

4.10 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

4.10.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the Revised Draft EIR describes the existing conditions related to fire and police services, schools, libraries, and parks and recreational facilities that serve the UC Santa Cruz campus, and analyzes the potential for the proposed Student Housing West (SHW) project to result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered public service and recreational facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for these public services.

The section also presents potential impacts to public services and recreation from the anticipated construction and operation of the separate, but related, Porter and Rachel Carson Colleges dining facilities expansion project, which would serve residents of the SHW project and the existing colleges (see **Section 4.10.5** below).

The analysis in this section is tiered from the public services impact analysis contained in the 2005 LRDP EIR, supplemented by project-specific analysis. The information in this section is based on consultation with the City of Santa Cruz Fire and Police Departments, the UC Santa Cruz Office of Emergency Services, UC Santa Cruz Police Department, and Santa Cruz City Schools District, and City of Santa Cruz and Santa Cruz County parks departments.

This section is substantially the same as the section in the Draft EIR, because the revised project would be located on the same two project sites that were evaluated in the Draft EIR and would not involve a substantial change in the number of beds to be built at each site. Comments received on the Draft EIR related to public services and recreation were reviewed and the key issues raised in the comments are summarized below:

- The proposed buildings should be constructed to comply with California Fire Code 505.1. Also provide adequate water supply for structural firefighting, and adequate emergency vehicle access to buildings. Provide adequate defensible space within the wildland urban interface around buildings.
- What is the impact of the proposed project on police and fire services, based on consultation with UC Police and the fire department?
- The Draft EIR cannot rely on the LRDP EIR for impacts on parks because the development of the Hagar site was not addressed in that EIR. The Hagar site is adjacent to Pogonip City Park. With the construction of housing for student families, it is likely that the park use will increase,

especially of the nearby trails, which could lead to substantial physical deterioration of the facilities.

- The fire station that serves the campus is unable to serve the high-rise development on the Heller site, and a new station will need to be identified to serve the current and future needs

These comments are addressed in the revised analysis presented in this section.

4.10.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.10.2.1 Fire Protection

UC Santa Cruz (Campus) operated its own Fire Department from 1973 to 2014. In 2014, fire response services were contracted to the City of Santa Cruz via an Agreement for Fire Protection and Emergency Services between the City of Santa Cruz and the University. The campus fire station remains a university-owned building but is leased to the City and designated as SCFD Fire Station No. 4. The fire engines previously owned by the Campus (Engine 3114 and Engine 3134) remain at the fire station although their ownership has been transferred to the City of Santa Cruz (UCSC 2017a).

As a public university, the Campus must abide by the California Fire Code, usually enforced by the California Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM). However, the UC system maintains a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the OSFM, which allows UC personnel to serve as local campus fire marshals, deputy marshals, and inspectors. The Campus Fire Marshal and Deputy Fire Marshal are employed within the UC Santa Cruz Office of Emergency Services (OES) and are trained and certified through OSFM's Designated Campus Fire Marshal (DCFM) program (UCSC 2017b).

City of Santa Cruz Fire Department

The Santa Cruz Fire Department (SCFD) began as a volunteer organization in 1857 and now consists of over 60 paid staff members, including firefighters, paramedics, captains, battalion chiefs, fire prevention staff, training staff, and administrative staff, as well as an additional 70 seasonal lifeguards. The SCFD includes four fire stations, and is equipped with four engines, one Type 3 engine, and one truck. Each station has at least 15 firefighters on duty at all times, allowing the SCFD to respond to nearly 8,000 emergency calls per year (City of Santa Cruz 2017a).

SCFD Fire Station No. 1 is located at 711 Center Street in the downtown area. Fire Station No. 2 is located at 1103 Soquel Avenue in the eastern portion of Santa Cruz, and Fire Station No. 3 is located at 335 Younglove Avenue in Santa Cruz's Westside. Fire Station No. 4 (campus fire station) is located in the northeastern portion of the campus, east of Chiquapin Road. Station No. 4 houses a Type 1 fire engine and a Type 3 wildland fire engine, which is utilized in the undeveloped areas of the campus as well as

throughout the county. Staff at Station No. 4 consists of one captain, one engineer, and one firefighter/paramedic. SCFD has a response goal of 8 minutes or less, which is met, on average, 77.3 percent of the time. The majority of the calls not met within the desired response time are “code-2” or non-emergency responses, where lights and sirens are not used. The average response time for the last reporting period was 6 minutes and 16 seconds, well under the 8 minute response goal (Kumec 2017).

Office of Emergency Services

In 2014, the University created the UC Santa Cruz Office of Emergency Services (OES) to manage the newly formed contract between the Campus and the SCFD. Under the Associate Vice Chancellor of Risk and Safety Services, OES houses many of the services previously managed by the UC Santa Cruz Fire Department, such as the campus fire marshal, emergency management, public education, and on-campus mass notification (CruzAlert). The Director of Emergency Management is principally in charge of the oversight within the office and is the primary liaison to local, state, and federal emergency planning groups, such as the Santa Cruz County OES and the SCFD, maintaining responsibility for the fire services contract (UCSC 2017b).

Environmental Health and Safety

OES is responsible for the majority of fire prevention, protection engineering, and safety. However, campus Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) hosts a variety of free safety training courses, including a two-part fire safety training. The lesson consists of a classroom presentation that addresses general fire safety and hands-on fire extinguisher training. The goal of the safety training classes is to help departments meet the standards set forth by UC Santa Cruz’s Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP). The IIPP is required for every employer by the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Title 8, section 3203) to ensure a safe and healthful work environment (UCSC 2017c).

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

CAL FIRE responds to all wildland fires within unincorporated Santa Cruz County, which includes the upper and northern portion of the UC Santa Cruz Campus. CAL FIRE is also called in to assist with incidents throughout the campus when emergencies require more effort than the SCFD can handle.

Bonny Doon Station No. 32 at 975 Martin Road in Santa Cruz, which is staffed by volunteers, and Fire Station No. 33 (Big Creek) at 240 Swanton Road in Davenport, which has paid staff present at all times, are open year-round regardless of seasonal fire risk levels. At least three firefighters staff the Big Creek station at any given time. During the fire season, typically May through October, two extra fire stations

are put in service: Felton Station at 6509 Highway 9 with full-time staff, and Soquel Station at 4750 Old San Jose Road, which is manned with volunteer staff.

4.10.2.2 Police Services

UC Santa Cruz Police

The UC Santa Cruz Police Department is responsible for providing police services on the campus. The Department is located at the Emergency Response Center (ERC) at 1156 High Street, at the southern end of the campus. As of 2017, the Department employed 21 sworn officers, nine dispatchers, five professional staff, and five parking enforcement officers. All UC Santa Cruz police officers are sworn peace officers under section 830.2(b) of the California Penal Code and possess the same authority as municipal police officers (UCSC 2017d). As the total student population in 2016-2017 was 18,063 students, the campus currently has a ratio of 1.16 sworn officers per 1,000 students, which does not meet the recommended average for universities of 1.4 officers per 1,000 students (Oweis 2017).

The emergency response time for the UC Santa Cruz Police Department is usually between 4 and 6 minutes. The Department's non-emergency response time, under normal circumstances, is usually between 8 and 10 minutes (Oweis 2017).

City of Santa Cruz Police Department

The City of Santa Cruz Police Department (SCPD) serves University-owned and leased off-campus facilities, as well as providing additional support to UC Santa Cruz Police Department as needed. The SCPD is located at 155 Center Street, approximately 2 miles southeast of the campus. In 2016, the department employed 94 sworn officers. With an estimated citywide population of approximately 64,465 people (US Census 2016), the SCPD had a ratio of 1.46 sworn officers per 1,000 residents. The SCPD currently meets or exceeds the response time goals outlined in the City of Santa Cruz General Plan: 4.5 minutes for in-progress/emergency calls, 7.5 minutes for recent/just occurred calls, and 9 minutes for cold calls (City of Santa Cruz 2017b)

County of Santa Cruz Sheriff's Office

The Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office is located at 5200 Soquel Avenue in the City of Santa Cruz, approximately 4 miles east of the campus. The office has 162 sworn positions, 119 corrections positions, and 68 non-sworn civilian positions (SCSD 2016). Like the SCPD, the County Sheriff's Office does not patrol the UC Santa Cruz campus. The Sheriff's Office instead assists the UC Santa Cruz Police

Department upon request. Such assistance usually consists of crime investigation support, crowd control, and coroner's duties (UCSC 2006).

4.10.2.3 Schools

The proposed project is located within the boundaries of the Santa Cruz City Schools District (SCSD), which is divided into an Elementary District (grades K-6) and a High School District (grades 7-12). During the 2016-2017 school year, the Elementary District had an enrollment of 2,206 students while the High School District had an enrollment of 4,582 (CDE 2017a; CDE 2017b).

The SCSD operates four elementary schools, two middle schools, and three high schools, as well as four small/specialty schools and an adult school. The project site is located within the area served by Westlake Elementary School, Mission Hill Middle School, and Santa Cruz High School.

Westlake Elementary School is located near the campus' main entrance at 1000 High Street and in 2016-17 had an enrollment of 569 students. Mission Hill Middle School is located about 1 mile southeast of the campus and in 2016-17 had an enrollment of 594 students. Finally, Santa Cruz High School is located approximately 1.2 miles southeast of the campus at 415 Walnut Ave and in 2016-17 had an enrollment of 1,027 students. According to the SCSD's Facilities Master Plan (2016), enrollment at all of the schools serving the UC Santa Cruz campus is expected to decline by 2025. Enrollment at Westlake Elementary in 2025 is forecast to be 493 students, which is a decrease of approximately seven percent compared to current enrollment. Enrollment at Mission Hill Middle School in 2025 is forecast to be 529 students, which is a decrease of about 11 percent compared to current enrollment. Finally, enrollment at Santa Cruz High School in 2025 is forecast to be 878 students, which is a decrease of about 15 percent compared to current enrollment (SCSD 2016).

4.10.2.4 Libraries

The University Library primarily serves UC Santa Cruz students, faculty and staff; however, its collections are also made available to the general public through the Friends of the Library program. The University Library is composed of two facilities: McHenry Library and the Science and Engineering Library. The McHenry Library is a four-story facility that houses the Arts, Humanities, and Social Science collections. The Science and Engineering Library houses the campus's natural sciences and engineering collections. Additionally, four of the campus's residential colleges have their own smaller libraries that serve affiliates of those colleges.

4.10.2.5 Parks and Recreation

UC Santa Cruz offers facilities for organized recreation activities, including playing fields, athletic courts, and a swimming pool. Informal recreational areas are also available and consist of trails, paths, and undeveloped open spaces, which are open to the public during daylight hours. Parks and recreational facilities in the vicinity of the proposed project off campus are provided by the City of Santa Cruz Parks and Recreation Department and the Santa Cruz County Department of Parks, Open Space, and Cultural Services. A discussion of each park system is provided below.

UC Santa Cruz Office of Physical Education, Recreation, and Sports

The UC Santa Cruz Office of Physical Education, Recreation, and Sports (OPERS) manages the recreational and athletic facilities on the campus, including intramural sports, sports clubs, and intercollegiate athletics. It also provides an array of recreational activities for UC Santa Cruz and the surrounding community such as rock climbing, surfing, and mountain biking. A majority of recreational facilities are located in the vicinity of the East Field House, south of Cowell College. The East Field complex includes a gymnasium, racquetball and basketball courts, martial arts and dance studios, a swimming pool, tennis and volleyball courts, the Wellness Center, East Field, and East Remote Field. Another smaller complex is located near Rachel Carson College at the West Field Playing House and a third small playing field is located south of the current Family Student Housing (FSH) complex. The public may purchase a variety of passes for access to the campus formal recreation facilities (UCSC 2017e).

City of Santa Cruz Parks and Recreation Department

The City of Santa Cruz Parks and Recreation Department manages 29 parks neighborhood and community parks, five regional parks, municipal beaches, two city museums, two community centers, a civic auditorium and a golf course (City of Santa Cruz 2017b). The nearest city facility is Pogonip City Park, located adjacent to the eastern border of the campus, near the Hagar site. Pogonip City Park is composed of 640 acres of woodlands, open meadows, and creeks, threaded with 8 miles of hiking trails (UCSC 2006). Other nearby City parks include University Terrace, located 0.2 mile south of the campus, and Westlake Park, located 0.4 mile southeast of the campus. The City of Santa Cruz Parks and Recreation Department strives to provide 4.5 acres of parks per 1,000 residents. As of 2017, the City is approximately 45 acres below this standard. However, the acreage standards do not consider regional and state parks, open space, beaches, or larger recreational facilities that are also available to the residents of Santa Cruz (Downing 2017).

Santa Cruz County Department of Parks, Open Space, and Cultural Services

Santa Cruz County maintains approximately 1,388 acres of land for parks and recreation purposes, which include neighborhood, community and regional parks. Amenities at these facilities include beaches, athletic fields and courts, skate parks, and swimming pools, and coastal access points. There are no County parks within 1 mile of the UC Santa Cruz campus. The nearest County facility is the Graham Hill Showgrounds and equestrian facility that is located approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the campus. Santa Cruz County strives to provide 2 to 3 acres of usable recreational facilities and parkland per 1,000 residents. Based on a service population of approximately 162,000 residents, the County currently provides approximately 8.5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents (Fourt 2017).

4.10.3 REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

4.10.3.1 Federal Laws and Regulations

There are no federal laws that control or regulate public services and recreation.

4.10.3.2 State Laws and Regulations

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code (Title 24 CCR, Part 9) establishes minimum requirements to safeguard public health, safety, and general welfare from the hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings. Chapter 33 of CCR contains requirements for fire safety during construction and demolition.

Senate Bill 50

The Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, or Senate Bill 50 (SB 50), restricts the ability of a local agency to deny project approvals on the basis that public school facilities (classrooms, auditoriums, etc.) are inadequate. School impact fees are collected at the time building permits are issued. These fees are used by the local schools to accommodate the new students added by the project, thereby reducing potential impacts on schools to a less-than-significant impact. Payment of school fees is required by SB 50 for all new residential development projects and is considered full and complete mitigation of school impacts.

Quimby Act

California Government Code Section 66477, Subdivision Map Act, referred to as the Quimby Act, permits local jurisdictions to require the dedication of land and/or the payment of in-lieu fees solely for park and recreation purposes. The required dedication and/or fee are based on the residential density, parkland cost, and other factors. Land dedicated and fees collected pursuant to the Quimby Act may only be used for developing new, or rehabilitating existing, park or recreational facilities. The maximum dedication and/or fee allowed under current state law is equivalent to providing 3 acres of park land per 1,000 persons, unless the park acreage of a municipality exceeds that standard, in which case the maximum dedication is 5 acres per 1,000 residents.

4.10.3.3 Local Plans and Policies

None of the City and County plans and policies related to public services and recreation are applicable to campus projects.

4.10.4 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.10.4.1 Significance Criteria

The impacts on public services and recreation from the implementation of the proposed project would be considered significant if they would exceed the following significance criteria, in accordance with Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines and the 2005 LRDP EIR:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other facilities.
- Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreation facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.
- Propose the construction of recreation facilities or require the expansion of recreation facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

4.10.4.2 CEQA Checklist Items Adequately Analyzed at the 2005 LRDP Level or Not Applicable to the Project

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for police protection.

The analysis in Section 4.12 of the 2005 LRDP EIR found that campus development under the 2005 LRDP would not result in any significant environmental impacts as a result of new or altered facilities needed to maintain the UC Santa Cruz Police Department's service objectives through 2020. In addition, the analysis in Section 4.12 of the 2005 LRDP EIR found that there would be no significant environmental impacts associated with City police or County Sheriff's facilities as a result of campus growth under the 2005 LRDP (UCSC 2006). As the proposed SHW project would not increase enrollment at UC Santa Cruz or the regional population levels, impacts to police services would not be greater than those discussed in the 2005 LRDP EIR. This impact is adequately addressed in the 2005 LRDP EIR and the project's impact is considered less than significant.

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered schools, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for schools.

The analysis in Section 4.12 of the 2005 LRDP EIR found that the campus development under the 2005 LRDP would not result in any significant environmental impacts as a result of new or altered school facilities as enrollment was projected to decline through the SCSD and no new school facilities would be needed (UCSC 2006). The analysis in the 2005 LRDP EIR projected that an additional 201 family student housing units would be built on the FSH site and about 125 on-campus employee housing units would be constructed on the campus by 2020 for a total of 326 units. Based on a student generation rate of 0.261 student per unit provided by the SCSD at the time that the 2005 LRDP EIR was prepared, these units combined would generate approximately 85 K-12 students, with 51 of these students associated with the FSH complex expansion.

While the proposed SHW project would result in the demolition of 196 units in the existing FSH complex, only about 90 of these units are presently occupied by families with children. The new FSH complex at the Hagar site would include 140 units, but the Campus anticipates that some of these would be occupied by couples without school-age children, and other types of families. However, the project could potentially accommodate, in the future, up to 61 additional families with children over existing conditions, and based on the student generation rate used in the 2005 LRDP EIR, these new units would generate a total of 16 K-12 students. To confirm that the student generation rate used in the 2005 LRDP EIR is still valid, SCSD's latest Fee Justification Study prepared in 2015 was reviewed. According to the student generation rates found in the study, these new units would also generate a total of 16 K-12 students,¹ which is consistent with the previous rate. As the number of new students generated by the proposed SHW project would be well below the number of new students generated by the previous FSH

¹ (61 family student units X 0.147 elementary students per unit) + (61 family student units X 0.030 middle school students per unit) + (61 family student units X 0.087 high school students per unit)

project, impacts to schools would not be greater than those discussed in the 2005 LRDP EIR. This impact was adequately addressed in the 2005 LRDP EIR and the project's impact is considered less than significant.

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered library facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for libraries.

The analysis in Section 4.12 of the 2005 LRDP EIR found that impacts resulting from the expansion of libraries on campus to serve campus growth under the 2005 LRDP would be less than significant as the expansions would occur as infill development. In addition, the analysis in Section 4.12 of the 2005 LRDP EIR found that although regional population growth may result in the need for new or expanded libraries in the City or the County of Santa Cruz, the growth associated with the 2005 LRDP would not contribute to the need for library facilities (UCSC 2006). As the proposed SHW project would not increase enrollment at UC Santa Cruz or the regional population levels, impacts to libraries on the campus or in the surrounding community would not be greater than those discussed in the 2005 LRDP EIR. This impact was adequately addressed in the 2005 LRDP EIR and the project's impact is considered less than significant.

- Propose the construction of recreation facilities or require the expansion of recreation facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

The analysis in Section 4.13 of the 2005 LRDP EIR found that while campus development under the 2005 LRDP would result in increased demand for recreational facilities on the campus, which would require the construction of new facilities, the construction of these facilities would not result in significant environmental impacts as all environmental impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with the implementation of 2005 LRDP EIR mitigation measures. With respect to City of Santa Cruz recreational facilities, the analysis in Section 4.13 of the 2005 LRDP EIR found that because adequate recreational facilities are available on the campus, and new campus facilities would be added as the on-campus daytime and residential population grows under the 2005 LRDP, the on-campus population is not expected to contribute to the need for new recreational facilities in the city (UCSC 2006). As the proposed SHW project and the related dining facilities expansion project would not increase enrollment at UC Santa Cruz or the regional population levels, environmental impacts due to the construction of recreational facilities on the campus would not be greater than those discussed in the 2005 LRDP EIR. This impact was adequately addressed in the 2005 LRDP EIR and the project's impact is considered less than significant.

- Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreation facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.

The analysis in Section 4.13 of the 2005 LRDP EIR found that campus development under the 2005 LRDP would result in increased use of recreational facilities on the campus and in the city of Santa Cruz, which could result in the deterioration of these facilities. However, the LRDP EIR concluded that with implementation of LRDP Mitigations REC-2A through -2D, this impact would be reduced to a less than significant level (UCSC 2006). As the proposed SHW project and the related dining facilities expansion project would not increase enrollment at UC Santa Cruz, and the provision of on-campus housing would have the effect of reducing the number of students who would otherwise live in the City, impacts to recreational facilities on the campus or in the surrounding community would not be greater than those discussed in the 2005 LRDP EIR.

Regarding the possibility that the Pogonip City Park would be used by the Hagar site residents and that the park could experience deterioration, the Pogonip City Park is an open space park with trails, not a neighborhood park with playing fields and playgrounds. Therefore, student families with small children would likely not use the city park extensively. Furthermore, playground facilities are included in the proposed Hagar site development to serve its residents. However, due to its proximity, it is likely that some of the students and their dependents at the Hagar site would use the trails on the city park. This impact of increase campus population on Pogonip City Park trails was analyzed in the 2005 LRDP EIR and was found to be potentially significant which would be reduced to less than significant with the adopted mitigation measures. The Campus will continue to implement LRDP Mitigation HYD-3A and expand the public information program to inform and educate the campus population, including the Hagar site residents, about the importance of staying on paved roads and improved paths to avoid erosion and vegetation disturbance. The Campus will also continue to implement LRDP Mitigation REC-2D, which requires the Campus to coordinate with the City to participate in annual or semi-annual trail maintenance days at the Pogonip City Park. These volunteer trail activities are organized in coordination with the City Parks Department. With the implementation of LRDP mitigations, which are incorporated into the proposed project, this impact would be reduced to a less than significant level. The proposed project would not result in new or more severe impacts on recreational facilities.

4.10.4.3 Methodology

Public service providers serving the campus were contacted to determine existing operational service levels. Then details of the proposed project were provided to the service providers, and the service providers determined whether there would be a need to construct new or physically altered public facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios and serve the proposed project.

4.10.4.4 2005 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measures included in the Proposed Project

Table 4.10-1, 2005 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measures, presents the mitigation measures in the 2005 LRDP EIR that are applicable to the proposed project. Since these previously adopted mitigation measures are already being carried out as part of implementation of the 2005 LRDP, they are included in, and they are a part of the proposed project, and will not be readopted. Implementation of these mitigation measures is assumed as part of the proposed project impact analysis.

**Table 4.10-1
2005 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measures**

Mitigation Measure	Description
REC-2A	The Campus shall ensure that open space, tot lots, and similar facilities for use by families are included in all new family housing developments built on the campus under the 2005 LRDP
REC-2B	The Campus shall implement LRDP Mitigations HYD-3A and HYD-3B.
REC-2C	The Campus shall work with the City of Santa Cruz to ensure that adequate signage is installed in Pogonip City Park to discourage the illegal use of bicycles on trails; undertake measures to regularly inform and educate students, faculty and staff about caretaking of the regional trail system and regional open spaces, by working with campus and other local outdoor recreation groups; and revise campus bicycle maps to explicitly identify Pogonip City Park rules regarding bicycle use.
REC-2D	The Campus shall coordinate with the City of Santa Cruz's efforts in organizing an annual or semi-annual volunteer trail maintenance day, and shall assist in the recruitment of volunteers for these events from the UC Santa Cruz campus through campus advertising and education efforts.
REC-4	The Campus will continue to make campus recreational facilities available to the public, and will provide casual recreation amenities, such as walking paths and picnic tables, that will be available for public use.
REC-5	The Campus shall implement LRDP Mitigations REC-2C, REC-2D and REC-4, above.
<hr/> <i>Source: UC Santa Cruz 2006</i>	

4.10.4.5 Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

SHW Impact PS-1: Implementation of the proposed SHW project would not result in significant environmental impacts associated with the provision of new or altered fire

protection facilities to maintain applicable service levels. (*Less than Significant*)

The impact of campus growth under the 2005 LRDP on fire services were analyzed in the 2005 LRDP EIR. The analysis in Section 4.12 of the 2005 LRDP EIR found that in order to maintain existing service levels as the campus grows under the 2005 LRDP, the UC Santa Cruz Fire Department would need to increase staffing by five persons, and expand the existing fire station to include an additional fire engine bay.

The revised project would add student housing in six large buildings on the Heller site that would be between five and seven stories in height. At the Hagar site, the project would build about 35 two-story buildings, a childcare center, a community building, and a maintenance building. All of proposed buildings would be constructed to comply with California Fire Code, and adequate water supply would be provided for structural firefighting, along with adequate emergency vehicle access to buildings, and adequate defensible space within the wildland urban interface around buildings.

As discussed above, since 2014, the SCFD has provided fire and EMS response services to the campus and operates the fire station located on the campus. The SCFD was contacted by UC Santa Cruz planning staff to determine whether the fire department had adequate personnel and equipment to serve the proposed SHW project, including the seven-story tall buildings at the Heller site, and whether new or expanded fire station facilities would be required. The SCFD stated that the existing ladder truck at Fire Station No. 4 could serve buildings that are 7 stories or less. Therefore, the project would not result in the need for the fire department to acquire a new ladder truck and a remodel of the fire station, or a new fire station, would not be necessary to accommodate a larger ladder truck. The SCFD indicated that the high density of development at the Heller site would result in an increase in the volume of calls (fire, medical emergency, and rescue) and therefore the project could not be served at the existing level of service without increasing staffing levels. An increase in staffing levels at the fire station was analyzed in the 2005 LRDP EIR for its impacts on the population and housing in the broader area. Furthermore, an increase in staffing levels is not an environmental impact unless the increase in staffing levels requires the construction of new fire station facilities. The 2005 LRDP EIR anticipated the need for expansion of the existing UC Santa Cruz fire station to accommodate an increase in staffing by about five persons, as well as an additional engine bay. The LRDP EIR determined that, with the incorporation of mitigation discussed in other sections of the EIR, and due to the relatively small area that would be disturbed by construction of one engine bay, the expansion of the fire station would not result in significant environmental impacts and the adverse environmental impact of this expansion would be less than significant. Any additional staffing of this station required to serve the proposed SHW project would be negotiated under the terms of the existing Fire Services Agreement and the Campus would construct the additional space. The Campus anticipates that the additional space that may be required would be

consistent with the fire station expansion analyzed in the 2005 LRDP EIR. Therefore, the impact related to fire service would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required.

4.10.5 PORTER AND RACHEL CARSON DINING FACILITIES EXPANSION PROJECT IMPACT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Environmental Setting

The proposed dining facilities expansion project would add to existing facilities on the west side of Rachel Carson College and to the southern end of Porter College. The proposed facilities would serve existing and future students that are accounted for in the growth projections contained in the 2005 LRDP and analyzed in the 2005 LRDP EIR.

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

DF Impact PS-1: The implementation of the proposed dining facilities expansion project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection, police, schools, and parks. In addition, implementation of the proposed dining expansion facilities project would not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreation facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. (*Less than Significant*)

Fire

As discussed above under **SHW Impact PS-1**, the analysis in Section 4.12 of the 2005 LRDP EIR found that in order to maintain existing service levels as the campus grows under the 2005 LRDP, the UC Santa Cruz Fire Department would need to increase staffing and expand the existing fire station to include an additional fire engine bay. With the incorporation of mitigation discussed in the 2005 LRDP EIR, and due to the relatively small area that would be disturbed by the construction of one engine bay, the expansion of the fire department would not result in significant environmental impacts. As the related dining facilities expansion project would not increase enrollment at UC Santa Cruz or the regional population

levels, impacts to fire protection services would not be greater than those discussed in the 2005 LRDP EIR.

Schools, Police, and Parks

The analysis in Sections 4.12 and 4.13 of the 2005 LRDP EIR found that while campus development under the 2005 LRDP would result in increased demand for police services, schools and recreational facilities on and off campus, new facilities would not be needed and the impacts would be less than significant (UCSC 2006). As the related dining facilities expansion project would not increase enrollment at UC Santa Cruz or the regional population levels, environmental impacts on police, schools, and parks would not be greater than those discussed in the 2005 LRDP EIR. This impact was adequately addressed in the 2005 LRDP EIR and the project's impact is considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required.

4.10.6 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

SHW Impact C-PS-1: Implementation of the proposed project would not result in a significant cumulative public service impacts. (*Less than Significant*)

The cumulative impact of campus development under the 2005 LRDP along with other development in the region, including in the City of Santa Cruz, with respect to the provision of fire services is analyzed in the 2005 LRDP EIR under LRDP Impact PB-5. The analysis in the 2005 LRDP EIR found that cumulative growth in the study area, including 2005 LRDP-related off-campus population, would result in demand for new or expanded fire service facilities. However, the construction of these facilities would not result in significant adverse environmental impacts (UCSC 2006). As discussed above, the proposed SHW project as well as the related dining facilities expansion project would not increase enrollment at UC Santa Cruz or the regional population levels. For these reasons, the proposed project would not alter the previously evaluated cumulative impact. The project's cumulative impact related to fire services would be less than significant.

For the same reasons presented above, the proposed SHW project and the related dining facilities expansion project would not change the conclusions of the analysis of other cumulative impacts on other public services, including police, schools, and parks analyzed in the 2005 LRDP EIR. The project's cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required.

4.10.7 REFERENCES

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