4.11 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section characterizes existing and proposed public services and evaluates changes to the physical environment that may result from the expansion of such services under the 2004 LRDP. The analysis that follows evaluates the on-campus population increases under the 2004 LRDP and the associated demand for public services, including police and fire, which could be provided by the campus and/or by the City of San Diego. Existing public services on campus are described below in the Environmental Setting to provide a context for the impact analysis. Effects associated with recreation services, such as parks, are evaluated in Section 4.12, Recreation, and effects associated with telecommunications infrastructure and the capacity of the domestic water system to provide adequate fire protection are evaluated in Section 4.14, Utilities. Impacts related to emergency access are analyzed in Sections 4.6 and 4.13.

4.11.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.11.1.1 FIRE PROTECTION

UCSD Fire Prevention

UCSD does not have its own fire department, and relies on the City of San Diego Fire Department (SDFD) to respond to all applicable emergencies. However, the campus does employ a Fire Marshal and staff who are responsible for campus-wide fire prevention. The Fire Marshal and staff provide services such as plan review and construction inspections of new construction as well as alterations or renovations to existing buildings and facilities. Plan review and construction inspections are performed in accordance with current California building and fire codes. The Fire Marshal also issues permits for special events, such as concerts, or activities involving large groups.

Although it is difficult to quantify the number of fire emergencies per year at UCSD, the Fire Marshal keeps records of fire alarm activations that have occurred in campus buildings. According to Richard Benton, Fire Marshal for UCSD, between July 1, 1998, and June 30, 2003, there were 801 instances of fire alarm system activations. Of those, 51 were actual fires, while 66 were categorized as “true alarms” (e.g., activation of a smoke detector due to burned popcorn, smoking, etc.). The San Diego Fire Department was called on 674 occasions. This information does not account for medical emergencies, nor does it include fires occurring outside of campus buildings, such as dumpster or car fires, which would not trigger a fire alarm (Richard Benton, personal communication, July 28, 2003).

When new development, redevelopment, or site improvements occur at UCSD, UCSD is responsible for amending the campus emergency access route map to ensure that adequate fire protection equipment access is maintained on campus at all times. In addition, as part of site improvements associated with development, UCSD is responsible for ensuring that the water supply for fire hydrants meets fire flow standards. Not all campus buildings are equipped with fire sprinklers; however, the campus is in the process of retrofitting campus buildings as needed because many buildings are tall enough to meet the mid-rise building sprinkler standards (Richard Benton, personal communication, October 6, 2003). The City Deputy Fire Marshal meets with the UCSD Fire Marshal as needed to review and revise site access plans to adequately serve the campus (Bob Medan, SDFD Deputy Fire Marshal, personal communication, August 12, 2003). Maintenance activities for water mains and fire hydrants are managed by the UCSD Physical Plant Services. The campus is also in the process of assessing fire brush management planning in the aftermath of the October 2003 Cedar Fire. As a result of the UCSD Campus Landscape Fire Management Report (2004), the campus is adding four fire hydrants to reduce future wildfire risk.
City of San Diego Fire Department

The SDFD is responsible for responding to emergencies that occur on the UCSD campus. The City of San Diego has 44 fire stations protecting more than 330 square miles of land and more than 1.2 million residents. The Fire Department averages a six-minute response time for non-medical calls, and an eight-minute response time for medical-related calls. These average response times are achieved 90 percent of the time (Bob Medan, SDFD Deputy Fire Marshal, personal communication, August 12, 2003). During fiscal year 1999, only 7.2 percent of the incidences in which the fire department responded to an emergency were fire-related. Of the remaining 92.8 percent of incidences, 80.0 percent were medical/rescue related and 12.8 percent fell into an “other” category (City of San Diego 2003). Fire Stations #35, #9, and #24 are most likely to respond to incidents on the UCSD campus. In cases where there is a need or backup support, additional City fire stations would provide the necessary assistance.

Fire Station #35 serves the University community and surrounding areas, including UCSD. This fire station is located at 4285 Eastgate Mall (near the intersection of Eastgate Mall and Genesee Avenue). Station #35 is the battalion headquarters for the 5th Battalion, which encompasses the north portion of the City of San Diego, and was placed in service in 1971. A Battalion Chief is a staff officer who serves as the incident commander on the scene of fire and medical incidents and has authority over equipment on scene and will respond with both lights and siren to the scene of incidents. This station operates a fire engine, aerial truck apparatus (ladder truck), chem unit, light and air vehicle, and battalion chief vehicle. The fire engine is a pumper that usually carries 500 gallons of water, hose, pump and 48 feet of ground ladders. The primary task of a fire engine crew is search and rescue, to locate, confine and extinguish fires and, when warranted, respond to 911 medical incidents. The fire engines are on the road constantly responding to both fire and medical incidents. The ladder truck is one of four aerial truck apparatus utilized by the SDFD and consists of a heavy-duty four-section telescoping ladder and a passenger-carrying platform. An elevating platform or snorkel is an apparatus that consists of a hydraulic-operated articulating boom with a passenger platform or basket. Chem units are used to fight car fires or other fires in underground, multi-story parking structures in areas, and areas where vertical clearance is limited. The chem units are three-quarter ton pick-up trucks with a 275-pound chemical set-up and a 45-gallon water tank and pump. A light and air unit is a specialized unit designed to fill firefighters' oxygen bottles and provide lighting at the scene of an emergency. The battalion chief's vehicle is a utility vehicle configured so as to serve as an incident command post. Four personnel man the fire station, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Fire Station #9 serves La Jolla and surrounding areas, including UCSD. This fire station is located at 7870 Ardath Lane (near the cross street of Torrey Pines Road) and was placed into service in 1979. Station #9 operates a fire engine and medic rescue unit. The medic rescue unit serves as both an ambulance and a mini-rescue unit. It carries vehicle rescue equipment such as the "jaws of life." A four-man crew mans the fire station 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Station #9 also handles department medical forms and other administrative projects.

Fire Station #24 serves Del Mar and surrounding areas, and could respond to an incident at UCSD if necessary. This fire station is located at 13077 Del Mar Heights Road (near the cross street of Hartfield Avenue and Carmel Country Road) and was placed into service in 1993. Station #9 operates a fire engine, brush unit, and a medic rescue unit. The brush unit is a pumper unit used on grass fires and is specially adapted to fire fighting in rough (wildland) terrain where access is a problem and fire hydrants are few or nonexistent. Brush units carry from 600 to 1,500 gallons of water and are designed for off-road areas and brush fire fighting. Some of the brush units are four-wheel drive and carry light water or foam (light water is water that has been thinned or treated with material which allows the liquid to deeply penetrate brush). A four-man crew mans the fire station 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
4.11.1.2 Police Services

UCSD provides its own police service for the UCSD campus as well as other UCSD properties such as La Jolla Del Sol. Pursuant to California Education Code Section 67381, the UCSD Police Department and the San Diego Police Department (SDPD) have adopted and signed, as of January 6, 1999, a written agreement that clarifies and affixes operational responsibilities for the investigation of violent and non-violent crimes occurring on UCSD property. Due to the sophisticated investigative resources required to properly investigate certain crimes, the UCSD Police Department by agreement has arranged in certain circumstances for the assistance of the SDPD. The agreement recognizes the UCSD Police Department as the primary reporting and investigating law enforcement agency for all crimes occurring on campus, with the exception of homicide/manslaughter. In cases of homicide/manslaughter, the SDPD is recognized as the lead reporting and investigating agency. For crimes occurring outside the boundaries of the UCSD campus, the SDPD is recognized as the primary reporting and investigating agency. UCSD Police Department has primary jurisdiction over all UCSD-administered properties and has enforcement capabilities up to one mile surrounding the campus; however, both agencies continue to provide mutual aid assistance as appropriate, when requested (UCSD 2002).

UCSD Police Department

The UCSD Police Department is empowered pursuant to Section 830.2 (b) of the California Penal Code and fully subscribes to the standards of the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST). The 29 sworn police officers on the department are armed and possess the same authority under the law, as do municipal police officers. UCSD Police Officers have peace officer authority anywhere in the State of California. They receive the same basic training as city and county peace officers throughout the state, plus additional training to meet the unique needs of a campus community environment.

The department handles all patrol, investigation, crime prevention education, and related law enforcement duties for the campus community and operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The UCSD Police Department is located west of the Price Center and Bookstore and east of the Powell Structural Components Lab and provides immediate response to all police, fire and medical emergencies. However, as discussed further under Issue 2, new facilities for the Police Department are currently under construction at the Campus Services Complex. The UCSD Police Department also provides fingerprinting services, report copies upon request, lost and found, and a ride along program. Accidents involving automobiles and bicycles are also investigated by the UCSD Police Department (UCSD 2002).

Within the UCSD Police Department, there are five divisions serving the campus and include communications, community service officers, crime prevention, patrol officers, and residential security officers. Additional information regarding each of the five divisions can be obtained from the UCSD Police Department (http://police.ucsd.edu).

According to the Annual Report and Crime Statistics for UCSD (2002), which provides a summary of criminal activity reported to the UCSD Police Department in 2002, UCSD has a low incidence of crime. A total of four violent crimes occurred in 2002, which represents a 43 percent reduction from violent crimes occurring in 2001. Numerous property crimes including burglary, bicycle theft, other larcenies, and motor vehicle theft were also reported in 2002. In addition, 10 cases involving weapons and one bias-motivated case were also reported.
City of San Diego Police Department

The SDPD’s Northern Division is responsible for police protection services in the communities surrounding the campus. The Northern Division headquarters are located at 4275 Eastgate Mall. This division serves the neighborhoods of Bay Ho, Bay Park, Carmel Valley, Clairemont Mesa East, Clairemont Mesa West, Del Mar Heights, La Jolla, La Jolla Village, Mission Bay Park, Mission Beach, North City, North Clairemont, Pacific Beach, Torrey Pines, and University City. The Police Department also operates a satellite office located at 615 Prospect Street in La Jolla.

The San Diego Police Department rarely responds to on-campus calls for police services. As discussed above, the UCSD Police Department has primary jurisdiction over crimes that occur on UCSD-owned property and would be the first to respond to any on-campus situation, with the exception of homicide. In that instance, the SDPD would have primary jurisdiction. However, the San Diego and UCSD Police Departments maintain a good working relationship with one another. Under a Countywide mutual aid agreement, the San Diego Police Department provides support for back up when requested by the UCSD Police Department. The UCSD Police Department also provides back-up support when requested by the SDPD.

4.11.1.3 SCHOOLS

The San Diego Unified School District (SDUSD) provides kindergarten through 12th grade school services to most of the City of San Diego. As of May 2003, there were 119 active elementary schools, 43 active secondary schools (including 23 middle/junior high schools and 20 high schools), and 11 active multi-level schools in the SDUSD system. There are also two other programs, including one home and hospital program and one non-public program, 24 state preschools and 20 charter schools.

Total SDUSD student enrollment for all district and charter schools was 139,553 students in May 2003. Of that total, 68,979 students were enrolled in district elementary schools, 57,842 students were enrolled in district secondary schools, 631 students were enrolled in special education centers, and 94 students were enrolled in the home and hospital program. In addition, another 472 students were enrolled in non-public district schools, 587 students were enrolled in the infants and pre-formal program, and 1,859 students were enrolled in the state preschool program. The remaining 9,089 students were enrolled in charter schools.

Demand for kindergarten through 12th grade public education facilities generated by the UCSD on-campus population is associated primarily with married students, faculty, and staff households. Based on Fall 2003 number, approximately 300 children were living on the UCSD campus in family housing. Approximately 75 percent of those children were connected to students, while faculty accounted for approximately 20 percent and staff for the remaining five percent. The ages of these children are not available; however, it seems likely that many would be too young to attend school. Kindergarten through 12th grade students living on campus would likely attend schools in the vicinity of UCSD. UCSD property east of Torrey Pines Road, but including the Torrey Pines Center, is served by Doyle Elementary School (K-5), Standley Middle School (6-8), and University City High School (9-12). UCSD property west of Torrey Pines Road, but excluding the Torrey Pines Center, is served by Torrey Pines Elementary School (K-5), Muirlands Middle School (6-8), and La Jolla High School (9-12). Explorer Charter School (K-6) is also in the vicinity of UCSD. As a charter school, an application for enrollment is required and proximity to the school does not guarantee enrollment. Students resident at UCSD may attend schools in the SDUSD system other than their assigned schools on a space available basis by applying through the district Choice enrollment program.
It is not known how many students, faculty, and staff that live off campus have children; however, based on the 2003 Census, California averages 1.01 children (under the age of 18) per family. This ratio is likely to be lower for the UCSD-related student population because it is comprised mostly of single students without children. Kindergarten through 12th grade students living in off-campus households would typically attend the schools designated for their area by the school district. The distribution of the students, faculty, and staff living off campus, provided in Section 4.10, provides some insight as to which areas of San Diego County could receive kindergarten through 12th grade students associated with UCSD related populations.

UCSD also administers a public middle/high school (6th through 12th grades) named the Preuss School. The school is located on the east campus of UCSD, across from the East Parking Lot. The Preuss School is dedicated to providing an intensive college preparatory education for motivated low-income students who will become the first in their families to graduate from college. The school was chartered under the San Diego Unified School District in 1998. Pupils must demonstrate that they are motivated to attend college and would represent the first generation in their families to graduate from a four-year university. The current enrollment is 763 students in 6th through 12th grade and it is likely that many of these students would be attending other San Diego Unified School District schools if not Preuss School. Roughly 90 percent of Preuss School students come from neighborhoods south of Interstate 8, and are admitted through an application process and lottery system.

4.11.1.4 PARKS AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES

Refer to Section 4.12, Recreation, for a discussion of on- and off-campus open space and parks. No other public services were identified in the 2004 LRDP Initial Study or through scoping that are relevant to the analysis in this EIR.

4.11.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

4.11.2.1 STATE

State Fire Regulations

State fire regulations are set forth in Sections 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code, which include regulations concerning building standards (as also set forth in the California Building Code), 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. The State Fire Marshal enforces these regulations and building standards in all state-owned buildings, state-occupied buildings, and state institutions throughout California, including the University of California. The UCSD Fire Marshal has been delegated the responsibility of enforcing the fire regulations and building standards on the UCSD campus.
4.11.3  PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

4.11.3.1 ISSUE 1 – FIRE PROTECTION

Public Services Issue 1 Summary

Would implementation of the 2004 LRDP have a substantial adverse physical impact on maintaining acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection that would require the provision of new or altered facilities?

Impact: Implementation of the 2004 LRDP is not likely to result in increased demand for fire service that would require new facilities that could result in a significant physical impact to the environment.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.  Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Standards of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, implementation of the 2004 LRDP may have a significant adverse impact if the demand for fire capacity would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection.

Impact Analysis

On-Campus Demand for Fire Services

Implementation of the LRDP is not anticipated to increase demand at the multiple fire stations that serve the campus to a level that would require new facilities or substantial alterations to existing facilities. As noted in Section 4.6.3.7, the campus Fire Marshal currently reviews and approves all development plans to ensure adequate fire access, as well as fire prevention, for each new project in accordance with current California building and fire codes. In addition, the campus intends to equip all new on-campus academic, residential, medical, research, and support facilities with emergency fire sprinkler systems and to retrofit existing buildings with fire sprinklers, as necessary. The campus would also continue to implement the UCSD Emergency Management Plan, which addresses the campus community’s planned response to emergency situations, including fire, and emergency access on the campus. The UCSD Fire Marshal and his staff would also continue to implement campus-wide fire prevention programs. These actions, mandated by state and federal law, would limit the number of incidents requiring the San Diego Fire Department to respond to on-campus calls. The control of on-campus demand for fire services would reduce the need for new off-campus fire facilities or expansions of existing facilities. Therefore, impacts associated with the physical impacts of providing these fire services would be less than significant.

Off-Campus Demand for Fire Services

Increases in off-campus population associated with the implementation of the 2004 LRDP would result in an increase in the demand for off-campus housing (see Section, 4.10, Population and Housing for more information concerning this topic), which in turn would require fire service. However, the Population and Housing section concludes that there would be a less than significant direct and indirect population growth impact to the region from the 2004 LRDP. Furthermore, this impact is described as occurring on a small
incremental basis throughout the region. This incremental effect within the various fire protection areas throughout the region would not be great enough to trigger the construction of new fire protection facilities. Therefore, no significant physical impact associated with the provision of fire service for housing in the region would occur because of the 2004 LRDP.

**Mitigation Measures**

The 2004 LRDP would have a less than significant impact on fire protection services; therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

### 4.11.3.2 ISSUE 2 – POLICE PROTECTION

**Public Services Issue 2 Summary**

*Would implementation of the 2004 LRDP impact maintenance of acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for police protection that would require the provision of new or altered facilities, the construction of which could cause an adverse physical environmental effect?*

**Impact:** Implementation of the 2004 LRDP is not likely to result in increased demand for police service that would require new facilities that could result in a significant physical impact to the environment.

**Mitigation:** No mitigation is required.

**Significance Before Mitigation:** Less than significant.

**Significance After Mitigation:** Less than significant.

**Standards of Significance**

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, implementation of the 2004 LRDP may have a significant adverse impact if the demand for police capacity would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for 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 police protection.

**Impact Analysis**

**On-Campus Demand for Police Services**

Under the 2004 LRDP, the UCSD Police Department would continue to have primary jurisdiction over all UCSD-administered properties, and have enforcement capabilities in a one-mile area surrounding the campus. Increases in campus population and activities associated with the implementation of the 2004 LRDP could result in an increased demand on police services on the campus. However, based on five years of data in the 2002 Annual Report and Crime Statistics for UCSD, there are no apparent trends (increases or decreases) in incidents despite an increase in campus population and student enrollment. The UCSD Police Department has no published performance objectives for police protection such as service ratios or response times; however, they have indicated that there is a general goal for police services of one employed UCSD police officer for every 1,000 persons in the population (Orville King, UCSD Chief of Police, personal communication, August 2003). Currently, the UCSD police force falls short of this general goal.

To meet the general goal of one officer for every 1,000 persons, the UCSD Police Department would need to hire additional officers. In addition, the campus may need to take one or more of the following actions:
Expand the existing UCSD Police Department facilities;
Provide space for certain office-based police services in other areas of the campus;
Supply technologically improved equipment for use in communication, data processing and response; and
Implement improved management techniques.

UCSD is currently planning a relocation and expansion of the existing campus police facility. The existing location in the University Center Neighborhood to the east of the Price Center has been identified as being too small to accommodate current staff and programmatic needs as well as future staff growth and police accreditation requirements. In addition, there is no available space for the expansion of the police facility at the existing location. A new site at the Campus Services Complex to replace the existing police facility has already been identified, undergone CEQA review, and has been approved. The new facility is under construction and would accommodate the anticipated future growth of the UCSD Police Department required to support the growth anticipated under the 2004 LRDP. Therefore, no additional new facilities or substantial alterations to existing facilities are anticipated and associated adverse physical impacts would not occur.

Off-Campus Demand for Police Services

Increases in off-campus population associated with the implementation of the 2004 LRDP would result in an increase in the demand for off-campus housing (see Section, 4.10, Population and Housing for more information concerning this topic), which in turn would require police service. However, the Population and Housing section concludes that there would be a less than significant direct and indirect population growth impact to the region from the 2004 LRDP. Furthermore, this impact is described as occurring on a small incremental basis throughout the region with the majority of the campus population, including students, faculty/researchers and staff, living in new or existing homes in a variety of off-campus locations in the county of San Diego. These homes would be served by jurisdictions, which provide police service that has already been accounted for in the development and operation of police protection service in those communities. Hence, the demand for police protection follows the demand for housing, rather than increased 2004 LRDP population. Police protection facilities would be provided for these households through property taxes and developer agreements and other general fund revenue sources for the jurisdictions providing the police service. This incremental effect within the various jurisdictions that provide police service would not be great enough to trigger the construction of new police protection facilities. Therefore, no significant physical impact associated with the provision of police service for housing in the region would occur because of the 2004 LRDP.

Mitigation Measures

The 2004 LRDP would have a less than significant impact on police services; therefore, no mitigation measures are required.
4.11.3.3 ISSUE 3 – PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Public Services Issue 3 Summary

Would implementation of the 2004 LRDP result in impacts associated with maintaining acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for schools that would require the provision of new or altered facilities, the construction of which could cause an adverse physical environmental effect?

Impact: Implementation of the 2004 LRDP could contribute to demand for local public schools, however, it is unlikely that new or altered school facilities would be necessary.

Mitigation: No mitigation is required.

Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Standards of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, implementation of the 2004 LRDP may have a significant impact if the demand for school capacity would result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for public schools.

Impact Analysis

On-Campus Demand for Schools

The implementation of the 2004 LRDP would result in an increase in the UCSD campus population, including students, faculty/researchers and staff. Some of the new students, faculty/researchers and staff would live on campus and have school-aged children that would create additional demand for local public school seating capacity. Based on the 2002-03 total campus population, the existing ratio of on-campus population to children living on campus is one child for every 110 people. Applying this ratio to the projected 2020-21 total campus population of 49,700 persons, as identified in the 2004 LRDP, the number of children living on campus in 2020-21 could be approximately 453. This represents an increase of approximately 152 children between 2002-03 and 2020-21. However, presently UCSD Housing and Dining Services has indicated that there are no existing plans to increase the number of family living quarters on the campus under the 2004 LRDP. In any event, the increase is considered less than significant with regard to off-campus grade school facilities for a number of reasons.

While an increase of 152 children living on campus may occur, because they are children of students it is reasonable to assume that many of these children would be less than five years of age, and therefore, would not require public school services. Also, when compared to the total number of students enrolled in the SDUSD educational system (almost 140,000 students), 152 children, if spread out over the system, is a relatively small number that may not even be perceivable within the yearly fluctuations of student enrollment. In addition, the enrollment and capacity of the neighborhood schools for which the UCSD campus is served, including Doyle Elementary and Standley Middle Schools, are currently under capacity by approximately 50 and 100 seats, respectively. While school boundaries may change in the future, depending on enrollment trends, school capacity, or other developments, the elementary and middle schools are currently able to serve the existing and future projected on-campus demand for public school services.

Proposition MM, a bond measure passed in 1998, would continue to provide funds to modernize 165 existing schools and construct 16 new and rebuilt schools in the SDUSD. These new and upgraded school facilities
would contribute to the provision of adequate facilities to serve regional growth over the next 20 years. Finally, UCSD would continue to run the Pruess School, whose current enrollment of 763 students is greater than existing and anticipated future demand of public school seating capacity from school-aged children living on campus. Because the Pruess School does not specifically serve the UCSD campus, this is considered to be fair compensation for the campus’ demand for public school services elsewhere in the district. For all of the reasons listed above, the increase in children living on campus would not be expected to result in the need for new school facilities beyond those planned for by the SDUSD. Therefore, the implementation of the 2004 LRDP would not result in a significant physical adverse affect with respect to the provision of adequate school facilities.

Off-Campus Demand for Schools

As discussed in Section 4.10, Population and Housing, although the 2004 LRDP is responding to the growth of California, minor increases in the population of the surrounding communities could be attributed to its implementation due to its contribution to the local job market. School age children of these new UCSD faculty, staff, and students may enroll in regional public schools, creating additional demands for public school seating capacity. As discussed above, it is unlikely that any additional enrollment attributed to the 2004 LRDP would result in the need for new facilities or substantial alterations that would result in adverse physical impacts. In addition, the majority of the campus population, including students, faculty/researchers and staff, would live in new or existing homes in a variety of off-campus locations in the County of San Diego. These homes would be served by school districts, which provide school service that has already been accounted for in the development and operation of schools serving those communities. Hence, the demand for schools would follow the demand for housing, rather than increased student enrollment. School facilities would be provided for these households through school fees collected with property taxes and developer agreements for new schools or from existing schools for existing homes.

Mitigation Measures

The 2004 LRDP would have a less than significant impact on schools; therefore, no mitigation measures are required.
4.11.4 **CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION**

### Public Services Cumulative Issue Summary

Would implementation of the 2004 LRDP have a cumulatively considerable contribution to a cumulative public services impact considering past, present, and probable future projects?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cumulative Impact</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>LRDP Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased need for fire protection services may require new facilities potentially resulting in adverse physical impacts.</td>
<td>Potentially significant.</td>
<td>Not cumulatively considerable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased need for police protection services may require new facilities potentially resulting in adverse physical impacts.</td>
<td>Potentially significant.</td>
<td>Not cumulatively considerable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There may be an increased need for new public schools, however planned facilities improvements have been and will continue to be undertaken.</td>
<td>Potentially significant.</td>
<td>Not cumulatively considerable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### On-Campus Demand for Police and Fire Service

The geographic context for the analysis of on-campus demand for police and fire service cumulative impacts is the City of San Diego near the UCSD campus, where the facilities that may serve the campus are located. As discussed in Sections 4.11.3.1 and 4.11.3.2 above, UCSD rarely requires assistance from the City’s fire and police departments. Although implementation of the 2004 LRDP may result in a slight increase in occurrences that require their assistance, UCSD’s influence on the operations of the stations that serve the campus are, and would be, so minimal that it is unlikely that the 2004 LRDP could be cited as a factor that would require a facility expansion. Furthermore, the nearby communities of La Jolla and University City surrounding the campus are almost fully developed. Therefore, when future expansions of public services facilities occur, they would likely be located at existing facilities or on another developed site slated for redevelopment. Therefore, it is not expected that implementation of the 2004 LRDP would have a cumulatively considerable contribution to adverse physical impact from new police and fire facilities or substantial alterations to existing facilities.

#### Off-Campus Demand for Police and Fire Service

The geographic context for the analysis of off-campus demand for police and fire service cumulative impacts is the San Diego region, where the population associated with the 2004 LRDP would live (see Section 4.10, Population and Housing). As additional housing development occurs in the region, increases in the demand for fire and police protection will likely require improvements to police and fire protection services. However, these homes would be served by jurisdictions, which provide police service that has already been accounted for in the development and operation of police and fire protection service in those communities. Hence, the demand for police and fire protection follows the demand for housing, rather than increased 2004 LRDP population. Police and fire protection facilities would be provided for these households through property taxes and developer agreements and other general fund revenue sources for the jurisdictions providing these services. The incremental effects associated with the 2004 LRDP within the various jurisdictions that provide police and fire service would not be cumulatively considerable with regard to potential adverse impacts resulting in the construction of new police and fire protection facilities or substantial alterations to existing facilities.
On-Campus Demand for Schools

The geographic context for on-campus demand for schools is the SDUSD, which provides public school service for the UCSD campus. The cumulative projects located in this area that could contribute public school age children to the SDUSD schools in the vicinity of the campus are residential projects that would increase housing units in accordance with the applicable community plans. As discussed above in Section 4.11.3.3, current trends suggest that the SDUSD system school capacity would increase in future years due to current and planned improvements as well as overall enrollment projections; therefore, UCSD’s potential contribution is not considered cumulatively considerable.

Off-Campus Demand for Schools

The geographic context for cumulative effects associated with the off-campus demand for schools is the San Diego region. As discussed in Section 4.10, Population and Housing, although the 2004 LRDP is responding to the growth of California, minor increases in the population of the surrounding communities could be attributed to its implementation due to its contribution to the local job market. School age children of these new UCSD faculty, staff, and students may enroll in regional public schools, creating additional demands for public school seating capacity. As discussed above, it is unlikely that any additional enrollment attributed to the 2004 LRDP would result in the need for new facilities or substantial alterations that would result in adverse physical impacts. In addition, the majority of the campus population, including students, faculty/researchers and staff, would live in new or existing homes in a variety of off-campus locations in the county of San Diego. These homes would be served by school districts, which provide school service that has already been accounted for in the development and operation of schools serving those communities. Hence, the demand for schools would follow the demand for housing, rather than increased student enrollment. School facilities would be provided for these households through school fees collected with property taxes and developer agreements for new schools or from existing schools for existing homes. Therefore, because of the 2004 LRDP’s small incremental demand for school service throughout the region, and because school service has already been accounted for in the development and operation of schools serving those communities and project housing growth, UCSD’s 2004 LRDP would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution.

4.11.5 CEQA CHECKLIST ITEMS ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN INITIAL STUDY

The initial study for the 2004 LRDP indicated that the CEQA Checklist Item pertaining to schools would not be a significant impacts and the issue did not require further evaluation in the EIR. However, during public scoping for the EIR, comments where received with regard to the issue. Therefore, potential impacts to public schools have been analyzed in greater detail in the preceding sections.

4.11.6 REFERENCES


Orville King, Chief of Police, UCSD Police Department. Personal communication. August 2003.


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