

3.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section characterizes public services relevant to the 2021 LRDP and whether there would be changes to the physical environment if there is a need to expand such services. The analysis that follows evaluates the on-campus population increases under the 2021 LRDP and the associated demand for public services, including police, fire, schools, and libraries that could be provided by the campus and/or by the City and County of Santa Cruz. Existing public services on campus and in the city and county are described below in the “Environmental Setting” section to provide a context for the impact analysis. Impacts associated with recreation services (i.e., parks and other facilities related to recreation) are evaluated in Section 3.15, “Recreation.”

Comments received on the NOP (see Appendix B) related to public services included concerns regarding increased demand for public services, adequate on-campus emergency vehicle access, and construction of new public services facilities necessary to meet on-campus demand for services. Concerns regarding adequate on-campus emergency vehicle access are discussed in Section 3.16, “Transportation, Circulation, and Parking.”

3.14.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

Higher Education Opportunity Act

The Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act, an amendment to the Higher Education Opportunity Act, was signed by President Bush on August 1, 2008. Specifically, the legislation requires that a Fire Safety Report be distributed by the University containing statistics concerning the following in each on-campus student housing facility during the most recent calendar year for which data are available:

- ▶ number of fires and the cause of each fire;
- ▶ number of injuries related to a fire that resulted in treatment at a medical facility;
- ▶ number of deaths related to a fire;
- ▶ value of property damage caused by a fire;
- ▶ description of each on-campus student housing facility’s fire safety system, including the fire sprinkler system;
- ▶ number of regular mandatory supervised fire drills;
- ▶ policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames (such as candles); procedures for evacuation; and policies regarding fire safety education and training programs provided to students, faculty, and staff; and
- ▶ plans for future improvements in fire safety, if determined necessary by such institution.

STATE

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code (CFC) contains regulations relating to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the CFC include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial processes, and many other general and specialized fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings and the surrounding premises. The Fire Code contains specialized technical regulations related to fire and life safety. It is located in Part 9 of Title 24 of the CCR. The CFC is revised and published every 3 years by the California Building Standards Commission.

CFC Section 505.1 Address Identification

New and existing buildings shall be provided with approved address identification. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property. Address identification characters shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each character shall be not less than 4 inches (102 millimeters) high with a minimum stroke width of 1/2 inch (12.7 millimeters). Where required by the fire code official, address identification shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Where access is by means of a private road and the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole, or other sign or means shall be used to identify the structure. Address identification shall be maintained.

California Health and Safety Code

State fire regulations are set forth in Section 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code. This includes regulations for building standards (as also set forth in the California Building Code [CBC]), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building and childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training.

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

In accordance with CCR Title 8 Section 1270, "Fire Prevention," and Section 6773 "Fire Protection and Fire Equipment," the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration has established minimum standards for fire suppression and emergency medical services. The standards include guidelines on the handling of highly combustible materials, fire hose sizing requirements, restrictions on the use of compressed air, access roads, and the testing, maintenance and use of all firefighting and emergency medical equipment.

California Code of Regulations

The CCR Title 5 Education Code governs all aspects of education within the state.

California Building Code

The State of California provides minimum standards for building design through the CBC, which is located in Part 2 of Title 24 (California Building Standards Code) of the CCR. The CBC is based on the International Building Code but has been amended for California conditions. It is generally adopted on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis, subject to further modification based on local conditions. Commercial and residential buildings are plan-checked by local building officials for compliance with the CBC. Typical fire safety requirements of the CBC include: the installation of sprinklers in all high-rise buildings; the establishment of fire resistance standards for fire doors, building materials, and particular types of construction; and the clearance of debris and vegetation within a prescribed distance from occupied structures in wildfire hazard areas.

2018 State of California State Hazard Mitigation Plan

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan represents the state's primary hazard mitigation guidance document that includes discussions on wildfire and structural fire hazards and provides a mitigation plan for an effective wildfire suppression plan. The State Hazard Mitigation Plan also includes goals and objectives related to reducing risks associated with wildfire.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

There are no UC plans and policies specifically related to public services that apply to the 2021 LRDP.

LOCAL

As noted in Section 3.0.1, "University of California Autonomy," UC Santa Cruz, a constitutionally created State entity, is not subject to municipal regulations of surrounding local governments for uses on property owned or controlled by UC Santa Cruz that are in furtherance of the University's educational purposes. However, UC Santa Cruz may

consider, for coordination purposes, aspects of local plans and policies of the communities surrounding the campus when it is appropriate and feasible, but it is not bound by those plans and policies in its planning efforts.

There are no County policies relevant to the 2021 LRDP.

City of Santa Cruz General Plan

The City of Santa Cruz General Plan 2030 contains the following goals and policies that are relevant to public services in the city and may be relevant to the 2021 LRDP:

- ▶ **Policy CC 7.3:** Cooperate with other agencies in ensuring public safety and emergency preparedness.
 - **Action CC 7.3.2:** Encourage UCSC participation and support in providing safety and emergency services within the city.
- ▶ **Policy CC 9.4:** Encourage provision of and access to a full range of adequately distributed health services for city residents.
 - **Action CC 9.4.1:** Maintain paramedic and emergency medical services, consistent with population growth, through the Joint Powers Authority.
 - **Action CCC 9.4.2:** Make operational improvements toward providing emergency services at accident or disaster scenes within an average time of 4 minutes or less and within 5 minutes or less 90 percent of the time.
- ▶ **Policy HZ 1.1:** Ensure emergency preparedness.
- ▶ **Policy HZ 1.2:** Respond to emergencies rapidly.
 - **Action HZ 1.2.1:** Annually review data on calls for service, response times, and changing risk probabilities.
 - **Action HZ 1.2.2:** Make continuous operational improvements in an effort to arrive on emergency scenes within an average time of 4 minutes or less and within 5 minutes or less 90 percent of the time.
- ▶ **Policy HZ 1.4:** Continue to meet fire safety and firefighting needs.
 - **Action HZ 1.4.1:** Ensure department readiness through ongoing equipment maintenance and personnel training.
 - **Action HZ 1.4.5:** Operate cooperative fire protection services with UC Santa Cruz, the County fire districts, and the California Department of Forestry.

3.14.2 Environmental Setting

FIRE PROTECTION

UC Santa Cruz

UC Santa Cruz operated its own fire department between 1973 and 2014, when the department was disbanded. In 2014, UC Santa Cruz contracted with the City of Santa Cruz Fire Department (SCFD) for fire response services via an Agreement for Fire Protection and Emergency Services between the City of Santa Cruz and the Regents on behalf of UC Santa Cruz. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, UC Santa Cruz agreed to pay its share of the City's net actual expenses for fire protection services plus the associated administrative fees. In exchange for payment, the City agreed to provide fire protection services to the UC Santa Cruz campus, including off-campus facilities owned by UC Santa Cruz. The share amount was agreed to as an equitable cost-sharing arrangement based on existing circumstances at the time the agreement was drafted. However, the amount can be adjusted based on changes in certain circumstances. UC Santa Cruz and the City agreed to consider modifications to the share amount upon the occurrence of the following circumstances:

Nonexclusive list of factors that indicate possible decrease in UC Santa Cruz's share:

- ▶ City contacts to provide fire services to another jurisdiction
- ▶ City adds one or more fire companies or fire stations
- ▶ City does not provide the level of service described in the agreement
- ▶ Proposed changes to the City's budget or accounting methodology that may impact calculation of the City's Net Actual Expenses (and tend to increase Net Actual Expenses)
- ▶ UC Santa Cruz decreases student housing within the campus area, which results in a net decrease in the number of bed space capacity within the campus area by more than 20 percent from the number of bed spaces within the campus area in the base year.

Nonexclusive list of factors that indicate possible increase in UC Santa Cruz's share:

- ▶ The percentage that represents the ratio of incidents that the SCFD responds to within the campus area to all incident responses, averaged over the immediately preceding consecutive 3-year period, exceeds the base year percentage by more than 10 percentage points
- ▶ Proposed changes to City's budget or accounting methodology that may impact calculation of City's Net Actual Expenses (and tend to decrease Net Actual Expenses)
- ▶ University completes construction of contemplated additional student housing within the campus area, which results in a net increase in the number of bed space capacity within the campus area by more than 20 percent from the bed space capacity within the campus area in the base year.

SCFD Fire Station 4, located at 701 Chinquapin Road, remains a University-owned building but was leased to the City and designated as SCFD Fire Station 4. The fire engines previously owned by UC Santa Cruz were sold to the City but remain on campus at Station 4 (UC Santa Cruz 2018a, 2020a).

UC Santa Cruz, and the entire UC system, fall under the jurisdiction of the California Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM). Pursuant to a memorandum of understanding between the UC system and OSFM, UC personnel serve as local campus fire marshals, deputy marshals, and inspectors. The UC Santa Cruz Fire Marshal and Deputy Fire Marshal are employed within the UC Santa Cruz Office of Emergency Services and trained and certified through the Designated Campus Fire Marshal program facilitated by OSFM. The UC Santa Cruz Fire Marshal provides fire protection consultation, engineering design criteria, code interpretations, and recommendations to Physical Planning & Construction staff on campus building construction and renovation activities. In addition, the UC Santa Cruz Fire Marshal reviews and approves all construction plans and inspects buildings during construction/renovation, including acceptance tests for fire alarms, sprinkler systems, and other fire safety systems. The UC Santa Cruz Deputy Fire Marshal coordinates the campus building inspection program, performing comprehensive fire code compliance inspections of all campus buildings on an annual basis and monitoring necessary follow-up activities (UC Santa Cruz 2019).

City of Santa Cruz Fire Department

SCFD operates four stations and one lifeguard headquarters. Apparatus include four engines, one type 3 engine, and one truck. SCFD personnel is comprised of 59 full-time uniformed personnel, 2 full time non-uniformed personnel, and 73 seasonal/part-time uniformed personnel (lifeguards, hydrant maintenance workers). SCFD apparatus includes four engines, one type 3 engine, and one ladder truck. The location and personnel for each fire station is provided below (Oatey, pers. comm., 2020):

- ▶ Fire Station 1, located at 711 Center Street, is staffed by 9 personnel per day, including a Battalion Chief.
- ▶ Fire Station 2, located at 1103 Soquel Avenue, is staffed by 3 personnel per day.
- ▶ Fire Station 3, located at 335 Younglove Avenue, is staffed by 3 personnel per day.
- ▶ Fire Station 4, located on the UC Santa Cruz campus at 701 Chinquapin Road, is staffed by 3 personnel per day.

SCFD response goal for emergency medical services is 8 minutes or less for 90 percent of all calls. SCFD response goal for fire suppression is 10 minutes and 10 seconds, or less, for structural firefighting. During the 2018 – 2019 academic school year, SCFD responded to 628 emergency and non-emergency calls originating from the UC Santa Cruz campus. The mean response time during the 2018 – 2019 school year ranged from 5 minutes and 43 seconds to 6 minutes and 7 seconds, which is below the SCFD emergency medical services and fire suppression response goals (Oatey, pers. comm., 2020).

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) responds to wildfires within the State Responsibility Area, which includes unincorporated Santa Cruz County and north campus. The central campus and lower campus fall within SCFD jurisdiction; however, CAL FIRE will respond to these areas of the main residential campus to assist pursuant to the mutual aid agreement with SCFD (Mosher, pers. comm., 2020).

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 staffed with volunteers.

POLICE PROTECTION

UC Santa Cruz Police Department

The UC Santa Cruz Police Department (UC Santa Cruz PD) provides police protection services to the UC Santa Cruz campus. UC Santa Cruz PD provides uniformed response calls for service, enforces traffic laws, investigates criminal activity, provides safety presentations, assists other divisions as needed, and acts as a visible deterrent to crime. Officers patrol the UC Santa Cruz main residential campus, the Westside Research Park, and the Coastal Science Campus using marked patrol cars, bicycles, and are also on foot. The UC Santa Cruz PD station is located at 1156 High Street in the Emergency Response Center, and on-site personnel includes 32 sworn members and support staff. Sworn members include the Chief of Police, two lieutenants, five sergeants, and 24 officers. Support staff includes two managers, nine public safety dispatchers, three administrative specialists, and five parking enforcement officers. UC Santa Cruz PD also employs five Information Technology Services (ITS) personnel that are supervised jointly by the Police Department and ITS and are responsible for physical security systems (Oweis, pers. comm., 2020).

UC Santa Cruz PD has an adopted service ratio of 1.4 officers per 1,000 campus population. The campus population during the 2018-2019 school year was 22,300, this equates to 1.43 officers per 1,000 campus population, which meets the UC Santa Cruz PD-adopted service ratio. The UC Santa Cruz PD emergency response goal is between 3 and 5 minutes from the time the call is dispatched, and the nonemergency response goal is between 8 and 10 minutes. UC Santa Cruz PD is currently meeting their emergency and non-emergency response goals. UC Santa Cruz PD responded to 32,106 calls in 2018 and 30,972 calls in 2019. Calls for service include felony and misdemeanor crimes in progress, reports for theft and burglary, traffic collisions, traffic enforcement, medical aids, mental health concerns and welfare checks, disturbing the peace, assault and battery, suspicious persons, alarm calls, trespassing, and property checks (Oweis, pers. comm., 2020).

Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office

The Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office, located at 5200 Soquel Avenue, provides police protection services to 441 square miles of unincorporated Santa Cruz County, and the cities of Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Capitola, and Scotts Valley. In 2018, the County Sheriff's Office employed 167 sworn officers, 119 corrections staff, and 70 professional staff (Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office 2018). The County Sheriff's Office does not patrol the UC Santa Cruz campus, but can assist the UC Santa Cruz PD upon request. Assistance can include crime investigation support, crowd control, and coroner's duties (UC Santa Cruz 2018b:4.10-5).

City of Santa Cruz Police Department

The City of Santa Cruz Police Department (SCPD), located at 155 Center Street, provides police protection services to the city, including University-owned and leased off-campus facilities. SCPD is also available to provide support to UC Santa Cruz PD as needed. In 2018, SCPD employed 94 sworn officers assigned to patrol, traffic, parks, community services, downtown, investigation, and undercover task force assignments (SCPD 2020). The estimated 2018 citywide population was approximately 64,643; this equates to 1.45 sworn officers per 1,000 residents (U.S. Census 2020). During the 2018-2019 school year, SCPD responded to 103 calls originating on the main residential campus, and 143 calls originated at the Westside Research Park (Donovan, pers. comm., 2020). These response calls were made at the request of the UC Santa Cruz Police Department. The City of Santa Cruz General Plan 2030, Action CCC 9.4.2 directs the City to make operational improvements toward providing emergency services at accident or disaster scenes within an average time of 4 minutes or less and within 5 minutes or less 90 percent of the time (City of Santa Cruz 2012).

SCHOOLS

Santa Cruz City Schools

Santa Cruz City Schools (SCCS) provides kindergarten through grade 12 education for the city of Santa Cruz and county locations from Davenport to Soquel. Facilities within SCSD include four elementary schools; two middle schools; three high schools; and the Branciforte Small Schools Campus, which includes one continuation high school, one independent studies program, a home school program, and a community school (SCCS 2020a). The school enrollment for 2019-2020 academic school year for SCCS schools is shown in Table 3.14-1; there is available capacity at all schools.

Table 3.14-1 Baseline Enrollment and Capacity of Santa Cruz City Schools

School	Capacity	2019-2020 Enrollment	Difference
Elementary Schools			
Bay View, K-5	546	428	118
DeLaveaga, TK-5	619	530	89
Gault, TK-5	457	336	121
Westlake, K-5	565	548	17
Middle Schools			
Branciforte, 6-8	481	460	21
Mission Hill, 6-8	625	626	-1
High Schools			
Harbor, 9-12	1,158	935	223
Santa Cruz, 9-12	1,134	1,106	28
Soquel, 9-12	1,173	1,078	95
Branciforte Small Schools	517	306	211
Total	7,275	6,353	922

Sources: SCCS 2020a, 2020b, 2016; City of Santa Cruz 2012

SCCS projects that enrollment for the 2020-21 academic school year will decrease to 1,762 elementary students, 1,049 middle students, 3,140 high school students, and 333 students for the Branciforte Small Schools Campus, for a total of 6,284 students. Enrollment is projected to continue to decrease through the 2024-2025 academic school year (SCCS 2020c). SCCS collects developer impacts fees to fund capital improvements, although UC Santa Cruz is not subject to fee requirements such as those paid by developers pursuant to California Government Code Sections 53080, 65995, and 66001. Development impact fees for SCCS are \$1.78 per square of residential development and \$0.11 of senior citizen housing development to fund elementary schools, \$1.58 per square foot of residential development and \$0.22 of senior citizen housing development to fund high schools, and \$0.29 per square foot of commercial development to fund middle and high schools (SCCS 2020d).

Live Oak School District

The Live Oak School District (LOSD) provides kindergarten through grade 8 education for the unincorporated community of Live Oak located southeast of the main residential campus. Facilities within LOSD include three elementary schools, one middle school, one alternative school, and one charter school (LOSD 2020a). Enrollment for the 2019-2020 academic school year for LOSD schools was 1,813 students, which is below the available capacity (Kyle, pers. comm. 2020). LOSD collects developer impacts fees to fund capital improvements, although and as noted above, UC Santa Cruz is not subject to these fee requirements. Development impact fees for LOSD are \$1.34 per square of residential development and \$0.24 per square foot of commercial development (LOSD 2020a).

Scotts Valley Unified School District

Scotts Valley Unified School District (SVUSD) provides kindergarten through grade 12 education for the unincorporated community of Scotts Valley, located northeast of the main residential campus. Facilities within SVUSD include two elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school (SVUSD 2020a). The total enrollment capacity for SVUSD schools is 2,787. Enrollment for 2018-2019 academic school year at SVUSD schools was 2,421 students, which is below the available capacity (Simonovich, pers. comm., 2020). SVUSD collects developer impacts fees to fund capital improvements, although and as noted above, UC Santa Cruz is not subject to these fee requirements. Development impact fees for SVUSD are \$3.14 per square of single detached residential development, \$3.48 per square foot of multi-family attached residential development, and \$0.56 per square foot of commercial/industrial development (SVUSD 2020b).

Soquel Union Elementary School District

Soquel Union Elementary School District (SUESD) provides kindergarten through grade 8 education for the cities of Santa Cruz and Capitola, and the unincorporated community of Soquel. Facilities within SUESD include four elementary schools and one middle school (SUESD 2020) Total enrollment for 2018-2019 academic school year at SUESD schools was 1,954 (Ed-Data 2020). Data regarding capacity of the school district was not available as of the issuance of the Draft EIR.

LIBRARY SERVICES

UC Santa Cruz Library

The UC Santa Cruz University Library system manages two facilities: the McHenry Library and the Science and Engineering Library. The McHenry Library is located in the central campus on Steinhart Road and houses collections in Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences. The facility also includes a café, yoga and meditation space, and study rooms. The Science and Engineering Library is located on Science Hill in the central campus and houses collections in engineering, physical sciences, and biological sciences. The facility also features study rooms and a video gaming lab (UC Santa Cruz 2020b). Individual colleges located on the main residential campus also include small library facilities that serve associated students and faculty. These include Oakes, Stevenson, Crown, and Cowell colleges. The UC Santa Cruz Arboretum also includes a separate botanical library (UC Santa Cruz 2005).

3.14.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. 2021 LRDP implementation would result in a significant impact on public services if it would:

- ▶ result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, and/or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

- fire protection,
- police protection,
- schools,
- parks, and
- other public facilities (e.g., libraries).

ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

This analysis evaluates the potential for adverse physical impacts to occur as a result of the provision of new or altered public service facilities to campus development under the 2021 LRDP, including facilities or facility expansions needed to accommodate increases in demand for services and service personnel, or to enable service providers to maintain level of service standards. Increased demand for public services that would result from implementation of the 2021 LRDP is determined by comparing projected population growth with existing service ratios, response times, capacities, and/or other performance objectives identified for each service to determine whether there would be unmet need. An unmet need for services could indicate that new facilities would be needed or that additional staff or equipment would be needed, which could result in a need for expanded facilities.

ISSUES NOT EVALUATED FURTHER

Parks

Impacts associated with parks and other facilities related to recreation that could result from 2021 LRDP implementation are evaluated in Section 3.15, "Recreation."

Other Public Facilities

Libraries are public facilities that could be affected by 2021 LRDP implementation. UC Santa Cruz manages two facilities: the McHenry Library and the Science and Engineering Library. Individual colleges located on the main residential campus also contain small library facilities that serve associated students and faculty. These include Oakes, Stevenson, Crown, and Cowell colleges. The UC Santa Cruz Arboretum also includes a separate botanical library. While UC Santa Cruz does not have an adopted numeric standard for library facilities, it does have a goal to provide adequate library services and facilities to meet the needs of the growing campus. The 2021 LRDP identifies land for Academic & Support land use. Under the 2021 LRDP, approximately 608,110 assignable square feet would be developed for student support and public services, this includes libraries, collaboration learning spaces, and study commons. The construction of new library facilities on-campus would occur when warranted by increased demand and when financially feasible. The potential impacts associated with the physical construction and operation of these facilities are programmatically analyzed in this EIR. This issue is not discussed further.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.14-1: Impacts on Fire Facilities

The increase in campus population under the 2021 LRDP would increase the demand for on-campus and off-campus fire services. To address impacts of the increased population on campus, as part of the 2021 LRDP, UC Santa Cruz could either modernize and upgrade the existing SCFD Station 4 or construct a new facility on-campus under the 2021 LRDP within the Facilities and Operations land use designation, as warranted by additional development (either height or intensity of on-campus development). The facility would be placed on an area designated for this use in the 2021 LRDP, and the impacts of development under the 2021 LRDP are addressed throughout this EIR. Impacts associated with increases in population living off-campus would be addressed through development impact fees collected by those jurisdictions, as called for in their respective fee programs. In general, impacts would be less than significant, however due to timing considerations related to the availability of on-campus fire equipment (and associated fire facility) to serve taller/larger on-campus facilities included as part of the 2021 LRDP, impacts are considered **significant**.

2021 LRDP implementation would increase campus population and result in additional students, faculty and staff living on campus and in the surrounding communities (refer to Section 3.13, "Population and Housing," of this EIR). 2021 LRDP implementation would also result in the development of additional academic, support, housing, and other building spaces on the main residential campus as well as at the Westside Research Park.

On-Campus Fire Service and Facilities

Emergency response times are used by SCFD to determine adequacy of service. UC Santa Cruz is served by SCFD Station 4, located on-campus, which adheres to the SCFD response time goal of 8 minutes for emergency medical services, and 10 minutes and 10 seconds, or less, for fire suppression. The mean response time during the 2018 – 2019 school year ranged from 5 minutes and 43 seconds to 6 minutes and 7 seconds, which is below the SCFD response goals for both emergency medical services and fire suppression. However, according to SCFD, Station 4 is not equipped to accommodate the proposed increase in on-campus population. The existing station would need to be expanded, or a new station would need to be constructed to accommodate population growth under the 2021 LRDP. Further, the SCFD would require a hook-and-ladder to accommodate fire safety needs for taller structures on-campus.

The 2021 LRDP identifies several areas for Facilities and Operations land use, which includes development of public service facilities such as fire stations. Under the 2021 LRDP, approximately 608,110 assignable square feet would be developed for student support and public services. UC Santa Cruz could either a modernize and upgrade SCFD Station 4 or construct of a new facility on-campus under the 2021 LRDP. Further, based on information provided by the SCFD, the potential height of new on-campus structures may exceed the limits of the existing equipment, especially the current SCFD ladder truck. As a result, the construction of new or physically altered SCFD on-campus facilities necessary to provide adequate facilities for the additional equipment are already considered as part of the overall development envisioned under the 2021 LRDP. The potential impacts associated with the physical construction and operation of these facilities are analyzed throughout this EIR. There are no unique considerations that would suggest a new or expanded fire station, developed within the Academic & Support land use would result in environmental impacts that are additional to other land uses within this category. However, if the timing of construction of the new facilities, including the fire station, is not tied to specific development under the 2021 LRDP, impacts would be considered significant if the new equipment (and associated facility) is not available to serve taller/larger on-campus facilities included as part of the 2021 LRDP.

UC Santa Cruz pays its share of the City's net actual expenses for fire protection services plus the associated administrative fees; please see the discussion in Section 3.14.2.

Off-Site Fire Service and Facilities

As discussed in Chapter 2, "Project Description," and Section 3.13, "Population and Housing," new student enrollment growth and some future employees (i.e., faculty/staff) would be accommodated in on-campus housing. Through implementation of the 2021 LRDP, there will be a projected total of 558 new employee housing units on campus, while

the remaining projected increase of new employees (approximately 1,650) would be anticipated to seek housing in the region. Some individuals may find housing in existing units, and some may increase the demand to construct new housing in adjacent communities. A prediction of the extent and location of new housing is speculative, but a summary of planned and approved-but-not-yet-built housing projects is included in Section 3.13, "Population and Housing". Typically, when new housing is built, fees for fire protection services are included in building permits as part of the jurisdiction's development fee impact program.

Through the collection and use of development impact fees, increases in the demand for public services associated with faculty and staff living off-campus, including fire facilities, would be addressed in the respective jurisdiction (e.g., City of Santa Cruz, Capitola, Scotts Valley,) in which the new faculty, and staff choose to reside. This would ensure that the level of fire protection services would be maintained.

As development occurs under the 2021 LRDP, there is a potential for increases in the number of vehicles on-campus. The additional vehicles could increase delays for emergency response vehicles during peak commute hours, especially in the immediate vicinity of the 2021 LRDP area. Emergency responders maintain response plans which include use of alternate routes, sirens, and other methods to bypass congestion and minimize response times. California law requires drivers to yield the right-of-way to emergency vehicles and remain stopped until the emergency vehicle passes. Therefore, fire service response times are not expected to be notably affected by campus development under the 2021 LRDP.

Further, development under the 2021 LRDP would be designed to comply with building and fire codes and include appropriate fire safety measures and equipment, including but not limited to, use of fire retardant building materials, inclusion of emergency water infrastructure (fire hydrants and sprinkler systems), installation of smoke detectors and fire extinguishers, emergency response notification systems and provision of adequate emergency access ways for emergency vehicles.

In general, impacts related to fire services would be less than significant. However, if the timing of construction of the new facilities, including the fire station, is not tied to specific development under the 2021 LRDP, impacts would be considered significant if the new equipment (and associated facility) is not available to serve taller/larger on-campus facilities included as part of the 2021 LRDP. Therefore, impacts related to fire service facilities would be considered **significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.14-1: Require Acquisition of New Fire Equipment and Construction/Expansion of On-Campus Fire Station to Meet Fire Access Requirements

During the design and planning of individual on-campus structures under the 2021 LRDP, UC Santa Cruz in coordination with SCFD shall determine if proposed development would exceed the height of existing on-campus response vehicles of the existing fire station. If it is determined that proposed development would exceed height capacity of existing on-campus response vehicles, UC Santa Cruz shall initiate the design and planning of a new on-campus fire station that can accommodate the required response vehicle(s) and adequately serve the development. Prior to operation of the on-campus development that would trigger the need for additional fire protection facilities, UC Santa Cruz shall initiate operation of the new on-campus fire station in cooperation with the City and pursuant to existing agreements related to fire protection service provided by SCFD.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.14-1 would ensure that adequate fire access and facilities are available to serve UC Santa Cruz prior to operation of new facilities that would require the additional ladder height. Implementation of this mitigation measures would reduce impacts related to fire facilities to a **less-than-significant** level.

Impact 3.14-2: Impacts on Police Facilities

The increase in population under the 2021 LRDP would increase demand for on-campus and off-campus police services. UC Santa Cruz PD would need additional sworn officers, dispatchers, and support staff, to meet the increased demand for services, but would not require the construction of new or additional police facilities. Funding and planning for additional staff members is carried out through UC Santa Cruz's capital planning process. The projected demand for off-campus police services would be distributed across various surrounding communities. The collection of development impact fees and tax revenue for increases in the demand for public services, including police facilities off-site, would ensure that the level of police protection services would be maintained. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

UC Santa Cruz PD provides law enforcement services on-campus and would continue to provide these services under the 2021 LRDP. UC Santa Cruz PD currently includes 32 officers that patrol the campus and has adopted a service ratio of 1.4 officers per 1,000 students/employees. At this level, the UC Santa Cruz PD would need to have 8 additional sworn members, 2 additional dispatchers, and additional support staff to serve the projected increase in campus population (Oweis, pers. comm., 2020). The existing UC Santa Cruz PD station may require remodeling to accommodate additional staffing levels but would not require new police facilities. Funding and planning for additional staff members is carried out through UC Santa Cruz capital planning process. As described in Chapter 1, "Introduction," capital planning is a continuous and iterative process that evaluates capital needs identified and assesses alternatives to meet such needs in the context of anticipated capital resources. Due to the location of the existing UC Santa Cruz PD station, response vehicles often get delayed when responding to emergency calls on the main residential campus. As noted under Impact 3.14-2, construction of new or physically altered SCFD on-campus facilities may be necessary to meet on-campus demand. The potential for a new SCFD facility would provide an opportunity to co-locate the UC Santa Cruz PD in the same location to better support emergency responses on the main residential campus.

Additional on-campus housing would be provided under the 2021 LRDP for 8,500 students. With respect to the 2,200 new faculty and staff, approximately 558 would be housed in new on-campus housing and the remainder, approximately 1,650 new faculty and staff, would live off campus in the surrounding communities. The projected demand for off-campus housing would be distributed across various surrounding communities, as noted in Section 3.13, "Population and Housing." The increased demand police protection services associated with the incremental increase in the number of faculty and staff that would reside off-campus would be accommodated through local development impact fees. This would ensure that the level of police protection services would be maintained.

While implementation of the 2021 LRDP could result in the need for additional sworn officers, dispatchers, and support staff, this would not necessitate that need for new or additional police facilities. Therefore, the impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Impact 3.143-3: Impacts on School Facilities

The increase in campus population, particularly faculty and staff (who may have children) that is expected to occur under the 2021 LRDP could result in increased enrollment at area schools. However, adequate existing capacity coupled with projections of decreased enrollment in SCCS suggests that additional students can be accommodated in existing classrooms. No new facilities would be needed. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Under the 2021 LRDP, the number of students and faculty/staff living on campus is anticipated to increase, which could contribute additional primary and secondary students to local school districts. The largest area of potential impact would be the SCCS, because housing would be provided on campus (within the SCCS boundaries) for 558 employees (faculty/staff). While housing would also be provided for students, the number of school-age children associated with enrolled college students is expected to be minimal given their typical age range. However, to be

conservative, this Draft EIR assumes that the 140 units dedicated to on-campus student family housing would be occupied by newly enrolled students with children. Based on student generation rates established by SCCS, a new dwelling unit (for faculty/staff and existing student family housing units) would generate 0.273 students for grades K-6, and 0.207 students for grades 7-12 (City of Santa Cruz 2011). As noted above, student enrollment for SCCS schools is anticipated to decrease through the 2024-2025 academic school year.

A total of 558 new dwelling units for faculty and staff housing is expected to generate 153 students in grades K-6 and 116 students in grades 7-12. The existing 140 student family housing units would generate 38 students in grades K-6 and 30 students in grades 7-12. As shown in Table 3.14-1, SCCS schools have a combined available capacity to accommodate 922 students. Even if all children living in on-campus student family housing and the roughly 1,650 faculty/staff not living on campus lived in the SCCS (resulting in 450 K-6 students and 341 grade 7-12 students), or a total of 1,123 students, they would barely exceed the forecasted capacity of SCCS schools. Realistically, a sufficient percentage of faculty and staff would live outside the SCCS in more dispersed communities, that the capacity of SCCS schools is not expected to be exceeded. Further, SCCS has established procedures for interdistrict transfers to students who would otherwise attend a different district. SCCS existing schools have adequate capacity to serve existing enrollment levels in addition to enrollment generated by the 2021 LRDP. Some percentage of faculty/staff may reside in areas outside the SCCS. Based on the available information noted above, the nearby school districts have available capacity to accept new students and declining enrollment. Given that, only a fraction of the total 1,055 estimated students generated by employees associated with the 2021 LRDP would attend schools in these districts, it is expected that adequate capacity will be available to accommodate these students. Therefore, implementation of the 2021 LRDP would have a **less-than-significant** impacts on schools.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.