

6.0 CITY OF SAN JOSE

The services that are provided by the City of San Jose and evaluated within this service review include:

- Wastewater
- Solid Waste
- Parks and Recreation
- Storm Water Drainage
- Law Enforcement
- Library Services

6.1 LOCATION, ADMINISTRATION, AND OPERATIONS

The City of San Jose occupies the central eastern portion of Santa Clara County. The City is bounded by San Francisco Bay to the north, Diablo Mountain Range to the east, and Santa Cruz Mountains to the southwest. Surrounding cities include Milpitas, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara, Cupertino, Saratoga, Campbell, Los Gatos, and Morgan Hill. The City encompasses 178 square miles and is the largest within the County.

The City of San Jose was incorporated on March 27, 1850, and was the first incorporated City in the State and the first State capitol. San Jose is a charter City and operates under a Council/Manager form of government. The City Council is comprised of the Mayor, who is elected by the voters at-large, and 10 Council members, who are elected by the voters in each council district. The City Charter limits the Mayor and Council members to serve only two consecutive terms. The City Manager and City Attorney are appointed by the Council.

The City Council's regularly scheduled meetings are held every Tuesday at 1:30 p.m., and evening sessions are held on the first and third Tuesdays of every month. The meetings are held in compliance with the Brown Act. The agenda is posted at the City and on the City's website on Friday, 11 days before the Council meeting. The City Council has 6 Standing Committees and 19 Citizen Advisory Committees. All of the Committees were established for the purpose of advising the City Council and providing ongoing input into policies and issues affecting the community. All committee members are appointed by the City Council, usually for a four-year term. All committee meetings are open to the public, and copies of agendas are available at least 72 hours prior to any regularly scheduled meeting.

The City's annual budget development process begins in October when the finance staff reports the budgeting results of the prior year to the City Council. The Council provides feedback and guidance to the City departments regarding service priorities and direction for the new budget. The City

Administration then updates the five-year strategic business plans, two-year action plans, and proposed fiscal year budget. The Mayor and Council then review the proposed budget. Public hearings are conducted to receive public input on the proposed budget. By June, the Mayor releases the final proposed budget with changes based on feedback from the Council and public. A final public hearing is held before final City Council adoption.

The City's budget has received the following awards: Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004, presented by the Government Finance Officers Association, and the Excellence in Operational Budgeting 2004-05, presented by the California Society of Municipal Finance Officers. The City has received these awards for 13 and 10 consecutive years, respectively.

Due to revenue constraints, the City is facing a fourth year of budget reductions. The FY 2005–2006 Proposed Budget states that since June 2003, the City has had funding shortfalls totaling \$173.3 million. In June 2003, the General Fund gap was \$81.3 million with an additional \$10.8 million caused by State budget decisions added two months later. Last year's challenge began with a \$69.8 million shortfall that was closed in June, followed by another \$11.4 million in October to close the shortfall caused primarily by the first of two annual payments to the State. In FY 2005–2006, San Jose's expenditures are expected to exceed revenues by approximately \$58 million. In addition, the City anticipates a shortfall of \$60 million for FY 2006–2007. The FY 2005–2006 Proposed Operating Budget states that due to these issues, the City will be forced to implement severe and unavoidable service reductions. The FY 2005–2006 Proposed Operating Budget recommends a combination of ongoing cost reductions, prudent fee increases, and the strategic use of reserves and one-time revenues. It should be noted that San Jose has continued to receive a strong AA+ bond rating through these budgeting issues.

Due to the revenue issues detailed above, the City implemented a hiring freeze in 2002, which is currently still in place. The total number of positions proposed for FY 2005–2006 is decreased by approximately 2.5 percent. Since 2002, positions have been reduced by 593 to a total of 6,619 City employees. Likewise, the FY 2005–2006 Proposed Operating Budget proposes a 12.9 percent funding reduction from the previous year. In addition, recommendations within the FY 2005-2006 proposed budget would significantly lower the City's reserve funds. The FY 2005–2006 use of reserves, one-time revenues, and service reductions are listed below.

- Use \$12.5 million of FY 2005–2006 Future Deficit Reserve
- Use of the entire Economic Uncertainty Reserve (\$10.4 million)
- Business Tax Amnesty (\$1 million)
- Transfer from Other City Funds, including \$2 million from Construction Excise Tax Fund

The following are Service Reductions in the Proposed FY 2005–2006 Budget:

- Reduction in branch library hours from 51 to 47 hours.
- Reduction of staff hours at King Library.

- One-half of the City’s community centers would be considered for alternative programming, in which community organizations would be recruited to provide neighborhood and community services. If no tenant could be found, centers would be considered for closure.
- Reduction in park maintenance (two days per week reduction in neighborhood parks, one day per week reduction in regional parks and reduced watering cycles).
- Staffing would be eliminated for the Citywide theater program. Parents of theater participants would be encouraged to form a nonprofit group to operate the program.
- Fee increase at Happy Hollow Park and Zoo.
- Decreased preventative maintenance on pavement, landscaping, and traffic signals.
- Reductions to sidewalk repairs.
- Elimination of 12 percent of staffing in the Police Department Traffic Enforcement Unit.
- Elimination of crime prevention programs, including Challenges and Choices and the Neighborhood Action and WATCH programs.
- Elimination of a hose wagon at Fire Station 6, and relocation of other apparatus for more efficient coverage.
- Elimination of the Fire Department’s dedicated Hazardous Incident Team.
- A 3 percent reduction in staffing for the Police Department’s Property Investigations Unit.

Following are fee increases for residential land uses within the Proposed FY 2005–2006 Budget:

Service	Percent Increase	Current Monthly Fee	Proposed Monthly Fee
Storm Sewer	4.5%	3.82	3.99
Wastewater	4.5%	19.81	20.70
Solid Waste	3%	18.30	18.90
Water	2.6%	30.43	31.33

The City adopts a five-year CIP, which guides the City in the planning, scheduling, and budgeting of capital projects. The CIP is updated annually and approved by the City Council. In FY 2005–2006, there are numerous significant projects that will be underway, including the new City Hall, four new libraries, five community centers, numerous park and trail improvements, fire station upgrades, traffic improvements, utility infrastructure improvements, and airport expansion. A large portion of these projects will be funded from the use of one-time funding sources that support particular efforts. For instance, voter-approved bond revenues are earmarked for parks, library, or public-safety purposes; the new City Hall facility is funded by lease revenue bonds limited to that project; and the Airport expansion is primarily funded by the issuance of debt that will be supported by Airport revenues.

Likewise, in order to offset the costs related to new development within the City, the City has a policy that states that infrastructure extension costs to serve the new development will be borne by the developers. Hence, a significant portion of the costs for infrastructure such as streets, sewers, storm drains, parks, fire stations, and libraries are funded by fees and charges paid by new development.

The City-assessed development impact fees include water, sewer, library, traffic, police, fire, drainage, and parks and recreation.

In an effort to reduce costs and streamline the acquisition of goods and services, the City has adopted a purchasing policy. The policy states that the director of general services is responsible for the provision of supplies, materials, equipment, and services for the City. The policy details procedures for bidding requirements, open market purchases, and open purchase orders. The County Grand Jury has recently completed an investigation and report regarding the City's procurement procedures. The investigation resulted in five findings and four recommendations, which include revising the City's procurement policies to ensure all City, State, and federal requirements are adequately addressed, updating the Municipal Code with more specific guidelines, strengthening the standards for purchasing documentation, and increasing the threshold for requiring City Council approval. In response to the Grand Jury Report, the City is currently in the process of preparing a report proposing specific revisions to purchasing procedures and purchasing-related language in the Municipal Code.

The City has also adopted an investment policy to establish guidelines and management of the City's funds. The primary objectives of the policy are safety, liquidity, and yield. The policy establishes an Investment Committee to discuss investment activity, strategy, and procedures. The Committee consists of the City Manager, the City's financial directors, and three private-sector investment experts. The policy details authorized investments, internal controls, and the requirement of the Finance Director to prepare and submit quarterly investment reports.

The City of San Jose partners with several agencies and organizations to provide public services in a cost-effective manner. These include cooperative agreements for recreation and park facilities with the school district, wastewater treatment plant ownership and operation with the City of Santa Clara, and the joint operation of the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library with San Jose State University.

6.2 CITY PLANNING BOUNDARIES AND GROWTH

6.2.1 Planning Boundaries

In November 1996, the City of San Jose established a UGB. The intent of the UGB is to augment and solidify the City's longstanding policy of discouraging urban sprawl and preventing further encroachment of urban development into the hillsides surrounding the City. The UGB contains all lands within the City USA and two areas currently outside of the USA where planned development is expected to occur. The planned development areas are located in Coyote Valley and South Almaden Valley. The City's UGB is intended to be the ultimate limit to urban development. Lands outside of the UGB have been identified by the City as those intended to remain permanently rural in character and should remain under the jurisdiction of the County. The San Jose General Plan states that the objective of the UGB is to provide greater long-term certainty regarding future land uses outside of the UGB than is provided by the USA boundary. Likewise, the City General Plan has a policy that states that no expansion of the USA should be permitted outside of the UGB. The General Plan also states that the City of San Jose and the County of Santa Clara have a long tradition (since 1970) of cooperative land use planning and urban growth management.

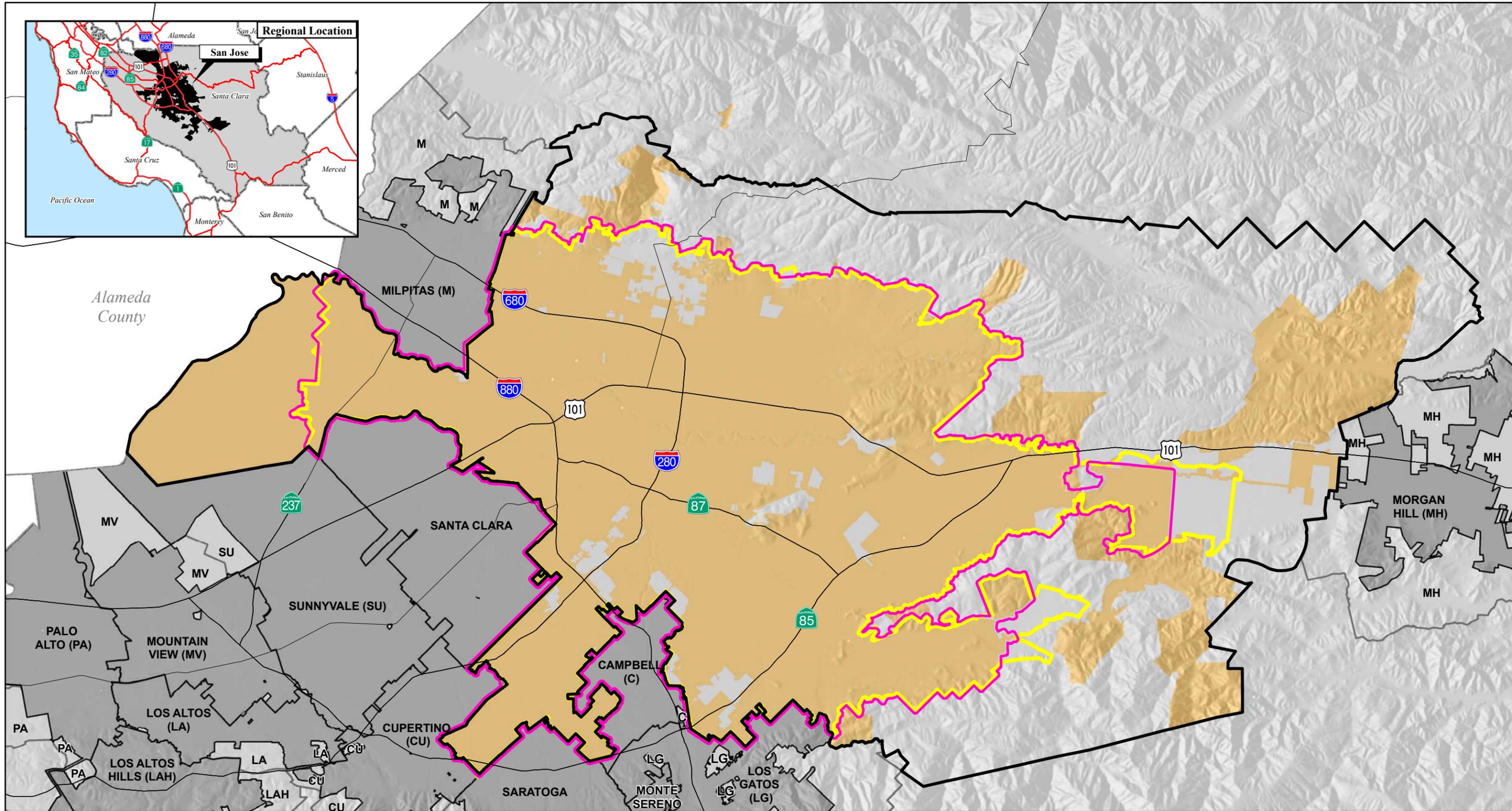
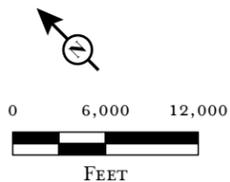


FIGURE 6.1

LSA



Legend

- County Boundary
- City of San Jose
- City of San Jose Sphere of Influence
- San Jose Urban Service Area
- San Jose Urban Growth Boundary
- Surrounding City Limits
- Surrounding City Sphere of Influence
- Unincorporated Areas (not within San Jose SOI)

SOURCE: Santa Clara County, Dept. of Conservation (1996)
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Urban Pockets

As discussed in Section 1.2.5, the County and LAFCO have adopted policies that state that urban islands and pockets should be annexed. LAFCO has identified 81 unincorporated islands within the City of San Jose. LAFCO has provided maps of the islands to the City and maps are also provided on the LAFCO website. A large majority of these islands are less than 150 acres and could be annexed prior to the end of 2006, under the State's and LAFCO's streamlined procedures for island annexations. LAFCO has adopted a policy to encourage island annexations prior to outward expansions. To date no islands have been annexed.

6.2.2 City Growth

The City is currently in the process of developing a Specific Plan for the Coyote Valley area, which comprises approximately 7,000 acres of primarily undeveloped land located within the SOI of the City, approximately 12 miles south of downtown. Part of the Specific Plan area is currently outside of the City USA. Hence, development approval would require the City to propose and obtain an expansion of the City USA and annex this area into the City. Approval and implementation of this Specific Plan will comprise a majority of the City's future growth. This growth is beyond the growth that has been projected by ABAG in the most recently adopted regional growth projections. Because the Specific Plan is currently being developed, the timing of the growth is unknown. Likewise, the City does not have growth projections other than those adopted by ABAG.

The Specific Plan would provide for a minimum development of 50,000 jobs and 25,000 dwelling units. It is anticipated that the development will ultimately be a community ranging between approximately 70,000 to 80,000 residents. The actual population at build out will depend upon the number of persons per household and the actual mix of the different residential densities.

The Coyote Valley Specific Plan Area is relatively isolated from the rest of the City. Therefore, the development is proposed to be in the form of an independent community with a full range of services and community facilities. Parks and recreation areas are proposed throughout the development area at a ratio of approximately 3.5 acres per 1,000 residents. The Specific Plan also includes community centers, two libraries, and three fire stations. In addition, the proposed Specific Plan would require the extension of sewer, water, and storm drainage facilities.

6.2.3 Availability of Vacant Land

The following vacant land information is from the City of San Jose's Vacant Land Inventory (July 2005).

Residential

The rate of absorption of vacant residential land within the San Jose Urban Service Area experienced a great deal of variability over the past two decades, averaging roughly 320 acres per year, however, this varied by as much as 50 percent to 100 percent in consecutive years. This variability is a result of changes in the pace of construction of low-density, single-family detached homes, which historically comprised close to half of all new housing units. In the FY 2004-2005, the vacant land absorption rate for residential land was 129.6 acres; single-family residential at 73.8 acres and multi-family

residential at 55.8 acres. The rate of residential land absorption during FY 2004-2005 was the lowest that it has been in the last 25 years. The current availability of vacant residential land is approximately 1,090 acres. Approximately two-thirds of the vacant residential lands are designated for single-family development, as shown below.

Vacant Residential Land within the Urban Service Area in FY 2004-2005

Residential General Plan Designation	Acres
Urban Hillside	195.3
Rural Residential	7.4
Estate Residential	55.9
Very Low Density Residential	163.0
Very Low Density Residential	4.2
Low Density Residential	102.8
Medium Low Density Residential	174.2
Medium Density Residential	92.3
Medium High Density Residential	38.1
High Density Residential	132.5
Transit Corridor Residential	119.3
Residential Support for the Core Area	5.4
Total	1,090.2

The City is expecting the future rate of land absorption to be much slower and more consistent than in the past. Slower rates of land absorption will not necessarily translate into a reduced supply of new housing units because development is now commonly occurring on already developed land and residential densities are increasing. Currently, only about one-fifth of San Jose's new housing is made up of single-family detached units, with the large majority being higher density apartments, condominiums, and town-homes.

Commercial

Absorption of vacant commercial land in San Jose over the last twenty years has proceeded at a steady rate averaging about 35 acres per year. The majority of the City's commercial lands were developed prior to 1975, while more recent activity has shifted towards the reuse of property with prior improvements. The rate of commercial land absorption during FY 2004-2005 was the lowest that it has been in the last 25 years (5.2 acres). The City is expecting the rate to slow even further as the available vacant land supply continues to diminish (just under 150 acres). The vacant commercial land supply (in acres) as designated by the General Plan FY 2004-2005, is shown below.

Vacant Commercial Land within the Urban Service Area in FY 2004-2005

Commercial General Plan Designation	Acres
Office	27.4
Neighborhood Community Commercial	21.5
General Commercial	87.5
Regional Commercial	1.0
Core Area	2.1
River Commercial	6.7
Combined Residential/Commercial	0.8
Total	146.9

Industrial

The rate of absorption of vacant industrial land in San Jose has closely paralleled variations in the local high-tech industry over the last twenty years, ranging from 4 to 500 acres annually. The last few years have shown the lowest rate of absorption over the last twenty years, with the FY 2004-2005 absorbing approximately 17.5 acres of industrial land. The variation in the absorption rate is expected to continue because the demand for new industrial space is expected to eventually return to the Silicon Valley and the City has vacant industrial land available for development, as shown below.

Vacant Industrial Land within the Urban Service Area in FY 2004-2005

Industrial General Plan Designation	Acres
Industrial/Commercial	145.5
Campus Industrial	1659.0
Industrial Park	895.3
Industrial Core Area	76.5
Light Industrial	208.2
Heavy Industrial	38.9
Total	3023.4

6.3 WASTEWATER SERVICES

The City of San Jose provides wastewater collection and treatment within the City. The City's collection system is 2,200 miles in length. Sewer laterals, ranging in size from six to eight inches in diameter convey flows by gravity to sewer mains. Sewer mains vary in size from 10 to 90 inches in diameter. Approximately 85 percent of the sewer lines are 10 inches or smaller in diameter. The sewers primarily flow by gravity to a major sewer interceptor system. Sewer lift stations and force

mains are used at several locations to transport sewer flows that cannot be conveyed by gravity to the San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP).

The San Jose/Santa Clara WPCP is one of the largest advanced wastewater treatment facilities in California. It treats the wastewater that is generated in the 300-square-mile area encompassing San Jose, Santa Clara, Milpitas, Campbell, Cupertino, Los Gatos, Saratoga, and Monte Sereno. In 1959, the Cities of San Jose and Santa Clara entered into an agreement to jointly own and operate the WPCP. Under this agreement, San Jose serves as the administering agency and is responsible for operating and maintaining the WPCP. The cities share in the capital and operating costs on a pro rata basis. For the year ended June 30, 2004, San Jose's share was approximately 80 percent.

The WPCP has the capacity to treat 167,000,000 gallons of wastewater per day. It is located in Alviso, at the southernmost tip of the San Francisco Bay. The WPCP provides primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment of wastewater. The existing capacity of the WPCP is 167 mgd. The WPCP currently treats an average of 116 mgd (dry weather average). There is no anticipated increase in WPCP capacity planned for the next 10–15 years.

Most of the treated water from the San Jose/Santa Clara WPCP is discharged as fresh water through the Artesian Slough and into South San Francisco Bay (100 mgd dry weather). About 16 mgd is recycled through South Bay Water Recycling pipelines for landscaping, agricultural irrigation, and industrial needs around the South Bay.

The Regional Water Quality Control Board has designated a flow trigger for the wastewater treatment plant of 120 million gpd. If average discharges from the WPCP exceed this level during the May–October dry weather season, the Board could order a number of more stringent measures such as a building moratorium. Due to successful conservation programs, the growth of the recycled-water market and the effect of the economy in reducing the influent to below the effluent trigger, the City has not exceeded the flow trigger. The flow trigger was implemented due to concerns over the effects of additional freshwater discharges from the WPCP on saltwater marsh habitat and pollutant loading to San Francisco Bay from the WPCP.

The City CIP includes the South Bay Water Reclamation Project. This is a regional project to recycle treated wastewater for irrigation and industrial uses. The project is part of an action plan to control the amount of effluent into San Francisco Bay. The recycled water distribution system includes approximately 60 miles of pipe, a 4 million gallon reservoir, a transmission pump station, and 2 booster pump stations. The recycled water is sold to the City of Santa Clara, the San Jose Municipal Water System, the City of Milpitas Water Company, and the San Jose Water Company.

To supplement the existing recycled water system, a new five million gallon reservoir, which will enhance reliability and improve system operations, is scheduled for construction completion in 2005–2006. In addition, recycled water pipelines to the new City Hall and along Coleman Avenue toward the City of Santa Clara are under construction.

The following are several capital projects currently underway at the treatment plant:

- A multiyear Plant Reliability Improvements Project that will increase the peak wet-weather flow capacity from 271 mgd to 400 mgd. Construction of this project began in spring 2005.

- Design for the rehabilitation of WPCP's electrical distribution system to replace aging infrastructure and ensure redundancy for its operations. The design will be based on the Electrical System Improvements Study that was completed in October 2004. Due to present funding constraints, the design will be completed; however, construction of the electrical upgrades will be deferred until 2008–2009.
- An Alternative Disinfection Project Study began in 2004. This project will evaluate and construct the facilities required in order for the WPCP to switch from gaseous chlorine to alternative disinfection methods. A Gas Chlorine Conversion Plan was completed in October 2004. Construction is scheduled to begin in FY 2005–2006.

The City completed a Sanitary Sewer Master Plan for the north, south, and central areas in June 2004. This was the first comprehensive sewer system capacity evaluation in 25 years. The Master Plan identified existing and potential future system capacity deficiencies and developed a prioritized list of capital improvement projects to address the capacity issues. For each capacity deficiency, three improvements were identified, including upsizing pipes, construction of parallel pipes, and flow diversions to other sewers with available capacity. The Master Plan's Capacity Improvement Program includes 37 projects totaling 135,000 feet of sewer pipelines ranging in size from 10 to 72 inches in diameter. This program does not include trunk or inceptor rehabilitation projects that are not related to capacity needs. The Master Plan also provides other recommendations such as reinstating a permanent flow-monitoring program, revising the City's sewer level of service policy from 1982, updating design guidelines, and preparing for additional regulatory requirements. The Sanitary Sewer Master Plan for the east and west areas is anticipated to begin in future years. Once the East and West Master Plan is completed, it will help identify sewer capacity deficiencies in the entire existing system, and projected additional capacities required to meet future demands.

The majority of funds in the Sanitary Sewer System CIP are used to construct sewer improvement projects. Construction projects in the proposed CIP fall into one of two categories: (1) enhance sewer capacity in substantially built out areas and/or less developed areas; or (2) rehabilitate existing sewers, with higher priorities given to those with extensive, severe deterioration. In the current CIP, expenditures for capacity-enhancement projects total 37 percent of projects and rehabilitation projects total 63 percent projects.

The primary funding sources for the Sanitary Sewer System CIP are the Sewer Service Fee, Sanitary Sewer Connection Fee, and "Joint Participation" contributions from the City of Santa Clara, the County Sanitation Districts 2–3, and the West Valley Sanitation District for the shared use of San Jose sewer lines.

The Sanitary Sewer Connection Fee is charged for connecting to the City's sewer system. The fees collected may only be used for the construction and reconstruction, including land acquisition, of the sanitary sewer system. The fee is based on the number of single- and multifamily residential units built and the acres developed on commercial and industrial properties.

6.3.1 Wastewater Rate Comparison

Residential customers are charged a set monthly rate for services, while commercial and industrial customers are charged rates that are based on the type of business and the percentage of sewage

compared to the amount of water used. Table 6.A compares San Jose’s wastewater rates to those of nearby jurisdictions.

Table 6.A: Existing Monthly Wastewater Rates

	Santa Clara	San Jose	Milpitas
Residential: single-family	\$9.94	\$20.70	\$25.13
Residential: multifamily	\$9.94	\$11.84	\$18.24 per unit
Commercial and industrial	\$0.761–\$2.686 per HCF ¹ ; calculated depending on use	\$1.66–\$4.88 per HCF ¹ ; calculated depending on use	Calculated depending on use

6.4 SOLID WASTE SERVICES

Solid waste service is provided by the City through several contracts with different solid waste service companies. Norcal Waste Systems serves approximately 80 percent of the City’s single-family homes. GreenTeam of San Jose serves approximately 45,000 single-family homes and all of the multifamily homes within the City. GreenWaste Recovery also collects yard trimmings and sweeps residential streets for half of the City. The solid waste that is collected within the City of San Jose is hauled to the landfills listed below. These facilities are Class III, which accept construction/demolition waste and mixed municipal refuse. Additional detail regarding these facilities is located in Appendix A.

- Billy Wright Disposal Site
- Forward Landfill, Inc.
- Zanker Material Processing Facility
- Altamont Landfill & Resource Recovery
- Foothill Sanitary Landfill
- Potrero Hills Landfill
- Newby Island Sanitary Landfill
- Vasco Road Sanitary Landfill
- Kirby Canyon Recycling & Disposal Facility
- Keller Canyon Landfill
- Hillside Class III Disposal Site
- Redwood Sanitary Landfill
- Guadalupe Sanitary Landfill
- John Smith Road Landfill
- Monterey Regional Waste Management District/Marina Landfill
- Fink Road Landfill
- Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill

In 2000 (the most recent data posted by the CIWMB) the City of San Jose disposed of 773,527 tons of solid waste. The CIWMB shows that the solid waste disposal generation factor for the City is 1 pound per resident per day and 7.6 pounds per employee per day.

¹ Hundred Cubic Feet

Diversion rates are defined as the percentage of total solid waste that a jurisdiction diverted from being disposed in landfills through reduction, reuse, recycling programs, and composting programs. The California Public Resources Code (PRC 41780) requires all jurisdictions to achieve 50 percent solid waste diversion after the year 2000. Per the CIWMB, the City exceeded this goal and had a 59 percent diversion rate in 2003 (the most recent data posted).

The City has recently undergone an intensive Grand Jury investigation regarding contracts for services with Norcal Waste Systems. At issue is the knowledge and public disclosure of potentially large labor-cost increases prior to City Council approval of a contract agreement with Norcal for services. This is relevant to the service review as it involves potential cost savings, opportunities for rate restructuring, management efficiencies, and local accountability and governance.

The City's rates for solid waste services are dependent upon the size of the garbage cart used. The service includes monthly street sweeping service and weekly garbage, recycling, and yard trimmings collection. Table 6.B provides a comparison of City solid waste service rates.

Table 6.B: Monthly Solid Waste Rates

	San Jose	Milpitas	Santa Clara
Residential			
Single-Family	20-gallon cart at \$17.22	\$47.10	32 gallon can at \$13.25
Multi-Family	32-gallon cart at \$18.30	\$59.50–\$1,275.55	32 gallon can at \$13.25
Townhouse/condo	64-gallon cart at \$36.60	—	32 gallon can at \$7.78
Low income	96-gallon cart at \$54.90	—	
Commercial			
	Dependent on size of bin and number of pickups per week	\$25.51–\$1,636.68 Dependent on size of bin and number of pickups per week	\$8.53–\$1,889.67 Dependent on size of bin and number of pickups per week

6.5 PARK AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES

The City of San Jose provides park and recreational services to its residents. The City's existing park and recreational facilities are listed below in Table 6.C.

Table 6.C: City of San Jose Park and Recreational Facilities

Facility and Location	Amenities	Acreage
Aborn Park East of Renfield & Pentland	Picnic tables	3.1
Albertson Parkway Purple Hills Drive at PG&E Easement	Open space	2.7
Almaden Meadows Park Camden & Meridian	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground	15.5

Facility and Location	Amenities	Acreage
Almaden Lake Park Almaden Expressway & Coleman	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground	64.9
Almaden Winery Chambertin & Blossom Hill	Picnic tables, playground	5.3
Alviso Park Wilson Way & N. 1st Street	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds	7.5
Avenida Espana Park Downs & Rawls	Open space	1.0
Backesto Park 13th & Empire	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball courts, tennis courts, lighted softball field, soccer fields	13.0
Basking Ridge Park Basking Ridge Avenue near Bernal Road	Picnic tables, playground	8.0
Bernal Park Hedding & 7th Street	Restroom, picnic tables, playground, softball field	2.8
Berryessa Creek Park Messina & Isadora	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, softball field	13.7
Bestor Art Park	Playground, community garden, turf, tables	0.7
Biebrach Park Delmas & West Virginia	Restroom, picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball court	6.4
Boggini Park Remington & Millbrook	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, softball field, soccer field	10.0
Branham Park Ross & Branham	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball court, exercise course	7.0
Brigadoon Park Brigadoon & Maloney	Picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds	5.5
Brigadoon Tot Lot Threadneedle & 5th Street	Picnic table, playground	0.5
Brooktree Park Fallingtree at PG&E Easement	Picnic table, barbeques, playground, soccer field	7.7
Butcher Park Camden & Ross	Restroom, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball court, softball field, soccer field	10.0
Cahalan Park Cahalan & Pearlwood	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball courts, tennis courts, softball field	9.5
Cahill Park W. San Fernando Street & Wilson Street	Picnic tables, basketball court	3.7
Calabazas Park Rainbow & Blaney	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball courts, tennis court, lighted softball field	17.2
Calero Park Calero & Lean	Picnic tables, playground	4.6
Camden Park Camden & Union	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball courts, softball and soccer fields	6.0

Facility and Location	Amenities	Acreage
Canoas Park Wren & Kingfisher	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, tennis court	3.8
Canyon Creek Park	Playlot, picnic tables, and turf	1.5
Capitol Park Bambi & Peter Pan	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball courts, tennis courts, softball field, soccer field	11.6
Carrabelle Park Camden & Villagewood	Picnic tables, playground	2.9
Cassell Park Leeward Drive & Foxdale	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground	1.4
Cataldi Park Morril Avenue & Cataldi Drive	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, tennis courts, soccer field, exercise course	33.5
Cathedral Oaks Park Falcon Ridge Court & Falcon Knoll Drive	Open space	16.8
Children of the Rainbow Park Madden & Elodie	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball court, softball field	1.3
Chris Hotts Park Via Monte Drive & Almaden Expressway	Picnic tables, playground	0.5
Chynoweth Park Chynoweth & Lean	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground	2.4
Cimarron Park Pellas & Orange	Picnic tables, playground, basketball court	7.2
Columbus Park Spring & Taylor	Open space	9.9
Comanche Park Comanche & Shawnee	Playground	3.0
Coy Park Coy & Judith	Picnic tables, playground	4.5
Danna Rock Park Houndshaven & Valleyhaven	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground	11.0
De Anza Park Princeton & Meridian	Restroom, picnic tables, playground, basketball courts, tennis courts, softball field	9.6
Doerr Park Potrero & Park Wilshire	Restroom, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball courts, tennis courts, softball fields	11.7
Dovehill Park Carick & Ravens	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, softball field	3.9
Edenvale Garden Park Edenvale & Saddlebrook	Tennis courts	19.7
Emma Prush Farm Park Story & King	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques	43.5
Erickson Park Pearl & Oyster Bay	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground	1.6

Facility and Location	Amenities	Acreage
Evergreen Park Yerba Buena & San Felipe	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground	16.4
Fernish Park Fernish & Rubion	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground	6.0
Flickinger Park Tourney & Stratton	Restrooms, picnic tables, playgrounds, basketball courts, softball and soccer fields	14.4
Foothill Park Foothill & Cahalan	Open space	6.9
Forestdale Tot Lot Forestdale & Highway 280	Picnic tables, playground	0.4
George Page Park Santa Teresa & Miyuki	Picnic tables, playground, tennis courts, softball field	4.0
Gleason Mini Park	Playlot, benches	0.2
Glenview Park McCall & Hollow Park	Picnic tables, playground	4.2
Graystone Park Mt. Carmel & Camden	Picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds	4.7
Great Oaks Park Guisti & Snow	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball court, softball and soccer fields	12.3
Gregory Plaza Tot Lot Gregory & Helen	Picnic tables, playground	0.2
Groesbeck Hill Park Klein & Norwood	Picnic tables, playgrounds, basketball court, tennis court, exercise course	26.6
Guadalupe Oak Grove Park McAbee & Thorntree	Restrooms, picnic tables	62.7
Gullo Park Moorpark & Williams	Picnic tables	0.7
Hamann Park Central & Westfield	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground, tennis courts, softball field	10.5
Happy Hollow Park & Zoo Senter & Story	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground	12.0
Hathaway Park Columbo & Vallejo	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball court, softball field, exercise course	7.7
Hester Park Naglee near Dana	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground	0.4
Hillview Park Adrian & Ocala	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball court, softball field	11.6
Houge Park Twilight & White Oaks	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball court, exercise	12.5
Huerta Tot Lot Hillsdale at PG&E Easement	Playgrounds	0.3
Hummingbird Park Bird Avenue & Fisk Avenue	Picnic tables, playground	0.4
Jeffrey Fontana Park Golden Oak & McAbee	Playgrounds, exercise course	10.0

Facility and Location	Amenities	Acreage
Kelley Park Senter & Story	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, exercise course	138.0
Kirk Park Briarwood & Foxworthy	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball courts, softball field	8.5
La Colina Park Los Pinos & Ansdell	Picnic tables, playground	25.5
Lo Bue Park Muirfield & Sierra Meadow	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball courts	6.1
Lincoln Glen Park Lincoln & Curtner	Restrooms, playgrounds	6.2
Lone Hill Park Michon & Vintner	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball court	7.9
Los Paseos Park Avenida Grande & Via Vista	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground, lighted tennis courts, exercise course	10.8
Martin Park Melbourne near Jeanne	Picnic tables, barbeques	9.3
Mayfair Park Kammerer & Sunset	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball courts	6.5
McEnery Park San Fernando & Guadalupe River	Lighted tennis courts	1.8
McLaughlin Park McLaughlin & Clemence	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground	2.1
Meadowfair Park Corda & Leyva Middle School	Picnic tables, playground	8.4
Meadows Park Bluefield & Bliss	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground	5.2
Melody Park La Torre & Keywadin	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground	4.0
Metcalf Park Forsum & Urshan	Restrooms, picnic tables, playground, basketball courts	6.2
Miner Park Lean & Copco	Playground, exercise course	5.2
Mise Park Mitty & Moorpark	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball courts, lighted softball field	11.7
Miyuki Dog Park Miyuki Drive & Santa Teresa	Open space	3.8
Moitozo Park North First Street & Descanso Drive	Picnic tables, playground, tennis court	5.0
Montgomery Hill Park Yuerba Buena Road & Murillo	Open space	59.6
Mt. Pleasant Park Aramis & Park Pleasant	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, tennis court	5.4

Facility and Location	Amenities	Acreage
Municipal Golf Course Brokaw & Gish	Open space	158.4
Municipal Stadium E. Alma & Senter	Open space	21.1
Murdock Park Wunderlich & Castle Glen	Restroom, picnic tables, barbeques, playground, lighted tennis courts	11.5
Nancy Lane Plaza Nancy Lane & Florence	Picnic tables, playground	1.4
Noble Park Noble & Colette	Picnic tables, playground, softball field	8.4
Northwood Park Cardington & Lakewood	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground	3.9
O'Connor Park Auzerais Avenue between Meridian & Race	Picnic tables, playground	1.7
Our Park Van Winkle & Story	Open space	0.5
Overfelt Gardens Educational Park & McKee	Picnic tables	32.6
Pal Stadium King 101, 680 & Virginia	Restrooms, lighted softball field, soccer field	16.1
Palmia Park Primrose Drive & Palmia Drive	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball courts, tennis courts	4.4
Parkview I Bluefield & Virginia	Playground	2.6
Parkview II Sposito & Greenpark	Playgrounds	2.6
Parkview III Monet Circle & Monet Drive	Open space	5.4
Parma Park Camden & Little Falls	Picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds	5.5
Parque de la Amistad Vollmer & Mayfair School	Picnic tables, playground, exercise course	1.0
Parque de los Pobladores 1st & Market	Open space	0.2
Paul Moore Park Hillsdale & Cherry	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball courts, lighted tennis courts, softball field	8.4
Pellier Park Terraine & St. James	Open space	0.2
Penitencia Creek Park Berryessa Road & Adams Drive	Restrooms, picnic tables, playgrounds	40.0
Pfeiffer Park Pfeiffer Ranch Road & Boulder Mountain Way	Picnic tables, playgrounds	1.2

Facility and Location	Amenities	Acreage
Plata Arroyo Park King & McKee Road	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball court, exercise course	10.6
Playa del Rey Park Sunny Oaks & Glenburry	Picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball court	3.7
Plaza De Cesar Chavez Park Market & San Carlos	Restrooms	2.3
Rainbow Park Johnson & Rainbow	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground	9.6
Ramblewood Park Kinsule & Dundale	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground	9.3
River Glen Park Bird & Pine	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball court, tennis court, softball field, exercise course	9.2
Rocksprings Tot Lot Rock Spring & Needles	Picnic tables, playground, basketball half-court	1.7
Roosevelt Park Santa Clara & 21st Street	Picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball courts, softball field	10.8
Rose Garden Dana & Naglee	Restrooms, picnic tables	10.7
Rosemary Gardens Park Sonora Avenue & Forrestal Avenue	Picnic tables, playground, exercise course	1.3
Roy Avenue Park Roy & Almaden Expressway	Playground	1.0
Rubino Park Desmet Drive off Rubino Circle	Picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball courts	3.4
Ryland Park San Pedro & 1st	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball courts, exercise courts	3.2
Ryland Dog Park 1st & Jackson	Open space	0.2
San Tomas Park Valerie & Fenian	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball court	4.8
Santana Park Tisch & Monroe	Restrooms, picnic tables, playgrounds, softball field	5.3
Saratoga Creek Park Hoyet & Cordelia	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, exercise course	10.4
Scottsdale Park Branham & Tampico	Open space	0.3
Selma Olinder Park Williams Street & Brookwood Drive	Open space	13.0
Shady Oaks Park Coyote & Broderick	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball courts	7.0
Silver Creek Linear Park Silver Creek & Yerba Buena	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball court, tennis courts, exercise course	53.8

Facility and Location	Amenities	Acreage
Silver Creek Linear Picnic Meadow Yerba Buena between Silver Creek Road and Silver Creek Valley Road	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground, exercise course	Included in acreage above
Silver Leaf Park Silver Leaf & Palmwell	Picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, basketball court, exercise course	5.8
Solari Park Cas & Los Arboles	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball courts, lighted tennis courts, lighted softball field	8.8
St. James Park St. John & 1st	Restrooms, picnic tables, basketball courts	6.8
Starbird Park Boynton & Williams	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball courts, lighted softball field	8.2
Stonegate Park Gassman & Tuers	Picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds	4.0
T.J. Martin Park Burchell & The Strand	Picnic tables, playground, soccer field	23.6
Terrell Park Kenton & Normington	Picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, softball field	5.4
Thousand Oaks Park Thousand Oaks & Downswick	Picnic tables, playground	10.0
Townsend Park Lundy & Townsend	Picnic tables, playgrounds, tennis courts, exercise course	8.0
Turtle Rock Park Malden & Boa Vista	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground	1.1
Vinci Park Vinci Park & Donahue	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground	3.0
Vista Park New Compton & New Glasgow	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball courts, softball field	9.9
Wallenberg Park Curtner & Cottle Avenue	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground, lighted tennis courts, exercise course	9.0
Waterford Park Sand Pebble & Vista Park	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground	2.8
Watson Park East Jackson & 22nd	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, soccer field	26.3
Watson Soccer Bowl East Jackson & 22nd	Restrooms, soccer field	5.9
Welch Park Clarice & Santiago	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, softball field, soccer field	11.1
Wilcox Park Winona & Wilcox	Open space	2.0
William Street Park 16th Street & William Street	Picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball court	15.9

Facility and Location	Amenities	Acreage
Willow Street Frank Bramhall Park Willow Street & Camino Ramon	Restrooms, picnic tables, barbeques, playground, basketball courts, tennis courts, softball field	18.0
Windmill Springs Park Baysmill & PG&E Easement	Picnic tables, barbeques, playgrounds, soccer field	8.3
Zolezzi Park King Road & Hermocilla Way	Playgrounds	2.0
Total Park Acreage		1,684.5

The City also has the following future facilities:

Table 6.D: New Park Projects

New Park Name	Location
Brenda Lopez Plaza Park	Unknown
Cilker Park	Winfield Boulevard & Chenowith (turf/walkway, benches): 1.8 acres
Coyote Creek Park	William Street Park to Hellyer Park
Gleason Mini Park	Gleason & San Tomas Parkway (playlot, benches): 0.2 acres
Guadalupe Gardens	Spring Street & Taylor (Regional Park: 145 acres)
Guadalupe River Park	Along Guadalupe River (Regional Park: 120 acres)

The City has adopted the following standards for the provision of park and recreation services:

- 3.5 acres of park lands per 1,000 population and provide equal access within a 0.75-mile radius of residents, of which a minimum are 1.5 acres of neighborhood, community, or locally serving regional/Citywide park lands and up to 2 acres of school playgrounds
- 7.5 acres of regional/Citywide park lands per 1,000 population
- 500 square feet of community center floor area per 1,000 population

As noted above, the City of San Jose relies on its partnership with the school district to meet community recreation needs. Schools provide over 1,900 acres of recreation space for both indoor and outdoor recreation programs offered by the City and other local organizations. Since 1997, the City and School District have coordinated programs and services among City departments, schools, and community-based organizations. Based upon the California Department of Finance 2005 population data for the City (944,857), the existing school acreage and City parkland acreage provide approximately 3.79 acres per 1,000 population.

The City's Greenprint for Parks and Community Facilities states that there is a limited amount of undeveloped land in San Jose that may be available for park acquisition and that funds for acquisition are also limited. The Greenprint also states that the City will be unable to acquire the total acreage needed to achieve City goals by 2020. Therefore, the City has examined access and distribution

within underserved areas to determine how service provision could be improved. The City plan contains numerous recommendations that facilities be developed at existing school or City facility locations, the development of mini and pocket parks, and the development of trails at existing creek corridors.

Per the City’s Greenprint, San Jose currently provides community centers at a ratio of approximately 330 square feet per 1,000 population, which is below the existing City objective. Additionally, of the City’s 26 community centers, 22 require modernization, renovation, or replacement. Most existing recreation buildings are also approximately 25 years old and in need of renovation. In response, the City has implemented several community center/recreation facility projects over the past 3–4 years that have been funded primarily by bond measures.

To assist in planning capital improvements, the Greenprint provides a complete project list and cost summary for improvements for 2001–2020. The City also has funding sources for park and recreation facilities, including Construction and Conveyance Taxes that are levied against new construction and Park Dedication and Impact fees. Per the City Ordinance, the City requires the dedication of parkland or the payment of in lieu impact fees based on a standard of 3 acres of parkland per 1,000 population and 3.36 persons per dwelling unit.

In addition to the City’s parks, several County park facilities are located in and near the City. These parks supplement the facilities that are provided by the City. These County Parks are detailed below in Table 6.E.

Table 6.E: County Parks within or near San Jose

Park and Location	Amenities	Acreage
Almaden Quicksilver County Park South San Jose	34.2 miles of trails, picnic areas	4,147
Alviso Marina Mill Street & Alviso North San Jose	Bird watching, hiking, mountain biking, picnic areas	17
Anderson Lake County Park 19245 Malaguerra Avenue Morgan Hill	Reservoir, Coyote Creek Parkway, multiple-use trails, equestrian staging area, nature trail, Jackson Ranch historic park site, Moses L. Rosendin Park, Burnett Park area, picnic facilities, rest areas	3,109
Calero County Park 23201 McKean Road San Jose	Reservoir, picnic areas, barbecues, 18.6 miles of trails, and horse stables	3,476
Ed Levin County Park 3100 Calaveras Road Milpitas	Multiple-use trails, fishing, hiking, cycling, horseback riding, picnic areas, hang gliding,	1,539
Field Sports County Park 9580 Malech Road San Jose	Firing range	

Park and Location	Amenities	Acreage
Hellyer County Park 985 Hellyer Avenue San Jose	Multiple-use trails, bicycling, fishing, hiking, running, skating, nine-hole public golf course, Olympic-size velodrome	205
Joseph D. Grant County Park 18405 Mt. Hamilton Road San Jose	Multiple-use trails, equestrian staging area, fishing, hiking, mountain biking, picnic areas, campsites (by reservation)	9,553
Los Gatos Creek County Park 1250 Dell Avenue Campbell	Multiple-use trail, fishing, hiking, picnic area, remote-control model boating	80
Motorcycle County Park 300 Metcalf Road San Jose	Over 20 miles of trail and tracks, picnic areas	459
Penitencia Creek County Park	Multiple-use trail, cycling, equestrian staging area, hiking, nature center, picnic areas	134
Santa Teresa County Park 260 Bernal Road San Jose	Santa Teresa Golf Club, equestrian staging area, picnic areas, Bernal-Gulnac-Joice Ranch and Santa Teresa Springs, archery range, 18 miles of trails	1,627
Vasona Lake County Park 333 Blossom Hill Road Los Gatos	Multiple-use trails, cycling, fishing, hiking, miniature train rides, nonpower boating, Youth Science Institute	150

Recreation

The City provides recreation programs to residents of all ages. The City publishes a recreational brochure several times per year. The brochure provides a comprehensive listing of all the programs. The following programs are offered by the City:

- Aquatics classes
- Ballet
- Ceramics
- Cheerleading
- Cooking classes
- Dancing
- Drama/theater
- Drawing
- Early childhood classes
- Fitness
- Guitar
- Gym/fitness program
- Gymnastics
- Martial arts
- Knitting/sewing
- Painting
- Parent/tot classes
- Piano
- Salsa dancing
- Scrapbooking
- Self-defense
- Senior programs
- Soccer
- Sports classes
- Stained glass
- Tai Chi
- Tap dance
- Tennis
- Yoga

6.6 STORM WATER DRAINAGE SERVICES

The City of San Jose provides storm drainage system services within the City. The City's storm drainage facilities route storm runoff into local storm drains, which then empty into local creeks and waterways. The existing system is approximately 900 miles long and the underground drainage storm lines range in size from 12 inches to 144 inches in diameter.

The FY 2006–2010 CIP states that the City's storm water drainage system capacity in most areas can accommodate a three-year storm event. However, there are certain areas in which the storm system has a one-year or less storm capacity. The design standard for new and replacement storm drain pipelines is 10-year storm capacity. In addition, one-third of the storm sewer pump stations throughout San Jose are over 40 years old and require significant rehabilitation. Storm sewer systems in newly developed areas are primarily constructed by the developers as a condition of development.

In accordance with the City General Plan, the City has a Storm Sewer System CIP with the objective of reducing the risk of drainage-related surface damage and protecting the quality of storm water runoff. The CIP provides for projects to enhance existing capacity and improve operations and maintenance of the system. In previous years, the storm water drainage CIP had directed the majority of its resources toward the design and construction of storm sewer systems that serve large drainage basins. Only a modest portion of its resources had been allocated to the resolution of localized ponding, primarily in residential neighborhoods. The 2006–2010 Proposed CIP includes additional funding that would address local ponding and neighborhood drainage issues such as damaged or inadequate curbs and gutters. Revenue for the CIP is derived from transfers from the Storm Sewer Operating Fund, Storm Drainage Fees, interest earnings, and joint-participation revenues.

The Storm Sewer Operating Fund receives funding from annual property assessments. A three-year rate increase strategy was approved by the City Council in June 2002 to increase the Storm Sewer Service Charge Fee by 4 percent in 2002–2003 and 4.5 percent in 2003–2004 and 2004–2005 to ensure adequate funding. For 2005–2006, a new three-year 4.5 percent annual rate increase strategy (from 2005–2006 to 2007–2008) is proposed to fund additional capacity and neighborhood Storm improvements.

Table 6.F: City of San Jose Storm Water Service Charges

Land Use	Service Charge
Single-Family Residential	\$3.99
Mobile Home Residential	\$2.00
Small Multifamily Residential (3–4 units)	\$7.56
Residential Condominium	\$2.19
Large Multifamily Residential (5 or more units)	\$2.19
Other Land Uses	Charges are based on land use type and acreage

In addition, a Storm Drainage Fee is charged as a connection fee to the owner/developer of any project that will discharge storm water, surface water, or ground water runoff into the City's storm drainage system. This fee provides for the additional capacity that the connection will utilize.

6.7 LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

The City of San Jose Police Department provides law enforcement services throughout the City. The Department provides services by dividing the City into 16 districts, which are further divided into a total of 83 beats. In 2004-2005 the Police Department received approximately 213,000 9-1-1 calls and 288,700 3-1-1 non-emergency calls.

The Police Headquarters is located at 201 W. Mission Street. In addition, the Department has three Community Policing Centers, which are listed below.

- Foothill Community Policing Center – 1155 South King Road
- Central Community Policing Center – 1060 Taylor Street
- Southern Community Policing Center – 947 Blossom Hill Road

The Department is divided into five divisions, which include: Office of the Chief, Bureau of Administration, Bureau of Field Operations, Bureau of Investigations, and Bureau of Technical Services. A description of each division is listed below.

- Office of the Chief: Units answering directly to the Office of the Chief include the Internal Affairs Unit, Intelligence/Vice Unit, Crime Analysis Unit, and the Research and Development Unit
- Administration: responsibilities include personnel, recruiting, training, evidence, psychological services, fiscal issues
- Field Operations: this is the largest division and responsibilities include: Patrol Division answering calls for service, Special Operations, Airport Division, Crisis Management Unit, Community Services Division, and the Patrol Divisions (Central, Foothill, Southern, Western)
- Investigations: responsibilities include investigation of crimes against persons and/or property. There are multiple Department Units that are under the Investigations Division, these include Assault/juvenile/missing persons Unit, Court Liaison Unit, Financial Crimes/Burglary Unit, Hi Tech Unit, Narcotic Covert Investigations Unit and Regional Auto Theft Task Force, Family violence Unit, Gang Investigations Unit, Homicide Unit/Crime Scene, Sexual Assault Investigations Unit, Auto Theft and Accident Investigations, Police Artist, Children's Interview Center.
- Technical Services: Communications Division (dispatch operations), Operations Support Services Division and Systems Development.

There are approximately 1,350 sworn officers in the Department. Of these sworn officers 1,046 are dedicated to immediate field response. There are also 233 sworn personnel assigned to the Bureau of Investigations. Additionally, over 272 civilians are dedicated to emergency dispatch and "officer in the field" direct support. There are a total of 447 authorized civilian positions that provide various support services.

The City's Police Department objectives include the following:

- Maintain an 89 percent average of 9-1-1 calls being answered within 10 seconds of the average response times of at least 6 other cities of similar size
- Maintain an average call answering time of 2.5 seconds for 9-1-1 calls
- Maintain an average call processing time of 45 seconds for 3-1-1 calls
- Maintain an average call answering time of 9 minutes for Telephone Reporting Automation Center calls
- Maintain an average response time of 6 minutes from service call to officer arrival when there is a present or imminent danger to life or major damage/loss of property (Priority One)
- Maintain an average response time of 8 minutes from service call to officer arrival where there is injury or property damage, or potential for either to occur (Priority Two).

It is unclear whether the Police Department is currently meeting the objectives that are listed above. However, it is known that in calendar year 2003, the San Jose crime rate was 34.7% below the national level of 4,063 incidents per 100,000 inhabitants with only 2,652 incidents per 100,000 inhabitants. When compared to the California crime rate during the same period, San Jose was well below the State level of 4,004 incidents per 100,000 inhabitants (33.8%). Similarly, the San Jose crime rate for 2003 was considerably lower than 12 similar cities with a crime rate at 57.6% below the level of 6,250 incidents per 100,000 inhabitants for 12 similar cities.

The Police Department has recently implemented a new computer aided dispatch system. The County Grand Jury received multiple complaints that the system has deficiencies that affect public's safety and that of police officers. The complaints led to a Grand Jury investigation and report. The report included seven findings and eight recommendations. The recommendations included: assigning more information technology staff and less law enforcement staff to these types of projects, having a more proactive management approach, having a method for obtaining improvement suggestions, and improving the technical and mapping functions of the project. In its response to the Grand Jury Report, the City has partially agreed with the findings. Some of the Grand Jury identified deficiencies have been corrected and others are currently being researched.

Due to citywide budget constraints, the Police Department is concentrating on providing 'street-ready' staff by drawing on staff from other less critical areas to maintain response service levels. As a result, support areas such as recruiting, administrative tasks, traffic enforcement, training, and community services will operate with reduced staff. Likewise, Crime Prevention and Community Education programs, particularly in the areas of neighborhood and adult programs will be negatively affected. The 2005-2006 proposed budget eliminates 10 sworn positions and 12 Crime Prevention Specialist positions. Table 6.H provides detail on the sworn officer position changes that are within the Proposed 2005-2006 Operating Budget. To supplement Department funding, the City continues to apply for and receive grant funding.

Table 6.G: Changes in Sworn Officer Staffing Levels

Position	2004-2005 Adopted	2005-2006 Proposed	Change
Airport Police Officer	6	4	-2
Crime Prevention Specialist	12	12	0
Police Captain	11	10	-1
Police Lieutenant	53	51	-2
Police Officer	1,055	1,036	-19
Police Sergeant	247	239	-8
Total	-	-	-32

The Department currently has several capitol projects in various stages of development. These projects are summarized below.

- The South San Jose Substation project is a \$65 million project, which will develop a 100,000 square foot, full-service police facility on a 10.5 acre parcel in south San Jose. The land is currently in escrow. The facility is in the design phase and completion is expected in late 2008.
- A driver safety training facility is being developed on the buffer lands of the San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant. The facility will mimic driving situations that Public Safety personnel could encounter. There will be a heavy vehicle portion and light vehicle portion of the track to serve both Police and Fire apparatus. The facility is expected to be completed in the summer of 2008.
- Four new Community Policing Centers are proposed for development, one facility in each of the Patrol Divisions. The proposed Policing Centers are approximately 2,000 square feet and would primarily be used for crime-prevention services, report taking, and community meetings. The four centers are in various stages of land acquisition, design and construction.
- The Police and Fire Dispatch areas are proposed for renovation and the Department of Transportation's Traffic Information Management Center would move to the building. The Traffic Information Management Center monitors traffic throughout major roadways and has the ability to manipulate the traffic signals to help move traffic after a major event. This project is in the design phase and is scheduled to begin construction in August of 2006.

The Police Department has a number of joint response/mutual aid agreements with other agencies, which include: Agreement with the California Highway Patrol for traffic enforcement services on expressways; San Francisco Joint Terrorism Task Force, Santa Clara County Regional Sexual Assault Felony Enforcement Team, City and San Jose University Operational Responsibility Agreement, City and County Undocumented Immigrant Fugitive Agreement, City and County Adult Crossing Aide Services Agreement; County and City DUI Campaign, City and County Probation Department Operational Agreement, City of San Jose Violent Criminal Apprehension Program, Rapid Enforcement Allied Computer Team, City and County Regional Auto Theft Task Force.

6.8 LIBRARY SERVICES

San Jose provides library services to its residents through the San Jose Public Library System. The system consists of 1 main library and 19 branch libraries. The Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Main Library is operated jointly with San Jose State University. During FY 2003–2004, the City and university library circulated 14,170,776 items.

The 19 neighborhood branch libraries are distributed throughout the City. All of the City’s library facilities are listed below in Table 6.H. As noted in the table, many of the libraries are either under renovation and construction, in the renovation design phase, or have recently been renovated.

Table 6.H: City of San Jose Libraries

Library and Location	Facility Information
Almaden Branch Library 6455 Camden Avenue	This 18,000-square-foot facility is currently under construction and is scheduled to open in spring 2006.
Alviso Branch Library 5050 North First Street	This 4,460-square-foot branch opened in September 1999.
Berryessa Branch Library 3355 Noble Avenue	The new 26,000-square-foot branch opened on March 12, 2005, replacing the original 8,367-square-foot facility from 1968.
Biblioteca Latino-Americana Branch Library 921 South First Street	This 15,100-square-foot branch opened on November 20, 1999, and is a Citywide resource for Spanish-language materials.
Calabazas Branch Library 1230 Blaney Avenue	The 5,880-square-foot branch opened in 1966. The branch has four primary language collections: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Russian.
Cambrian Branch Library 1780 Hillside Avenue	This 28,000-square-foot facility is currently under construction and is scheduled to open in fall 2006.
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library 150 E. San Fernando Street	The branch is the largest library west of the Mississippi and includes a collection of roughly 1.5 million items.
East San Jose Carnegie Branch Library 1102 E. Santa Clara Street	This branch has been serving the public since January 14, 1908. The original building was renovated in 1981 and is currently 7,281 square feet.
Educational Park Branch Library 1770 Educational Park Drive	This 14,084-square-foot branch was constructed in 1976 and has a large selection of items in Chinese, Vietnamese, and Spanish.
Evergreen Branch Library 2635 Aborn Road	This facility is currently under construction. It is scheduled to open in late 2006 and will be 21,000 square feet.
Hillview Branch Library 2255 Ocala Avenue	This branch opened in August 1965 and is currently under construction. The remodeled building will be 21,000 square feet.
Joyce Ellington Branch Library 491 E. Empire Street	This branch is currently closed for renovation. The new facility is expected to be open in 2007 and will be 15,000 square feet.
Pearl Avenue Branch Library 4270 Pearl Avenue	This 7,116-square-foot branch opened in December 1971, and renovation design plans are currently underway.

Library and Location	Facility Information
Rose Garden Branch Library 1580 Naglee Avenue	This facility is currently under construction. It is scheduled to open in December 2005 and will be 19,000 square feet.
Santa Teresa Branch Library 290 International Circle	This 13,860-square-foot branch opened in November 1984.
Seventrees Branch Library 3597 Cas Drive	This 6,769-square-foot branch opened in 1967 and has recently been renovated.
Tully Community Branch Library 880 Tully Road	This 24,300-square-foot branch opened on January 22, 2005.
Vineland Branch Library 1450 Blossom Hill Road	This 24,000-square-foot branch opened on January 17, 2004.
Willow Glen Branch Library 1157 Minnesota Avenue	The existing 5,330-square-foot rebuilt library was opened in 1975. Renovation design plans are currently underway.
West Valley Branch Library 1243 San Tomas Aquino Road	The branch first opened in 1964, then was renovated to triple in size. The new facility opened in May 2003.

Two additional City libraries are planned for development. A property on Bascom Avenue will be acquired for the new West Side Branch, and a location for a new Southeast Branch is currently being determined.

There are three other library providers within the City:

- The Santa Clara County library owns and operates the Alum Rock Library, located at 3090 Alum Rock Avenue.
- San Jose State University libraries have two facilities within the City, including Clark Library on the University campus and the Special Collections Library on Senter Road. These facilities are open to all members of the community with purchased borrowing cards.
- The San Jose City College library is located within the City; however, the facilities are only accessible to college faculty, students, and staff.

Throughout its history, the San Jose Library System has received numerous awards and noteworthy recognitions. The most recent awards and noteworthy accomplishments are listed below.

- 2004 Library of the Year, from Thomson Gale and *Library Journal*
- 2004 AIASCV Honorable Mention for the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library, from the American Institute of Architects—Santa Clara Valley Chapter
- 2004 CAPIO Award of Excellence for the Grand Opening of the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library, from the California Association for Public Information Officials
- 2004 CASE Circle of Excellence Silver Award for Best Practices in Public or Governmental Relations, from the Council for Advancement & Support for Education

- 2004 Eye’s “Best” for Public Art—Editor’s Choice, from the San Jose Mercury News
- Green Building Certification and Awards for West Valley Branch Library
- Guinness World Record—Reading Aloud for surpassing the previous World Record for a Reading Aloud Marathon
- 2004 Helen Putnam Award of Excellence for Intergovernmental Relations & Regional Cooperation, from the League of California Cities
- 2004 John Cotton Dana Award for the Building Dedication Campaign, “Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library—Check it out!” from the HW Wilson Co. & the Library Administration and Management Association
- Savings by Design Award for Energy-Efficient Design of the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library, from PG&E
- 2004 Savvy Award for Best Special Event, “Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library—Check it out!” from the City-County Communications and Marketing Association
- 2004 Silver Anvil Award and 2004 Best of Silver Anvil Award for Events/Observances, 7 or Less Days (Government Category), from the Public Relations Society of America
- 2004 STAR Award for Community Event, “A Community of the Curious,” from the States of California and Nevada Chapter/National Association of Telecommunications Officers and Advisors
- 2004 Year in Review Feature for “Recolecciones,” the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library’s public art project by Mel Chin, from the Americans for the Arts Public Art Network

In September 2000, the City adopted a Library Master Plan to provide information regarding how the library system could be expanded to meet the needs of the City in 2020. The plan recommends facility service guidelines, policies to guide facility improvements, specific branch improvement recommendations, recommendations for new branches, and funding methods. Specifically, the plan recommends that the system expand to provide 2.75 volumes and 0.43 square feet for every resident by 2020.

To meet these objectives, a bond measure was approved in November 2000 that funded 6 new branch libraries and 14 expanded branch libraries over 10 years. These projects were identified, and the bond measure was based on recommendations from the Library Master Plan. The projects that have been funded by the bond are detailed in Table 6.H. As shown, many of the projects are currently underway, have been completed, or are in the design phase.

In addition, to provide increased funding for library materials, voters approved a 10-year Library Assessment District in November of 1994, which included a \$25 per year parcel fee for single-family residences. Multifamily, commercial, and industrial uses are charged based on the acreage of the facility or number of units. The Library Assessment District funds two-thirds of the library’s annual materials, and because of this, collections have been greatly strengthened and diversified. The voters approved renewed funding for the parcel tax in November 2004. This funding approval will provide supplemental library funding for another 10 years via the parcel fee.

6.9 SERVICE REVIEW DETERMINATIONS FOR THE CITY OF SAN JOSE

The Service Review guidelines prepared by the State Office of Planning and Research recommend that issues relevant to the jurisdiction be addressed through written determinations called for in the CKH Act. Based on the previous information, following are the written determinations for the City.

Infrastructure Needs and Deficiencies

1. Budget issues have resulted in service reductions by affecting the availability and maintenance of the following City facilities: parks, libraries, community centers, pavement and sidewalks, traffic signals, and landscaping.
2. The Coyote Valley Specific Plan, if approved, would require a full range of community facilities. The plan currently includes parks and recreation areas at a ratio of approximately 3.5 acres per 1,000 residents, community centers, two libraries, and three fire stations. The proposed Plan would require the extension of sewer, water, and storm drainage facilities.
3. There are several capital projects currently underway at the wastewater treatment plant. These include a Plant Reliability Improvement Project, design for upgrading the Plant's electrical system, and an Alternative Disinfection Project Study.
4. The City completed a Sanitary Sewer Master Plan for the north, south, and central areas in June 2004. The Sanitary Sewer Master Plan for the east and west areas is anticipated to begin in future years. With completion of the East and West Master Plan, the City would be able to identify sewer capacity deficiencies in the entire existing system and would be able to project additional capacities required to meet future demands.
5. San Jose currently provides community centers at a ratio that is below the existing City objective of 500 square feet per 1,000 residents. In addition, a majority of the City's community centers and recreation buildings require modernization, renovation, or replacement. In response, the City has recently implemented several community center/recreation facility projects.
6. The City's storm water drainage system has deficiencies in certain areas that have a one-year or less storm capacity. In addition, one-third of the City's storm sewer pump stations require significant rehabilitation. The CIP includes additional funding that would address local drainage issues such as damaged or inadequate curbs and gutters.

Growth and Population

1. The City is currently in the process of developing a Specific Plan for the Coyote Valley area, which, if implemented, will comprise a majority of the City's future growth. The Plan would provide for a minimum development of 50,000 jobs and 25,000 dwelling units. The development is expected to ultimately have between approximately 70,000 to 80,000 residents. The Specific Plan cannot be implemented without LAFCO approval because a USA expansion would be required to provide services to the Specific Plan Area. Also, per the San Jose General Plan, certain triggers must be met to implement the Coyote Valley Specific Plan.

2. ABAG projections indicate that growth in the existing City would average 1.43 percent annually through 2025.
3. The rate of absorption of vacant lands within the San Jose Urban Service Area has varied largely over the past twenty years. The vacant land absorption that occurred within FY 2004-2005 was low in comparison to the past. The City is projecting the rate of absorption for residential and commercial lands to continue to be low, as less vacant land is available and more redevelopment of land is occurring. However, the City is expecting the absorption of industrial lands to continue to vary along with economic trends of the region.

Financing Constraints and Opportunities

1. For the past several years, the City of San Jose has been facing serious budget issues. The FY 2005–2006 Proposed Budget states that since June 2003, the City has had funding shortfalls totaling \$173.3 million dollars. Likewise, the FY 2005–2006 expenditures are expected to exceed revenues by approximately \$58 million and a shortfall of \$60 million is anticipated for FY 2006–2007.
2. The City’s budget issues have resulted in service reductions. In response to revenue constraints, the City has implemented a combination of ongoing cost reductions, prudent fee increases, and the strategic use of reserves and one-time revenues.
3. The City funds capital projects by utilizing one-time funding sources that support particular efforts such as voter-approved bond measures, lease revenue bonds, and the issuance of debt.
4. Due to present funding constraints, construction of electrical upgrades at the wastewater treatment plant will be deferred until 2008–2009.
5. In order to offset the costs related to new development, the City requires that infrastructure extension costs be borne by the developers. Likewise, the City requires the dedication of parkland or the payment of in lieu impact fees.
6. To provide funding for storm water drainage upgrades and maintenance, the City levies storm water charges on annual property assessments.
7. Due to budget constraints, the Police Department has eliminated sworn positions in nonresponse areas. As a result, support areas such as Recruiting, Backgrounding, Investigations, Administration, Traffic Enforcement, Training, Crime Prevention, and Community Education programs have been negatively affected.
8. The Police Department continually applies for and receives grant funding to support the existing provision of services.
9. To meet City service objectives, a library bond measure was approved in November 2000 that funded 6 new library branches and 14 library expansions over a 10-year period.

10. Two-thirds of the City library's annual materials are funded by a voter-approved Library Assessment District. This funding has greatly strengthened and diversified library collections.

Cost-Avoidance Opportunities

1. To reduce costs, the FY 2005–2006 Proposed Operating Budget proposes a 12.9 percent funding reduction from the previous year. Cost reductions include continuation of the hiring freeze, elimination of staff positions, elimination of City service programs, reduction of library hours, community center reuse, reduction of park maintenance, and decreased pavement maintenance.
2. To offset the costs related to new development, the City's policy states that infrastructure extension costs to serve the new development will be borne by the developers. Additionally, the City assesses development impact fees, including water, sewer, library, traffic, police, fire, drainage, and parks and recreation.
3. The City of San Jose partners with many different agencies/entities in order to provide public services in a cost-effective manner.

Opportunities for Rate Restructuring

1. The City has recently increased service rates for water, wastewater, solid waste, and storm water drainage in order to provide financing to continue adequate service provision.
2. Solid waste service rates should be analyzed and revised as necessary, pursuant to a resolution of the City's solid waste service contract issues.
3. A three-year storm water rate increase was approved by the City Council in June 2002. The increases were levied to fund infrastructure upgrades.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

1. The City of San Jose partners with several agencies to provide public services in a cost-effective manner. These include cooperative agreements with the school district, City of Santa Clara, and San Jose State University.

Government Structure Options

1. In order to implement more efficient planning boundaries and take advantage of the current streamlined annexation opportunity, the City should pursue the annexation of the unincorporated islands within San Jose prior to further expansion.

Evaluation of Management Efficiencies

1. The County Grand Jury recently completed an investigation regarding deficiencies in a new computer aided law enforcement dispatch system. A large part of the Grand Jury Report focused

on improvements to management efficiencies and implementation of these types of projects. The Report included several recommendations regarding project management efficiencies. In its response to the Grand Jury Report, the City has partially agreed with the findings. Some of the identified deficiencies have been corrected and others are currently being researched.

2. Throughout its history, the San Jose Library System has received numerous awards and noteworthy recognitions. This is indicative of an efficiently managed service.

Local Accountability and Governance

1. The City holds City meetings pursuant to the Brown Act and has standing committees and citizen advisory committees.

6.10 SOI RECOMMENDATION FOR THE CITY OF SAN JOSE

Current SOI Boundary

In November 1984, LAFCO established the City's SOI to be coterminous with the Planning Area delineated in the City's 1984 General Plan. The 1984 General Plan distinguished this line as the first ridgeline of the foothills' rise from the valley floor. San Jose's 1984 SOI boundary includes lands that are planned for both urban uses as well as lands planned for permanent open space uses. Therefore, LAFCO concluded in 1984 that the City's SOI Boundary was not a commitment to staging urban expansion but rather a planning tool for LAFCO to use as a framework in considering expansion actions. The City's SOI also delineated areas in which the City and the County have shared interests in preserving non-urban land uses. Since 1984, San Jose's SOI boundary has remained significantly unchanged.

SOI Boundary Recommendation

It is recommended that LAFCO reaffirm the City of San Jose's existing SOI boundary because the City of San Jose's SOI boundary serves multiple purposes, including serving as:

- A long range-planning tool to help LAFCO evaluate USA boundary changes and annexation requests.
- Areas that will not necessarily be annexed by San Jose or will not necessarily receive services from San Jose, but are areas in which the County and San Jose may have shared interests in preserving non-urban levels of land use. Specific examples include the Coyote Valley Greenbelt Area and the foothills and ridgelines surrounding the City. Furthermore, both the City and the County share a mutual interest in protecting viewsheds and natural resources, as well as enhancing greenbelt areas.
- Areas where San Jose and the County have significant interaction. A specific example of such interaction includes areas where the City receives discretionary planning application referrals from the County.
- Areas that contain social or economic communities of interest to San Jose such as areas within the City's jurisdiction.

Although the City of San Jose adopted a UGB in 1996 that is intended to be the ultimate limit for City urban development, the City's existing SOI boundary continues to perform several important functions, as discussed above. Therefore, it is recommended that LAFCO re-affirm San Jose's existing SOI boundary. In making this recommendation, it should be made clear that inclusion of an area within the City's SOI boundary should not necessarily be seen as an indication that the City will either annex or allow urban development and services in the area. The City's USA boundary is the more critical factor considered by LAFCO and serves as the primary means of indicating whether the area will be annexed and provided urban services.

6.11 SOI DETERMINATIONS FOR THE CITY OF SAN JOSE

As detailed in Section 1.1.2, Government Code Section 56425 requires written determinations with respect to the following four factors to update an agency's SOI. Based upon the information above, the following determinations are provided to update the City's existing SOI.

1. The Present and Planned Land Uses in the Area, Including Agricultural and Open-Space Lands

Land outside of the City but within the San Jose SOI is largely designated non-urban hillsides, regional parkland, and ranchlands by the County. Smaller areas that are located outside of the City but within the San Jose SOI are designated by the County as agricultural large-scale, rural residential, and open space reserve and are located to the east and south of the City.

A large percentage of the existing land use acreage within the City of San Jose is residential. The majority of residential areas comprise low, medium-low, and medium density development. Significant industrial areas also exist in the northern portion of the City to the east and west of Interstate 880 and in the southern portion of the City along Highways 85 and 101. In addition, commercial areas are dispersed throughout the City, generally near transportation routes. Planned land uses within the City are similar to what currently exists, with the exception of the proposed Coyote Valley Specific Plan Area. The Coyote Valley Specific Plan Area is currently not fully within San Jose's USA or its City limits, and major portions of the Area are currently undeveloped. If approved, the Specific Plan Area would need to be included in the USA boundary and annexed into the City. At build out, the Specific Plan would create an urban community within south San Jose comprising a minimum development of 50,000 jobs and 25,000 dwelling units.

Finding: A variety of urban uses are planned within San Jose's Urban Service Area and San Jose's Urban Growth Boundary. However, both the County of Santa Clara and the City of San Jose General Plans call for the continuation of non-urban uses beyond these boundaries.

2. Present and Probable Need for Public Facilities and Services in the Area

ABAG expects the City to experience modest growth through 2025 that would require a full range of public facilities and services. In addition to this growth, the City is in the process of developing a Specific Plan for the Coyote Valley area, which, if implemented, is anticipated to ultimately be a community of approximately 70,000–80,000 residents. The Plan Area is relatively isolated from the

rest of the City and would require provision of a full range of services and community facilities at City-adopted levels of service standards.

Apart from this, there is a low probable need for public facilities and services outside of the City limits or outside of the City's UGB. The UGB is intended to be the ultimate limit to urban development. The City has stated that lands outside of the UGB are intended to remain permanently rural in character and should remain under the jurisdiction of the County. To reinforce this objective, the City's General Plan has a policy that states that no expansion of the USA should be permitted outside of the UGB. Additionally, the land outside of the City limits and outside of City's UGB but within the City's SOI is largely designated non-urban hillside, regional parkland, and ranchlands and would not require the extension of urban services.

Finding: The type of public services and public facilities required in the proposed San Jose SOI will not change. The development of the Coyote Valley Area will require a full range of City services and community facilities and could have an impact upon existing City services and community facilities.

3. Present Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services That the Agency Provides or Is Authorized to Provide

The properties within the City receive a full range of public services from the City. For the most part, the present capacity of public facilities is adequate. However, the adequacy of community centers and recreation facilities is limited due to the need for renovations of some existing facilities. Furthermore, some storm water drainage facilities are deficient.

Finding: The present capacity of public facilities and public services is generally adequate. However, some City community centers and recreation facilities require renovations, and some City storm water drainage facilities are deficient.

4. Existence of Any Social or Economic Communities of Interest in the Area if the Commission Determines That They Are Relevant to the Agency

The City's USA boundary contains numerous unincorporated pocket areas that are developed with urban land uses. The Joint Urban Development Policies of the cities, the County, and LAFCO call for islands or pockets of unincorporated land to be annexed to the applicable city.

Additionally, San Jose has annexed territory that may never be in the USA boundary or the UGB, but is within the proposed SOI. These areas are distributed to the north, east, and south of the urban area. Many of these areas were annexed back in the 1950s and 1960s during a time when cities competed actively with one another to annex and develop as much land as they could, based on the assumption that the larger the city, the larger its tax base, and the more prosperous it would be. Other areas were annexed to the City but are prohibited from being developed such as the San Francisco National Wildlife Refuge Area. While these areas will not generally be considered for urban development, they are located within the jurisdiction of the City.

Finding: There exist social and economic conditions that cause interaction and interdependence between the City of San Jose and the areas proposed as its SOI.