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## Public Services

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This section describes the existing public services that serve UC Santa Cruz, including police, fire protection, and emergency services; schools; and libraries; and evaluates potential changes to the physical environment that may result from the construction of new or expanded public service facilities needed to serve the growth under the 2005 LRDP.

During the scoping process for this EIR, comments were received regarding the public services topics discussed herein. In general, the comments related to the ability of service providers to meet future demand for services that could result from campus growth under the 2005 LRDP. These issues are discussed in this section. Other comments, including concerns about the costs of attending the University; academic programs, class size, and educational quality; potential public school closures as a result of a demographic shift in the city to more university students and fewer families; comments about the University's fair share payments to the City for services, and a request for a fiscal analysis of impacts to the city budget from provision of additional city services, do not have any environmental implications and are, therefore, not addressed in the analysis in this section.

### 4.12.1 Environmental Setting

#### 4.12.1.1 Study Area

For purposes of evaluating impacts of the population growth and development under the 2005 LRDP on public services, the study area is defined to include all of the UC Santa Cruz main campus; 2300 Delaware Avenue; the cities of Santa Cruz, Capitola, and Scotts Valley; and unincorporated Santa Cruz County.

#### 4.12.1.2 Law Enforcement

##### UC Santa Cruz Police Department

The UC Santa Cruz Police Department is the sole provider of police protection services on campus and at UC facilities on the west side of the city of Santa Cruz, except when specific calls for assistance are made to other law enforcement agencies based on a mutual aid memorandum. The UC Santa Cruz Police Department has one station, which is located near the main entrance to the campus at Barn H. It will move to a new building upon completion of the Emergency Response Center, which is currently under construction.

As of February 2005, the UC Santa Cruz Police Department employed 17 sworn officers and 24 assisting staff members. The staff consists of seven dispatchers, six kiosk attendants, five parking enforcement officers, five office staff, and one animal control assistant. From one to five officers are on duty at any given time (Snyder 2005). The total on-campus population of students, faculty, and staff for academic year 2003-04 was 19,395, resulting in a current ratio of 0.9 sworn officers per 1,000 campus population.

Staffing levels at the UC Santa Cruz Police Department are monitored under the 1988 LRDP EIR Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP), with the goal of ensuring that proposed development does not adversely affect the UC Santa Cruz Police Department's ability to provide service to the campus. The MMP uses criteria based on the ratio of sworn officers to UC Santa Cruz faculty, staff, and students, and the number of serious crimes occurring annually on the campus, to establish necessary staffing levels. The Campus is committed to hire new officers as needed to maintain the level of police protection stipulated in the MMP (UC Santa Cruz 2004).

In 2003, six types of crime were reported by UC Santa Cruz Police Department in the campus area. Burglary was the largest reported crime with 53 reports, compared to one and two reports each for the other five types of crime. About half of the burglaries were reported in residential areas of the campus (UC Santa Cruz 2003).

#### City of Santa Cruz Police Department

The City of Santa Cruz Police Department serves University-owned or leased facilities in downtown Santa Cruz. When required, the UC Santa Cruz Police Department and City of Santa Cruz Police Department (SCPD) provide mutual support, as stipulated in a memorandum of understanding between the two agencies signed in 1971. The two departments have been working together more closely during the last 24 months, mainly due to a \$50,000 State Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control grant to fund overtime efforts to handle under aged drinking. The grant ended in the spring of 2005. The SCPD also shares information concerning off-campus crime reports with the UC Santa Cruz Police Department, as relevant and available, although it is difficult to track which off-campus crimes involve UC Santa Cruz students because this information is not required for the reports.

The SCPD headquarters is located at 155 Center Street, about 2 miles or a 5-minute response time from the closest edge of UC Santa Cruz's campus and about 2.4 miles from 2300 Delaware Avenue property. There is only one station for the City of Santa Cruz, and all calls to the SCPD regarding the campus are handled from this station. As of March 2005, the SCPD employed 94 sworn police officers. With a city population of approximately 56,300, the SCPD has a ratio of about 1.67 sworn police officers per 1,000 residents of Santa Cruz. Currently, no goal is established for a specific officer-to-resident ratio (Skerry 2005). In 2004, the SCPD received 74,351 calls for service (Husome 2005), including both emergency and non-emergency calls, which was similar in volume to the calls received by the Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office. According to the SCPD, the city typically experiences crime rates 1½ times higher than the county. 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 (Skerry 2005).

#### County of Santa Cruz Sheriff's Office

The County of Santa Cruz Sheriff's Office is located at 701 Ocean Street in the City of Santa Cruz, about 2.5 to 3 miles from any part of the UC Santa Cruz campus. The office employs 103 deputies, 21 sergeants, nine lieutenants, two chief deputies and a sheriff. Like the SCPD, the County Sheriff's Office does not patrol the UC Santa Cruz campus. The Sheriff's Office provides services to County residents including off-campus students, faculty and staff living in unincorporated areas of the County, and assists

the UC Santa Cruz Police Department on campus upon request. Such assistance usually consists of crime investigation support, crowd control, and coroner's duties (Verinsky 2005).

#### Police Services in Other Study Area Communities

The Scotts Valley Police Department has 19 sworn officers, and generally has one sergeant and two officers on duty per shift. Emergency response times average around 3 minutes and non-emergency call response times average around 12 minutes from the station located at 1 Civic Center Drive in Scotts Valley. At present, there are no plans to expand the police department facilities. One vacant position is currently being filled (Weiss 2005).

The Capitola Police Department has 22 sworn officer positions. The current crime rate and number of calls to the department's single station warrants 30 sworn staff, but due to a shortage of funding the Department is only planning to hire an additional four or five additional officers over the next 10 years. To provide adequate law enforcement during the May through October tourist season, when the population of Capitola triples and sometime quadruples, the Department normally hires up to 10 reserve officers. While the Department's response time is generally under two minutes for emergency calls, the current staffing level is inadequate during the summer months (Ehle 2005).

### 4.12.1.3 Fire Protection

Fire protection and emergency medical services on the UC Santa Cruz campus are provided by three agencies. The UC Santa Cruz Fire Department provides first response for all emergencies on University property. Under a mutual aid agreement, the City of Santa Cruz Fire Department (SCFD) is also responsible for providing fire suppression services to the campus at the same level of service as it provides to the city at large, and typically assists the UC Santa Cruz Fire Department with structural fires. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) responds to all wildfires in unincorporated areas of Santa Cruz County, including the portion of the UC Santa Cruz campus that is in unincorporated Santa Cruz County (UC Santa Cruz 2004).<sup>1</sup> Each of these agencies is described below. Fire protection services for the cities of Scotts Valley and Capitola are also discussed below.

#### Campus Fire Department and Emergency Services

UC Santa Cruz Fire Department. The UC Santa Cruz Fire Department headquarters (Fire House) is located off of Chinquapin Road, east of Colleges Nine and Ten, north of Crown College, and west of the Crown/Merrill Apartments. As of February 2005, the UC Santa Cruz Fire Department employs 18 full time staff, including nine firefighters, three fire engineers, three fire captains, one assistant fire chief, one fire chief and one administrative assistant. A minimum of four firefighters is on duty at all times. Based on the main campus's total daytime population, the current service ratio is one firefighter for every 1,014 persons. Staffing levels for the UC Santa Cruz Fire Department are monitored through the 1988 LRDP MMP. The 2004 Annual MMP Report indicates that the UC Santa Cruz Fire Department provides

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<sup>1</sup> CDF is contracted with Santa Cruz County to provide fire services to some communities in unincorporated Santa Cruz County (including Bonny Doon). Thus the CDF Bonny Doon Station #32 is commonly referred to as "Santa Cruz County Fire."

sufficient fire-fighting staff and equipment to fulfill its role as a first response unit and handle more than one life safety emergency at a time.

UC Santa Cruz Fire Protection Policy. UC Santa Cruz has a Fire Protection Policy, which was written to help protect the campus community from injuries, deaths, business interruption, and property damage resulting from fires and related perils. The Fire Protection Policy delineates authority and overall responsibilities, as well as implementation protocols with regard to the Fire Protection Policy. In conformance with California statutes and, regulations, and University policy, the Fire Protection Program is intended to ensure reasonable and consistent protection for persons and property in, on, and exposed to UC Santa Cruz-administered properties (UC Santa Cruz 1997).

UC Santa Cruz Emergency Response Plan. UC Santa Cruz has an Emergency Response Plan that outlines how and under what circumstances off-campus assistance and mutual aid is to be requested. In the event that the campus requires fire or police protection assistance for a particular emergency, the Incident Commander may access the appropriate local, county, and state mutual aid resources and support, in accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System. A decision to use non-University mutual aid is made by the UC Santa Cruz Fire or Police Chief in consultation with the Incident Commander (UC Santa Cruz EH&S Emergency Response Plan website 2005).

#### City of Santa Cruz Fire Protection and Emergency Services

The SCFD provides backup fire suppression and other emergency services to the UC Santa Cruz Fire Department. The SCFD headquarters are located at 23 Walnut Avenue in Santa Cruz. Three SCFD stations serve the UC Santa Cruz campus and respond in the following rank-order according to location: Fire Station #3 at 335 Younglove Avenue, Fire Station #1 at 711 Center Street, and Fire Station #2 at 1103 Soquel Avenue. All three stations were renovated between 2000 and 2001. Average response times from all of these fire stations to the campus are under 10 minutes. Specifically, both the Younglove Avenue and Center Street stations' average response times are 4 minutes, and the Soquel Avenue station's is 7 minutes. In 2003 and 2004, the SCFD was called to the campus 15 times each year, primarily for emergency medical assistance.

As of February 2005, the SCFD employed 51 full-time, sworn staff members and 19 paramedics. The staff include 18 firefighters, 12 fire engineers, 12 captains, four battalion chiefs, one deputy chief, one fire chief, one fire prevention inspector and two deputy fire marshalls. As a result, there is approximately one firefighter per 1,000 residents of Santa Cruz (Prince 2005). Fifteen firefighters are assigned to each shift and the SCFD maintains a minimum staff of 13 at all times (Tracy 2005).

The Safety Element of the City's General Plan contains a response time standard for fire service. The General Plan establishes a 3-minute response time for residential and commercial properties, and a 4-minute response time for industrial properties. The City does not have a staffing standard (i.e., number of firefighters per 1,000 population) or a standard relative to the volume of emergency calls received. The fire department is striving to achieve a staffing goal of four firefighters per engine company, although this goal has not yet been adopted by the City Council. The fire department notes that the number of service calls received within its service area has continued to increase as the city's population has grown over the years. The number of service calls received by the fire department increased from about 2,500 calls in

1985 to about 4,623 calls in 2004. Based on the City's population of 56,300 in 2004, there were approximately 82 service calls received per 1,000 persons in 2004.

The City is in the process of updating its General Plan Safety Element, and the SCFD is recommending a change in the residential and commercial response goal to 4 minutes. Also, as part of the Safety Element update, the SCFD is recommending the hiring of additional firefighters so that each engine company can be staffed with four firefighters. The existing number of fire stations is considered adequate to provide service throughout the city, and the SCFD has no plans to build any new facilities (Prince 2005).

#### Fire Protection Services in Other Study Area Communities

Fire protection and emergency medical services for Scotts Valley are provided by the Scotts Valley Fire District, located at 7 Erba Lane in Scotts Valley. The District borders the city of Santa Cruz to the south and Laurel Road to the north, covering an area of about 21 square miles. It has 21 firefighting personnel and two paramedic engine companies (Scotts Valley Fire District website 2005). The District's response times generally vary from 5 to 15 minutes, depending on the location of the fire. The District is currently adequately staffed, and is in the process of relocating its headquarters to the 6000 block of La Madrona to better serve southern Scotts Valley (Whittle 2005).

Fire protection is provided to the city of Capitola by the Central Fire Protection District (CFPD), which includes Live Oak, Capitola, Soquel and Santa Cruz Gardens. The CFPD is headquartered in Live Oak and has four stations, including one in Capitola. Station Four, located at 405 Capitola Avenue, has nine firefighters. One paramedic, one captain and one extra firefighter of any rank are on duty at all times. During the high fire season of the summer months, the population of Capitola swells substantially with seasonal residents and visitors. The CFPD has 20 paid-call firefighters to back up the full-time staff and augment fire protection (Clark 2005).

#### California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

The CDF responds to all wildland fires within unincorporated Santa Cruz County, which includes the upper and north portion of the UC Santa Cruz campus. The CDF is also called in to assist with incidents throughout the campus when emergencies require more effort than the UC Santa Cruz Fire Department can handle.

CDF station hours and staffing vary according to time of year and use of volunteer or full-time/paid firefighters. Most full-time firefighters are employed by the state, volunteers are coordinated by the County, and administration is handled jointly. Full-time stations have paid staff present at all times, while volunteer-staffed stations only call firefighters into the station during an emergency; thus, response times from volunteer stations are typically longer than from full-time stations (Baxter 2005). The Bonny Doon Station #32 (volunteer staff) at 975 Martin Road in Santa Cruz and the Big Creek facility in Davenport (full-time staff) are open year-round, regardless of seasonal fire risk levels. At least three firefighters staff the Big Creek station at any given time: two year-round staff and at least one firefighter (hired for a 9-month rotating contract), and with at least two firefighters during the declared fire season.

During the declared fire season, typically May through October, two extra fire stations are put in service: Felton Station (full-time staff) at 6509 Highway 9 and Soquel Station (volunteer staff) at 4750 Old San Jose Road. When all of the CDF fire stations are operational, CDF firefighting units respond to fires on or

near the UC Santa Cruz campus in the following order according to location: Felton Station, Bonny Doon Station #32, Soquel Station, and Big Creek Station. During the off season, Felton Station and Soquel Station are closed, so Big Creek Station and Bonny Doon Station #32 provide response; Big Creek Station is the full-time station closest to the campus. Bonny Doon Station is also in the process of building Station #34 (volunteer staff) at 7276 Empire Grade Road, which will be slightly closer to the campus than Station #32 (Bonny Doon Fire Department website 2005). In general, response requirements vary based on the degree of severity of fire and human injury, except during the declared fire season when at least three engines are required per call.

#### 4.12.1.4 Schools

##### Santa Cruz City Schools District

The Santa Cruz City Schools District (SCSD) is composed of two separate districts: the Elementary District (K-6) and the High School District (7-12). The two districts are governed by a common board and administration, and have a total of 14 public schools, including an adult school, between them. Under the SCSD umbrella there are five public schools in the city serving elementary school-aged children, including Bay View, DeLaveaga, Gault, and Westlake Elementary School, and Monarch Community School. Branciforte and Mission Hills Middle Schools, and Monarch Community School serve the majority of the city's sixth- to eighth-grade students. Five public high schools and continuation schools serve students in grades nine to 12: Harbor, Santa Cruz, and Soquel High Schools, and Ark Independent Studies. Costanoa High School, serves students in grades 10 to 12. The Alternative Family Education facility serves 190 kindergarten through 12th-grade students. One other upper-level public school in the city, the Pacific Collegiate Charter School, serves 395 seventh- through 12th-graders. Santa Cruz is also served by a number of private schools.

Total public school enrollment for the 2004-05 school year is 7,765 students; enrollment and capacity figures broken down by school are shown in Table 4.12-1. Projected enrollments for academic year 2013-14 anticipate a drop from current levels to 1,974 elementary, 966 middle, and 3,715 high school students, for a total of 6,655 students. The SCSD does not have any current plans to close any existing schools due to declining enrollment levels, or to open any new school in the foreseeable future (Moss 2005). The SCSD recently completed a demographic study and determined generation rates for students from kindergarten through 12th grade in relation to housing type, as shown in Table 4.12-2. In order to help pay for new schools and related facilities, the SCSD collects \$1.65 per square foot from residential development to compensate for incurred growth impacts, and \$0.26 per square foot from commercial development.

**Table 4.12-1  
Enrollment and Capacity for the Santa Cruz City Schools District, 2004-05 School Year**

School	2004-05 Enrollment	Capacity	Difference
Bay View Elementary (K-5)	526	604	78
DeLaveaga Elementary (K-5)	568	616	48
Gault Elementary (K-5)	452	480	28
Westlake Elementary (K-5)	541	604	63

**Table 4.12-1  
Enrollment and Capacity for the Santa Cruz City Schools District, 2004-05 School Year**

<b>School</b>	<b>2004-05 Enrollment</b>	<b>Capacity</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Monarch Community (K-8)	90	92	2
Branciforte Middle (6-8)	461	717	256
Mission Hill Middle (6-8)	559	759	200
Pacific Collegiate Charter School (7-12)*	142 (7-8); 253 (9-12)		
Ark Independent Studies (9-12)	123	126	3
Costanoa High (10-12)	138	152	14
Harbor High (9-12)	1,191	1,271	80
Santa Cruz High (9-12)	1,207	1,498	291
Soquel High (9-12)	1,324	1,531	207
Alternative Family Education (K-12)	190	210	20
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7,765</b>	<b>9,055</b>	<b>1,290</b>

**Source:** Santa Cruz City Schools District 2005.

**Note:**

\*The Pacific Collegiate Charter School is chartered by the Santa Cruz County Office of Education.

**Table 4.12-2  
Student Generation Rates for the Santa Cruz City Schools District as of 2005**

<b>Housing Type</b>	<b>Generation Rate for K-12 Students</b>
Single-Family Detached	0.406
Multi-Family Attached	0.060
Below-Market Rate	1.151
UC Santa Cruz Faculty and Staff; On-Campus Residence	0.261

**Source:** Santa Cruz City Schools District 2005.

**Other Study Area School Districts**

Unincorporated County areas from Highway 1 to the ocean, and from Harbor Boulevard to 38th Avenue, are served by the Live Oak School District. The District serves elementary through middle school students. While three of the schools are well below capacity, Live Oak Elementary, Ocean Alternative Education School, and the two charter schools are at or approaching capacity. Enrollments and capacities of the Live Oak School District are summarized in Table 4.12-3. The only current expansion planned within the District is the addition of portable classrooms to Cypress Charter High School (Romines 2005).

Live Oak School District estimates its student generation based on household income. According to the District, families in the Rental, Low, or Moderate Income categories to have an average of 2.2 school-age children, and, on average, tend to leave the District within three to four years. Families in the Moderate-High to High Income bracket have an average of 0.4 to 1.2 school-age children, and tend to stay in the District from kindergarten through high school (Romines 2005).



**Table 4.12-3  
Enrollment and Capacity for the Live Oak School District, 2004-05 School Year**

<b>School</b>	<b>2004-05 Enrollment</b>	<b>Capacity</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Del Mar Elementary (Pre-school-5)	468	500	32
Green Acres Elementary (Pre-school-5)	375	700	325
Live Oak Elementary (Pre-school-5)	422	400	-22
Shoreline Middle (6-8)	618	800	182
Ocean Alternative Education Center (K-8)	84	80	-4
Cypress Charter High School (9-12) <sup>a</sup>	76	75	-1
Tierra Pacifica Charter (K-8)	112	112	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>512</b>

**Source:** Romines, 2005. Assistant Superintendent and Business Manager of the Live Oak School District.

Scotts Valley Unified School District is made up of two elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school. The elementary schools, with 624 and 598 students, and middle school, with 678 students, are currently at capacity levels. The new high school, with an enrollment of 855 students, is expected to be at capacity within the next few years. There are currently no plans to expand the schools (Clark 2005).

Capitola is served by the Soquel Union Elementary School District and the Live Oak School District. The Live Oak School District is described above. In the Soquel Union Elementary School District there are three elementary schools and one middle school. Soquel Elementary School has an enrollment of 408 students, and is currently at capacity. Main Street Elementary has 483 students and can accommodate no more than 500, and Santa Cruz Gardens is also close to capacity at 270 students. New Brighton Middle School has 692 students, but is currently well under capacity because the school has absorbed the previous Capitola School site but not its student population (Brown 2005).

#### 4.12.1.5 Libraries

Library service in Santa Cruz County is provided primarily by the Santa Cruz Public Library system and the Watsonville Public Library. In addition, county residents are served by the UC Santa Cruz Library, Cabrillo College Library in Aptos, Ben Lomond Library in Ben Lomond, and Porter Memorial Library in Soquel. These libraries, with the exception of Ben Lomond and Porter Memorial, are members of the Monterey Bay Area Cooperative Library System, a consortium of 24 public, academic, and special libraries in the counties of Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz (MOBAC website 2005).

##### UC Santa Cruz University Library

The UC Santa Cruz University Library has two facilities: McHenry Library and the Science & Engineering Library. The McHenry Library is a 114,000-square-foot facility that houses the Arts, Humanities and Social Science collections. The McHenry Library project, approved under the 1988 LRDP, will add approximately 81,600 assignable square feet to the original building. When completed, the space will be able to accommodate a growing print collection, state-of-the-art electronic collections, and an upgraded infrastructure that will provide students with access to the latest technology (McHenry Addition and Renovation Project website 2005).

The Science & Engineering Library is a 55,160-assignable-square-foot (76,800-gross-square-foot) facility that houses the campus's natural sciences and engineering collections (UC Santa Cruz 2005). Special features of the Science & Engineering Library include the S. H. Cowell Room and the Map Room.

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. Community members living in Monterey, San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Clara, or Santa Cruz Counties may obtain library privileges by joining the program for an annual fee (Friends of the Library website 2005).

#### Other UC Santa Cruz Libraries

In addition to the main campus libraries, the following individual UC Santa Cruz colleges have their own smaller libraries that serve associated students and faculty:

- Oakes Library at Oakes College
- Stevenson College Library at Stevenson College
- Crown Library at Crown College
- Page Smith Library at Cowell College

The Arboretum also has a separate library, the Jean and Bill Lane Library, which is a nonlending library and is open to the public.

#### Santa Cruz Public Libraries

The Santa Cruz Public Library System serves all of Santa Cruz County. The City of Watsonville maintains its own separate library, but residents of either jurisdiction can and do use both library systems. About 205,000 people currently live within the Santa Cruz Public Library service area.

The Santa Cruz Public Library System headquarters are located at 1543 Pacific Avenue in the city of Santa Cruz. The system consists of 10 libraries in three different service areas, comprising about 92,000 square feet (Turner 2005). The Mid-County area has four libraries in Santa Cruz and one in Capitola. The South County area has one library in Aptos and one in La Selva Beach. The Valleys area includes libraries in Boulder Creek, Felton, and Scotts Valley. The public libraries closest to the UC Santa Cruz campus are the Central Branch Library at 224 Church Street and the Garfield Park Branch Library at 705 Woodrow Avenue. The Santa Cruz Public Library System full and part-time staff together provide the equivalent of 117.98 full-time regular employees. The library is also supported by on-call substitutes and student pages who work out of the circulation department shelving books and retrieving articles from the library stacks (SCPL website 2005).

Between February 2003 and February 2005, 1,854 UC Santa Cruz students were registered as borrowers from the Santa Cruz Public Library System. As this number does not include UC Santa Cruz staff, faculty, or family members, the actual number of UC Santa Cruz-related borrowers is probably much higher (Turner 2005), although it is not known how many of these card holders are current students and/or still living in the area.

Capital projects for the library system that could be completed during the next five years include expanding the Aptos Branch parking lot, opening a larger Live Oak Branch (scheduled for early 2006), building a replacement branch in Felton, and assisting Capitola and Scotts Valley with the construction of new facilities in their communities. Other plans include expanding the Central Branch Library to house the administrative and technical services staff currently working out of rental space (SCPL website 2005).

## 4.12.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

### 4.12.2.1 Standards of Significance

The following standard of significance is based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. For the purposes of this EIR, public services impacts are considered significant if implementation of the 2005 LRDP would:

- 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 any of the public services (police, fire, schools, and libraries).

Effects associated with recreation services are evaluated in Section 4.13, *Recreation*, and effects associated with the capacity of the domestic fire water system to provide adequate fire protection are evaluated in Section 4.15, *Utilities*.

### 4.12.2.2 CEQA Checklist Items Adequately Addressed in the Initial Study

The Initial Study determined that all items on the CEQA checklist related to public services should be analyzed in the EIR.

### 4.12.2.3 Analytical Method

This analysis evaluates the potential for adverse physical impacts to occur as a result of the provision of new or altered public service facilities under the 2005 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.

Campus development under the 2005 LRDP and associated population growth would result in increased demand for public services. Some of the demand for public services would come from activities that would occur on the campus. For instance, as new buildings are added to the campus, the demand for fire service could increase, and new fire stations could be needed to handle this increased demand. Similarly as the daytime and residential populations on the campus increase, there would be an increased demand for police services, which could necessitate the construction of new police facilities. Impacts that stem directly from activities on the campus are addressed in the analysis below as project impacts (LRDP Impacts PUB-1 through PUB-4).

In addition to the above described on-campus demand, 2005 LRDP-related population that would live off-campus in the study area communities would place additional demand on public services in the communities in which these persons would reside. The effect of the 2005 LRDP-related population that would live off-campus on services is analyzed as part of the cumulative impacts under the discussions of LRDP Impacts PUB-5 through PUB-7.

Increased demand for public services that would result from campus growth under the 2005 LRDP was determined by consulting the affected service providers and determining whether, in order to meet existing service ratios, response times, capacities, or other performance objectives, they would need to expand existing facilities or build new ones. While several public service providers indicated that campus growth would require the hiring of additional staff to handle increased workload, most service providers indicated that the increased staff would be accommodated within existing facilities and that there would not be a need to build new facilities. The increased workload or hiring of additional staff is an economic impact, but is not a physical effect on the environment and thus, under the provisions of CEQA, is not within the purview of this EIR.

As discussed in Section 4.0, *Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation* (Volume I), cumulative impacts are evaluated in this EIR based on population forecasts prepared by AMBAG and the LRDP-related population that would be added to the study area communities. For the purposes of the cumulative impact analysis, the study area includes the cities of Santa Cruz, Capitola, Scotts Valley and unincorporated Santa Cruz County.

#### 4.12.2.4 2005 LRDP Impacts and Mitigation Measures

**LRDP Impact PUB-1:** On-campus development and on-campus population under the 2005 LRDP would not result in significant environmental impacts associated with the provision of new or altered facilities for the UC Santa Cruz Police Department or the City of Santa Cruz's Police Department in order to maintain each department's applicable service objectives.

**Significance:** No impact

**LRDP Mitigation:** Mitigation not required

**Residual Significance:** Not applicable

Law enforcement on campus is handled solely by the UC Santa Cruz Police Department. Occasionally, as determined by a 1971 mutual aid agreement between the departments, the City of Santa Cruz Police Department provides assistance to the campus if required and vice versa. The County Sheriff's Department generally only helps with occasional criminal investigations or coroner duties on campus.

#### Impacts Associated with Potential Alteration or Construction of UC Santa Cruz Police Department Facilities

Although the UC Santa Cruz Police Department does not have established service ratios, it currently maintains appropriate levels of police service on campus. At present, it employs 17 sworn officers and 24 assisting staff members, and considers service provision to be adequate in regards to campus needs. The

UC Santa Cruz Police Department plans to add new staff to maintain an acceptable level of police service as the daytime on-campus population increases by almost 9,000 students, employees, and dependents during the lifetime of the 2005 LRDP. Despite increased staffing levels and service provision, the Emergency Response Center, approved under the 1988 LRDP and currently under construction, would be able to accommodate any staffing growth through 2020 (Aluffi 2005). Therefore, development proposed 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.

#### Impacts Associated with Potential Alteration or Construction of the City of Santa Cruz Police Department Facilities

Although the SCPD currently has approximately 1.67 sworn officers per 1,000 city residents, it does not have an established minimum required officer-to resident ratio at this time (Skerry 2005). Instead, the SCPD judges its need to hire additional staff based on crime levels and funds made available by the City Council. According to the SCPD, the Department is constantly evaluating staffing needs and making programmatic and procedural adjustments accordingly. The SCPD does not increase staff levels solely based on population growth, nor based on standards of other cities of a similar size. The existing police station was constructed in 1999 with the goal of accommodating growth through 2015. Currently the SCPD anticipates the station to be of sufficient size to provide adequate services through the planning horizon of the 2005 LRDP (Skerry 2005). Because the SCPD does not provide regular service to the UC Santa Cruz main campus, it would not be affected by the campus's growth projected under the 2005 LRDP. It would, however, provide service to UC Santa Cruz facilities in downtown Santa Cruz. However, as discussed above, no new facilities are anticipated which could result in environmental impacts. There would be no significant environmental impacts associated with City police facilities as a result of campus growth under the 2005 LRDP.

#### Impacts Associated with Potential Alteration or Construction of the Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office Facilities

As the Sheriff's Office typically only provides such assistance as crime investigation support, crowd control and coroner's duties (Verinsky 2005), and UC Santa Cruz plans to continue this relationship as is, neither the Sheriff's Office nor its facilities would be significantly affected by growth projected under the 2005 LRDP.

In summary, no environmental impacts would be associated with facility expansions needed to maintain service levels in response to growth under the 2005 LRDP at either the UC Santa Cruz or the City of Santa Cruz Police Department. For a discussion of the impact on police facilities of 2005 LRDP-related population that would live off campus within the study area, see cumulative LRDP Impact PUB-5, below.

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**LRDP Impact PUB-2:** On-campus development and on-campus population under the 2005 LRDP would not result in significant environmental impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire department facilities in order to maintain the response standards and service ratios.

**Significance:** Less than significant

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**LRDP Mitigation:** Mitigation not required

**Residual Significance:** Not applicable

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First-response fire protection, emergency medical service and hazardous material incident response on the main campus are handled by the UC Santa Cruz Fire Department. Additional fire protection and emergency medical treatment assistance is provided as needed by the SCFD and by the CDF. Under the 2005 LRDP, supplemental fire protection and emergency services would continue to be provided in this manner. According to the UC Santa Cruz Emergency Response Plan, all three of these departments would coordinate to handle emergency response to fire and other natural or human-made disasters. SCFD would provide fire protection services to 2300 Delaware Avenue.

#### Impacts Associated with Potential Alteration or Construction of the UC Santa Cruz Fire Department Facilities

The UC Santa Cruz Fire Department is charged with providing sufficient staff and associated facilities to handle first response duties, including more than one life safety emergency at a time. Based on the average daytime campus population, the UC Santa Cruz Fire Department has a current service ratio of one firefighter to 1,627 persons. The department does not have a numeric goal or service standard (i.e., firefighters per number of persons on the campus). However, the department plans to maintain its existing service levels by adding staff and facilities as the campus grows under the 2005 LRDP. Therefore, it is anticipated that within the planning horizon of the 2005 LRDP, the UC Santa Cruz Fire Department would need to increase staffing by about five persons, and expand the existing fire station to include an additional fire engine bay. Fire Department employee growth is included in the growth projections of the 2005 LRDP and considered in this EIR in the evaluation of population, housing, traffic and other population-related impacts. The potential footprint impacts associated with development of all areas designated as Campus Support, including the Campus Support area that houses the fire station, are addressed in other sections of this EIR, specifically Sections 4.4, *Biological Resources*, and 4.5, *Cultural Resources* (Volume I). While the expansion of the fire station could contribute to the effects that are fully analyzed for the 2005 LRDP in other sections of Chapter 4, *Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigations* (Volumes I and II), with the incorporation of mitigation discussed in other sections of this document, 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. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

#### Impacts Associated with Potential Alteration or Construction of City of Santa Cruz Fire Department Facilities

The SCFD currently has about one firefighter per 1,000 city residents, and maintains an active staff of at least 13 firefighters on duty at all times. On average, SCFD support reaches the campus in less than 10 minutes from any of its stations. Average response times from the three stations closest to the campus are 4 minutes, 4 minutes and 7 minutes, respectively. The SCFD indicates that it will continue to strive to maintain these response times. Because the SCFD does not provide regular service to the main campus, it would not be expected to be affected by the increased daytime population on the main campus, although it would serve the 2005 LRDP-related population that would occupy 2300 Delaware Avenue. The SCFD

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has indicated, however, that it does not expect to construct new facilities, and that the existing fire stations are adequate to serve all parts of the city. Because no new construction is envisioned, there would be no environmental impacts from the alteration or construction of fire department facilities.

#### Impacts Associated with Potential Alteration or Construction of California Department of Forestry Facilities

The CDF released a Fire Management Plan in July 2004, which made recommendations for fire prevention throughout the county.<sup>2</sup> The 2005 LRDP includes goals to increase access for fire vehicles and encourage the use of fire-resistant vegetation and landscape management on campus. Nevertheless, because the CDF is rarely called upon to assist with fire protection on the campus, development and growth on the campus under the 2005 LRDP would not result in the need for new or expanded fire service facilities specifically to accommodate growth under the LRDP. Therefore, no significant impacts to the CDF are anticipated as a result of the 2005 LRDP.

In summary, the environmental impact associated with facility expansions on campus or in the city of Santa Cruz, and by CDF needed to maintain service levels in response to growth under the 2005 LRDP is considered to be less than significant. For a discussion of the impact on fire department facilities from LRDP-related population that would live off campus, see cumulative LRDP Impact PUB-5, below.

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**LRDP Impact PUB-3:** On-campus residential population growth under the 2005 LRDP could create demand for public school facilities, but this increase could be accommodated in existing facilities. The demand would not require new facilities, the construction of which could result in significant environmental impacts.

**Significance:** Less than significant

**LRDP Mitigation:** Mitigation not required

**Residual Significance:** Not applicable

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The Santa Cruz City Schools District operates a total of 14 public schools and one adult school to serve local residents. Currently, all schools are operating below capacity based on 2004-05 enrollments, and the SCSD anticipates a continued decline in enrollment through 2014. Currently, the system has room for 1,290 additional students, and by 2014 there could be as many as 2,400 empty seats (Moss 2005).

If SCSD student generation rates based on housing type are used to estimate additional students in kindergarten through grade 12, based on the 2005 LRDP projections for 326 additional dwelling units for faculty, staff, and student families, approximately 85 kindergarten through 12th-grade students would be added to the SCSD system by 2020. (Note that additional school-aged children would be associated with students, employees, and their families living off campus. The impact from those school-age children is addressed under LRDP Impact PUB-6 below).

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<sup>2</sup> See page 35 of the County Fire Management Plan for list of recommendations.

The SCSD's enrollment projections include the school-aged population from the additional anticipated on-campus housing units as well as the increase in city population as a result of UC Santa Cruz growth. According to current projections, 4,452 additional housing units could be added to Santa Cruz by 2014 before the school system would reach capacity. As enrollment is projected to decline throughout the SCSD and no new school facilities are needed, there would be no significant environmental effects from the construction of new school facilities (Moss 2005).

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**LRDP Impact PUB-4:** On-campus population growth under the 2005 LRDP could increase the demand for library facilities, the construction of which would not result in significant environmental impacts.

**Significance:** Less than significant

**LRDP Mitigation:** Mitigation not required

**Residual Significance:** Not applicable

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UC Santa Cruz operates a total of seven libraries throughout its campus to serve its students, faculty and staff. McHenry Library and the Science & Engineering Library are main libraries; four are smaller libraries that are part of the colleges; and one is housed at the Arboretum. Members of the general public living in Santa Cruz and its surrounding counties are welcome to join the Friends of the Library program for an annual fee in order to access the campus library system. UC Santa Cruz has a goal, although not a specific quantitative goal, to provide adequate library services and facilities to meet the needs of the growing campus. The acreage set aside as Academic Core includes areas for expansion of the campus libraries. The 2005 LRDP projects that approximately 93,000 additional gross square feet would be provided in association with the Science and Engineering Library. As service levels would remain adequate and both expansions would occur as infill development on each library's existing site, the impact is considered to be less than significant. Environmental effects of construction activities related to the expansion of on-campus library facilities, such as possible habitat loss, are addressed in other sections of this EIR. For a discussion of the impact on library facilities of 2005 LRDP-related population that would live off campus within the study area, see cumulative LRDP Impact PUB-7 below.

#### 4.12.2.5 Cumulative 2005 LRDP Impacts and Mitigation Measures

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**LRDP Impact PUB-5:** Cumulative growth in study area population, including 2005 LRDP-related off-campus population, would result in demand for new or expanded police and fire service facilities in the study area, the construction of which would not result in significant adverse environmental impacts.

**Significance:** Less than significant

**LRDP Mitigation:** Mitigation not required

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**Residual Significance:** Not applicable

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Consistent with CEQA Guidelines, the analysis below focuses on the adverse physical environmental effects of the construction of new or altered facilities that would be required as a result of increased demand for police and fire services associated with increased population in the study area, including the 2005 LRDP-related off-campus population.

#### Police Services

As previously discussed under LRDP Impact PUB-1, the City of Santa Cruz Police Department plans to add staff in the future based on needs and funds available. The Department constructed a new station in 1999, and does not anticipate altering or expanding its facilities during the lifetime of the 2005 LRDP in response to population growth within its service area. Therefore, LRDP-related off-campus population, in conjunction with other growth in the city and demand from the campus, would not result in a cumulative environmental impact associated with the provision of new police facilities in the city of Santa Cruz.

The Scotts Valley Police Department has no plans to expand the police department facility (Weiss 2005). The Capitola Police Department has a current staff of 20 sworn officers, but the crime rate and emergency call volume could warrant 30 sworn officers. However, it is anticipated that budget shortfalls will limit the total number of new hires through 2015 to four or five additional sworn staff. For the same reason, no new facilities are planned (Ehle 2005). The Santa Cruz County Sheriff-Coroner's Office provides first responder, patrol and detention services for unincorporated areas of the county. The office responded to 87,000 calls in 2004. The Sheriff's office is actively recruiting for deputies, correctional officers and security officers, but has no current plans to expand its facilities (Verinsky 2005).

In summary, although growth under the 2005 LRDP would result in additional residents in the city of Santa Cruz and the surrounding communities, the affected police departments have determined that either they have adequate facilities or do not have plans for expansion of facilities. Therefore, there would be no environmental impacts from the provision of new police facilities to serve LRDP-related population growth and other regional growth.

#### Fire Protection

The cumulative demand for fire protection could require the construction of new or expanded fire department facilities in the study area, although many fire departments have no plans for expansion during the LRDP planning horizon.

The SCFD has proposed to increase staffing levels, but does not envision the need to construct additional fire stations (Prince 2005). The Aptos-LaSelva Fire Protection District is in the process of retrofitting existing stations, but has no current expansion plans (Crosser 2005). Similarly, neither the Ben Lomond nor the Boulder Creek Fire Departments has current expansion plans (Frye 2005; Robustelli 2005).

The California Department of Forestry, which provides fire protection in unincorporated areas of the county recently expanded its Pajaro station and has no current plans for additional new facilities (Ferreira 2005).

The Central Fire District (Capitola) has plans for several expansions (Van Den Heuvel 2005). These will include a new truck company and station on Thurber Lane within the next three to five years; a new

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station on Old San Jose Road; a new possibly interdepartmental training facility to be developed within the next 5 to 10 years (no specific plans); and expansion of the Downtown Soquel fire station.

The Scott's Valley Fire Department is planning for a new, fire station to replace its existing Erba Lane Station. After the new station is built, the Erba Lane Station will either be retained for administrative offices or will be sold. The department currently has no other plans for expansion (Whittle 2005).

Environmental impacts from the development of these facilities are not known at this time, and it is anticipated that new or substantially-expanded fire facilities in the Central Fire District (Capitola and Soquel) and Scotts Valley would be subject to CEQA review. The new facilities would be constructed on small (generally less than 0.5 acre) infill sites in suburban areas, and the potential for significant impacts on the environment, such as impact on biological and cultural resources, is low. Therefore, the cumulative impact would be less than significant. In addition, the contribution of 2005 LRDP-related population to the need for these facilities would be small.

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**LRDP Impact PUB-6:** Cumulative growth in study area population, including 2005 LRDP-related off-campus population, would not result in demand for new school facilities.

**Significance:** Less than significant

**LRDP Mitigation:** Mitigation not required

**Residual Significance:** Not applicable

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As discussed under LRDP Impact PUB-3, based on the 2005 LRDP projections for 326 additional on-campus dwelling units for faculty, staff, and student families, approximately 85 kindergarten through 12th-grade students would be added to the SCSD system by 2020. Additional school-aged children would be associated with students, employees, and their families living off campus in the city of Santa Cruz. As discussed in Section 4.11, *Population and Housing*, with respect to new faculty and staff, it is estimated that 434 new employees would live in the city of Santa Cruz, with one dwelling unit needed per 1.1 employees in the study area. As a result of new faculty and staff living in the city of Santa Cruz, and assuming all these employees occupy single-family homes, based on student generation rates in Table 4.12-2 an additional 176 students could be added to the SCSD system by 2020, for a total of 261 students. The Santa Cruz City Schools District anticipates a continued drop in enrollment through its projection timeline of 2014. The SCSD has also included anticipated growth under the 2005 LRDP in its assessment of future enrollment and planning (Moss 2005). No new school facilities are anticipated during the lifetime of the 2005 LRDP, and SCSD capacity would absorb the growth without the need for new or expanded facilities. Therefore the cumulative impact in regard to Santa Cruz City school facilities is considered less than significant.

The total number of employee households that would live within the county in communities other than Santa Cruz, would be about 555. These households would be distributed among a large number of communities in the County. Because the number of new employee households that would likely be added to any given community would be small, especially in the communities of Scotts Valley and Capitola where limited new housing is planned, the project's contribution to the need for new school facilities in

these communities would be small. Table 4.12-4 shows the estimated number of school-age children that would reside in some of the study area communities other than Santa Cruz. The number of school-age children was estimated, assuming about 0.67 school-age child per new UC Santa Cruz employee household.

**Table 4.12-4**  
**Distribution of School Age Children (excluding the City of Santa Cruz)**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Estimated No. of Employees</b>	<b>Estimated No. of School-Age Children</b>	<b>Affected Elementary School District</b>	<b>Affected High School District</b>
Capitola	43	29	Soquel, Live Oak	Santa Cruz
Scotts Valley	46	31	Scotts Valley	Scotts Valley
Live Oak	124	83	Live Oak	Santa Cruz
Soquel	50	33	Soquel	Santa Cruz
Aptos	93	62	Pajaro Valley	Pajaro Valley
Felton	37	25	San Lorenzo	Santa Cruz

With the exception of Live Oak, in all the other communities the number of school-age children added due to the 2005 LRDP would be small. With respect to Live Oak School District, at this time it can accept at least 300 additional elementary students, and the middle school has available capacity for about 180 new students. Therefore, based on current capacities, it does not appear as though new facilities would be needed to serve the projected growth in enrollment, including that resulting from campus growth under the 2005 LRDP. In summary, school-age children added to study area schools, as a result of campus growth in conjunction with regional growth, would not require the construction of new facilities and there would not be a significant cumulative environmental impact from construction of new school facilities.

**LRDP Impact PUB-7:** Cumulative growth in study area population could result in the need for new regional libraries, the construction of which could result in significant environmental impacts. The contribution of the project to this cumulative impact would not be cumulatively considerable.

**Significance:** Less than significant

**LRDP Mitigation:** Mitigation not required

**Residual Significance:** Not applicable

LRDP Impact PUB-4 addressed environmental impacts from library expansions on the UC Santa Cruz campus. This cumulative analysis addresses the Santa Cruz Public Library System, a City-County System that includes libraries throughout Santa Cruz County that could be affected by regional population growth, including the 2005 LRDP-related population growth.

As of February 2005, there were 1,854 UC Santa Cruz students registered as borrowers of the Santa Cruz Public Library System, not including additional faculty and staff not tracked by the library. However, because it is not known how many of these card holders are current students, or still live in the area, this number is not a reliable indicator for predicting the number of additional library members that would be added based on population growth assumed by the 2005 LRDP. Also, as discussed in LRDP Impact PUB-

4, the 2005 LRDP already includes plans to expand the on-campus library facilities to accommodate the increased student, faculty and staff populations. These facilities would also be open to the public. Therefore, while it is considered likely that a small portion of the increased UC Santa Cruz population also would become cardholders in the Santa Cruz Public Library System, the majority of increased library use would still occur on campus. Also, under the 2005 LRDP the UC libraries would expand, and would contribute to the regional library capacity.

In summary, although regional population growth may result in the need for new or expanded libraries in the City or the County of Santa Cruz, growth associated with the 2005 LRDP would not contribute to the need for these library facilities. To the extent that there are adverse environmental impacts from the construction of new or expanded library facilities, the project would not contribute to such impacts.

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