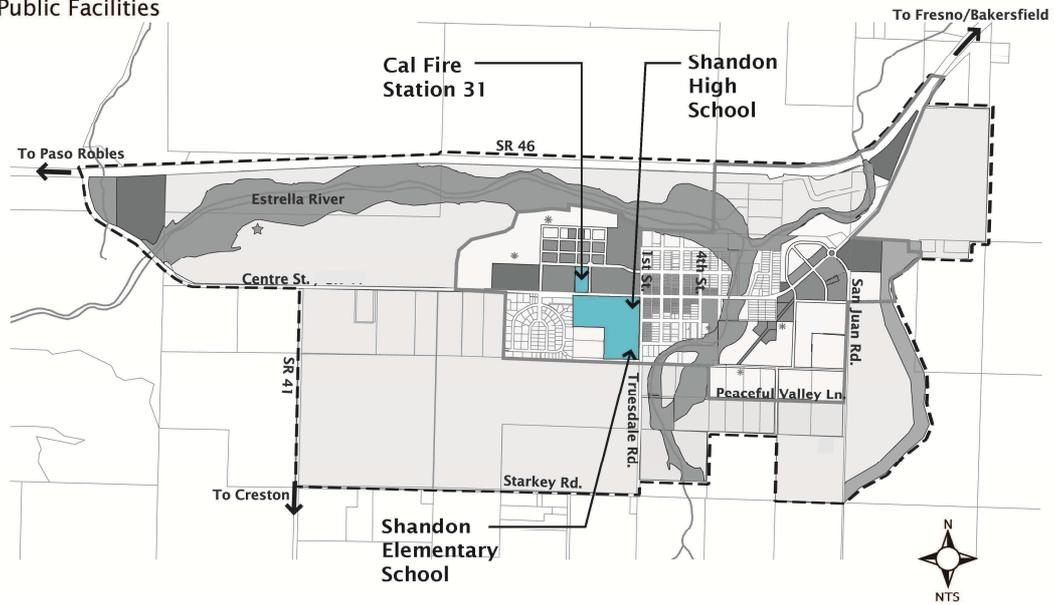
6.1.1 School Policies

- SP-1 If new campuses are proposed by the Shandon Joint Unified School District, coordinate the planning, location, and construction of new schools to ensure that facilities are constructed in a timely fashion relative to the phasing of residential development.
- SP-2 New Campuses should be located within walking distance from the maximum number of residences possible.
- SP-3 New elementary schools should not be located on an arterial.
- SP-4 Work toward providing educational facilities that adequately serve the buildout population

6.1.2 School Implementing Programs

- SIP-1 In cooperation with Shandon Joint Unified School District, establish a "safe routes to school" program.
- SIP-2 Assist the school district in developing school sites and facilities to serve all neighborhoods in the community, and to respond to the educational needs of various sectors of the population.

Public Facilities



LAND USES

AG	Agriculture
CR	Commercial Retail
CS	Commercial Service
C	Creek Area
H	Habitat Area
PF	Public Facility
REC	Recreation
MFR	Residential (13-20 du/ac)
RSF	Residential (2-12 du/ac)
RS	Residential (1-5 acre lots)
RR	Residential (5-20 acre lots)
MU	Mixed Use

MAP FEATURES

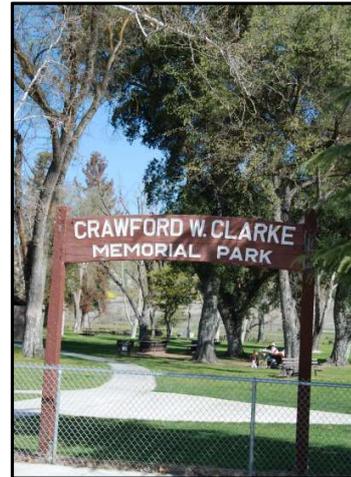
- Urban Reserve Line
- Study Area
- General Location of Potential Park Sites
- General Location of Potential Wastewater Treatment Facility



Figure 6.1
Public Facilities

6.2 Parks and Recreation Facilities

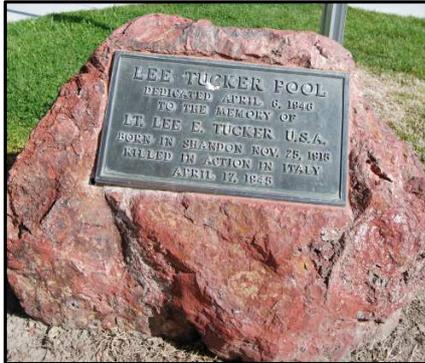
During the preparation of this Community Plan, participants in community workshops ranked the need for additional parks and recreation facilities as a high priority. At buildout under this Plan, Shandon is expected to have approximately 5,260 residents. Meeting the community's future need for parks and recreation will require a total of at least 15.79 acres of parkland (see Table 6.2). On the Land Use Plan, Figure 3.1, the general location of a potential park sites are shown adjacent to Crawford W. Clarke Memorial Park, within Fallingstar as a linear park, and adjacent to the multi-family area at San Juan Road and Toby Way. Also shown are the general locations of other potential park sites scattered throughout the community. Small mini-parks or tot-lots are not shown.



Park and recreation facilities in 2012 included Crawford W. Clarke Memorial Park (an 11-acre community park) with a swimming pool and a community meeting hall, tennis courts, and other day-use facilities. These facilities met the needs for the community at the time the Community Plan was adopted. The community park could be expanded to allow for additional active playfields. To avoid removing mature trees within the park, expansion to the north must include enough area for the playfields. With expansion, the park would account more than the total acreage shown in Table 6.2, however, additional parkland would still be needed in proximity to other residential neighborhoods.

	Population	Required Park Land in Acres*
Population in 2012	1,194	3.58
Fallingstar	1,446	4.34
Halpin	59	0.18
Peck	1,545	4.64
Other New Development	1016	3.05
Total	5,260	15.79

*Three acres of parkland are required per 1,000 people



In addition to community parks, other types of parks are also needed: neighborhood parks that serve between 2,500 to 5,000 people, or mini-parks, pocket parks or tot-lots that serve as few as 500 people. Tables 6.3 and 6.4 describe the characteristics of the different parks. Long-term maintenance of parks within the community may be performed by the County Parks Division, a special district, or private association. Also, the Shandon Elementary and High Schools have sports facilities. However, an agreement between the School District and County Parks would be needed before the facilities could be made available to the community.

Table 6.3: Neighborhood/Community Park Characteristics	
Park Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighborhood Park: 2 to 10 acres • Community Park: greater than 10 acres
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centrally located within a neighborhood • If possible, within easy walking distance of a community-wide open space corridor • Community parks should be located on a collector or arterial street and should not abut the interior property lines of residential lots. Neighborhood parks should be located on a collector or local street and should avoid abutting the interior property lines of residential lots. • A neighborhood park may be located adjacent to or share a school site or an open space corridor.
Basic Design Elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate play areas and equipment for young children and older children • Individual and small group picnic areas with tables and individual barbeques • Multi-purpose courts • Appropriately-sized play or athletic fields in larger parks • Trees and structures to provide shade as appropriate in play areas, picnic areas and seating areas • Permanent restroom structures shall be located on site for neighborhood parks greater than 5 acres in size • Drinking fountains • Trash receptacles

Table 6.4: Mini-Park/Tot-Lot/Pocket Park Characteristics	
Park Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.25 to 2.0 net acres
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within residential neighborhoods with a maximum service area of 0.25-mile radius • May be located in Shandon’s downtown area • Park should front on at least one street • Sited to avoid or minimize abutting the interior property lines of residential lots
Basic Design Elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small open turf areas for non-organized field play • Play areas and equipment for young children • Seating areas adjacent to play area(s) • Picnic table(s) to accommodate 6-8 people • Trees and / or shade structure, appropriate in play area(s) and seating area(s) • Drinking fountains • Trash receptacles

6.2.1 Parks and Recreation Policies

- PRP-1 Provide a variety of park and recreation facilities for all residents in order to promote a healthy community.
- PRP-2 Provide community and neighborhood parkland at a minimum of 3.0 acres per 1,000 residents

6.2.2 Parks and Recreation Implementing Programs

- PRIP-1 Expand or upgrade Crawford W. Clarke Memorial Park.
- PRIP-2 Cooperate with Shandon Joint Unified School District to promote joint development and use of school sites located within the community.
- PRIP-3 Work with the community to identify ways to provide a high level of maintenance service for all public parks and recreational facilities.
- PRIP-4 Identify opportunities to secure easements or offers to dedicate land for recreational trails.

6.3 Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

Fire protection for Shandon is provided by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire). Year-round fire protection is provided by Fire Station 31 on Centre Street, which takes action as the first responder in emergency situations, including medical emergencies, within a 400 square mile area. Fire station 31 is staffed with four firefighters assigned to a Type 3 wildland fire apparatus and a Type 1 engine during the wildland fire season, and two firefighters assigned to a Type 1 engine with access to a Type 3 apparatus during winter months. This is an eight-bed facility and has the space to accommodate additional staff. As the community is built-out, the existing facility will have to be expanded or an additional station will be needed elsewhere in town. Development impact fees will be collected for facility and capital improvements.



Shandon has a Paid-Call Firefighter (PCF) company that responds to all incidents via radio pager. The PCF company has had up to 15 members, but that number has recently declined to 3 members.

In 2011, according to Cal Fire, staffing levels do not allow the department to meet OSHA's "two in, two out" requirement during a structure fire. Cal Fire bases requests for staffing on meeting the National Fire Protection Association standard for a fire engine to be on the scene within four minutes of receiving a call for assistance. For Station 31, additional permanent staff should be provided to meet OSHA's "two in, two out" requirement and maintain the minimum four-minute response time within the Shandon URL. Since all portions of the community, including the detached visitor serving site at West Centre Street and SR 46, will be within two miles of Station 31, four-minute response times should be maintained.

Development impact fees will be collected with new development. Those fees may be used for facilities but not personnel. Funding sources for personnel, in addition to those in the County's General Fund, should be identified. (See Implementation Program FPEIP-3.)

San Luis Obispo Command Center (ECC) handles emergency response and dispatch to Shandon. Ambulance service to the community is provided by a private ambulance company that is stationed in Paso Robles. The nearest hospital is Twin Cities Hospital, approximately 26 miles away in Templeton. Additional hospital service is also available in San Luis Obispo.

6.3.1 Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services Policies

- FPEP-1 Provide adequate levels of service as the population increases.
- FPEP-2 Plan an interconnected street system to minimize emergency response times.
- FPEP-3 Minimize the risk of personal injury, property damage, and environmental damage from fire, hazardous chemicals releases, natural and human-made disasters through subdivision and development design.

6.3.2 Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services Implementing Programs

- FPEIP-1 Prepare and disseminate information about emergency preparedness specifically for Shandon residents.
- FPEIP-2 Coordinate with the community, County Public Health Services, and urgent care providers to establish a health clinic in Shandon.
- FPEIP-3 Coordinate with Cal Fire and the community to identify funding for additional fire protection and emergency services personnel.
- FPEIP-4 Continue outreach programs by local Cal Fire personnel for fire prevention and safety.

6.4 Law Enforcement

Law enforcement for Shandon is provided by the County Sheriff's North Station in Templeton. The North Station's area of responsibility covers 1,400 square miles, extending from the top of Cuesta Grade to the Monterey County line and from the Los Padres Mountain Range east to the Kern County line. In 2011, the personnel ratio was one deputy for every 1,140 people. Based on information provided by the Sheriff's Office, an adequate level of law enforcement service is approximately one deputy for every 750 people (see Table 6.5). The Sheriff's Office measures levels of service based on its response time to the location of a call. In 2011, the response times to Shandon were longer than desired by the Sheriff's Office; therefore, the Sheriff's Office is evaluating the potential of locating a resident deputy in Shandon.

	Population	Required Personnel
2011	1,194	1.59
Buildout	5,260	7.01

Note: Police personnel needs are one deputy per 750 people (County Sheriff's Office).

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) services San Luis Obispo County's highways and County roads. The nearest station is located in Templeton. The CHP is available to respond in emergency situations, but generally does not respond to residential calls.

6.4.1 Law Enforcement Policies

- LEP-1 Provide adequate levels of service as the population increases.
- LEP-2 Consider community safety and site security in subdivision and development project design.
- LEP-3 Where feasible, locate public safety facilities on common or adjacent sites, including sites shared with other public facilities, such as libraries.

6.4.2 Law Enforcement Implementing Programs

- LEIP-1 Provide outreach programs by the Sheriff's Department for crime prevention and safety.
- LEIP-2 Establish and staff a resident deputy program for Shandon, if feasible. Seek State and Federal funding for the program.

6.5 Solid Waste Disposal

Garbage and recycling pick-up is available through San Miguel Garbage Company. As an option, residents may directly haul their garbage and recyclables to disposal sites. In 2012, the County had two permitted public landfill facilities that could accept municipal solid waste and recycled materials from the community. The Paso Robles Landfill is located 8.5 miles east of the City of Paso Robles near Highway 46. The Chicago Grade Landfill is located four miles northeast of the City of Atascadero near Highway 41. Table 6-6 summarizes each landfill's capacity and estimated lifespan.

Table 6.6: Solid Waste Disposal Facilities - Project Study Area					
Facility Name	Total Estimated Permitted Capacity (Cubic Yards)	Total Estimated Capacity Used (Cubic Yards)	Remaining Estimated Capacity (Cubic Yards)	Percent Capacity Remaining	Estimated Closure Date
Chicago Grade Landfill	3,100,000	1,574,480	1,525,520	49%	1/1/2020
Paso Robles Landfill	6,495,000	1,961,784	4,533,216	70%	1/1/2034

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board, 2004 (Morro Group, Inc.)

6.5.1 Solid Waste Policies

- SWP-1 Ensure that adequate capacity for solid waste is available for community buildout.
- SWP-2 Maximize opportunities for waste reduction and recycling.

6.5.2 Solid Waste Implementing Programs

- SWIP-1 Continue public education programs about waste reduction, including recycling, yard waste, wood waste, and household hazardous waste.
- SWIP-2 Obtain input from the public to ensure that solid waste programs effectively address community needs and issues, and explore whether a centralized collection site would be beneficial.

6.6 Other Community Facilities

Other community facilities include libraries, community centers, health care facilities and government buildings. Shandon has a small, 400-square-foot library located on Centre Street between 2nd and 3rd Streets, a 1,200-square-foot community building located in Crawford W. Clarke Memorial Park, and a larger community hall located at 2nd and Camatti Streets. The community has expressed the need for a health clinic in town, as well as interest in other recreational facilities such as a rodeo grounds.



Additional library space will be needed to serve the population of Shandon at buildout under this Plan (see Table 6.7). The projected population at buildout would result in a total demand of 3,682 square feet of library space, 21,040 library items, and 0.375 staff (full-time equivalents, or FTE). Additional library space could be provided in a building shared by a new library, health clinic or other governmental offices.

Table 6.7: Existing vs. Needed Library Space				
	Library Space (square feet)	Library Items	Staff (FTE)	Population
Existing (2012)	400	4,920	.375	1,194
Buildout	3,682	21,040	.375	5,260

Based on the 2009 *San Luis Obispo City-County Library Vision Report*. 0.7 square feet of library area and four library items are needed per capita. FTE = Full-time equivalency.

6.6.1 Community Facilities Policies

- CFP-1 Provide public and cultural facilities that contribute to the community’s positive image, enhance community identity, and meet the civic and social needs of the community.
- CFP-2 Upgrade/revitalize community facilities to serve the local population in a timely manner relative to the phasing of residential development.
- CFP-3 Promote the development of health care facilities and the provision of safe, affordable, and quality elder care and child care facilities and services for families who reside or work in Shandon.
- CFP-4 Where feasible, locate community facilities on common sites, including sites shared with public schools.

6.6.2 Community Facilities Implementing Programs

- CFIP-1 Support funding for developing youth services programs and supporting facilities.
- CFIP-2 Establish incentives for developers to offer land for the development of cultural facilities.
- CFIP-3 Coordinate with the community, County Public Health Services, and urgent care providers to establish a health clinic in Shandon.
- CFIP-4 Coordinate with the Library Department to identify a site for a new community library facility.
- CFIP-5 Explore library fee reductions on items loaned from outside of Shandon.