4.12 RECREATION

This section of the EIR describes the current recreational uses on the UCSD campus, including recreational facilities and programs, and the areas surrounding the campus. The analysis section discusses if the implementation of the 2004 LRDP would lead to a physical deterioration of existing recreation facilities by increasing the use of those facilities. It also discusses the recreational facilities that would be constructed under the 2004 LRDP and whether the development of those facilities would result in an adverse physical effect on the environment.

4.12.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The UCSD campus provides extensive access to a broad range of recreational facilities, activities and services that reflect the varied recreational and leisure needs of students, faculty, and staff. Recreational facilities include existing outdoor playing fields, running tracks, courts (i.e., tennis and basketball), swimming pools, and lawn areas. Indoor facilities for multi-purpose sports and fitness training, gymnastics, dance and other cultural activities are also provided.

UCSD also retains an integrated system of open spaces, conceptualized collectively as the UCSD Park. The UCSD Park encompasses the campus's natural resources, such as the shoreline, hillsides, canyons, and its eucalyptus grove. For the most part, the Park areas are passive recreational areas, which mean that they are primarily used for non-consumptive activities such as wildlife observation, walking, and biking. Accessibility into Park areas is fairly limited with the Grove Reserve being the most accessible to students, faculty, and staff.

Off-campus recreational opportunities are also available, including the numerous City and state parks and private health clubs located in the vicinity of the campus as well as throughout the City and County of San Diego. On- and off-campus recreational opportunities are discussed in greater detail in the following sections.

4.12.1.1 ON-CAMPUS RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Recreational Facilities

The UCSD campus contains many types of recreational facilities distributed throughout the campus. The majority of the facilities are grouped together in three areas identified as the North Campus Recreation Area (NCRA), Main Gym Complex, and Canyonview/East Campus Recreation Area. The NCRA is located in the northwestern portion of the west campus. This recreation area includes tennis courts, play fields, a track and field, a training facility, and the large RIMAC facility, which contains play fields, an arena, an auxiliary gym, a weightroom, activity rooms, and racquetball courts. The Main Gym Complex is located in the west-central portion of the campus at Muir College. This recreation area contains play fields, tennis courts, basketball courts, a natatorium, a main gym, courts for badminton and squash, and a recreational gym. Lastly, the Canyonview/East Campus Recreation Area is located south of Voigt Drive on both sides of I-5 in the east-central area of the campus near Sixth College. This recreation area contains a pool, spa, weightroom, racquetball courts, play fields, tennis courts, a basketball court, and a baseball field.

Other facilities such as basketball courts, tennis courts, and play fields, can be found in varying locations throughout the campus but primarily in residential colleges. Facilities in the UCSD Park range in size from small picnic and small landscaped areas, to relatively undisturbed ecological reserve areas such as the canyon north of Voigt Drive in the west campus and Skeleton Canyon in SIO. The Park areas are distributed throughout the campus with most areas accessible by bicycle or on foot.
Recreational Programs

The UCSD Intercollegiate Athletic Department uses many of the recreational facilities located on campus. This department maintains a NCAA Division II program of 23 different men’s and women’s competitive teams including basketball, volleyball, soccer, water polo, swimming and diving, track, and cross country.

UCSD also provides a variety of recreational programs for students, faculty, and staff, as well as the community, which in some cases uses the campus’s recreational facilities, and in other cases, provides alternate means for recreational opportunities. Several of these recreational programs are listed below:

- **Aquatics.** Aquatics programs serve UCSD students and the community with a variety of offerings at the two pool facilities, such as, recreational lap swimming, masters swimming, swim classes, water aerobics, and scuba classes.

- **Informal Recreation.** Informal Recreation refers to unstructured recreation activity, such as basketball, volleyball, racquetball, squash, tennis, weight lifting, swimming, etc.

- **Intramural Sports.** UCSD offers a wide range of intramural sports including basketball, flag football, volleyball, softball, tennis, soccer, bowling, and water polo.

- **Masters Sports Program.** The UCSD Masters Sports Program caters to adult athletes looking for a group of athletes to train with others and coaches.

- **Outback Adventures.** This campus recreational program offers outings to UCSD students, faculty, and staff.

- **Recreational Classes.** A variety of classes are offered to UCSD students, faculty, and staff, for a wide range of disciplines including aquatics, dance and rhythm, fitness, yoga, knock around camp, martial arts, mind and body, safety, sports, and wellness.

- **Recreational Clubs.** Recreational Clubs are special interest activity clubs open to the entire campus community. They are normally low-key recreational/social clubs that offer a way for people to get together and enjoy a common interest.

- **Sports Clubs.** UCSD Sports Clubs differs from other athletic programs on campus by providing a refuge for certain sports that are not governed by the NCAA, and unlike the Intramural program, involves competition with other schools.

- **Weightrooms and Wellness.** This UCSD recreational program offers a variety of classes the UCSD community, including nutrition, massage, personal fitness, personal training, and personal wellness. Classes are offered at two on-campus weightrooms (Canyonview and RIMAC) and the Main Gym.

In addition to the Athletics Department, UCSD has two administrative recreational departments: the Sports Facilities Department and the Recreation Department. The Sports Facilities Department schedules and maintains the various recreational facilities throughout the campus. This department is responsible for drafting block schedules for all campus facilities, such as playfields, courts, and activity rooms, which allocate certain hours of the day and certain days of the week to the various users of these facilities. The Sports Facilities Department is also responsible for the maintenance, including the cleaning and repair, of all campus recreational facilities. This department is staffed by 27 full-time staff and approximately 150 student staff.
The Recreation Department is responsible for the operation of recreational programming at the various facilities throughout the campus. The department manages the various programs through principal program directors in recreational classes, intramurals, operations, and aquatics. This department hires instructors for all of the recreation classes offered on campus, such as martial arts, yoga, aerobics, and dance. The Recreation Department determines what types and how many classes are offered on the UCSD campus. This department employs approximately 25 full-time staff and 400 students.

Facilities Usage

UCSD sports and recreational facility are used by students, faculty, staff, and members of the community. Students are not required to pay for use of UCSD recreational facilities because it is included in their fees. Faculty, staff, and members of the community are required to purchase recreation cards from the campus for a fee. The recreation cards are valid for one quarter. Currently, approximately 2,900 recreation cards are sold per quarter (Don Chadwick, Director of Sports Facilities and Programs, UCSD Recreation Department, personal communication, August 21, 2003).

According to Don Chadwick, Director of Sports Facilities and Programs at UCSD, students use the campus recreational facilities the most during the fall, winter, and spring quarters. The busiest times of the year at recreational facilities are at the beginnings of each quarter. The least active times of the year are at the end of the quarter, when finals become a priority for students. Peak periods of daily use typically occur Monday through Friday from 6:30 to 8:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m., 4:30 to 11:00 p.m., and the off peak times are Friday nights and Sundays.

Counts of users entering the RIMAC facility are available for a more detailed look at recreational facility usage. According to usage counts at RIMAC for fiscal year 2003-03, the facility received a total of 428,687 visits (Table 4.12-1). January, February, April, and May were the most actively months of the year, while July and August were the least active. These counts include students, faculty, staff, and members of the community that hold recreation cards and do not include attendance to the RIMAC arena.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Monthly Visits</th>
<th>Year to Date Visits</th>
<th>Number of Days of Operation Per Month</th>
<th>Average Daily Visits per Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>13,787</td>
<td>13,787</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>15,900</td>
<td>29,687</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>26,682</td>
<td>56,369</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>38,140</td>
<td>94,509</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>33,958</td>
<td>128,467</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>22,832</td>
<td>151,299</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>52,307</td>
<td>203,606</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>48,633</td>
<td>252,239</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>39,838</td>
<td>292,077</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>54,534</td>
<td>346,611</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>54,521</td>
<td>401,132</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>27,555</td>
<td>428,687</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Information on the capacity of recreational facilities to adequately serve the campus population is not available. This is primarily because there is no uniform standard available to determine adequate service. The National Intramural and Recreational Sports Association (NIRSA) maintains comparative data but not standards. There are wide variances in the usage of facilities at campuses, between urban and suburban campuses and depending on whether or not the campuses support Intercollegiate Athletics and, if so, at what level (NCAA Division III, II or I). In 2002 UCSD moved from Division III to Division II. According to Mr. Chadwick, the facilities most over-utilized include activity rooms, the campus pools, athletic fields, and the training room; however, UCSD provides numerous other recreational opportunities to the campus population.

4.12.1.2 OFF-CAMPUS RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

While it is likely that most of the students who live on campus use campus recreational facilities, students living off campus, as well as faculty and staff, may also use facilities provided in off-campus locations. However, there are no statistics pertaining to the existing use of off-campus facilities by UCSD related populations. The City of San Diego Department of Park and Recreation manages several public parks and recreational facilities within approximately one mile of UCSD including Torrey Pines City Park, Torrey Pines Golf Course, Mandell Weiss Eastgate City Park, Doyle Community Park, La Jolla Shores Park, and Cliffridge Park. Other large parks and recreational facilities that may serve UCSD students and staff include Balboa Park, Kate Sessions Memorial Park, La Jolla Natural Park, Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve, Marian Bear Memorial Natural Park, Mission Bay Park, Mission Trails Regional Park, Rose Canyon Open Space Park, San Dieguito River Park, Soledad Natural Park, Tecolote Canyon Natural Park, Torrey Pines State Reserve, numerous bicycle and hiking trails throughout the City, and beaches. There is also a number of private health clubs and recreational facilities located in the vicinity of UCSD and throughout San Diego.

Doyle Park is the only City park located within one mile of the UCSD campus that operates a recreation center. Doyle Park Recreation Center is located approximately one-quarter-mile south of the east campus at 8175 Regents Road. This facility includes a gymnasium, weight room, game room, outdoor basketball courts, sand and volleyball courts, horseshoe pits, tot lots, ball fields, barbeque areas, and meeting rooms available for rent. The facility is open Monday through Saturday with shorter hours of operation on Saturday. According to a recreation center employee, the facility is busy nearly every day of the week, especially during the summer months. During the day, the facility is used mostly by children enrolled in the daycare programs, adults attending fitness classes and senior citizens, while working adults and sports leagues use the facility more in the evenings (Patty Hume, Recreation Leader, Doyle Park Recreation Center, personal communication, August 20, 2003).

The City of San Diego uses the following standards for population-based and resource-based parks. For every 1,000 persons, the City should provide approximately 20 acres of parkland. This includes population-based and resource-based parks, as well as athletic areas and “mini parks” (City of San Diego 2003). Population-based neighborhood parks and facilities should be designed to serve a resident population of between 3,500 and 5,000 within an approximate half-mile radius. Each facility should be a minimum of five acres in size when located next to an elementary school and approximately 10 acres in size when the facility must stand alone. Population-based community parks and recreation centers should serve a resident population of between 18,000 and 25,000 within an approximately 1.5 mile radius. These facilities should be approximately 13 acres in size when located adjacent to a junior high school and approximately 20 acres when the facility must stand alone. Resource-based parks should provide approximately 15 to 17 acres per 1,000 residents city-wide.

The La Jolla Public Facilities Financing Plan for Fiscal Year 2002 (City of San Diego 2002) identifies facilities that will be needed in the La Jolla community over an approximate 20-year period, when ultimate build-out of the community is expected. Funding for most of the projects identified in the Financing Plan has not been determined. According to the Financing Plan, the parks in the La Jolla area do not meet the City’s
standards for population-based park acreage. Community projects have been identified to increase the total park acreage and facilities in the La Jolla community. Projects in the vicinity of the UCSD campus include the provision of a 12,000 square foot gymnasium for athletic and recreational uses; however the location of this facility has not been determined. Another project in the Financing Plan provides for the acquisition, design, mitigation and construction of approximately 11 useable acres of “mini-parks” located throughout the community. These projects will be scheduled, designed, and construction when funding is identified.

In addition, the UCSD Recreation and Sports Facilities Departments and the Associated Students of San Diego State University jointly fund and manage the Mission Bay Aquatic Center, located at Santa Clara Point in Mission Bay. This facility, which is not within the purview of the 2004 LRDP, is one of the largest collegiate instructional waterfront facilities in the nation and it maintains a fleet of over 300 small boats and watercraft. The program provides instruction in a variety of boating and water sports including sailing, wakeboarding and water skiing, kayaking, rowing, and surfing, for students, faculty, staff, and the community.

**4.12.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

The following regulatory framework discussion focuses on local regulations because there are no relevant recreation related federal or state laws.

**4.12.2.1 LOCAL**

As a state entity, UCSD is not subject to municipal policies such as the City of San Diego General Plan and community plans. However, because some UCSD students, faculty, and staff may use recreational facilities within the City and surrounding communities, these policies may be relevant to the analysis of impacts resulting from implementation of the 2004 LRDP. The policies relevant to this analysis are presented in the following sections.

**City of San Diego Progress Guide and General Plan**

The City’s Progress Guide and General Plan sets forth goals and objectives for the development of San Diego. As discussed in the Recreation Element of the General Plan, the City provides three types of recreational accommodations for residents and visitors. These include population-based centers, resource-based parks, and other accommodations such as sports fields, open-space parks, plazas, large and small landscaped areas, and mini-parks. The Recreation Element identifies recreation goals for the City, which are listed below.

- Provide a range of opportunities for active and passive recreation, educational activities, and neighborhood identification, in all parts of the City, adapted to the needs and desires of each neighborhood and community.
- Enhance the urban scene by development of an extensive and varied system of open space and recreation facilities.
- Acquire and preserve all beaches for public uses.

**La Jolla Community Planning Documents**

The various La Jolla community plans propose specific goals, policies, and strategies regarding the future preservation, use, and development of land within La Jolla and identify how the use and development of that land will affect current levels of public services and facilities such as local schools, parks, roads, water, and public safety needs. A description of the plans and their jurisdictional boundaries is included in Section 4.8, Land Use, of this EIR.
The following recreation goals contained in the plans are relevant to the following analyses:

- Provide adequate park and recreational facilities, libraries, schools, and fire and police protection to meet the needs of community residents and visitors, including children, families, and the elderly.
- Encourage the maximum use of all existing community facilities, in particular, the public parks, beaches, recreational areas, bikeways, museums, and public schools in order to enhance the recreational opportunities for all visitors and residents in La Jolla.
- Ensure that all new and existing public facilities such as fire stations, water reservoirs, and neighborhood parks are designed and developed in a manner that will not contribute to any adverse impacts to the environmentally sensitive areas of La Jolla.

University Community Planning Documents

The two University community planning documents described in more detail in Section 4.8, propose overarching plan goals, policies, and strategies regarding the future preservation, use, and development of land within the University community.

The plans identify the following recreation goals, which are relevant to the following analyses:

- Provide a system of population-based parks to meet the community’s needs for outdoor recreation.
- Develop a linkage system to connect recreational and natural open space areas throughout the community.

4.12.3 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

4.12.3.1 ISSUE 1 – DETERIORATION OF PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Recreation Issue 1 Summary

*Would implementation of the 2004 LRDP increase the use of existing recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?*

**Impact:** The 2004 LRDP would increase campus population, which could increase use of on- and off-campus recreational facilities. However, substantial deterioration of the facilities is not anticipated.  
**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 on recreation if it would increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.

Impact Analysis

As identified in Section 3.4.1, UCSD’s on-campus population (students, academic faculty/researchers, and staff employees) is estimated at 33,100 individuals based on the 2002 regular academic year, with the proposed 2004 LRDP accommodating an increase in population to approximately 49,700 by the year 2020.
The proposed increase in student enrollment and the campus population could result in a related increase in the demand for the on-campus and off-campus recreational facilities.

Assuming that the projected increase in campus population resulting from the implementation of the 2004 LRDP would be directly proportionate to the increase in demand for on-campus recreational facilities, the demand for recreational facilities could increase by 50 percent. This increase in demand would result in increased use of UCSD recreational facilities, which could result in accelerated deterioration if use of the facilities is not properly managed and sufficient maintenance is not provided. As previously discussed, UCSD has two departments to manage and maintain its facilities and although some facilities are currently over-utilized, substantial deterioration of those facilities is not apparent. It is assumed that the same level of management and maintenance of campus facilities would be provided throughout the implementation of the 2004 LRDP; therefore, substantial deterioration of on-campus recreational facilities is not anticipated.

In addition, Table 10 in the 2004 LRDP projects an increase of 70 percent (578,000 square feet) in public venue and sports facilities during its implementation, for a total of 1,401,000 gross square feet on the campus. This increase would allow for the distribution of usage among the recreational facilities, which would likely decrease the potential for deterioration of existing facilities.

The projected increase in campus population associated with the 2004 LRDP is also likely to result in increased usage of off-campus recreational facilities. Increased usage of privately operated for-profit facilities is not considered an adverse impact because it is an economic benefit to those facilities. Usage of off-campus public recreational facilities by UCSD-related populations would occur in two ways: 1) UCSD students, faculty, and staff who live off campus and use recreational facilities near their residences; and 2) UCSD students, faculty, and staff who live on campus and use recreational facilities off campus in the surrounding neighborhoods.

The existing and projected demand for off-campus housing for UCSD students, faculty, and staff is described in Section 4.10, as well as their anticipated distribution in the surrounding communities. Residential developments located off campus are subject to the Quimby Act (Government Code Section 66477) which allows a city or county to require the dedication of land or impose a requirement for payment of in-lieu fees, or a combination of both for park or recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative map or parcel map, and the City of San Diego requires such conditions of developers. Thus, the necessary funding and/or land to develop recreation facilities to serve campus populations living off campus would be provided to the City of San Diego during the development of residences. Furthermore, funding for maintenance of those facilities is provided through property assessments and taxes that are distributed to the City. It is the City’s responsibility to provide and maintain such recreational facilities and it is anticipated that this would occur in accordance with the City’s General Plan and community plans; therefore, associated significant impacts are not anticipated to occur from off-campus housing for UCSD students, faculty and staff.

Use of off-campus public recreational facilities in the surrounding neighborhoods by UCSD students, faculty, and staff who live on campus could also increase with implementation of the 2004 LRDP. However, this situation is expected to be limited with the multitude of recreational opportunities provided on campus. Also, with implementation of the 2004 LRDP it is likely that more recreational opportunities could be provided on campus in proportion to its residents. In addition, the UCSD campus provides recreation opportunities for non-UCSD residents in the area, which balances the demand that UCSD may place on nearby public recreational facilities. Thus, implementation of the 2004 LRDP is not anticipated to result in an increased usage of off-campus public recreational facilities that would be considered significant.
4.12 Recreation

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the 2004 LRDP is anticipated to have a less than significant impact related to the use and resulting physical deterioration of parks and other recreational facilities; therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

4.12.3.2 ISSUE 2 – CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Recreation Issue 2 Summary

Would implementation of the 2004 LRDP involve the construction of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of the 2004 LRDP would include construction and expansion of recreational facilities that may have an adverse physical effect on the environment.</td>
<td>Applicable mitigation measures in other sections of this EIR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially 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 on recreation if it would involve the construction of recreational facilities or require the expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

Impact Analysis

As stated in Section 4.12.3.1, the 2004 LRDP projects an increase of 578,000 square feet in public venue and sports facilities during its implementation. These facilities could include, but would not be limited to, the following:

- Multi purpose playing fields that could accommodate soccer, lacrosse, flag football or softball;
- A golf driving range;
- Fitness course(s);
- An expanded ropes course;
- Miscellaneous courts for basketball, volleyball, tennis;
- An additional swimming pool;
- The relocation of the existing archery range;
- The replacement of bleacher seating at the ballfield with stadium seating and amenities;
- A new events arena on east campus; and
- New gymnasiums, pools, ballfields, soccer fields, driving ranges and shared-use fields with the community.

The construction of future recreational projects, including those projects listed above, would have the potential to cause additional secondary environmental effects. Any future recreational projects under the 2004 LRDP would require review pursuant to CEQA prior to approval. Physical impacts that would be associated with the construction of these projects are addressed in other sections of this EIR. As discussed in these other sections, the majority of environmental impacts associated with the development of these recreational facilities are anticipated to be less than significant or would be mitigated to below a level of significance. Because on-campus recreational facilities would be built to accommodate campus population growth, they are
not considered to be substantial traffic generators and it is not anticipated that they would substantially contribute to the significant and unavoidable traffic impacts.

As also discussed in Section 4.12.3.1, the increase in UCSD populations living off campus could result in increased demand for recreational facilities in the surrounding areas. However, as discussed in Section 4.10, these increases would be distributed throughout the region and are within regional plans and projections; therefore, implementation of the 2004 LRDP is not anticipated to result in the development or expansion of off-campus recreational facilities and no impact would occur.

**Mitigation Measures**

Implementation of applicable mitigation measures in other sections of this EIR would reduce impacts related to construction of new recreational facilities to below a level of significance.

### 4.12.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

**Recreation Cumulative Issue Summary**

Would implementation of the 2004 LRDP have a cumulatively considerable contribution to a cumulative physical impact to recreational facilities 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>Deterioration of parks and recreational facilities.</td>
<td>Less than significant.</td>
<td>Not cumulatively considerable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of new recreational facilities.</td>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td>Not cumulatively considerable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative recreational impacts is the City of San Diego and other jurisdictions within the San Diego region where future UCSD population housing related growth would occur (see Section 4.10, Population and Housing). The cumulative projects include those that may occur as part of future development in accordance with the various jurisdictional General Plans. The rationale for including the entire San Diego region is that students, faculty, and staff may use a variety of recreational facilities and programs offered by the campus and/or the jurisdictions where UCSD students, faculty and staff may live.

The deterioration that would occur to parks and recreational facilities within the region from regional population growth would be repaired and replaced with funding from various sources. As discussed in Section 4.12.3.1, as future residential development in various jurisdictions is approved, in-lieu fees for parks or donation of parkland (pursuant to the Quimby Act) would be required as part of the individual projects. In addition, grants from state and county bond sources (e.g., Proposition 12 and Proposition A) are available to fund additional park and recreational facilities in urban areas. These funding sources would provide additional parkland and recreational facilities in the various jurisdictions to satisfy demand from future population growth, and funding for maintenance of those facilities would be provided through property assessments and taxes that are distributed to the City and other jurisdictions in the region; therefore, this impact would be considered less than significant. The cumulative contribution of the 2004 LRDP to this cumulative impact would not be considered cumulatively significant because UCSD students, faculty and staff that live off campus would be dispersed and could use public recreational facilities throughout the region. These students, faculty and staff would also pay taxes or other fees associated with their housing or use of those recreational facilities, which contribute to the upkeep of neighborhood recreational facilities. In addition, the majority of on-campus residents use the on-campus recreational facilities, which are regularly maintained by the campus; therefore, the project’s contribution to potential cumulative impacts associated with deterioration of parks and recreational facilities would not be cumulatively considerable.
It is anticipated that in order to accommodate future cumulative demand for park and recreational facilities, additional park and recreational facilities would be developed and constructed on the campus and throughout the region. On-campus construction of recreational facilities is addressed in Section 4.12.3.1. With regard to off-campus facilities, several specific park and recreation projects have been identified in the area near the campus by the *La Jolla Public Facilities Financing Plan for Fiscal Year 2002* (City of San Diego 2002). Many of these projects include the upgrade of existing facilities at recreation sites, such as the design and installation of ballfield lighting at Cliffridge Park and La Jolla Elementary School and the upgrading of existing restrooms at Kellogg Park, La Jolla Cove, and Tourmaline Surfing Park. These projects would have limited physical impacts on the environment because they would be located in existing park and recreation areas. Other projects would increase the usable areas of existing parks to meet the demands of projected growth in the community. These projects include the design and construction of one-quarter acre of enhanced landscaping, removal of paving and other improvements at Kellogg Park and the construction of additional passive improvements, trails, and limited public facilities at Soledad Park. Finally, some projects may develop new population-based park facilities in the La Jolla area. A project called Decatur Athletic Field could involve the turfing and other improvements to an additional six acres of joint-use area at the Springall Academy site. Another project called Nautilus Neighborhood Park could provide for the development of a four-acre neighborhood park at the area south of Nautilus Street on the Fay Avenue right-of-way. The provision of these additional off-campus recreational facilities would contribute to the La Jolla community’s population-based park acreage, which is currently deficient by City standards.

The development of these new parkland facilities, along with the proposed UCSD recreation facilities, could result in significant cumulative physical effects on the environment. It is reasonable to expect that all of these facilities would comply with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines and any project-specific impacts identified with the development of these facilities would be mitigated to the extent feasible. However, there is the potential for these and other future recreational projects in the City and the region to result in significant unmitigable impacts during construction and operation, such as air quality, noise and traffic/transportation. However, implementation of the 2004 LRDP would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to these impacts. As discussed in the previous portions of this section, UCSD provides substantial recreational opportunities on the campus for faculty, students, staff, and the community. In addition, as discussed in Section 4.10, faculty, students, and staff that live off campus are within plans and projections and are dispersed throughout the region.

### 4.12.5 CEQA CHECKLIST ITEMS ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN INITIAL STUDY

The 2004 LRDP Initial Study indicated that all checklist items under the Recreation category should be evaluated in the EIR.

### 4.12.6 REFERENCES


Don Chadwick, Director of Sports Facilities and Programs, UCSD Recreation Department. Personal communication. August 21, 2003