

3.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

This section provides an overview of existing public services and evaluates the potential for implementation of the 2035 Master Plan to affect availability, service level, and/or capacity of public services, including fire-protection services, police-protection services, public schools, parks and recreation, and other public facilities, and, if such an effect is determined to occur, whether new or expanded facilities would be required that could result in a potentially significant impact to the environment. Other publicly provided utility services, such as water and wastewater treatment, stormwater management, electricity, and natural-gas services, are addressed in Sections 3.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality" and 3.15, "Utilities and Service Systems."

Comments related to public services that were received during public review of the Notice of Preparation (NOP) included acknowledgement of existing agreements between the City and Cal Poly, as well as the potential need for additional police services during special events.

3.12.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

Higher Education Opportunity Act

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

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

STATE

California Fire Code

The 2016 California Fire Code, which is codified at Part 9 of Title 24 of the CCR, incorporates by adoption the 2015 International Fire Code and contains regulations related to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the California Fire Code include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial processes, and many other general and specialized fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings and the surrounding premises. The California Fire Code contains specialized technical regulations related to fire and life safety. The California Building Standards Code, including the California Fire Code, is revised and published every three years by the California Building Standards Commissions.

California Health and Safety Code

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

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Under Title 14 of the CCR, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) has primary responsibility for implementing wildfire planning and protection for State Responsibility Areas (SRAs). CAL FIRE develops regulations and issues fire-safe clearances for land within a fire district of an SRA. More than 31 million acres of California's privately-owned wildlands are under CAL FIRE's jurisdiction.

CAL FIRE adopted Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps for SRAs and Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs) in November 2007. Fire hazard is a way to measure the physical fire behavior so that people can predict the damage a fire is likely to cause. Metrics for evaluating fire hazard include the speed at which a wildfire moves, the amount of heat the fire produces, and most importantly, the burning firebrands that the fire sends ahead of the flaming front.

In addition to wildland fires, CAL FIRE is considered an "all-risk" agency whose planning efforts involve responding to other types of incidents, including major disaster- or property-related and medical emergencies that may occur on a daily basis, including residential or commercial structure fires, automobile accidents, heart attacks, drowning victims, lost hikers, hazardous material spills on highways, train wrecks, floods, and earthquakes. Through contracts with local government, CAL FIRE provides emergency services in 36 of California's 58 counties; this includes San Luis Obispo County.

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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

California Fire Plan

The California Fire Plan is the state's "road map" for reducing the risk of wildfire. The overall goal of the plan is to reduce total costs and losses from wildland fire in California through focused pre-fire management prescriptions and increased initial attack success. The current plan was finalized in 2010. The plan provides guidance to local jurisdictions in meeting state goals.

California Building Standards Code (Title 24)

Energy consumption of new buildings in California is regulated by State Building Energy Efficiency Standards contained in the CCR, Title 24, Part 2, Chapter 2-53. Title 24 applies to all new construction of both residential and nonresidential buildings, and regulates energy consumed for heating, cooling, ventilation, water heating, and lighting. The 2016 Building Energy Efficiency Standards have improved efficiency requirements from previous codes and the updated standards are expected to result in a statewide energy consumption reduction.

Effective January 1, 2011, CALGreen became California's first green building standards code. It is formally known as the California Green Building Standards Code, Title 24, Part 11, of the California Code of Regulations. CALGreen establishes mandatory minimum green building standards and requirements for construction and demolition (C&D) material diversion. Under Section 5.408 of the CALGreen Code, projects involving C&D activities are required to recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 65 percent of their nonhazardous C&D material. Applicable projects, such as the 2035 Master Plan, are required to prepare and implement a construction waste management plan.

Quimby Act

The Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477) preserves open space and parkland in urbanizing areas of the state by authorizing local governments to establish ordinances requiring developers of new subdivisions to dedicate land for parks, pay an in-lieu fee, or perform a combination of the two. The Quimby Act provides two standards for the dedication of land for use as parkland. If the existing area of parkland in a community is 3 acres or more per 1,000 persons, then the community may require dedication based on a standard of 5 acres per 1,000 persons residing in the subdivision. If the existing amount of parkland in a community is less than 3 acres per 1,000 persons, then the community may require dedication based on a standard of only 3 acres per 1,000 persons residing in the subdivision. The Quimby Act requires a city or county to adopt standards for recreational facilities in its general plan recreation element if it is to adopt a parkland dedication/fee ordinance.

The amount of land dedicated, or fees paid shall be based upon the residential density, which shall be determined on the basis of the approved or conditionally approved tentative map or parcel map and the average number of persons per household. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the average number of persons per household by units in a structure is the same as that disclosed by the most recent available federal census or a census taken pursuant to Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 40200) of Part 2 of Division 3 of Title 4. Cal Poly is not subject to Quimby Act requirements because it is not a local government entity. The Quimby standards are used as a guidepost but are not a requirement under the impact analysis.

LOCAL

Cal Poly is an entity of the CSU, which is a constitutionally created state agency, and is therefore not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Cal Poly may consider, for informational purposes, aspects of local plans and policies for the communities surrounding the campus when it is appropriate. The proposed project would be subject to state and federal agency planning documents described herein but would not be bound by local or regional planning regulations or documents such as the City's General Plan or municipal code.

County of San Luis Obispo General Plan

The County of San Luis Obispo General Plan comprises several elements that include strategic growth principles and policies to manage public services (e.g., fire protection services, police service, libraries, schools, and parks/recreation areas) within the county. The following policies from these elements are considered as part of the EIR's analysis.

Land Use Element

Principle 1: Preserve open space, scenic natural beauty and natural resources. Conserve energy resources. Protect agricultural land and resources.

- ▶ **Policy 2:** Keep the amount, location and rate of growth allowed by the Land Use Element within the sustainable capacity of resources, public services and facilities.

Principle 2: Strengthen and direct development toward existing and strategically planned communities.

- ▶ **Policy 7:** Phase urban development in a compact manner, first using vacant or underutilized "infill" parcels and lands next to or near existing development, so that urban land, transportation and services are developed and used in an efficient pattern.

The following additional policy related to public services and recreation is identified in the Land Use Element:

- ▶ **Policy 3:** Provide additional public resources, services and facilities in sufficient time to avoid overburdening existing resources, services and facilities while sustaining their availability for future generations.

Parks and Recreation Element

- ▶ **Policy 2.1:** Provide parks which are aesthetic and consistent with community needs.
- ▶ **Policy 2.4:** Preserve County parkland for active and passive recreation. Community facilities, which have little to no recreational component, shall be placed outside of an existing or proposed park.

- ▶ **Policy 2.5:** Encourage private development of parklands and facilities, to assist with meeting park needs.
- ▶ **Policy 3.1:** To provide an equitable distribution of recreation throughout the County, County Parks should attempt to provide new or expanded recreation (as a first priority) in those Planning Areas that have:
 1. Experienced faster growth rates.
 2. Very limited existing park acreage and/or recreation opportunities in relation to population density. When assessing existing park acreage and/or recreation opportunities consider parks and recreation offered by all entities provided that entity offers comparable service to the County's unincorporated population.
- ▶ **Policy 3.2:** Provide recreation at the County's parks consistent with community needs.
- ▶ **Policy 3.3:** See joint use agreements, volunteer and other partnership opportunities to augment recreational services and reduce project costs.
- ▶ **Policy 3.6:** Recognize that many legitimate recreation activities are possible even though they may not be provided by the County. From bowling alleys to off-road vehicle courses, private enterprise offers a greater potential to supply various recreation needs. The County will work to assist private enterprise in providing these activities while at the same time it will work to ensure that they are appropriately located so as not to necessarily impact the environment or negatively burden surrounding land uses.
- ▶ **Policy 4.3:** When addressing changes in natural areas:
 1. Be consistent with an approved master plan. Within the master plan include items such as environmental education, passive recreation, and methods for resource protection and restoration.
 2. Provide adequate buffers between the natural area and adjacent urban or rural uses.
 3. See joint use opportunities and adopt-a-natural area programs as they are available.
- ▶ **Policy 6.3:** The County should enact and maintain an ordinance pursuant to the Quimby Act that will require a dedication of land and/or payment of fees in lieu thereof, for park and recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative tract or parcel map for residential subdivisions.
- ▶ **Policy 6.5:** Ensure that County parks receive a net benefit to the County park and recreation system when a park or recreation facility is impacted by private or quasi-public infrastructure and other easements.
- ▶ **Policy 6.6:** Require new development adjacent to parks, recreation and natural areas to be designed to function with and enhance park resources. Adjacent, new private development should not detract from or use adjacent park or natural area resources for their own private use.

City of San Luis Obispo General Plan

The City of San Luis Obispo General Plan Safety Element and Parks and Recreation Element provide policies to address public services and recreation within the city and to guide sustainable development that meets the City's needs. The following policies from these elements are considered as part of the EIR's analysis.

Safety Element

- ▶ **Policy 3.0: Adequate Fire Service.** Development shall be approved only when adequate fire suppression services and facilities are available or will be made available concurrent with development, considering the setting, type, intensity, and form of the proposed development.
- ▶ **Policy 9.0: Emergency Preparedness and Response.** There should be adequate planning, organization, and resources for emergency preparedness and emergency response.
- ▶ **Policy 9.13: Emergency Access and Evacuation.** Substantial development will be allowed only where multiple routes of road access can be provided, consistent with other General Plan policies on development location and open space protection. "Substantial development" means industrial, commercial, and institutional uses,

multifamily housing, and more than ten single-family dwellings. "Multiple routes" include vehicle connections that provide emergency access only, as well as public and private streets.

Parks and Recreation Element

- ▶ **Policy 3.13.1:** The City shall develop and maintain a park system at the rate of 10 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. Five acres shall be dedicated as a neighborhood park. The remaining five acres required under the 10 acres per 1000 residents in the residential annexation policy may be located anywhere within the City's park system as deemed appropriate.
- ▶ **Policy 3.13.5:** Park amenities (such as athletic fields, play equipment, skateboarding area, amphitheaters) will be developed, based on funding availability and community demand.
- ▶ **Policy 3.14.1:** There will be sufficient athletic fields within the City to accommodate practice and competition demands for organized and informal activity.
- ▶ **Policy 3.14.4:** New significant residential developments and annexations, shall provide sufficient athletic fields to meet the demands of the youth who will reside in the development.
- ▶ **Policy 3.15.3:** All residential annexation areas shall provide developed neighborhood parks at the rate of 5 acres per 1000 residents.
- ▶ **Policy 3.21.1:** The City will encourage interaction with and the coordinated participation of other public and nonprofit recreation service providers in meeting public facilities demands.
- ▶ **Policy 3.21.4:** The City will avoid providing facilities that unnecessarily duplicate similar amenities available in the private sector.
- ▶ **Policy 4.2.4:** The Parks and Recreation Department will actively coordinate with private/non-profit, commercial, educational institutions and service clubs to ensure that recreation services are not duplicated.
- ▶ **Policy 4.3.1:** The Parks and Recreation Department and Police Department shall collaborate in planning and share resources in providing activities that focus on crime prevention and intervention in the community.

3.12.2 Environmental Setting

FIRE PROTECTION

In 2018, Cal Poly, the City, the County, and CALFIRE entered into a 5-year agreement for enhanced emergency services, as part of which the City and Cal Poly agreed that the City would continue to provide enhanced fire and emergency response services to the main campus (Cal Poly 2018a). CAL FIRE, contracted under the San Luis Obispo County Fire Department (County Fire), responds to calls for service within the SRA of campus, including the outlying agricultural facilities and surrounding lands (County of San Luis Obispo 2017). Both agencies (City and CAL FIRE) participate in mutual aid agreements to ensure complete and timely response to any fires on or near the campus property (Cal Poly 2018b).

Additionally, the City and County Fire/CAL FIRE have an adopted "Automatic Aid Agreement," which provides for the closest fire engine to respond to a new emergency regardless of jurisdictional boundaries. This allows for enhanced service without increasing the number of fire stations or firefighters by deploying existing resources regionally, rather than just within jurisdictional boundaries. The City and County Fire/CAL FIRE have documented their automatic mutual aid agreement through an Operational Plan and Agreement for Automatic Aid, dated January 30, 2012 ("Automatic Aid Agreement"). Through the Automatic Aid Agreement, the SLOFD serves as the primary first responder to the main campus, with support from County Fire/CAL FIRE as needed. The Automatic Aid Agreement exists independent of any agreement between Cal Poly and the City and obligates the SLOFD to provide fire and emergency response services to Cal Poly. In exchange, the City receives support from County Fire/CAL FIRE for its more rural locations and/or where County Fire/CAL FIRE is the closest responder.

San Luis Obispo City Fire Department

The SLOFD provides fire prevention and protection services, emergency medical services, rescue services, and hazardous materials mitigation services. The SLOFD operates four fire stations, located throughout the City, with 57 full-time employees authorized to provide assistance to area residents. Total response time (TRT) is a sum total that begins with receipt of a report of an emergency by the City Emergency Communications Center and ends with the arrival of the first emergency response crew at the dispatched incident location. The City's TRT goal is 7 minutes to 90 percent of all emergency incidents of substantial risk to warrant the use of lights and sirens during response. The 4-minute travel time goal for 95 percent of incidents, a component of the TRT, is used to determine the locations of fire stations. Travel time is influenced by road size, configuration, and topography; posted speed limits; vehicle, bike and pedestrian traffic; traffic calming features; stop lights and signs; intersections; and activity in and around roadways, including congestion and road closures (Codron, pers. comm., 2018:48; City of San Luis Obispo 2019a).

Fire Station 2 is located at 126 North Chorro and is the closest fire station to campus. The station is the City's oldest and was built in 1953. The station is staffed with a three- or four-person crew and provides paramedic-level services, as well as ladder truck operations. The station calls for emergency service on the campus account for approximately one-quarter of the station's total service calls (City of San Luis Obispo 2019b). When Fire Station 2 is otherwise assigned to an emergency incident or unable to serve the campus, the following stations may serve the campus:

- ▶ Fire Station 1, located at 2160 Santa Barbara Avenue, approximately 2 miles south of campus;
- ▶ Fire Station 3, located at 1280 Laurel Lane, approximately 3 miles south of campus; and
- ▶ Fire Station 4, located at 1395 Madonna Road, approximately 4 miles west of campus.

Fire Station 2 has a travel time of approximately 2 to 2.5 minutes, followed by Fire Station 1 with a response time of 4 to 5 minutes. These response times reflect the time required to access the south end of the Academic Core subarea. Response times to buildings north of the football field and the Administration building, specifically the North Campus subarea, are longer. Emergency response times are estimated to be between 0 and 8 minutes for the developed portions of campus; however, response times for undeveloped hillsides are estimated to be between 5 and 15 minutes (Codron, pers. comm., 2018:49).

San Luis Obispo County Fire Department/CAL FIRE

The closest County Fire/CAL FIRE station is Station 23, which is located on Cal Poly property at 635 North Santa Rosa Street and across Highway 1 from campus. Station 23 is staffed daily with a minimum of one fire captain and one firefighter. During peak fire season, Station 23 responds to emergencies with a minimum of four crew members on Engine 3484. In addition to the on-duty crew, Station 23 has a 15-member Paid-Call-Firefighter program, available daily via radio pager. Company 23 is also responsible for operating and staffing Engine 23 when needed (San Luis Obispo County Fire Department 2019). The County's General Plan Land Use Element recommends appropriate response times of 4 to 6 minutes within urban areas, 6 to 7 minutes within suburban areas, and 10 minutes within rural areas (County of San Luis Obispo 2015:7-13).

An important requirement for fire suppression is adequate fire flow, which is the amount of water, expressed in gallons per minute (gpm), available to control a given fire and the length of time this flow is available while still leaving the required amount of residual flow in the hydrant. The total fire flow needed to extinguish a structural fire is based on a variety of factors, including building design, internal square footage, construction materials, dominant use, height, number of floors, and distance to adjacent buildings. Minimum requirements for available fire flow at a given building are dependent on standards set in the California Fire Code.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

University Police Department

The Master Plan Area is under the primary jurisdiction of the CSU-operated University Police Department (UPD), which provides police protection services to the entire campus and the surrounding area within 1 mile of the campus. The mission of the UPD is to promote a safe and secure learning environment by working cooperatively with the

campus community to enforce the laws, preserve the peace, maintain order, and provide exceptional professional services to the campus community (Cal Poly 2019a). The UPD is responsible for responding to and handling all calls for service, as well as processing and investigating all crimes committed on property and grounds owned, operated and controlled or administered by the CSU. The matters the UPD investigates are referred to the appropriate prosecutorial agency (County District Attorney, State Attorney General, or US Attorney's Office) for a decision regarding whether or not to prosecute the matter.

In addition to police patrol, the UPD provides the following services:

- ▶ Bicycle patrol;
- ▶ 9-1-1 communications;
- ▶ Investigations;
- ▶ Campus safety reports;
- ▶ Escort van service and mustang patrol (safe walking escort);
- ▶ Property registration; and
- ▶ Special events/event security.

Cal Poly is located in a moderately urbanized setting with a relatively low crime rate. Crime levels on campus tend to mimic those in the surrounding area. Crime statistics for the years 2015 through 2018, as reported in Cal Poly's 2018 and 2019 Annual Security Reports (Cal Poly 2018c:5-6, 2019b:5-6), are summarized in Table 3.12-1.

Table 3.12-1 Crime Statistics for Cal Poly (2015-2018)

Criminal Offense	2015	2016	2017	2018
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Rape	7	7	10	7
Fondling	0	3	7	2
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory rape	0	1	0	0
Robbery	0	1	0	0
Aggravated assault	1	1	2	1
Burglary	7	12	13	8
Motor vehicle theft	7	0	7	4
Arson	2	1	0	2
Dating violence	2	1	0	0
Domestic violence	0	2	0	1
Stalking	1	2	5	4
Liquor law arrests	30	35	40	40
Liquor law referrals	327	216	292	124
Drug law arrests	16	21	12	11
Drug law referrals	22	7	5	7
Weapons law arrests	2	1	3	3
Weapons law referrals	3	0	1	1
Unfounded crimes	2	1	3	1

Sources: Cal Poly 2018c, 2019b

UPD headquarters are located in Building 36 on Safety Way West in the Academic Core subarea. The UPD currently staffs 18 officers operating nine patrol cars, two of which are K9 patrol cars and can only be used by K9 officers (Trobaugh, pers. comm., 2019). Current response times are approximately 3 to 4 minutes for emergency calls and 5 to 8 minutes for non-emergency calls. These response times do not meet the UPD's goal response times of 2 to 3 minutes for emergency calls and 3 to 4 minutes for non-emergency calls. Emergency response may be hindered during high periods of campus activity, especially at the top of the hour (10 before and 10 after the hour) when students are going to and from classes due to safety precautions (Trobaugh, pers. comm., 2019).

The UPD monitors campus growth, resident population, calls for service, response times, and reactive and proactive patrol times to assess the need for additional staff. As the campus population grows and calls for service increase, the UPD's ability to proactively patrol is reduced. As such, the UPD has grown as the campus has. For example, when the newest housing development constructed on campus at the Grand Avenue entrance (named *yakʔitʔutʔu*, a 1,475-person facility) opened in September 2018, the UPD increased staffing by two new officers to accommodate the anticipated increase in demand for service (Trobaugh, pers. comm., 2019).

The UPD patrol officers work with numerous allied agencies including the City of San Luis Obispo Police Department (SLOPD), the San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department, Parole Services, California Highway Patrol (CHP), and the Narcotics and Gang Task Forces to solve crimes and provide agency assistance (referred to as mutual aid). The UPD has a Memorandum of Understanding with the SLOPD and the County Sheriff's Department that enables the different agencies to coordinate and assist with response as necessary; there is no expiration or renewal date associated with this mutual aid agreement. For example, the UPD works closely with SLOPD in and around the Cal Poly campus neighborhoods and supports the SLOPD by proactively patrolling land within a 1-mile radius of campus that is technically within SLOPD's jurisdiction to deter disorderly conduct. UPD officers may also respond to citizen calls for service within the jurisdictional responsibility of the SLOPD and the UPD partners with SLOPD in enforcement efforts for major events on campus. Data provided by the UPD for response to off-campus incidents is shown in Table 3.12-2.

As shown in Table 3.12-2, the frequency of calls for response off-campus has changed from year to year but is not directly correlated with fluctuations in campus enrollment or the number of students living off-campus.

Table 3.12-2 Off-Campus UPD Response (2012-2018)

Off-Campus Activity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Fall student headcount	18,679	19,703	20,186	20,944	21,306	22,188	21,812
Number of students living off-campus	12,037	12,469	13,049	13,574	14,199	14,394	14,050
Proactive off-campus patrols	n/a	n/a	1,040	949	1,201	1,001	881
Off-campus calls for service (reports taken)	70	56	101	79	114	128	130
Off-campus arrests	144	68	116	43	120	84	53
Off-campus citations	200	111	283	140	148	134	103
Total off-campus calls for service	3,306	2,269	3,548	3,326	3,134	2,469	2,795

Notes: n/a = not available

Source: Cal Poly 2019a

City of San Luis Obispo Police Department

The SLOPD Station is located approximately 1 mile southwest of campus at 1042 Walnut Street (refer to Figure 4.10-3). The SLOPD consists of 87.5 employees, 61 of which are sworn police officers, and operates 19 patrol vehicles (Amoroso, pers. comm., 2019). The SLOPD increased its staff from 59 to 61 sworn police officers in April 2019 to address the increase in demand related to new statewide cannabis regulations. However, retirements and lengthy hiring and training times limit the department's ability to remain at full staff throughout periods of transition (Amoroso, pers. comm., 2019). Neither the General Plan nor the SLOPD establishes staffing ratio goals for the Department; instead, the SLOPD uses the International Association of Chiefs of Police Model (not a per-capita model) to assess the need for officers and equipment based on many factors related to the amount of police officer time spent on different activities.

The SLOPD provides police response on campus in the event of a call for unexpected additional support as well as planned calls for additional support for specific events. When requested, planned assistance for specific events on campus is provided by off-duty officers that volunteer their time for an extra shift; therefore, these requests do not affect SLOPD's regular operations, response time, or staffing. According to data collected by the SLOPD, SLOPD staff dedicated 350 hours of police protection services (provided by off-duty officers) during the 2016-2017 academic year, 432 hours during the 2017-2018 academic year, and 270 hours during the 2018-2019 academic year (as of January 17, 2019) for planned events that necessitated additional support on the Cal Poly campus (Staley, pers. comm., 2019). According to SLOPD Police Captain, Chris Staley, the frequency of requests for SLOPD service on campus for planned events tends to fluctuate based on politics rather than changes in enrollment or on-campus residential population (Staley, pers. comm., 2019). The SLOPD also provides police protection services and response to members of the Cal Poly community that live off-campus within the City's jurisdiction. The SLOPD responded to 813 law incidents involving Cal Poly students in 2017 and 1,081 incidents involving Cal Poly incidents in 2018 within the SLOPD service area (Staley, pers. comm., 2019).

San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department

The San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Office is located approximately 2.8 miles northwest of campus at 1585 Kansas Avenue, San Luis Obispo and currently provides response services to the Bella Montaña residential facility on campus. In the event of an on-campus emergency, either of these law enforcement agencies can be called upon for additional assistance. If additional aid is needed, the CHP can also be called upon for assistance.

SCHOOLS

San Luis Coastal Unified School District

The San Luis Coastal Unified School District (SLCUSD) provides educational services to the communities of Avila, Edna Valley, Los Osos, Morro Bay, and San Luis Obispo. Cal Poly staff, faculty, and/or students with children may enroll their children in the SLCUSD to receive educational services. SLCUSD serves approximately 7,500 students in 15 schools. The schools that serve the project vicinity are Bishops Peak Elementary School (K-6), Pacheco Elementary School (K-6th grade), Teach Elementary School (4th-6th grade), Laguna Middle School (7th-8th grade), and San Luis Obispo High School (9th-12th grade) (SLCUSD 2019).

San Luis Obispo High School is currently undergoing renovations and is anticipated to be complete in late 2022 (Pinkerton, pers. comm., 2019). Renovations will improve facility, education, and recreation services at the school and will increase school capacity (SLCUSD 2015). A summary of total capacity and available projected enrollment capacity for the San Luis Coastal Unified School District schools serving the project area is provided in Table 3.12-3, below.

Table 3.12-3 San Luis Coastal Unified School District Enrollment at Nearby Schools

Community / Grade Level	Number of Students					School Capacity	Available Capacity?
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019		
Bishop's Peak Elementary School (K-6th)	426	453	463	468	466	600	Yes
Pacheco Elementary School (K-6th)	541	549	562	551	542	600	Yes
Teach Elementary School (4 th -6 th grade)	182	185	182	158	156	600	Yes
Laguna Middle School (7 th -8 th grade)	688	703	732	817	842	1000	Yes
San Luis Obispo High School (9 th -12 th grade)	1,433	1,395	1,406	1,526	1,558	2000	Yes

Sources: California Department of Education 2019; Pinkerton, pers. comm. 2019

LIBRARIES

Cal Poly

Cal Poly has one main library on campus, the Robert E. Kennedy Library (also referred to as the Kennedy Library), located southwest of the intersection of North Perimeter Road and University Drive in the Academic Core subarea. In 2018, the Kennedy Library aligned its strategic goals to support Cal Poly's Vision 2022, as discussed in Chapter 1, "Project Description." The Kennedy Library's strategic plan provides a general framework for library faculty and staff to plan continuous improvement of the library's services and resources in support of the Cal Poly mission. The plan is one way for the library to communicate its future directions with the Cal Poly community. The strategic plan redefines the library's mission, describes the values that its staff brings to the realization of that mission, and provides a vision. The library's strategic goals address financial viability and sustainability, technology and data, student learning and success, inclusivity and diversity, and the excellence of library faculty and staff (Cal Poly 2018d).

The library received 1,475,205 visits in the 2017-2018 academic year and provided over 350,000 print materials, as well as eBooks and technical equipment and software. The library includes over 30 study rooms, computer spaces, and tech spaces for student use and is open 24 hours per day 7 days a week throughout the academic year (Cal Poly 2019c).

County of San Luis Obispo

The County's network of public libraries includes 14 libraries located in communities throughout the county (County of San Luis Obispo 2018a). The closest regional library to the Cal Poly campus is the San Luis Obispo Public Library, located approximately 1.25 miles southwest of the campus at 995 Palm Street in San Luis Obispo. The San Luis Obispo Library serves as the regional library for the coastal region of the county library system and features a reading patio, reference and local history collections, large print and Spanish language collections, and a large collection of movies, music on CD, and books on CD. The library has study rooms, a computer lab, and a bookstore sponsored by the Friends of the Library (County of San Luis Obispo 2018b). Despite the fact that the County provides library services in several communities throughout the county, including Los Osos and Morro Bay; the city of San Luis Obispo is a large employment center for the county; therefore, county residents from various communities, such as Los Osos, south county, and Morro Bay, visit the San Luis Obispo Library frequently. The library was recently renovated in 2017 and currently occupies a total space of 22,814 square feet. No further renovations are planned for the facility in the foreseeable future (McMunn, pers. comm., 2019).

RECREATION AND PARKS

Cal Poly

The Cal Poly campus includes numerous recreational facilities providing both active and passive recreation to support the physical and emotional health of students, faculty, and staff. Additionally, recreational and athletic facilities on campus are necessary to support the instructional programs involved with physical education and intercollegiate sports. In some instances, design standards differ for intercollegiate athletic facilities; however, intramural recreation, physical education, and athletics can share many multipurpose outdoor fields and indoor facilities.

On-campus facilities include the recreation center, track and field facilities, tennis courts, aquatic center, outdoor recreation fields, sports complex, trails, and open space areas. Many of Cal Poly's existing indoor athletic facilities are aging; for example, the Natatorium has been filled in and converted to office space and Crandall Gym is in need of repair. The Mott Athletic Center continues to house the basketball and other indoor athletic programs in an obsolete facility, although the competition swimming pool has recently been rebuilt. The Bob Janssen softball and Baggett Stadium baseball fields were built in 2001 as part of the larger Sports Complex north of Brizzolara Creek. The recreational playing fields are composed of artificial turf, which will require repair or replacement in the foreseeable future.

In contrast, the recreation center, built with student funds in 1993, was fully renovated and expanded in 2012 and accommodates the most up-to-date facilities and exercise equipment, an indoor track, an Olympic size recreational swimming pool, and a large leisure pool. Poly Canyon Village has a small multi-purpose indoor facility and

recreational pool that is open to all students, not just student residents. Additionally, the newest housing development constructed on campus at the Grand Avenue entrance (a 1,475-person facility, named yakʔitʔutʔu) which opened in September 2018, included new recreational facilities such as a sand volleyball court, a half basketball court, and a variety of small paved patios for use by the residents. The campus currently provides a total of 63.9 acres of outdoor recreational facilities, 65,930 linear feet of informal recreation trails, and 115,160 net assignable square feet (asf) of indoor recreation space (e.g., gyms, weight rooms, bowling alley and locker rooms). Net asf does not include support space such as offices, equipment storage, mechanical rooms, etc. A summary of existing recreation facilities and their capacity is provided in Table 3.12-4.

Table 3.12-4 Existing On-Campus Recreational Land Uses and Facilities

Facility	Indoor Seats	Outdoor Seats
Recreation Center		
MAC Center (multipurpose)	750	
Martial Arts Room	1,580	
Martial Arts Room	270	
Rec Center Plaza		250
Robert A. Mott Athletics Center		
Main Gym (bleacher capacity)	3,032	
Mott Lawn		500
Track Field		600
Sports Field by Track		200+
Alex G. Spanos Stadium (football)		
President's Suite	142	
Stadium (bleacher capacity)		10,000
Memorial Field		500
Mustang Memorial Plaza		150
Bagget Stadium (baseball) (bleacher capacity)		1,772
Bob Janssen Stadium (softball) (bleacher capacity)		800
Sports Complex		
Turf Fields 1, 2, 3		200
Lower Soccer Fields 4, 5, 6, 7		200
Lower Softball Fields 4, 5, 6		200

Source: Cal Poly 2019d:4-38.

City of San Luis Obispo

The City's park system consists of 28 parks, including community parks, neighborhood parks, and mini-parks, and 15 special recreation facilities, encompassing a total of approximately 206 acres. In addition to City-owned facilities, the City has joint-use agreements with five school sites to offer youth recreation and classes and with the County for the use of baseball/softball fields at El Chorro Regional Park. In addition to the City's parks and recreational facilities, the City owns and manages 12 open spaces and recreational trails encompassing nearly 4,000 acres, including trailheads within Bishop Peak (although the summit is owned by California State Parks) and portions of the Bob Jones Trail within the city limits (City of San Luis Obispo 2019c:25).

The City's General Plan Parks and Recreation Element established a goal for the City to develop and maintain a rate of 10 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. The city currently has 205.6 acres of park and recreation facilities, not including the city's open space areas, and serves a population of 46,741, as described in Section 3.11, "Population and Housing." This equates to 4.4 acres per 1,000 residents. The City also established a target for residents to have access to a neighborhood park within a one-half-mile to 1-mile walking distance of their residence (City of San Luis Obispo 2001:7-16, 7-17).

In 2019, the City prepared a Community Needs Assessment, which determined that over 75 percent of the city's park features were in good condition and functioning as intended. Santa Rosa Park and Emerson Park both included features found to be non-functional or in need of replacement (City of San Luis Obispo 2019c:41). Improvements to the city's parks system are planned, including approximately 25 new parks, park expansion, and facility improvements defined in specific or master plans. Improvements at Emerson Park are planned within the Downtown Concept Plan and the City's 2019-2021 Capital Improvement Plan (City of San Luis Obispo 2019c:44–48). The Community Needs Assessment also identified gaps in park access in the neighborhood directly south of the Cal Poly campus. No planned development was identified that would improve park access in the neighborhood south of the Cal Poly campus (City of San Luis Obispo 2019c:50). With respect to operations and maintenance, the City prepared an Open Space Management Plan in 2002, as well as Conservation Guidelines for Open Space in 2015, that assist the City in ensuring the provision of adequate and safe recreation opportunities within the city's limits.

The City also offers organized recreational activities, including leagues and drop-in opportunities for softball, baseball, basketball, volleyball, and others, at City and County facilities that are open to students and faculty/staff, depending on the specific league's age requirements. City leagues include fees that are attributed to facility costs, as well as league equipment and organizational costs.

County of San Luis Obispo

According to the Parks and Recreation Element of the County's General Plan, the County provides roughly 23 parks, 3 golf courses, and eight special places (natural areas, coastal access, and historic facilities) currently operated by the County Parks and Recreation Department. Urban regional parks account for 644 acres, rural regional parks for 11,398 acres, and mini, neighborhood and community parks for 214 acres. There are very few neighborhood parks within the county's unincorporated areas. Many of the county's community parks, such as Los Osos Community Park and San Miguel Park, are less than 10 acres in size and provide the only park facilities in that community. Due to the limited availability of funding for parkland acquisition and maintenance, "community park" status at a particular park often evolves by need rather than original design. By contrast, some of the county's community and regional parks also serve dual functions. For example, regional parks located within or directly adjacent to an urban area often provide a mix of park uses. The nearest county park to the Cal Poly campus is Cuesta Park, which encompasses approximately 5 acres located at 2400 Loomis Street in San Luis Obispo. Cuesta Park provides picnic areas, volleyball court, playground, and barbecue areas. El Chorro Regional Park is located on Highway 1 between San Luis Obispo and Morro Bay and includes a botanical garden, dog park, and ballfields. The County also maintains trail systems including the Bob Jones Trail, which provides access to Avila Beach, and Bishop's Peak Trail, a 4-mile round-trip hike providing views of the mountains and coastline (County of San Luis Obispo 2006:12, 13).

The County does not have an adopted standard ratio for parks per 1,000 population. However, the County utilizes the 1983 National Recreation and Park Association Standards (1983 NRPA Standards) with community input, local surveys, and a review of state and national trends to assess deficiencies in park and recreational resources. The 1983 NRPA Standards have been applied to the county's current inventory of park facilities to identify the calculated need and deficiency of parkland in Table 3.12-5.

Table 3.12-5 County of San Luis Obispo Recreational Facilities

Facility Type	1983 NRPA Standard (acres/1,000 population)	2000 Population	Acres Needed	Existing Acreage (2003)	Deficiency (acres)
Neighborhood Park	1-2 acres	103,990	104-208	134	490-906
Community Park	5-8 acres	103,990	52-832		
Regional Metropolitan Park (Urban)	5-10 acres	246,681	1,233-2,466	644	589-1,822
Regional Park Reserve (Rural)	Variable	246,681	N/A	11,398	N/A

Notes: natural area acreage is not included in these figures. Populations are for urban areas (103,990) and county-wide (246,681).

Source: County of San Luis Obispo 2006:17.

Other Regional or State Recreation Facilities

Park facilities are also provided by state and Federal agencies. These parks tend to be passive in nature, and thus, do not provide organized recreational facilities or improvements such as soccer fields or tennis courts, but they do provide important areas for nature appreciation and often coastal access. State agencies such as the California Department of Parks and Recreation (“State Parks”) provide large, typically passive parks. These parks include items such as trails, camping, access to historic facilities, and/or nature appreciation throughout San Luis Obispo County and California. Examples of State Parks facilities within San Luis Obispo County include Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument, Montaña de Oro State Park, Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreational Area, and Morro Bay State Park.

3.12.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential public service impacts was based on a review of documents identifying current level of service standards for the local jurisdictions, including the City of San Luis Obispo General Plan and the San Luis Obispo County General Plan (as general reference points); consultation with appropriate public service providers, such as SLOFD, San Luis Obispo Police Department, UPD, and County Public Library Services; and aerial review of the project study area and surroundings. Impacts on public services that would result from the project were identified by comparing existing service capacity and facilities against future demand associated with project implementation.

Cal Poly 2035 Master Plan

The following “Guiding Principles” were developed early on in the process by the 2035 Master Plan professional team with input from campus leadership, including the college deans, and considering continuity with the 2001 Master Plan. Guiding Principles can be thought of both as starting points for the plan process as well as overarching directives relevant to all or most 2035 Master Plan topics. They are organized by topic heading in the 2035 Master Plan as General Principle (GP), Academic Mission and Learn by Doing, Design Character (DC), Implementation, Implementation Program (IP), Other Recommendation (OR), Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship (S), Transportation and Circulation, or Residential Community and University Life (UL). The 2035 Master Plan includes the following principles related to public services and recreation:

- ▶ **GP 15:** In cases where an activity must be relocated, new sites should be identified, and replacement facilities developed prior to the move.
- ▶ **DC 13:** Public services and utilities should support the University efficiently, with the flexibility to meet changing needs, and designed for ease of maintenance and renovation.
- ▶ **DC 14:** Public facilities and utility support structures should be concealed from view unless their visibility serves an explicit educational function.
- ▶ **IP 09:** A trail plan should be developed to provide access to Cal Poly’s natural resources and open spaces where appropriate considering factors such as safety, avoidance of degradation of the resources and interference with educational priorities; such a plan should address design, management and signage to addressing appropriate use and signage, including possible links between off campus public lands.
- ▶ **IP 12:** Cal Poly should incorporate pedestrian, bicycle and transit plans into a comprehensive and updated multi-modal active transportation plan designed consistent with leading standards.
- ▶ **IP 14:** As a regional leader in fostering active transportation, Cal Poly should partner with local, regional and national public and private organizations (including but not limited to the City, County, Caltrans, SLOCOG, RTA, Amtrak, and Union Pacific Railroad) to make San Luis Obispo a model for modal shift from single occupancy autos to a complete active transportation system.
- ▶ **IP 20:** Cal Poly should partner with the City to help develop off-campus bicycle improvements as prescribed in the city’s bike plan and that improve connections between the campus and community.

- ▶ **IP 21:** Convenient bicycle routes throughout the campus, as well as bike parking located as near as practical to campus origins and destinations, should be provided to encourage bicycle use.
- ▶ **OR 09:** Support services should be planned with a holistic approach using collaborative interactive processes to involve all parties delivering and receiving services.
- ▶ **OR 10:** Campus services and facilities must be designed to meet or exceed applicable legal guidelines such as access for those with physical or learning disabilities, fire safety, and emergency response systems.
- ▶ **OR 13:** Infrastructure development should maximize resource conservation, leverage current policy and practice in support of sustainable design, consider long-term return on energy investment, and establish a foundation for future revenue potential.
- ▶ **OR 16:** Cal Poly should plan for solid waste management, and in particular for recyclables, in all future development.
- ▶ **S 06:** Development of campus facilities and utility infrastructure should incorporate strategies to minimize impacts on the environment.
- ▶ **UL 04:** Entertainment, recreation, and social facilities should be provided to support a 24-hour community.
- ▶ **UL 06:** The following types of services should be provided on campus: (1) services that are needed specifically by students (e.g., library, advising, bookstore); (2) services that require coordination with academics or other campus services (e.g., financial aid, academic assistance, disability resources, personal counseling for students); and (3) services used frequently by a considerable number of students, faculty or staff (e.g., food service, banking, health care).
- ▶ **UL 08:** Support services should be sized and designed to accommodate peak demand, where necessary, or demand managed to reduce peaks.
- ▶ **UL 11:** Recreational spaces and facilities should be provided to serve needs of the campus community. Existing deficiencies should be addressed to the extent practical, and facilities provided prior to or in conjunction with new on-campus housing or significant increases in student enrollment.
- ▶ **UL 12:** Recreation and athletic facilities should be designed to meet specific standards when necessary for intercollegiate competitions.
- ▶ **UL 13:** Recreation and athletic spaces should be designed for multiple users and a variety of activities and be managed through mutual use agreements.
- ▶ **UL 14:** Recreation and athletics field and facility design should incorporate space for spectators, ancillary facilities, and access to field maintenance equipment.
- ▶ **UL 15:** Recreational and athletic facilities should be in close proximity to the population they are intended to serve.
- ▶ **UL 16:** As expansion and academic core redevelopment is planned, leisure and programmed recreation should be incorporated.
- ▶ **UL 17:** Future intercollegiate facilities and large programmable recreation facilities (fields, gyms, courts) should be located outside of the academic core with integrated amenities promoting access.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A public services and recreation impact would normally be considered significant if implementation of the project 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 any of the public services:

- fire,
 - police protection,
 - schools,
 - parks, and
 - other public facilities;
- ▶ 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; and/or
 - ▶ include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

All issues applicable to public services and recreation listed under the significance criteria above are addressed in this section.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.12-1: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered Fire Facilities, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios

Implementation of the project would result in an increase in on-campus facilities and population. New facilities would be constructed within the main campus in compliance with fire and emergency safety requirements and would not result in an expansion of service area. Nor would the increase in population result in an increase in service calls beyond the capacity of existing fire protection services and facilities. SLOFD would continue to provide fire protection services to campus through various agreements. This includes Cal Poly's agreement to receive enhanced fire protection services from SLOFD is in effect through 2023 and Cal Poly is committed to diligently pursue the extension of the agreement. Therefore, existing fire facilities would be adequate and impacts would be **less than significant**.

Fire protection and emergency medical services would be provided to the project by SLOFD, with support from CAL FIRE/County Fire, as outlined by the Agreement for Enhanced Emergency Services between CSU, the City, the County, and CAL FIRE (Cal Poly 2018a). Although the 2035 Master Plan would increase the campus population and would result in an increase in campus buildings and facilities, such project activities would occur within the main campus and would not result in an expansion of the main campus beyond its existing boundaries. An increase in population, by itself, would not increase demand for fire protection services, but rather an expansion of geographic distribution may impair emergency response times, and therefore, potentially require additional services and facilities.

As stated in the Environmental Setting, SLOFD received 329 on-campus incident calls and 454 incident calls from Cal Poly students within the city in 2017. Based on the 2017 student population of 20,944, this represents 0.016 incident calls per student on-campus and 0.021 calls per student within the city. Master Plan implementation would result in the continuation of existing academic programs, extra-curricular activities, and similar housing and instructional facilities and would not fundamentally change the nature of campus operations. Therefore, Master Plan implementation is not anticipated to result in any change in incident calls per capita. Therefore, the anticipated 2035 student population of 25,000 at project buildout is projected to result in approximately 400 on-campus incident calls, equivalent to 0.016 calls per student and 525 incident calls within the city, equivalent to 0.021 calls per student (Aggson, pers. comm., 2019). This represents an increase of 21.5 percent and 15.6 percent for incident calls on-campus and within the city over the number of incident calls in 2017, respectively. Note that incident calls are tracked by location from which the call is made, so an increase in students living on campus would not necessarily result in a decrease in calls originating from within the city. As student population increases, it is likely that communal areas in

the city (e.g., restaurants, recreational/entertainment venues) would receive more visits from students and other on-campus residents. However, this increase would not be substantial and would not require new or expanded fire department facilities. Existing facilities would be adequate to serve additional call volume as a result of increased student enrollment and no additional facilities or expansion of facilities would be required (Aggson, pers. comm., 2019). In addition, SLOFD including Fire Station 2, located nearest to the project, provide paramedic services and ladder trucks sufficient to serve multi-story buildings.

All new buildings proposed under the 2035 Master Plan would be designed to meet minimum fire and emergency safety requirements identified in the California Building Code and California Fire Code and would include appropriate fire safety measures and equipment, including but not limited to, use of fire retardant building materials, inclusion of emergency water infrastructure (fire hydrants and sprinkler systems), installation of smoke detectors and fire extinguishers, emergency response notification systems and provision of adequate emergency access ways for emergency vehicles.

Development under the project would be located within the main campus and adequately serviced by existing fire stations and facilities and the project is not anticipated to result in a substantial increase in service calls that would require new or expanded fire protection employees or facilities.

The Agreement for Enhanced Emergency Services between CSU, the City, the County, and CAL FIRE is currently effective through June 30, 2023 and ensures the City's provision of enhanced fire protection services to the campus. The City is also obligated to support and provide additional fire and emergency services to campus through its Automatic Aid Agreement with the County/CAL FIRE. In addition, Cal Poly is committed to pursuing an extension of the Agreement for Enhanced Emergency Services to 2035 to ensure the level of fire and emergency service responses from SLOFD are maintained during implementation of the 2035 Master Plan. In the unlikely event that the Agreement for Enhanced Emergency Services is not renewed, Cal Poly would pursue other means of enhanced fire protection services through CAL FIRE/County Fire. Because the campus would continue to receive fire protection services from the City and/or CAL FIRE/County Fire, no additional facilities would be required. Because the Master Plan would not require new or physically altered fire facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios, there would be no substantial adverse physical construction-related effects and therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Impact 3.12-2: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered Police Facilities, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios

Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would result in an increase in campus population requiring additional on-campus police services. The UPD would require additional staff to maintain adequate police response and service, resulting in the construction of a new police facility, the effects of which are evaluated throughout this EIR. No additional facilities would be required to serve the project. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Under the 2035 Master Plan, the primary police protection responsibility would continue to be provided by the UPD, which has jurisdiction over campus. The UPD would continue to be responsible for responding to and handling all calls for service, as well as processing and investigating crimes committed within the campus. Cal Poly's Patrol Officers would continue to work with numerous allied agencies including SLOPD, the San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Department (which would continue to provide service to the Bella Montaña residential facility on campus), Parole Services, and the Narcotics and Gang Task Forces to solve crimes and provide agency assistance through the existing mutual aid agreement. The UPD would also continue to work closely with SLOPD proactive patrol to deter crimes and enhance enforcement efforts in and around campus neighborhoods throughout the academic school year and during major events.

As demand for police response services increases, the University would continue to monitor campus growth, on-campus residential population, calls for service, response times, and reactive and proactive patrol times to assess the need for additional staff and associated facilities. For example, in response to the opening of the yakʻitʻutʻu residence halls in fall 2018, UPD increased staff by two officers (Trobaugh, pers. comm., 2019) but no new facilities were constructed. UPD would continue this practice and when the need for additional staff and/or facilities is identified to maintain response times and regular proactive controls, the University would increase resources as necessary. Therefore, demand on UPD services would be met by the continued implementation of operating procedures, campus safety training, and appropriate staffing based on ongoing evaluation of demand and needs.

However, current UPD staff and operations have outgrown the existing campus police station. The expansion or construction of a new facility would be required to meet the needs of the increased population under the project (Trobaugh, pers. comm., 2019). The project would include construction of a new facility, which would likely be located within the Academic Core subarea (Palazzo and Sandman, pers. comm., 2019). Construction and operations of this facility are included in the project footprint and are analyzed within this EIR (refer to Section 3.1 through Section 3.11 and Section 3.13 through 3.14 and Chapters 4 and 5). No further construction or expansion of police facilities would be required to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for UPD services.

While the population of Cal Poly students living off campus is expected to decrease over time as new housing facilities are developed on campus, the overall increase in enrollment, staff, and faculty over the course of buildout of the 2035 Master Plan would also result in increased numbers of people visiting communal areas in the city, which could result in an increased demand on SLOPD for response to public areas in the SLOPD service area. However, because campus growth would be relatively modest compared to the existing campus and city population, and because the majority of university-related policing would continue to be conducted by the UPD, the additional demand on SLOPD for response on and off campus would be limited. Police and emergency response services for any incidents within the SLOPD or San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department service areas would continue to be provided by the responsible agency (Amoroso, pers. comm., 2019). SLOPD response services are expected to continue to function in accordance with the Mutual Aid Agreement. Police services for planned events on campus would continue to be requested but would continue to be staffed by off-duty officers such that they would not affect SLOPD response times. The 2035 Master Plan would not generate a need for new or expanded law enforcement facilities.

Independent of Cal Poly's proposed 2035 Master Plan, the City of San Luis Obispo is planning to construct a new police station (Amoroso, pers. comm., 2019). The existing SLOPD facility is over 50 years old, in significant disrepair, and lacks adequate facilities and storage for current operations. The new station will undergo separate environmental review, with the City as lead agency. If the City elects to construct a new or additional facility in a new location, adverse changes to response times could result. However, adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or altered SLOPD facilities are unlikely as any new or reconstructed facility would be required to meet community design guidelines, state and local building codes, and its location would need to meet the response time and service ratio needs of the community. These factors would be considered by the City as part of the separate environmental review of any new proposed SLOPD facilities. The City's proposed SLOPD station is planned separately and irrespective of the 2035 Master Plan; the project is not driving the need for new or expanded law enforcement facilities.

Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would result in an increase in demand for on-campus police protection services. The project would include a new UPD station constructed on campus to meet existing needs as well as serve the increase in demand associated with the buildout of the 2035 Master Plan, and the environmental impacts of this new station is addressed in this EIR's impact analysis. As explained above, This increase in demand would largely be accommodated by the UPD and would result in minimal demand for services from SLOPD and the San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department. The project would not modify or increase the county's or the city's existing service area or result in the need for construction of new facilities. Therefore, impacts related to the construction of new public police and emergency facilities under the 2035 Master Plan would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Impact 3.12-3: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered Schools, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios

Master Plan implementation would increase the campus residential population through the introduction of faculty and staff workforce housing and the creation of new employment opportunities that could induce new residents to relocate to the area, both of which could generate students and increase school attendance within SLCUSD. However, the increase in demand would be modest and is not, in and of itself, expected to result in the need for new or expanded school facilities. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Under the 2035 Master Plan, the campus residential population would increase which may introduce additional faculty, staff, and/or students with school-aged children and could contribute additional primary and secondary students to local school districts. For the purposes of this analysis a conservative approach was used; it is assumed that all students would be attributed to a single school district, which in this case is SLCUSD. As discussed above in Section 3.12.2, "Environmental Setting," public schools within the vicinity of the Master Plan Area include Bishop's Peak Elementary School, Pacheco Elementary School, Teach Elementary School, Laguna Middle School, and San Luis Obispo High School. Pacheco Elementary School currently experiences the highest enrollment levels out of the local elementary schools and operates at approximately 90 percent of capacity. Laguna Middle School and San Luis Obispo High School each operate at approximately 84 percent and 78 percent of capacity, respectively. As shown in Table 3.12-6, the total available remaining capacity of the schools located within the vicinity of the project is approximately 1,200 students. School-aged children associated with the project would attend various schools throughout the SLCUSD and would not impact one individual school. Based on student yield averages established by SLCUSD, a new single-family residential unit would generate 0.302 elementary students, 0.064 junior high students, and 0.119 high school students (SLCUSD 2016). Based on the projected increase in faculty/staff of 669 and conservatively assuming that all new faculty/staff would occupy single-family residences and have school age children, implementation of the 2035 Master Plan is estimated to generate approximately 202 elementary school students, 43 junior high school students, and 80 high school students. As such, and based on the current capacity of public schools in the area, adequate capacity within existing schools is available to serve the potential needs of the 2035 Master Plan, and no construction of additional facilities or expansion of existing facilities is anticipated to be necessary as a result of the 2035 Master Plan.

Table 3.12-6 Enrollment and Capacity of Nearby Schools in the San Luis Coastal Unified School District

	Capacity	Enrollment	Available Capacity
Elementary Schools	1,800	1,164	636
Middle Schools	1,000	842	158
High Schools	1,600	1,558	442

Source: Data interpreted based on student yield averages provided in SLCUSD 2016.

Because the population increase associated with the project would primarily be university-aged students enrolled at the campus and because adequate capacity is available within local public schools, implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would not substantially affect the capacity of the nearby public school systems, and would not require the construction of new schools or expansion of existing facilities, the project would result in **less-than-significant** impact.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Impact 3.12-4: Result in Substantial Deterioration of Neighborhood and Regional Parks, or Require Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities

The project would result in increased enrollment and campus population growth and would, therefore, increase demand for park and recreational services. Improvements, expansion, and construction of recreational facilities would be included under the project and would adequately serve the campus population. Additionally, the 2035 Master Plan Guidelines would address the deterioration of on-campus facilities and address potential increased demand for off-campus facilities by providing new recreational facilities. This impact would be **less than significant**.

As discussed under Section 3.12.2, "Environmental Setting," several on-campus recreational facilities are in need of repair. Enrollment growth would result in an increase in the use of existing recreational facilities and could accelerate the deterioration of such facilities. However, the 2035 Master Plan would address existing deficiencies (UL 11) through the construction and renovation of new and expanded recreational facilities in order to accommodate the increase in campus population. The project would retain the Recreation Center, Mott Athletics Center, Alex G. Spanos Stadium and the softball and baseball fields. Alex G. Spanos Stadium would be renovated and enlarged to allow for an additional 4,000 seats increasing capacity to 16,000. The proposed Creekside Village, located in the Academic Core subarea, would include a recreation center as well as several informal, passive, indoor and outdoor recreation areas. Additional sports fields would be constructed in the North Campus subarea, including a running track, soccer fields, softball fields, and volleyball courts. Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would also provide several informal and passive recreation areas, such as local and regional trail connectors, lounge areas, bocce ball courts, and other smaller scale activities throughout the Master Plan area. Overall, the 2035 Master Plan would result in an increase in the acreage of outdoor athletic and recreation space from 63.9 acres to 82.5 acres, as well as additional indoor athletic facilities within the Academic Core subarea.

Although the Quimby Act does not apply to the 2035 Master Plan, it is used as a reference point to ensure an appropriate level of recreation facilities are provided. Under the Quimby Act, if the existing area of parkland is 3 acres or more per 1,000 persons, then the standard of up to 5 acres per 1,000 persons should be used for new development. If the existing amount of parkland in a community is less than 3 acres per 1,000 persons, then the community may require dedication based on a standard of only 3 acres per 1,000 persons residing in the subdivision. Cal Poly currently provides 63.9 acres of outdoor recreational facilities to service the existing campus population of almost 25,000 (21,812 students, 1,486 faculty, and 1,670 staff). This results in approximately 2.5 acres of recreational land per 1,000 population. Implementation of the project would result in a total campus population of 28,935 and a total of 82.5 acres of outdoor recreational facilities. Considering the increase in campus population of 3,967, new recreational uses on-campus would be provided at a rate of 4.7 acres per 1,000 persons. Taking the existing campus and its population into consideration, buildout of the 2035 Master Plan would improve the current ratio to 2.85 acres of recreational land per 1,000 persons. Therefore, implementation of the 2035 Master Plan is considered to improve recreational opportunities compared to existing conditions and would provide adequate recreational opportunities for students, faculty, and staff within the Master Plan area.

The Cal Poly population is also served by parks, trails, and recreation areas managed by the City, County, and the state. Students, faculty, and staff may access nearby recreation features such as El Chorro Regional Park, Cuesta Park, Bishop Peak Trail, Bob Jones Trail, and local beaches. Students, faculty, and staff may also access city parks including the Laguna Lake Golf Course, the Damon-Garcia Sports Complex, and the San Luis Obispo Swim Center. Although all students may access these facilities, the highest demand would likely occur from students living off-campus, faculty, and staff. However, under the 2035 Master Plan, the increased student population would be housed on-campus, and new on-campus residents would likely use available on-campus recreational facilities. While some use of off-campus recreational facilities by students is likely, there is no evidence to suggest that such use would contribute substantial physical deterioration of off-campus recreational facilities.

As with on-campus student housing, construction of on-campus workforce housing proposed under the 2035 Master Plan would increase the proportion of faculty and staff living on campus, as discussed in Section 3.11, "Population and Housing." While some use of off-campus recreational facilities by faculty/staff is likely, there is no evidence to suggest that such use would contribute substantial physical deterioration of off-campus recreational facilities.

In addition, further residential development in nearby communities, including in the city of San Luis Obispo, would be required to meet Quimby Act requirements, which ensure adequate open space is provided based on anticipated population. The potential need for new recreational facilities would be addressed at the site of the new housing development or through the collection of development impact fees. The City's development program, including parks and recreational facilities, is regularly evaluated and impact fees collected, as determined necessary, would be used to provide additional recreational opportunities. Therefore, any necessary recreational facility improvements within neighboring communities would either be addressed through compliance with the Quimby Act and/or through the collection of development impact fees of the respective community. Consequently, the potential increased off-campus population associated with the 2035 Master Plan is not expected to cause substantial deterioration of off-campus recreation facilities.

In addition and with respect to further recreational improvements that would benefit both Cal Poly and local communities, principles included in the 2035 Master Plan recommend that a trail plan be developed (IP 09), that Cal Poly partner with local, regional, and national organizations to shift to a complete active transportation system (IP 14); and that Cal Poly partner with the City and develop bicycle improvements and connections between the campus and the community (IP 20). The project would include local and regional trail connectors. As required by Mitigation Measure 5.5-1e, a trail management plan would be prepared to reduce impacts to special status plants and sensitive habitat. This plan would have a secondary benefit of assisting in the maintenance of passive recreation opportunities in and around campus. In addition, Cal Poly has agreed in concept with the County of San Luis Obispo to make improvements to Mount Bishop Road, from Highland Drive north to Stenner Creek Road, and to dedicate right-of-way along this road for use as part of the Chorro Valley Trail.

The project would include the expansion of and construction of on-campus recreational facilities to serve the increase in population, including the increase in students, faculty and staff living on campus, and would include principles to ensure appropriate timing of construction and coordination with local jurisdictions. The impact of physical construction, resource demand, and employee population growth associated with these actions is included in the 2035 Master Plan growth projections and development analyzed in this EIR. Because the project would include maintenance, improvement, and construction of parks and recreation facilities and would not require the construction or expansion of facilities beyond what is proposed in the 2035 Master Plan, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Impact 3.12-5: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered Library Facilities, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios

The increase in campus population that is expected to occur under the 2035 Master Plan could result in an increased demand for public libraries. However, this increase in demand is covered as part of the 2035 Master Plan through the expansion of Kennedy Library and is not expected to result in the need for new or expanded public facilities beyond this facility. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

University students, faculty, and staff receive library services through the Kennedy Library located in the Academic Core subarea. The 2035 Master Plan includes expansion and renovation of the library, allowing for an additional 114,300 square feet to provide the necessary space for classroom and lecture facilities, as well as a 65 percent increase in study rooms, and an increase in seating from 2,400 to 3,500 seats. The proposed improvements are specifically designed to accommodate the increased demand associated with the anticipated increase in the Cal Poly population, consistent with the 2035 Master Plan; therefore, additional on-campus library facilities beyond what is proposed in the 2035 Master Plan would not be necessary.

The Slack and Grand Residential Neighborhood and the University-Based Retirement Community may introduce residents with families and senior residents that may obtain library services from the County's public library system. However, this population would be limited, and it is anticipated that most residents associated with these near-term

projects would receive library services from the Kennedy Library as it provides a more convenient location with more robust library facilities and services. In addition, the 2035 Master Plan would provide for more students living on campus and would result in a decrease in students utilizing the County's public library system, including its city of San Luis Obispo branches, because the on-campus facilities would provide more convenient and suitable library facilities. The County also recently completed an expansion and renovation of the County's downtown San Luis Obispo branch library to increase library capacity and improve services for the public. Based on the use of the Kennedy Library and recent expansion of the County's City of San Luis Obispo branch library, it is expected that existing library services would be sufficient to adequately handle further growth (McMunn, pers. comm., 2019). Therefore, implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would not substantially affect the County's public library services and construction of additional library facilities as the result of an increase in the on-campus population would not be required as a result of the project. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

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