

Section 3.11 Public Services and Recreation

This section discusses the proposed project relative to public services including fire protection, law enforcement, schools, parks and recreation, and other public facilities. Analysis in this section draws upon data in the *City of Encinitas General Plan* (City of Encinitas 1991) and the *City of Encinitas 2013-2021 Housing Element Update Environmental Assessment* (City of Encinitas 2018).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Fire Protection and Emergency Services

The project site is served by the City of Encinitas Fire & Marine Safety Department (Fire Department). The department has 70 full-time employees and 5 divisions: Fire Operations and Support Services, Fire Administration, Loss Prevention and Planning (Fire Prevention), Disaster Preparedness, and Marine Safety Services. The Fire Department operates six fire stations distributed in different areas of the City to serve the approximately 20-square-mile service area (City of Encinitas 2021).

The closest station to the project site is Fire Station 3 located at 801 Orpheus Avenue in Leucadia, approximately one mile to the south. If additional services are required in the event of an emergency, services may be provided from other fire stations operated by the City or other jurisdictions, as needed.

In 2021, the Fire Department responded to 6,143 calls involving fire and medical emergencies, including structure fires, vegetation fires, vehicle fires, and medical aids. As shown in Table 3.11-1, City of Encinitas Emergency Responses (2021), approximately 3.3 percent of the total call volume for emergencies in 2021 were fire related (204 calls). On average, the Fire Department was able to respond to these calls within 5 minutes and 20 seconds (City of Encinitas 2021).

Table 3.11-1: City of Encinitas Emergency Responses (2021)

Response Type	Number of Responses
Alarm	434
Service Call	264
Fire	204
Investigation	13
Hazardous Conditions	89
EMS	4,484
Rescue	46
Other	609
Total	6,143

Source: City of Encinitas 2021.

Law Enforcement

The San Diego County Sheriff's Department serves the project site from its North Coastal Station located at 175 North El Camino Real in Encinitas, approximately 2.8 miles southeast. The station serves nearly 60 square miles including the Cities of Del Mar, Encinitas, and Solana Beach and the unincorporated communities of Rancho Santa Fe, Del Dios, Camp Pendleton, and San Onofre, providing public safety services to more than 80,000 residents (San Diego County Sheriff's Department 2022a).

The North Coastal Station staffs approximately 113 total staff, which includes 26 active members of the City's Senior Volunteer Unit (San Diego County Sheriff's Department 2022a). According to the City of Encinitas General Plan Housing Element Update (HEU) Environmental Assessment, response time averages for the 2013–2014 fiscal year were as follows: Priority 1 – 6.0 minutes; Priority 2 – 10.9 minutes; Priority 3 – 16.1 minutes; and Priority 4 – 45.8 minutes (City of Encinitas 2016a). In March 2022, the North Coastal Station received 1,680 calls for service (San Diego County Sheriff's Department 2022b). The station's response time averages for March 2022 were as follows: Priority 1 – 6.19 minutes; Priority 2 – 10.15 minutes; Priority 3 – 13.79 minutes; Priority 4 – 17.31 minutes; Priority 5 – 22.92 minutes; Priority 6 – 27.51 minutes; and Priority 7 – 54.23 minutes (San Diego County Sheriff's Department 2022b).

Schools

The project site is located in the Encinitas Union School District (EUSD), which serves the City and the La Costa area of Carlsbad in north San Diego County through its nine K-6 elementary schools. Approximately 5,400 students are served by the EUSD (EUSD 2022a). In the project area, students in kindergarten through sixth grade would attend Capri Elementary School, at 941 Capri Road, approximately 0.4 miles southeast of the project site (EUSD 2022b).

Students in the project area would attend middle school and high school in the San Dieguito Union High School District (SDUHSD). The SDUHSD serves students from five elementary school districts in North County: Encinitas, Rancho Santa Fe, Cardiff, Solana Beach, and Del Mar. Students from these elementary school districts matriculate through SDUHSD middle schools and high schools, with the exception of those from the Rancho Santa Fe School District, who enter SDUHSD as freshmen (SDUHSD 2022a).

Middle school students (7th and 8th grades) would attend Diegueño Middle School, at 2150 Village Park Way Drive (approximately 3.4 miles southeast of the project site) and high school students (9th through 12th grades) would attend La Costa Canyon High School located at 1 Maverick Way in the City of Carlsbad (approximately 3.8 miles east of the project site) or San

Dieguito Union High School Academy located at 800 Santa Fe Drive in the City of Encinitas (approximately 3.1 miles southeast of the project site) (SDUHSD 2022b).

Parks

As of July 2022, the City’s Parks, Recreation, & Cultural Arts Department maintains 152 acres of developed/undeveloped parks, 82 acres of open space, 45 acres of beaches, 40 miles of trails, and 10 miles of streetscapes (City of Encinitas 2022). The department has four operating divisions: Administrative Services; Cultural Arts; Parks, Beaches and Trails; and Recreation. The department is responsible for a range of services including recreation programs; citywide special events such as the Holiday Parade, Spring Egg Hunt, Summer Concerts, Movies in the Park, and the Cyclovia; park, beach, and recreational trail maintenance; streetscape maintenance; animal control services; and oversight of the administration of the Encinitas Ranch Golf Authority.

The City also borders the Pacific Ocean which offers opportunities for swimming, surfing, walking, running, sailing, and similar activities, as well as passive recreational activities such as picnicking and public gathering. The Pacific Ocean is approximately 0.9 miles west of the project site.

As stated in Recreation Element Policy 1.5 in the Encinitas General Plan, the City’s goal is to provide a minimum of 15 acres of local recreational area per 1,000 residents, devoted to neighborhood and other local recreational facilities, community parks, and passive open space in undeveloped preserves (City of Encinitas 1991). The City encourages neighborhood parks within walking distance for all urban area residents. According to the City’s Parks, Beaches, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan (City of Encinitas 2016b), the City has 1,264.2 acres of parks and recreational space; refer to Table 3.11-2, Existing Parks, Beaches, and Open Space. These lands are either owned by the City, county, or state.

Table 3.11-2: Existing Parks, Beaches, and Open Space

Category	Total Acreage
Parks	295.0
Beaches	84.0
Open Space	1,264.2
Total	1,643.2

Source: City of Encinitas Parks, Beaches, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan (City of Encinitas 2016b).

Other Services and Facilities

Other existing public facilities available to support the population in the vicinity of the project site include libraries, hospitals, and general City administration. The San Diego County Library Encinitas Branch is located at 540 Cornish Drive, approximately 2.2 miles southwest of the project site. The nearest hospital is Encinitas Medical Center, approximately 2.5 miles southwest, at 1200

Garden View Road. City Hall is located at 505 S. Vulcan Avenue, approximately 2.2 miles southwest.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

State

Quimby Act

Since the passage of the 1975 Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477), cities and counties have been authorized to pass ordinances requiring that developers set aside land, donate conservation easements, or pay fees for park improvements. Revenues generated by the Quimby Act cannot be used for the operation and maintenance of park facilities. The goal of the Quimby Act was to require developers to help mitigate the impacts of property improvements. The act gives authority for passage of land dedication ordinances only to cities and counties.

The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act

The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act (Government Code Section 53311 et seq.) is a tax-based financing method available to cities, counties, and special districts. It authorizes local governments to establish community facilities districts within which they may levy special taxes and issue bonds to finance open space acquisition, maintenance, and other programs. Approval of the special tax and any related bond issue requires approval by two-thirds of the district electorate.

Local

City of Encinitas General Plan

The City's General Plan is the primary source of long-range planning and policy direction used to guide growth and preserve the quality of life in Encinitas. The General Plan states that a goal of the City is to analyze proposed land uses to ensure that the designations would contribute to a proper balance of land uses in the community. General Plan goals and policies relevant to the project are listed below.

Public Safety Element

GOAL 1: Public health and safety will be considered in future land use planning.

Policy 1.8: New residential and commercial construction shall provide for smoke detector and fire sprinkler systems to reduce the impact of development on service levels.

- Policy 1.9: Adequate safety service levels shall be maintained and provided for by new development.
- Policy 1.10: The public safety program shall provide for a response plan that strives to reduce life and property losses through technology, education, training, facilities and equipment.
- Policy 1.11: The public safety system shall provide standards and level of service guidelines that assure a quality of life and protection of life and property from preventable losses.
- Policy 1.14: Where development creates the need for new public safety services and/or equipment, that development shall be responsible for the cost of such services/equipment.
- Policy 1.16: The City and its service districts and agencies shall maintain adequate levels of staffing, materials and equipment to assure timely response to demands for public safety measures.

Recreation Element

GOAL 1: The maintenance of the open space resources in the planning area will continue to be emphasized.

- Policy 1.2: Consider the enactment of a "Quimby Ordinance" to ensure that new residential development is provided with open space/recreational amenities. In addition, explore all other available funding resources and alternatives for acquisition and development of parking and open space lands.
- Policy 1.3: Enforce local laws regarding the vandalism of park property and incorporate citizen involvement into the program through the "neighborhood watch" programs and other community efforts.
- Policy 1.5: Provide a minimum of 15 acres of local recreational area for each 1,000 populations for the entire community. This area should be devoted to neighborhood and other close-at-hand recreation facilities, community parks, and passive open space in undeveloped preserves and wilderness areas. This policy shall not be construed to reduce the minimum standards established under this Element for provision of mini, neighborhood, community, or other park land based on population or service distance.

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- Policy 1.6: Establish mini-parks and playlots in high density areas where larger parks are inaccessible or impractical to provide, and only when the provision of neighborhood parks to serve local neighborhood park needs is not possible.
- Policy 1.7: Provide a neighborhood park within convenient, and where possible, walking distance for all urban area residents.
- Policy 1.9: Develop parks in conjunction with schools wherever possible and encourage joint use of facilities.
- Policy 1.11: Develop an open space program that will link the various communities together with parks, recreation/pedestrian access and natural visual corridors.
- GOAL 4: A City-wide system of parks which combine established standards and community desires shall be established and maintained.**
- Policy 4.3: Neighborhood parks should be accessible by pedestrians living in the immediate area.

Land Use Element

- GOAL 2: The City should manage slow, orderly growth in accordance with a long-term plan which protects and enhances community values.**
- Policy 2.3: Growth will be managed in a manner that does not exceed the ability of the City, special districts and utilities to provide a desirable level of facilities and services.
- Policy 2.10: Development shall not be allowed prematurely, in that access, utilities, and services shall be available prior to allowing development.

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE***Thresholds of Significance***

In accordance with the State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, the effects of a project are evaluated to determine whether they would result in a significant adverse impact on the environment. An EIR is required to focus on these effects and offer mitigation measures to reduce or avoid any significant impacts that are identified. The criteria used to determine the significance of impacts may vary depending on the nature of the project.

According to Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project would have a significant impact if the project results in the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts for any of the public services:

- Fire protection
- Police protection
- Schools
- Other public facilities

Additionally, the project would result in significant impacts related to parks and recreation if it would:

1. 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.
2. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

FIRE PROTECTION

Impact 3.11-1	The project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts to fire protection services due to the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.
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As mentioned previously, the project site is located within the jurisdiction of the Encinitas Fire & Marine Safety Department (Fire Department). The closest station is Fire Station 3, located at 801 Orpheus Avenue in Leucadia, approximately one mile south of the project site. If additional services are required in the event of an emergency, services may be provided from other fire stations operated by the City or other jurisdictions, as needed.

The project would allow for future construction of 149 residences (52 one-bedroom homes, 37 two-bedroom homes, and 60 three-bedroom homes). The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) has estimated an average of 2.51 persons per household in 2020 for the City with an approximate population of 62,183 residents, which is the latest data available as of the time of this writing (SANDAG 2020). Therefore, the project would result in the addition of 374 people

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(2.51 x 149 residences), which is equivalent to an approximate 0.6 percent increase in the City's population.

The National Fire Protection Association Standard 1710 recommends that, to treat medical patients and control small fires, the first response unit should arrive within 6 minutes, 20 seconds from the receipt of a 9-1-1 call for 90 percent of the calls. In 2021, the Encinitas Fire Department responded to 6,143 calls involving fire and medical emergencies, including structure fires, vegetation fires, vehicle fires, and medical aids. Based on a year 2020 population estimate of 62,183 residents, the call volume represents approximately one call per 10.1 residents (62,183 residents/6,143 calls).

The project site , along with the proposed northern off-site preserve area, is mapped as being within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (City of Encinitas n.d.). As a result, the project site has been designed to incorporate a vertical retaining wall along the northern boundary to provide separation from the adjacent off-site preserve area (to be left as undeveloped, vegetated land) as well as brush management zones of varied width along the perimeter of the development footprint to reduce the potential for wildfire risk and spread.

Vehicular access to the project site would be provided via two entry points: from Piraeus Street from the west and from Plato Place to the south. Both entryways would be two-way and would provide emergency/fire access to the proposed development. No changes to adjacent roadways are proposed as part of the project, and development of the site as proposed would not impede existing emergency response plans for the project area. Additionally, project construction and/or operation are not anticipated to result in closures of local roadways that would have an effect on emergency response or evacuation plans in the vicinity of the project site. It is anticipated that all local roadways would remain open during project construction and operation. Further, construction activities occurring within the project site would comply with all conditions of approval, including grading permit conditions regarding lay-down and fire access, and would not restrict access for emergency vehicles responding to incidents on the site or in the surrounding area. It is anticipated that all vehicles and construction equipment would be staged on-site and off of public roadways, and would therefore not block any designated emergency access routes.

As shown in Table 3.11-1, approximately 3.3 percent of the total call volume for emergencies in 2021 were fire-related (204 calls). The addition of 374 new on-site residents with project implementation is anticipated to generate approximately 37 annual calls for service (374 residents/1 call per 10.1 residents), the majority of which are expected to be medical-related, and only approximately 2 calls (or 5%) would be fire-related. Additionally, due to the site's proximity to an existing fire station (i.e., Fire Station 3); the service level currently maintained by the Fire Department; and conformance with applicable access, water, and protection system requirements per the California Building Code, California Fire Code, and applicable local codes, it

is not anticipated that the project would substantially increase demands on the fire department for fire protection services.

Title 23 of the City’s Municipal Code requires payment of fire service mitigation fees as a condition of discretionary projects. Fees are determined by the Fire Chief and, once collected, are used to provide capital facilities and equipment for fire prevention and control which may include new station construction, station expansion, and/or fire apparatus acquisition (Municipal Code Section 23.92.040). The project applicant would be required to pay such fees prior to issuance of a building permit to reduce potential effects on the City’s ability to provide adequate fire protection services.

For the reasons above, the project would not result in a need for expanded or newly constructed facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. Impacts associated with fire protection services would be **less than significant**. Refer also to Section 3.15, Wildfire, for additional discussion.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Level of Significance: Less than significant.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Impact 3.11-2 The project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts to police protection services due to the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

Law enforcement services would be provided by the San Diego County Sheriff’s Department from its North Coastal Station. The station is located at 175 North El Camino Real, approximately 2.8 miles southeast of the project site.

According to the City of Encinitas General Plan HEU Environmental Assessment, response time averages for the 2013–2014 fiscal year were as follows: Priority 1 – 6.0 minutes; Priority 2 – 10.9 minutes; Priority 3 – 16.1 minutes; and Priority 4 – 45.8 minutes (City of Encinitas 2016a). The General Plan EIR HEU Environmental Assessment further states that the Sheriff’s Department has no current plans to increase staffing levels or construct new facilities in the City. In March 2022, the North Coastal Station response time averages for were as follows: Priority 1 – 6.19 minutes; Priority 2 – 10.15 minutes; Priority 3 – 13.79 minutes; and Priority 4 – 17.31 minutes (San Diego County Sheriff’s Department 2022b).

Based on proximity to existing sheriff stations and current service levels maintained by the Sheriff’s Department, and because the project would not require improvements to local roadways that could result in a delay in emergency response travel time, the project is not

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expected to adversely affect the level of law enforcement protection or response times from the North Coastal Station, nor would the hiring of additional Sheriff’s Department staff be required. Project implementation would not result in the need to construct any new law enforcement facilities or physically alter an existing law enforcement facility. Therefore, the project would have a **less than significant** impact on law enforcement services.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Level of Significance: Less than significant.

SCHOOLS

Impact 3.11-3 The project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts to schools due to the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

The project site is located within the EUSD and SDUHSD and would contribute additional school-aged children to Capri Elementary School, Diegueño Middle School and La Costa Canyon High School or San Dieguito High School Academy. The EUSD and SDUHSD use different student generation numbers for different projects. The EUSD has used numbers ranging from 0.20 students/household up to 0.41 students/housing. The SDUHSD has used numbers from 0.174 students per household to 0.3 students per household. This is often due to differently sized homes which are expected to generate varying numbers of school-aged children. While larger homes are typically expected to generate more students, to be conservative, the analysis for the project assumes a worst-case scenario. Therefore, it is assumed that the EUSD uses a generation rate of 0.41 school-aged students (K-6) per residential dwelling unit while the SDUHSD uses a generation rate of 0.3 school-aged students (7-12) per residential dwelling unit. These totals are specific to students attending EUSD and SDUHSD schools, and do not account for students who attend other, non-public schools such as private schools, charter schools, and/or home schools.

Student generation for each HEU project site was calculated in the HEU Environmental Assessment. Based on the upper range of the student generation rates and proposed development of 149 units, the project is estimated to generate 61 students in the EUSD and 45 students in the SDUHSD, totaling approximately 106 additional students as shown in Table 3.11-3, Estimated Student Generation.¹

1. 149 residences*0.41 = 62 additional EUSD students; 149 residences*0.3 = 45 additional SDUHSD students.

Table 3.11-3: Estimated Student Generation

District	Student Generation Rate	Units	Estimated Students
EUSD	0.41/unit	149	61
SDUHSD	0.3/unit	149	45

Source: City of Encinitas 2018.

Table 3.11-4, School Capacity, provides the student capacity for each school relevant to the proposed project. The EUSD (Capri Elementary School) has a future enrollment capacity of 135 students while the SDUHSD (Diegueño Middle School, La Costa Canyon High School, and San Dieguito High School Academy) has a future enrollment capacity of 1,578. Given the estimated student generation, shown in Table 3.11-3, and the timing of project construction, it is anticipated that the SDUHSD has sufficient capacity to accommodate students associated with the proposed development.

It should be noted that the HEU Environmental Assessment determined that the SDUHSD would have sufficient capacity to accommodate the estimated student generation from full buildout of the HEU; however, the HEU Environmental Assessment also determined the EUSD would have a capacity shortfall of an estimated 431 students. The EUSD may therefore not be able to accommodate the additional students generated by the proposed project depending on when the project is constructed and how enrollment numbers may change prior to occupancy of the subject site.

Buildout of the HEU is anticipated to occur over 20+ years and each future development would require analysis on a project-by-project basis, as well as compliance with applicable General Plan goals and policies and payment of school impact fees pursuant to Government Code Section 53080 or Section 65970. The HEU Environmental Assessment concluded that the payment of fees would be considered full and complete mitigation for each development's impacts, as the payment of fees is intended to ensure adequate school services and space are available. Additionally, future projects would be required to ensure adequate school services are available. With such measures, it was determined that impacts on school services resulting with buildout of the HEU would be reduced to less than significant (City of Encinitas 2018).

Table 3.11-4: School Capacity

School	School District	2021/22 Enrollment	Total Maximum Enrollment Capacity ¹	Future Enrollment Capacity ¹
Capri Elementary School	EUSD	638	773	135
EUSD Subtotal				135
Diegueño Middle School	SDUHSD	780	1,335	555
La Costa Canyon High School	SDUHSD	1,647	3,000	1,353
San Dieguito High School Academy	SDUHSD	2,145	1,815	-330
SDUHSD Subtotal				1,578
Total				1,713

Notes:

¹ As identified in the 2018 Final Environmental Assessment for the 2013-2021 General Plan Housing Element Update.

Source: City of Encinitas 2018; California Department of Education 2022.

As of preparation of this EIR, the EUSD is in the process of preparing a 2020 Facilities Master Plan (FMP) that would analyze existing and future needs of the district for the next 10 to 15 years. There are four primary components of the FMP: educational vision, facilities assessment, demographics review, and financial analysis. The FMP will analyze individual school sites and priorities will be established at both a site-specific level as well as a district-wide level (EUSD 2022c).

Throughout the process, the EUSD will collaborate with various stakeholders and use local data to support their analysis (EUSD 2022c). As such, the EUSD will use the HEU to plan for adequate school facilities. As the project site is included in the HEU, the EUSD will take into account the project’s estimated student generation, as well as those of the other HEU projects, when determining potential expansion to accommodate the increase in students.

Although the EUSD is currently analyzing future facility expansion options in the FMP, specifics of any facility expansion are unknown at this time, and thus considered speculative for purposes of evaluating future impacts of school construction projects. For instance, the EUSD may also consider revising enrollment boundaries rather than expanding existing school sites or constructing a new school. The district, upon a proposed capital project, would be required to conduct environmental review under CEQA.

As stated, all new residential development is required to pay impact fees in compliance with Government Code Section 53080 or Section 65970 and in collaboration with the City’s Development Services Department to offset impacts of new residential development on school facilities. Payment of impact fees required of the project are intended to offset those school district project costs and are considered full mitigation by state statute. Therefore, based on the

capacity of the schools affected, the number of students generated by the project, and mandatory development impact fees, impacts on area schools would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Level of Significance: Less than significant.

PARKS AND RECREATION

Impact 3.11-4 The project would not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

The City of Encinitas Parks, Recreation & Cultural Arts Department maintains 152 acres of developed/undeveloped parks, 82 acres of open space, 45 acres of beaches, 40 miles of trails, and 10 miles of streetscapes (City of Encinitas 2022). An increase in the use of existing parks and recreational facilities typically results from an increase in housing or population in an area. As previously stated, the project proposes 149 new residences which would result in the addition of approximately 374 people in the City.

The City's population for the year 2020 was estimated to be 62,183 persons (SANDAG 2020). Based on the person per household estimate of 2.51, the project would support a population of 374 people (2.51 x 149 residential units). The project would represent approximately 0.6 percent increase to the 2020 population (for a total of 62,557 persons) and would therefore not substantially contribute to population growth within the City.

As stated under Recreation Element Policy 1.5 in the Encinitas General Plan, the City's goal is to provide a minimum of 15 acres of local recreational area per 1,000 residents, devoted to neighborhood and other local recreational facilities, community parks, and passive open space in undeveloped preserves (City of Encinitas 1991). Based on the estimated 2020 population (62,183 persons), the City would need to provide approximately 933 acres of parks/open space to meet the adopted General Plan goal. As stated above, the City maintains approximately 1,643.2 acres of parks and recreational space (see Table 3.11-2) which would meet the needs for all residents under current population estimates. As shown in Table 3.11-5, Available Parkland and Demand, the City would maintain a parkland surplus of approximately 705 acres with the project's increase in park demand (938.6 acres).² As such, it is not anticipated that the project would result in a substantial increase in demands on existing recreational facilities or require the construction of new recreational facilities.

² 62,557 residents with the project/1,000 acres = 62.557 x 15 acres per resident = 938.36 acres.

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Table 3.11-5: Available Parkland and Demand

Population	Parkland Demand (acres)	Parkland Provided (acres)	Surplus (Deficit) (acres)
Existing (2020 Population Estimate)			
62,183	932.8	1,643.2	+710.4
With Project			
62,554	938.3	1,643.2	+704.9

Source: SANDAG 2022; City of Encinitas 2016b.

In addition, the project would include a pool, spa, pool house, firepit with seating, and lounge seating, totaling approximately 6,245 square feet. A total of 51,171 square feet of open space is proposed for the project, with 343 square feet of open space provided per unit. Additionally, (off-site) landscaped areas proposed adjacent to the project site along Piraeus Street and Plato Place could be used by residents for lounging, walking, and other active and passive recreational activities. Such areas would provide additional recreational opportunities to the project’s residents.

All residential development in the City, including the project, is required to provide parkland dedications or in-lieu fees (Government Code Section 66007) prior to issuance of a certificate occupancy in order to offset the impacts of increased demand on park and recreational facilities. With the payment of parkland impact fees, project impacts on park and recreational facilities would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Level of Significance: Less than significant.

OTHER FACILITIES

Impact 3.11-5 The project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts to other public facilities due to the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

Other existing public facilities available to support residents of the proposed development include area libraries, hospitals, and general City administration facilities. As stated, the project would increase the City’s population by an estimated 374 residents, thereby generating new demand on such public facilities and related services.

However, additional public facility use generated by the addition of project residents is considered to be negligible as compared to the utilization of public facilities on a City-wide basis. A portion of the City’s Parkland Acquisitions and Improvements Development Fee is intended to be available to support “community facilities,” which may include some of these other facilities. Given the small number of additional residents generated by the proposed project, and because the project applicant would be required to contribute funds through the City’s Parkland

Acquisitions and Improvement Development Fee for community facilities, the project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts to other public facilities due to the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities. Impacts would be **less than significant** in this regard.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Level of Significance: Less than significant.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Impact 3.11-6	The project would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact to public services and recreation. Impacts would be less than cumulatively considerable.
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Geographic Scope

The geographic scope for cumulative impacts to public services and recreation includes the service areas for the Encinitas Fire Department, the San Diego County Sheriff's Department, the EUSD and SDUHSD, and City and regional recreational facilities and parkland.

The cumulative projects in Table 3.0-1, Cumulative Projects, have been determined to be reasonably foreseeable. Refer to Figure 3.0-1, Cumulative Projects Map, for the location of each project relative to the project site. The cumulative projects list (Table 3.0-1) was developed in consultation with the City's Planning Division and includes the HEU sites for which development applications are currently being processed.

To be conservative, the cumulative analysis is based on the "worst-case" assumption that includes the HEU sites (even those yet to file an application with the City) to the extent they may contribute to certain issue-specific cumulative effects (see Table 3.0-2).

Potential Cumulative Impacts

As determined in Impact 3.11-1, the project would not result in a significant impact related to fire protection services due to the project site's proximity to an existing fire station and because the project would meet all access, water, and protection system requirements. Additionally, the project would not result in permanent changes to adjacent roadways as part of the project, or result in temporary closure of local roadways that may have an effect on emergency response or evacuation plans in the project vicinity.

As with the proposed project, other cumulative projects would be required to analyze potential effects on local roadways and on emergency response times related to fire protection services

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on a project-by-project basis. As noted in the 2018 HEU Environmental Assessment, future development of the HEU sites would not directly or indirectly conflict with City policy or regulation concerning fire protection services because HEU buildout would occur over 20+ years and would be required to comply with applicable General Plan goals and policies.

The project, as well as other cumulative projects, would be required to pay the City's fire mitigation fees as a condition of approval in compliance with Encinitas Municipal Code Chapter 23.92 to minimize potential adverse effects on the provision of fire protection services. Thus, the project would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact in this regard.

As the proposed project would not result in improvements to adjacent roadways that would cause a delay in travel times, the project would not adversely affect law enforcement services or response times. Other cumulative projects would be required to analyze potential impacts on emergency access and circulation, as well as law enforcement response times, on a project-by-project basis. It is not anticipated that future development of the cumulative projects listed in Table 3.0-1 and the HEU sites would directly or indirectly conflict with City policies or regulations concerning police protection services. All such projects would be required to pay the appropriate law enforcement service mitigation fees as a condition of approval. Therefore, the project, in combination with other cumulative projects, would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact on law enforcement services.

As described under Impact 3.11-3, all of the cumulative projects, including the HEU sites, would be required to pay impact fees in compliance with Government Code Section 53080 or Section 65970 and in collaboration with the City's Development Services Department to offset impacts of new residential development on school facilities. The HEU Environmental Assessment determined that the SDUHSD would have sufficient capacity to accommodate the estimated student generation from full buildout of the HEU, while the EUSD would have a capacity shortfall of approximately 431 students (City of Encinitas 2018).

As of preparation of this EIR, the EUSD is in the process of preparing an FMP that would analyze existing and future needs of the district for the next 10 to 15 years. Although the EUSD is currently analyzing future facility expansion options in the FMP, specifics of any facility expansion are not known at this time, and are therefore considered speculative for purposes of evaluating future impacts of school construction projects. If the EUSD were to propose an improvement project, further environmental review in conformance with CEQA regulations would be required.

Throughout the process, the EUSD will collaborate with various stakeholders and use local data to support their analysis (EUSD 2020). As such, the EUSD will use the HEU to plan for adequate school facilities. As the proposed project is included in, and consistent with, the HEU, the EUSD would take into account the project's estimated student generation, as well as that of the other

HEU projects, when determining potential expansion to accommodate the future increase in students.

As stated, future development projects within the City would be required to make payment of school impact fees. As payment of fees is considered full and complete mitigation for potential development's impacts, a cumulative impact would not occur. Therefore, the project would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact related to the provision of school services.

As shown in Table 3.11-5, Available Parkland and Demand, the City currently maintains approximately 710 acres of excess recreational space based on the General Plan requirement of providing 15 acres of parkland per 1,000 population. Development of the other cumulative projects and the HEU sites would increase the population of the City, and therefore, alter the amount of parkland provided per population over time.

Based on the current excess of 710 acres of parkland, combined with the payment of parkland fees and provision of new parkland or recreational amenities as part of future development projects, the City is anticipated to have the capacity to accommodate future growth without adverse effects on the provision of parkland. Therefore, the City would have an adequate availability of recreational space for the cumulative projects, and the project would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact related to parks and recreation.

In summary, with project implementation, potential impacts associated with public services and recreational facilities would be less than significant. Development of other cumulative projects, including the HEU sites, would be subject to payment of appropriate development impact fees and/or construction of new or expanded public or recreational facilities on a project-by-project basis and in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal agency requirements. Such measures would ensure that substantial increases in demand (and significant impacts) on public services and local and regional recreational amenities are avoided or reduced to the extent feasible.

The proposed project, in combination with the cumulative projects considered, is not anticipated to overburden the respective emergency service providers or other public service providers such that they are unable to maintain acceptable response times or service levels, or otherwise result in a significant cumulative impact to public services and facilities, or a deficiency in service ratios or degradation of existing recreational facilities. As no new facilities would be constructed without being evaluated by the appropriate agency, potential expansion of facilities would not result in an unknown environmental impact.

For the above reasons, the project is not anticipated to contribute to a significant cumulative impact relative to public services and recreation. Impacts would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

3.11 Public Services and Recreation

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Level of Significance: Less than cumulatively considerable.