

3.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

This section describes the following within the existing City boundary:

- environmental setting (existing conditions and regulatory setting) for public services and utilities relating to the proposed project;
- the impacts associated with for public services and utilities that would result from the proposed project; and
- mitigation measures that would reduce these impacts.

The setting, impacts, and mitigation measures for the future service areas are described in Chapter 4.0, "Future Service Areas." Chapter 5.0, "Alternatives to the Proposed Project," discusses the impacts of the alternatives to the proposed project.

3.12.1 Existing Conditions

This section discusses the existing conditions relating to public services and utilities in the City of Goleta (City), as well as Federal, State, and local regulations relating to these services and utilities that would apply to the proposed project. The locations of various public facilities described in this section are shown in Figure 3.12-1.

3.12.1.1 Police Protection

Police services are provided to the City of Goleta through a contract with the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department. Sheriff deputies enforce the statutes of the State of California and City municipal ordinances. Assigned officers are considered City police and use vehicles identified by the City of Goleta logo. A lieutenant is appointed as police chief, and he attends weekly staff meetings and submits monthly and annual reports to the City Council. Law enforcement services include 24-hour police patrol for traffic enforcement, accident investigation, vehicle abatement, and parking control, as well as detective services for special investigations. Specialized functions through the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department are provided as needed. These specialized services include K-9, mounted unit patrol, search and rescue, hostage negotiations, intelligence gathering, special enforcement (SWAT) team, dive team, mobile command unit, hazardous devices team, internal affairs investigation, organized crime/gang intelligence unit, polygraph services, reserve forces, fugitive/warrant detail, and/or helicopter/fixed wing patrol. There are also services available for special events and/or natural disaster response.

As of 2005, the City of Goleta was divided into three *beats*, or patrol units, with one police car assigned to each area. Two additional traffic units are also provided. Officers of the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department assigned to the unincorporated area of the County are available to supplement City police, as needed, for emergency response within the City limits. City police operate out of two donated, privately owned "storefront" locations; one is located in Old Town on Hollister Avenue, and the other at the Camino Real Marketplace. City police also use facilities at the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department headquarters located in the unincorporated area between Turnpike Road and El Sueno Road.

3.12.1.2 Fire Protection Services

The City of Goleta receives fire protection and related services from the Santa Barbara County Fire Department, a regional agency providing service to 1,441 square miles of unincorporated and incorporated territory and an estimated population of 165,000 people. Services are provided through six fire stations in the Goleta Valley area, including three stations located within City boundaries. The stations within the City are described in Table 3.12-1. Most of Goleta falls within a 5-minute response time from existing fire stations, although the western edge of the City and some northern neighborhoods may experience a longer response time. This western area includes a number of dense housing developments, a large resort hotel, and an oil and gas processing facility.

In addition, a fire station at Santa Barbara Municipal Airport is staffed by Santa Barbara City firefighter personnel and responds only to fires in the Airport Operating Area (AOA), the area located within the security fence that surrounds the airport, which consists primarily of runways and taxiways. These firefighters and their specialized equipment are prohibited by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations from leaving the AOA. County firefighters are called upon to supplement Santa Barbara City Fire staff in the event of an airport emergency. Fire Station 17, located on the University of California, Santa Barbara, (UCSB) campus, provides service to UCSB and most of Isla Vista. Engine 17 is a County fire engine and, if available, may be called upon for assistance when needed. The ambulance and station are owned and operated by UCSB.

The fire department is organized into the following three divisions: Fire Prevention Division Support Services Division, and Operations Division.

Fire Prevention Division

The Fire Prevention Division is responsible for inspection services, planning and engineering, vegetation management, investigations and enforcement, and monitoring the use of and cleanup of hazardous materials. The Fire Prevention Division includes the Hazardous Materials Section, which monitors both companies that have Hazardous Business Plans and the cleanup of hazardous materials sites. This also includes the Site Mitigation Unit and the Leaking Underground Fuel Tank (LUFT) Program. In addition, this division coordinates the statewide Certified Unified Permitting Agency Program initiated in 1993, which combines the requirements of five agencies: the California Environmental Protection Agency (CAL/EPA), the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the Governors Office of Emergency Services, the Office of the State Fire Marshal, and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). CAL/EPA designated the fire department to manage the program, which allows for consolidation, coordination, and consistency between programs, as well as unified compliance and enforcement through departmental inspections.

Support Services Division

The Support Services Division handles training, logistics, and information technology. Fire Department staff must meet mandated certification requirements and skill levels in certain areas of expertise, and the Support Services Division ensures that training and educational materials are provided to meet these requirements.

**TABLE 3.12-1
FIRE STATION SERVICE CHARACTERISTICS, 2005**

Station Number	Location/Address	Population Served	Personnel	Equipment	Population per Firefighter
11	Storke Rd., south of Hollister Ave., 6901 Frey Way	21,594	3 (6)	P, T, RP, WR, US&R	7,198 (3,599)
12	5330 Calle Real	16,623	3	P, RP	5,541
14	320 Los Carneros	5,960	3	P, BT	1,987
TOTAL		44,177	9		4,909
Notes:					
1. Population estimated as of 2000 U.S. Census					
2. Personnel on duty for each shift, plus one chief officer not assigned to a particular station. P=pumper; T=ladder truck; RP=reserve pumper; WR=water rescue; US&R=urban search and rescue; BT=brush truck.					
3. Station 11 houses one pumper and one ladder truck, with a total of six on-duty firefighters per day; However, Truck 11 is a countywide emergency response rescue vehicle and is not a dedicated unit that serves solely Station 11's first-in district.					
Source: Santa Barbara County Fire Department.					

Operations Division

The Operations Division is responsible for the operations and maintenance of all fire stations. In addition, this division manages the Fire Department's heavy equipment as well as the use of helicopters. Operations Division personnel can perform water rescue as well as search and rescue. They are also trained to respond to incidents involving hazardous materials. Operations Division personnel at each fire station have the qualifications, equipment, and capabilities for fighting oil fires, hazardous materials incidents, and railroad incidents. When a structure fire is reported, the division's initial response includes a minimum of three engines, one truck company, and one battalion chief. Additional equipment is dispatched on an *as needed* basis.

3.12.1.3 Water Supply

Water supply and demand issues, as well as impacts to the City's water supply resulting from implementation of the GP/CLUP, are discussed in Section 3.9, "Water Resources."

3.12.1.4 Wastewater Management Services

Two separate special districts, Goleta Sanitary District (GSD) and Goleta West Sanitary District (GWSD), provide wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services to the Goleta Valley and territory within the City. GWSD serves the western portion of the City with a collection system only. The eastern portion of the City is served by GSD, which collects, treats, and disposes all wastewater, including wastewater received from GWSD. The GSD treatment plant, located adjacent to the City and Santa Barbara Municipal Airport on William Moffett Place, has a capacity of 9.7 million gallons per day (based on average daily flow) but is currently limited to a permitted discharge of 7.64 million gallons per day. Disposal of treated effluent is by ocean outfall offshore from Goleta Beach. The plant currently operates under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency with concurrence by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. Although the NPDES permit calls for all wastewater to undergo at least secondary treatment, GSD has obtained a waiver from full secondary treatment under Section 301(h) of the federal Clean Water Act. All other wastewater treatment plants in the County use a full secondary treatment.

GSD's continued use of a waiver is subject to ongoing approval by the State Water Resources Control Board and the California Coastal Commission.

GSD has an agreement with the GWSD, University of California at Santa Barbara (UCSB), the Santa Barbara City Municipal Airport (SBMA), and Santa Barbara County (SBC) for flow capacity ownerships as follows: GSD retains 47.87 percent; GWSD is allocated 40.78 percent; UCSB is allocated 7.09 percent; SBMA is allocated 2.84 percent; and SBC is allocated 1.42 percent of the treatment plant flow capacity (Dudek 2006).

Goleta Sanitary District

GSD is an independent local public agency governed by a five-member board of elected trustees. The sewer system and treatment plant were completed in 1951, and the plant was expanded to its current size in 1989. GSD's collection boundary covers approximately 9,282 acres and serves approximately 64,500 people. The boundary extends from the City of Santa Barbara's western boundary to La Patera Road in Goleta, and from the ocean to the residential areas north of Cathedral Oaks Road.

GSD rates are \$250 per year for a single-family residence and \$203 per year for a multiple-family residence. Commercial rates vary for different types of businesses depending on the amount and type of wastewater generation expected; however, most businesses are charged per increment of 74,095 gallons of water. A sewer service availability letter for new sewer service is required before the City of Goleta takes action on a discretionary project. The City does not issue building permits until GSD issues a capacity permit, which is the commitment to serve the project.

GSD's 47.87 percent allocation of the treatment facility capacity would allow a maximum average flow capacity of 3.66 million gallons per day based on 2004 permitted maximum daily discharge of 7.64 million gallons; however, because average daily flow rates vary from year to year, depending upon the amount of rainfall, the amount of remaining capacity also varies. GSD currently contributes about 2.54 mgd in flow to the treatment plant. This means under the currently permitted capacity of the treatment facility, GSD has 1.12 mgd of remaining capacity (Dudek 2006).

Future Demand

In 2006, Dudek and Associates completed an updated land use survey and future wastewater projections analysis for both the GSD and GWSD. The County of Santa Barbara, the airport, and UCSB did not participate. The study identified generation factors for use in developing projected wastewater demand. To account for minor changes in land use as well as to allow for some flexibility in planning, the GSD provided a low and high range of estimated wastewater generation factors. One equivalent residential unit (ERU) is assigned a value of 184 gallons per day to 220 gallons per day. Commercial uses are evaluated at 100 gallons per day per 1,000 square feet of habitable building space.

Goleta West Sanitary District

GWSD is an independent public agency governed by a five-member board of directors. As of 2004, GWSD handled wastewater disposal for about 33,000 people living in western Goleta, Isla Vista, and, by contract, the Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District. It also shared just over 40 percent of the GSD's treatment plant capacity.

GWSD rates are \$168 annually for both a single-family and a multiple-family dwelling unit. Commercial and industrial rates are based on every increment of 80,300 gallons of water. New customers are also required to pay a capacity charge of \$2,373 per dwelling unit for single-family and multiple-family units. If the property needs to be annexed to GWSD, there is an annexation charge of \$2,836 per acre. Similar to GSD, new developments must obtain a letter of sewer availability from GWSD as well as a capacity permit before building permits are issued.

GWSD's 40.78 percent allocation of the treatment facility capacity would allow a maximum average flow capacity of 3.12 million gallons per day based on 2004 permitted maximum daily discharge of 7.64 million gallons; however, because average daily flow rates vary from year to year, depending upon the amount of rainfall, the amount of remaining capacity also varies. GWSD currently contributes about 1.71 mgd in flow to the treatment plant. This means under the currently permitted capacity of the treatment facility, GWSD has 1.41 mgd of remaining capacity (Dudek 2006).

Future Demand

As noted above, an updated land use survey and future wastewater projections analysis was completed in 2006 for both the GSD and GWSD. GWSD wastewater generation factors are estimated at 184 gallons per day (an average of 171.47 gpd and 195.95 gpd) per ERU. Commercial uses are evaluated at 100 gallons per day per 1,000 square feet of habitable building space.

As discussed previously, the GSD treatment facility is utilized by five agencies and although the treatment plant has a built capacity of 9.7 million gallons per day that could accommodate a large increase in wastewater flows, the plant's permitted daily discharge limit is 7.64 million gallons. Table 3.12-2 shows the current wastewater treatment facilities capacities and usages.

3.12.1.5 Solid Waste

Solid waste collection services in Goleta are provided by Marborg Industries and BFI Waste Systems. All nonhazardous solid waste in the City and the surrounding South Coast area is handled at two local facilities: the South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station, and Tajiguas Landfill. Both sites are owned and operated by the Santa Barbara County Public Works Department, Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division.

The South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station acts as a central collection center and processes up to 550 tons of waste per day. The transfer station also processes about 200 tons per day of recyclable materials. The trash that remains after recyclable and organic materials are sorted out at the transfer station is taken to the Tajiguas Landfill.

The annual per capita residential waste generation in Goleta is estimated to be 0.95 tons per person. The City averages about 2,400 tons each month, which is approximately 8 percent of the solid waste that goes to Tajiguas (Solid Waste Solutions pers comm.). Although California's diversion rates have increased from 10 percent in 1989 to over 50 percent, annual per capita waste generation rates for solid waste are still increasing. Some of this may be due to personal consumption and increases in construction debris from increase in the state's growth rate.

**TABLE 3.12-2
CURRENT WASTEWATER TREATMENT DESIGN AND PERMIT CAPACITY BREAKDOWN**

Agency	Maximum Facility Design Capacity	Maximum NPDES Capacity	Current Flow	Remaining Capacity (Based on Design Capacity)	Remaining Capacity (Based on Current NPDES Capacity)
GSD	4.65 mgd	3.66 mgd	2.54 mgd	2.11 mgd	1.12 mgd
GWSD	3.96 mgd	3.12 mgd	1.71 mgd	2.25 mgd	1.41 mgd
UCSB	0.69 mgd	0.54 mgd	0.19 mgd	0.50 mgd	0.35 mgd
SBMA	0.28 mgd	0.22 mgd	0.06 mgd	0.22 mgd	0.16 mgd
SBC	0.14 mgd	0.10 mgd	0.16 mgd	-0.02 mgd	-0.06 mgd
Total	9.72 mgd	7.64 mgd	4.66 mgd	5.06 mgd	2.98 mgd

Source: Dudek 2006.

3.12.1.6 Privately Provided Utilities

Other utilities and services are provided to residential and commercial users in Goleta by private companies, subject to franchise agreements with the City. These include solid waste collection and disposal, provision of natural gas and electrical energy, telephone, cable television, and Internet service providers. Solid waste collection and disposal involves both the private and public sectors. As discussed above, collection services are provided by Marborg Industries and BFI Waste Systems, while disposal services are provided by Santa Barbara County at the Tajiguas landfill. Energy is provided by the Southern California Gas Company and by Southern California Edison (SCE). In addition to electrical distribution lines, several SCE substations are located within the City, including the Hollister Avenue and Glen Annie substations. The only electrical generating station in the City is Reliant Energy's *peaking station* on Las Armas between Hollister Avenue and the railroad tracks, which generates electrical power only during emergencies and peak-use periods. Local *land-line* telephone service is provided by Verizon; in addition, a number of companies provide wireless, or *cell*, phone services. Cox Communications provides both cable television and Internet services. Although the California Public Utilities Commission has deemed that new cable should be placed underground, there are many existing overhead lines. New development within the City is required to place all new utilities underground.

3.12.1.7 Public Schools

Public education services are provided within Goleta and the remainder of the Goleta Valley by the Goleta Union School District (GUSD) and the Santa Barbara High School District (SBHSD). GUSD owns and operates five schools (Brandon, El Rancho, Ellwood, Kellogg, and La Patera) located within the City and five other schools (El Camino, Foothill, Hollister, Isla Vista, and Mountain View) located within unincorporated areas of the Goleta Valley. As of 2005, the El Rancho School campus was leased to a private school. The remaining nine schools serve students that live within the City because the school attendance boundaries overlap City boundaries. In addition, offices and central kitchen facilities are housed at a former elementary school site within the City on North Fairview Avenue. Portions of this site are also leased to other tenants, including a private school. GUSD also owns a vacant parcel on Phelps Road and a bus and maintenance yard on Hollister Avenue at the Goleta Community Center property. In general, enrollments at schools within the GUSD have been declining for the past several years.

SBHSD oversees the secondary schools of Dos Pueblos High School and the Goleta Valley Junior High School, situated within Goleta's boundaries, and San Marcos High School, located in the eastern Goleta Valley. Goleta Valley Junior High School, which has an estimated capacity of 1,185 students (number of classrooms multiplied by 27 students per room), had an enrollment of 972 students in October 2003. Dos Pueblos High School, situated on a 40-acre site, contains 74 permanent classrooms, 11 portable classrooms, a gymnasium, library, outdoor amphitheater, cafeteria, new auditorium and stadium, and various other facilities. The designated capacity of the school is 2,304 students (including portable classrooms), while the enrollment as of October 2003 was 2,275 students. Generally, enrollments in the area's secondary schools have increased in recent years but are anticipated to decline in the future.

3.12.1.8 Library Services

Services at the Goleta Public Library are provided by contract with the City of Santa Barbara in a facility owned by the City of Goleta at 500 North Fairview Avenue. The 2-acre library site includes a 15,437-square-foot building and parking areas. The number of volumes is estimated at 90,000. As of 2003, about 34,500 library cards were held by residents whose nearest library facility was the Goleta Public Library. This facility provides services for the City and nearby unincorporated areas. Annual circulation has steadily increased to more than 506,000 as of 2000. Services were provided by seven full-time and 13 part-time employees as of 2003, not including maintenance personnel.

3.12.1.9 Parks and Recreation Facilities

Impacts to parks and recreation resulting from the GP/CLUP are discussed in Section 3.10, "Land Use and Recreation."

3.12.1.10 Public Services and Utilities

The Santa Barbara County Flood Control District maintains certain creeks and channels located within the City of Goleta. Impacts to creeks and channels resulting from the GP/CLUP are discussed in Sections 3.4, Biological Resources and 3.10, "Land Use and Recreation."

3.12.2 Regulatory Framework

3.12.2.1 Federal and State

CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.

The basic goal of CEQA is to develop and maintain a high quality environment now and in the future. The CEQA Guidelines provide a framework for the analysis of impacts to public services and utilities.

The Subdivision Map Act, Government Code Section 66410 et seq.

Government Code of the State of California sets forth general provisions, procedures, and requirements for the division of land including the provision of public services. Division 2, Title 7 of the Government Code is often referred to as the "Subdivision Map Act."

California Coastal Act Section 30000 et seq.

The California Coastal Act is the only set of policies that applies to development projects within the City's Coastal Zone, pending certification of the City's Local Coastal Plan. The California Coastal Act's Coastal Resources and Management Policies include provisions related to public services that would be relevant to the project. New residential, commercial, or industrial development, except as otherwise provided in this division, shall be located within, contiguous with, or in close proximity to existing developed areas able to accommodate it. Where such areas are not able to accommodate development, it shall be located in other areas with adequate public services and where it will not have significant adverse effects, either individually or cumulatively, on coastal resources (Coastal Act Policy 30250).

3.12.2.2 Local**City of Goleta Ordinances**

Development in the City is subject to the City's Inland Zoning Ordinance for those portions of the City outside of the Coastal Zone and the Coastal Zoning Ordinance for those portions of the City within the Coastal Zone. Following the adoption of the GP/CLUP, the existing Inland and Coastal Zoning Ordinances will be replaced by a single, unified zoning code that includes zoning regulations applicable to inland areas and the coastal zone. Existing City ordinances are not applicable in the context of this EIR because they will be replaced upon the adoption of the GP/CLUP.

3.12.3 Project Impacts and Mitigation**3.12.3.1 Thresholds of Significance**

Thresholds of significance are provided by the City of Goleta's adopted Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (Thresholds Manual) (City of Goleta 2003) and threshold standards from Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Specific thresholds relating to Public Services and Utilities are presented below.

City of Goleta Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual

The City's Thresholds Manual provides specific thresholds for conducting CEQA analysis. Section 15, "School Thresholds," and Section 17, "Solid Waste Thresholds," provides guidance for assessing the significance of project impacts to area schools and the City's solid waste generation based on landfill capacity.

Schools

The project would have a significant impact if it would:

- generate sufficient students to require an additional classroom (this assumes 29 students per classroom for elementary/junior high and 28 students per classroom for high school, based on the lowest student per classroom loading standards of the State school building program). This threshold is to be applied in those school districts which are currently approaching, at, or exceeding their current capacity.

Solid Waste

The project would have a significant impact if it would:

- generate 5 percent or more of the expected average annual increase in waste generation thereby using a significant portion of the remaining landfill capacity (the numerical value associated with this 5 percent is approximately 196 tons per year increase). If a proposed project generates 196 or more tons per year, after receiving a reduction and recycling credit of 50 percent, impacts would be considered significant and unavoidable. A typical single-family residential project of 68 units or less would not trigger the threshold of significance.

CEQA Thresholds

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines identifies the circumstances that can lead to a determination of significant *public service* impact. Significant impacts would occur with implementation of the GP/CLUP if results included substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of, or need for, new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

- fire protection;
- police protection;
- schools;
- parks; or
- other public facilities.

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines identifies the following circumstances that can lead to a determination of significant utility and service system impact:

- The project exceeds wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB.
- The project requires or results in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
- The project results in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand.
- The project is served by a landfill with inadequate capacity to meet the project's solid waste disposal needs.
- The project does not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Thresholds and impact analysis related to water supply are provided in Section 3.9 Water Resources of this DEIR. Thresholds and impact analysis related to public parks and recreation are provided in Section 3.10 Land Use and Recreation.

3.12.3.2 Discussion of Relevant GP/CLUP Policies

Public Facilities Element

The subjects addressed in the Public Facilities Element are an integral part of the City's overall planning strategy and a basic consideration in setting growth and development policy. This

element emphasizes the importance of providing responsive, efficient, and cost-effective community services. It acknowledges the vital role that public facilities play in shaping community life. Essential features of the element are policies that guide the financing of public facilities, the planning of public facilities, the coordination of public facilities with the Land Use Plan, and the coordination of the development of public facilities with other agencies. The following guiding principles and goals provide the foundation for the Public Facilities Element.

- Policy PF 1: Development of a Civic Center
- Policy PF 2: Other Facilities of the City of Goleta
- Policy PF 3: Public Safety Services and Facilities
- Policy PF 4: Water and Sewer Facilities
- Policy PF 5: School Facilities
- Policy PF 6: Utilities
- Policy PF 7: Coordinating Facilities and Services with Other Agencies
- Policy PF 8: General Standards for Public Facilities
- Policy PF 9: Coordination of Facilities with Future Development
- Policy PF 10: Financing Public Facilities

Land Use Element

The policies of this element are designed to balance the various concerns and needs of the City and its residents and will guide future changes to fit the desired character of Goleta. The following guiding principles and goals provide the foundation for the Land Use Plan as they pertain to Public Services.

- Policy LU 1: Land Use Plan Map and General Policies
- Policy LU 2: Residential Land Uses
- Policy LU 3: Commercial Land Uses
- Policy LU 4: Office and Industrial Uses
- Policy LU 5: Public and Quasi-Public Land Uses
- Policy LU 6: Park and Open Space Uses
- Policy LU 8: Central Hollister Residential Development Area
- Policy LU 9: Coastal-Dependent and -Related Uses (Key Pacific Shoreline Sites)
- Policy LU 10: Energy-Related On- and Off-Shore Uses
- Policy LU 11: Nonresidential Growth Management
- Policy LU 12: Land Use in Goleta's Environs

Safety Element

The quality of life in Goleta is directly affected by a sense of security and safety for its residents and businesses. In order to promote the creation of a safe environment, the GP/CLUP address hazards to public safety that may be found in the City's natural and built environment. The Safety Element establishes goals, policies, and a plan to address these concerns. The following

guiding principles and goals provide the foundation for the Safety Element as they pertain to Public Services and Utilities:

- Policy SE 1: Safety in General
- Policy SE 4: Seismic and Seismically Induced Hazards
- Policy SE 5: Soil and Slope Stability Hazards
- Policy SE 6: Flood Hazards
- Policy SE 7: Urban and Wildland Fire Hazards
- Policy SE 8: Oil and Gas Industry Hazards
- Policy SE 10: Hazardous Materials and Facilities
- Policy SE 11: Emergency Preparedness

Conservation Element: Land, Marine, and Air Resources

The policies of the Conservation Element are designed to preserve and protect Goleta's environmental resources, including valuable habitat areas, to the maximum extent feasible while allowing reasonable development in conformance with the provisions of the Land Use Element. The following guiding principles and goals provide the foundation for the Conservation Element as they pertain to Public Services:

- Policy CE 13: Energy Conservation
- Policy CE 15: Water Conservation and Materials Recycling

3.12.3.3 Project Impacts

Class I Impacts

Implementation of the GP/CLUP would not result in any short or long-term significant and unavoidable (Class I) impacts involving public facilities and services.

Class II Impacts

Short-Term Impacts

Implementation of the GP/CLUP would not result in any short-term potentially significant but mitigable (Class II) impacts involving public facilities and services.

Long-Term Impacts

Impact 3.12-1. Increased Demand for Police Protection

Implementation of the GP/CLUP would increase the demand for law enforcement and police service in the City of Goleta. The Sheriff's Department currently maintains a staff of approximately 34 sworn officers assigned to the City of Goleta. It is estimated that 7,500 additional residents would result from buildout of the GP/CLUP. This could create a total population of 38,097 upon full buildout in the City. In order ensure that adequate police protection is provided to the City over the course of time up to and through buildout, an additional seven to ten police officers providing law enforcement services to the City would be needed. Equipment such as patrol vehicles, weapons, radios, computers and other operations related equipment would also need to be considered with the addition of officers to the force. Support staff as well as the possibility of added capital projects such as additions to existing

facilities or the building of new facilities would also need to be considered to accommodate this additional growth (Pappas 2006).

In order to accommodate projected population growth, the City of Goleta has identified multiple policies and objectives in the GP/CLUP that address police protection. Among these are the potential of the addition of a new police station and the incorporation of service standards such as 5-minute response times for emergencies. In conjunction with the planning for a civic center, the City should establish a community planning process to evaluate the need for a police station, identify appropriate sites, and plan for its development (see Objective PF 2).

Policies That Would Reduce Impact 3.12-1. The GP/CLUP includes the following policies, which are intended to ensure that acceptable police protection is provided:

- Policy PF 2: Other Facilities of the City of Goleta
- Policy PF 3: Public Safety Services and Facilities
- Policy PF 9: Coordination of Facilities with Future Development

The implementation of these policies would reduce impacts on police protection services as a result of Plan Implementation to less-than-significant levels.

Impact 3.12-2. Increased Demand for Fire Protection

Implementation of the GP/CLUP would increase the demand for fire protection services in the City of Goleta. The Santa Barbara County Fire Department employs the following three standards with respect to provision of fire protection services, which are incorporated into the GP/CLUP:

1. A firefighter-to-population ratio of one firefighter on duty 24 hours a day for every 2,000 in population as the ideal goal with one firefighter per 4,000 population as the absolute maximum population that can be adequately served.

Fire stations #11 and #12 fell short of this service standard as of 2005, as indicated in Table 3.12-2. The current ratio of fire fighters to population is 1 per 4,909 citywide.

2. A ratio of one engine company per 16,000 population with a four-person crew. The National Fire Protection Association guidelines state the engine companies shall be staffed with a minimum of four on-duty personnel.

Currently all three fire stations within the Goleta city limits are staffed with 3 person crews.

3. Achieve a 5-minute response time in urban areas.

Most of Goleta falls within the 5-minute response time from existing fire stations; however, the western edge and some northern neighborhoods may experience longer response times.

Based on the existing deficiencies in fire protection service to the City, the additional population resulting from the GP/CLUP would create a significant impact to the ability of the Fire Department to provide adequate service. The City of Goleta has identified multiple policies and objectives in the GP/CLUP intended to address fire protection service and to accommodate projected growth. Among these is the addition of a new fire station (Station 10) to be located in western Goleta. In conjunction with the Fire Department, the City will provide a site consisting of approximately two acres of land for the new fire station. As indicated in Objective PF 3, the

Santa Barbara County Fire Department will construct Fire Station 10 as soon as funding becomes available.

Policies That Would Reduce Impact 3.12-2. The GP/CLUP includes the following policies, which are intended to ensure that acceptable fire protection is provided:

- Policy PF 3: Public Safety Services and Facilities
- Policy PF 9: Coordination of Facilities with Future Development
- Policy SE 7: Urban and Wildland Fire Hazards

The implementation of these policies would reduce impacts to fire protection services as a result of Plan implementation to less-than-significant levels.

Impact 3.12-3. Increased Demand for Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal
Implementation of the GP/CLUP and Land Use Plan would increase the demand on the City's wastewater collection and service providers, GSD and GWSD.

The GP/CLUP would have a maximum buildout of 3,880 residential units and 2,081,000 square feet of commercial/industrial development. Utilizing the generation factors previously discussed, the growth identified in the GP/CLUP could create a total of .92 mgd to 1.06 mgd increase in wastewater demand (184 gpd to 220 gpd for residential units and 100 gpd per 1,000 sf of commercial development) shared between the GSD and the GWSD. As outlined in Table 3.12-2, the GSD has 1.12 mgd of unused, available capacity under its portion of the current, maximum NPDES permitted daily effluent discharge volume and GWSD has 1.41 mgd of remaining capacity under that existing maximum permitted daily effluent discharge volume.

As such, although wastewater services demand would increase as a result of Plan implementation, the existing facilities and service providers have sufficient, currently unused and available treatment capacity to accommodate the increased flows resulting from the buildout of the GP/CLUP. Additionally, the GP/CLUP includes several policies and objectives to ensure that appropriate wastewater infrastructure and treatment capacities are available to accommodate projected growth.

Policies That Would Reduce Impact 3.12-3. The following policies have been incorporated into the GP/CLUP in order to ensure adequate wastewater collection and treatment capability is provided::

- Policy PF 4: Water and Sewer Facilities
- Policy PF 7: Coordinating Facilities and Services with Other Agencies
- Policy PF 9: Coordination of Facilities with Future Development

The implementation of these policies would reduce impacts on the City's wastewater treatment facilities and service providers resulting from buildout of the GP/CLUP to less-than-significant levels.

Impact 3.12-4. Increased Demand for Utility Services
Implementation of the GP/CLUP would increase the demand for utilities such as electricity and natural gas.

In general, Goleta has not experienced shortages of natural gas and electricity. Population increases in Goleta could contribute to increased demand for electricity; however, for a 30-year term, the City is allowing SCE the use of City streets and property to use and construct poles, wires, conduits, and other facilities necessary for the transmission and distribution of electricity within the City. This will help to ensure that SCE can continue to provide an adequate level of service to the existing and future population.

The Gas Company does not anticipate future gas supply problems, and expects that local distribution lines can be expanded for future development without disrupting existing service.

Although the level of service from gas and utility providers is considered adequate to meet population growth, the GP/CLUP identifies measures for managing growth, such as close communication and coordination between the City and the service providers, to ensure development that gets approved can be adequately serviced without impacting existing users.

Policies That Would Reduce Impact 3.12-4. The following policies have been incorporated into the GP/CLUP in order to ensure acceptable electricity and gas services are provided:

- Policy PF 6: Utilities
- Policy PF 7: Coordinating Facilities and Services with Other Agencies
- Policy PF 8: General Standards for Public Facilities
- Policy PF 9: Coordination of Facilities with Future Development
- Policy CE 13: Energy Conservation

The implementation of these policies would reduce impacts on utility service providers resulting from buildout of the GP/CLUP to less-than-significant levels.

Impact 3.12-5. Increased Demand on Local School Districts

The Goleta Union School District utilizes a student generation factor of 0.20 per residential unit. Based upon GP/CLUP buildout levels of 480 single-family homes and 3400 multiple-family homes (for a total of 3,880 homes), 776 students would be generated as a result of project buildout. The GUSD is currently experiencing an approximate 4 percent annual decline in student attendance, which translates to more than 100 students per year leaving GUSD. If this trend continues (with City buildout in seven or more years), then GUSD facilities would not be adversely affected by implementation of the GP/CLUP (Boomer, GUSD, 2006).

Policy That Would Reduce Impact 3.12-5. A policy has been incorporated into the GP/CLUP that is intended to ensure that future development resulting from Plan implementation can be adequately served by the GUSD and SBHSD:

- Policy PF 5: School Facilities

The implementation of this policy would reduce student enrollment impacts on area schools resulting from buildout of the GP/CLUP to less-than-significant levels.

Impact 3.12-6. Increased Demand on Library Facilities

Implementation of the GP/CLUP would increase the demand on library facilities. The local library branch was opened in 1973 and has remained virtually unchanged for the 30 years. The current number of volumes is estimated to be approximately 90,000 to service a population of 87,000 (including persons from surrounding areas). Use of the library continues to increase, and

space constraints allow less and less room to enlarge the total volume of materials. In 1999, an AB 1600 Fee Justification Study was conducted by David Taussig and Associates. A portion of that study focused on the Goleta Library branch. The study concluded that the facility had a current deficit of 155,855 volumes and needed an additional 26,330 square feet.

Based on the existing deficiencies of library facilities that service the City, the additional population resulting from GP/CLUP buildout would create a significant impact to the ability of the current library to provide adequate service. The City of Goleta has identified multiple policies and objectives in the GP/CLUP to address demand of library facilities. Those objectives include preparation of a long-term Library Development Plan to assess the adequacy of the current facility and expand or develop a satellite facility as necessary to accommodate projected demand.

Policies That Would Reduce Impact 3.12-6. The following policies have been incorporated into the GP/CLUP in order to ensure that acceptable library services are provided:

- Policy PF 2: Other Facilities of the City of Goleta
- Policy PF 7: Coordinating Facilities and Services with Other Agencies
- Policy PF 8: General Standards for Public Facilities

The implementation of these policies would reduce impacts on library facilities serving the City as a result of buildout under the Plan to less-than-significant levels.

Class III Impacts

Short-Term Impacts

No short-term, less-than-significant (Class III) impacts on public facilities and services would occur as a result of Plan implementation.

Long-Term Impacts

Impact 3.12-7. Exceedence of Capacity of Landfills to Accommodate Additional Solid Waste Stream

As discussed above, all nonhazardous solid waste in the City and the surrounding South Coast area is handled at two local facilities: the South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station, and Tajiguas Landfill. Tajiguas is one of five landfills currently operating in the County, and is permitted to continue operations by the State through approximately 2020. The incremental increase in solid waste generation resulting from buildout of the GP/CLUP is anticipated to have an adverse but less-than-significant impact on landfill capacity at Tajiguas. Implementation of Policy PF 9: Coordination of Facilities with Future Development would limit development in the event that landfill capacity is achieved. The objective of the policy is to ensure that land use decisions are based on the planned capacity of capital facilities and that such facilities are provided when they are needed to support new development. Implementation of this policy and subpolicies would ensure impacts remain less than significant.

Class IV Impacts

No short- or long-term beneficial (Class IV) impacts involving public facilities and services would occur as a result of Plan implementation.

3.12.3.4 Cumulative Impacts

Police and Fire Protection

Future buildout under the GP/CLUP will increase demand for police and fire protection services, including the need for additional personnel, equipment, and/or facilities. Increases in demand are routinely assessed by service agencies as part of an annual monitoring and budgeting process. In addition, a key measure in controlling impacts to these agencies and ensuring adequate service can be provided is the assessment of Goleta Development Impact Fees on new development. These fees provide the agencies with revenue to assist with funding capital facilities to maintain service and expanded services as necessary. The GP/CLUP's contribution to cumulative impacts to police and fire services are considered less than significant with the implementation of the policies discussed under Impacts 3.12-1 and 3.12-2.

Solid Waste

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires that 50 percent of all solid waste be diverted by 2000. Through both public and private sector efforts, a variety of source reduction, recycling, composting, and reuse programs have been implemented such that the County and UCSB currently exceed the 50 percent diversion rate for solid waste.

Future buildout under the Draft GP/CLUP would increase the daily volume of solid waste generated within the City and would contribute to the overall regional solid waste disposal and landfill demand. The County of Santa Barbara Public Works Department has indicated that regional landfill capacity in the County system is adequate, and that the Taiguas Landfill has a permitted capacity of 23,300,000 cubic yards with an estimated closing date of 2020 (UCSB 2004). As such, cumulative impacts to solid waste and landfill capacity resulting from the GP/CLUP would not be cumulatively considerable.

Water Supply

Cumulative water supply impacts are addressed in Section 3.9 (Water Resources).

Wastewater

Buildout under the Plan within the GSD and GWSD service areas would generate additional quantities of wastewater flow and add additional regional demand on the GSD wastewater treatment plant and overall conveyance system. Cumulative growth could result in the need for additional conveyance infrastructure. The GSD treatment plant has an overall remaining capacity of 2.98 mgd based on the current permitted capacity of 7.64 mgd (see Table 3.12.2 for breakdown of remaining capacity per agency.) Full buildout under the GP/CLUP would not exceed the treatment plant's remaining capacity for either sanitary district. However, in order to accommodate additional future cumulative growth, an update of the NPDES permit may be necessary to utilize the plant's design capacity which is 9.72 mgd compared to the currently permitted capacity of 7.64 mgd.

As such, cumulative impacts to wastewater resulting from buildout under the GP/CLUP would not be cumulatively considerable.

Schools

Increased residential and non-residential development would generate additional demand for public school classrooms, teachers, and supporting facilities and staff. While there is currently adequate capacity in the Goleta Unified School District and the Santa Barbara High School

District (as indicated under Impact 3.12-6), the Santa Barbara County Education system could experience a shortfall in classroom capacity in the future. The degree to which future demand will be met is dependent upon future enrollment trends. However, new private sector development will be required to pay statutory impact fees to the corresponding school district to help fund construction of additional facilities. Under current law, payment of these fees is deemed to constitute full mitigation per CEQA. In addition, the school districts have a variety of options available to respond to the issue of increased student enrollment. These options include: opening a closed school, providing new or temporary classrooms, providing a new school, modifying school district boundaries or enrollment areas, and modifying which grade levels attend elementary, middle, and high schools (UCSB 2004).

For these reasons, and assuming that the cumulative demand will be met by the Santa Barbara County Education system as planned, cumulative impacts resulting from the GP/CLUP would not be cumulatively considerable.

Private Utility Services

SCE has stated that electricity would be available to supply energy to the County of Santa Barbara at full implementation of the County General Plan Framework, which also includes cumulative development proposed at UCSB (UCSB 2004). In addition, impacts resulting from buildout under the GP/CLUP are considered less than significant as discussed in Impact 3.12-5. Since SCE has indicated they are able to meet all future project demands, there would be no significant cumulative impacts in terms of supply or a potential need for additional facilities.

The Gas Company has stated that they can supply future natural gas demand within the County without jeopardizing existing service. In addition, The Gas Company has indicated that demand projections are continuously updated, and there is no need anticipated to expand natural gas transmission infrastructure (UCSB 2004). In addition, impacts resulting from buildout under the GP/CLUP are considered less than significant as discussed in Impact 3.12-5. Since The Gas Company has indicated they are able to meet all future project demands, there would be no significant cumulative impacts in terms of supply or a potential need for additional facilities.

Cumulative impacts to private utility providers resulting from the GP/CLUP would not be cumulatively considerable.

Libraries

Increased residential and non-residential development under the GP/CLUP would result in increased demand on the public libraries. Implementation of GP/CLUP policies along with payment of applicable development impact fees would reduce impacts on libraries resulting from current and future demand to less-than-significant levels. Therefore, impacts to libraries would not be cumulatively considerable.

Parks and Recreation

Cumulative impacts to parks and recreation facilities are addressed in Section 3.10.3.5 (Land Use and Recreation)

3.12.3.5 Mitigation

Modifications to GP/CLUP Policies

No modifications are required.

Other Mitigation

No additional mitigation is identified.

3.12.3.6 Residual Impacts

Residual impacts on public services and facilities resulting from Plan implementation would be less than significant.

3.12.4 References

3.12.4.2 **Printed References**

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3.12.4.2 **Personal Communication**

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Acronyms

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