

4.13 Public Services and Recreation

4.13.1 Introduction

This section evaluates the potential for the proposed project, which includes the Housing Element Update (HEU), the Stanford Community Plan (SCP) update, and related rezonings (collectively, the “project”) to result in substantial adverse effects related to public services and recreation. Below, the Environmental Setting portion of this section includes descriptions of existing conditions relevant to public services and recreation. Further below, existing plans and policies relevant to public services and recreation associated with implementation of the project are provided in the Regulatory Setting section. Finally, the impact discussion evaluates potential impacts to public services and recreation that could result from implementation of the project in the context of existing conditions.

Notice of Preparation Comments

A Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Draft EIR was circulated on August 8, 2022, and a scoping meeting was held on August 23, 2022. A revised NOP reflecting changes to the HEU’s list of opportunity sites was circulated on March 21, 2023. Both NOPs circulated for a period of 30 days, and the NOPs and the comments received during their respective comment periods can be found in **Appendix A** of this EIR.

A comment relevant to public services was received in response to the first NOP suggesting that providing public services to areas outside of defined urban service areas would run counter to existing County policy. It should be noted, however, that the second NOP and the revised list of HEU housing opportunity sites do not include any sites that are not within an existing urban services area, so the issue will not be discussed further.

Information Sources

The primary sources of information referenced in this section included those listed below. Please note that a full list of references for this topic can be found at the end of this section.

- Santa Clara County General Plan (1994).
- Stanford University Community Plan (2000).
- Palo Alto Comprehensive Plan Update (2017).
- Menlo Park Housing Element Update Subsequent EIR (2023).
- Envision San José 2040 General Plan EIR (2011).

4.13.2 Environmental Setting

Fire Protection Services

Fire protection for the housing opportunity sites located in San José would be provided by San José Fire Department (SJFD). Fire protection for the Stanford Community Plan area, including the housing opportunity sites on the Stanford campus, would be provided by the City of Palo Alto Fire Department (PAFD).

San José Fire Department

The SJFD provides fire protection and emergency services for all areas within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of San José. The SJFD operates 33 fire stations throughout San José and is organized into five battalions geographically located throughout the City. Each battalion contains a subset of fire stations that provide response in a smaller geographical area. The SJFD has approximately 719 sworn personnel supporting fire and emergency response (SJFD, N.d.).

The housing opportunity sites in the Alum Rock and Berryessa neighborhoods are primarily served by Stations 2 and 19, which are organized under Battalion 2 (East), and Station 23, which is organized under Battalion 5 (North). The housing opportunity sites in the unincorporated pocket of San José generally north of Interstate 280 and south of West San Carlos Street between South Bascom Avenue and Meridian Avenue and within the vicinity of the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center are primarily served by Stations 4 and 10, which are organized under Battalion 10 (West), while the housing opportunity site located in the Cambrian Park neighborhood is primarily served by Station 17, which is organized under Battalion 13 (South). Finally, the housing opportunity sites located on the former Pleasant Hills Golf Course located in the East San José neighborhood are primarily served by Fire Station 21, which is organized under Battalion 2 (East).

Generally, SJFD requests for service are received as 911 calls and answered by a communications call taker, then prioritized using a nationally standardized fire or medical priority dispatching system questionnaire. Requests for service are divided into Priority 1 emergencies,¹ Priority 2 emergencies,² and non-emergencies. In 2020-2021, SJFD responded to approximately 94,700 total Priority 1 and 2 incidents and 100 non-emergencies, including 57,100 medical incidents, 5,100 fire incidents, and 32,600 other incidents (i.e., good intent calls, rescues, and false alarms) (City of San José, 2021).

The SJFD has a response time goal of eight minutes for Priority 1 emergencies and 13 minutes for Priority 2 emergencies. This standard is to be achieved on 80 percent of incidents. In 2020–2021, SJFD responded to 73 percent of Priority 1 incidents within the City’s time standard of eight minutes, thus not meeting its target. However, SJFD responded to 93 percent of Priority 2 incidents within 13 minutes, thus meeting its target (City of San José, 2021).

¹ Priority 1: A time-critical emergency involving an immediate threat to life and/or property.

² Priority 2: A request in which critical intervention is required, but the situation has stabilized and is unlikely to worsen in the short term.

Palo Alto Fire Department

The PAFD provides fire protection and suppression, and emergency medical service (EMS), for all areas within the jurisdictional boundaries of Palo Alto in addition to some of the unincorporated land surrounding the City limits, including the Stanford campus. The PAFD currently maintains six full-time fire stations (Stations 1 through 5; and Station 6 on the Stanford campus), and one seasonal fire station (Station 8, located on Page Mill Road south of campus) which is operated during the summer months. The PAFD is currently staffed with over 81 personnel (PAFD, 2021). The housing opportunity sites on the Stanford Campus would be served by Station 6, located at 711 Serra Street, on campus, and Station 1, located at 301 Alma Street, approximately 0.25 miles east of campus.

From July 2021 to December of 2021, PAFD responded to a total of 3,678 calls for service. Approximately eighty-seven percent (87 percent) of the calls were generated from Palo Alto, eleven percent (11 percent) from Stanford, and the remainder, from neighboring cities or requests for regional and statewide resource requests. Most calls were for emergency medical services, making up 58 percent of the responses (PAFD, 2021).

The PAFD has a response time goal of eight minutes, 90 percent of the time, for fire emergencies and emergency medical requests, and 12 minutes, 90 percent of the time, for paramedic (advanced life support) calls. From July 2021 to December of 2021, the PAFD arrived on scene to fire calls within eight minutes, 80 percent of the time, thus not meeting its fire suppression response time goal. However, over the same period, the PAFD arrived on scene to emergency medical calls within eight minutes, 90 percent of the time, thus meeting its emergency medical service response time goal (PAFD, 2021).

Police Protection

Police protection for the housing opportunity sites located in the City of San José would be provided by the San José Police Department (SJPD). Police protection for the Stanford Community Plan area, including the housing opportunity sites on the Stanford campus, would be provided by the Stanford Department of Public Safety, in conjunction with the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office.

San José Police Department

The San José Police Department (SJPD) provides police protection services throughout the City. The SJPD responds to both emergency and non-emergency calls for service in each of the City's 16 patrol districts, which are further broken down into police beats. The 16 patrol districts comprise four divisions, each containing four districts (SJPD, 2022a). The housing opportunity sites in the Alum Rock and Berryessa neighborhoods are located within District "W" (William) of the Foothill Division while the housing opportunity sites within the unincorporated pocket of San José north of Interstate 280 (I-280) and in the vicinity of the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center are located within District "F" (Frank) and District "S" (Sam) of the Western Division. Finally, the housing opportunity site located in the Cambrian Park neighborhood is located within District "A" (Adam) of the Southern Division while the housing opportunity sites located on the Pleasant

Hills Golf Course located in the East San José neighborhood are located within District “P” (Paul) of the Foothill Division (SJPD, 2022b). Although the County Sheriff currently provides police protection services in these unincorporated areas, SJPD would assume these responsibilities if and when the housing opportunity sites are annexed.

The SJPD has one police station open to the public, at 201 West Mission Street, approximately 3.0 to 6.4 miles from the housing opportunity sites. The SJPD also has four community policing centers and one police substation that are currently closed to the public due to staffing issues. In 2020–2021, the SJPD had 1,159 authorized sworn positions and 558 authorized civilian positions. Of the 1,159 authorized sworn positions, 934 were actual full-duty, street-ready as of June 2021 (City of San José, 2021).

In 2020–2021, SJPD handled approximately 1.2 million total calls for service. The number of emergency calls totaled 611,144 while the number of non-emergency calls totaled about 468,000. Requests for service are divided into Priority 1 emergencies,³ Priority 2 emergencies,⁴ Priority 3 emergencies,⁵ and Priority 4 emergencies.⁶ In 2020–2021, the SJPD responded to approximately 188,600 Priority 1–4 incidents: 8,700 Priority 1 responses (5 percent), 86,700 Priority 2 responses (46 percent), 70,200 Priority 3 responses (37 percent), and 23,000 Priority 4 responses (12 percent) (City of San José, 2021).

In 2020–2021, the Citywide average response time for Priority 1 calls was 7.1 minutes, which did not meet the SJPD’s target of six minutes. The Citywide average of 22.8-minute response time for Priority 2 calls also did not meet the SJPD’s target of 11 minutes (City of San José, 2021).

Stanford Department of Public Safety

The Stanford Department of Public Safety (DPS), under the authority of the County of Santa Clara’s Sheriff’s Department, provides police protection services on the Stanford campus; the University contracts with the Palo Alto Police Department (PAPD) for emergency dispatching services. The Stanford DPS provides a variety of services, including law enforcement, crime prevention, emergency response, and traffic and parking control. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding police services between the County of Santa Clara and Stanford provides for sworn Stanford Deputy Sheriffs to have full law enforcement powers to make arrests and enforce State laws and County ordinances. The MOU does not contain an expiration date (Stanford and County of Santa Clara, 2007; Stanford University, 2022).

The administrative functions for Stanford DPS are currently housed in the Fire and Police facility at 711 Serra Street on the Stanford campus. Currently, the Stanford DPS has 33 staff, including sworn officers, and non-sworn staff, such as for community service and traffic and parking control. When Stanford DPS has temporary needs for additional police support (e.g., large events)

³ Priority 1: A time-critical emergency involving an immediate threat to life and/or property.

⁴ Priority 2: An event that has occurred, for which the suspect may be near but is no longer at the scene and/or no imminent threat exists to life or property.

⁵ Priority 3: A non-emergency involving property damage or the potential for property to be damaged (a police report may be requested or required).

⁶ Priority 4: A non-emergency without present or potential damage to property, in which the suspect is gone.

it contracts with private security companies that provide additional off-duty officers. The Stanford DPS uses a variety of factors, including call volumes and population, to determine the adequacy of its staffing levels (Santa Clara County 2018).

Santa Clara County Sherriff's Office

The Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office provides police protection services to all unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County, including the Stanford campus (in conjunction with Stanford DPS) as discussed above, as well as the City of Saratoga, Town of Los Altos Hills, and the community of Moffett Field. The Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office has approximately 2,025 personnel, of which 1,453 are sworn law enforcement officers. (Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office, 2022).

Public Schools

Housing opportunity sites in the City of San José are served by five elementary school/middle districts (Alum Rock Union, Berryessa Union, Luther Burbank, Campbell Union, and Cambrian) and two high school districts (East Side Union and Campbell Union). The Stanford Community Plan area, including the housing opportunity sites on the Stanford campus, is served by the Palo Alto Unified School District.

Alum Rock Union School District

Alum Rock Union School District (USD) serves grade K-8 students in the Alum Rock neighborhood of San José. The Alum Rock USD operates 13 elementary schools, four middle schools, and four TK-8 schools. In 2021-2022, total student enrollment for the entire Alum Rock USD was 9,226 students: 5,777 elementary school students (grade K-5) and 3,449 middle school students (grade 6-8) (CDE, 2022). Based on average enrollment over the last 10 years, the Alum Rock USD has the capacity to accommodate approximately 11,266 students, and thus has room to serve over 2,400 additional students.

The closest schools to housing opportunity sites in the Alum Rock neighborhood are Millard McCollum Elementary, approximately 0.5 miles west/northwest of the sites, Linda Vista Elementary, within a 0.3-mile radius of the sites, Horace Cureton Elementary, approximately 0.7 miles southeast of the sites, and Joseph George Middle School, about 0.7 miles southeast of the sites.

Berryessa Union School District

Berryessa Union School District (USD) serves grade K-8 students in the Berryessa neighborhood of San José. The Berryessa USD operates 10 elementary schools and three middle schools. In 2021-2022, total student enrollment for the entire Berryessa USD was 6,258 students: 4,167 elementary school students (grade K-5) and 2,091 middle school students (grade 6-8) (CDE, 2022). Based on average enrollment over the last 10 years, the Berryessa USD has the capacity to accommodate approximately 7,215 students, and thus has room to serve over 950 additional students.

The closest schools to housing opportunity site in the Berryessa neighborhood are Cherrywood Elementary, approximately 0.25 miles east of the site, and Sierramont Middle School, about 0.9 miles northeast of the site.

Mount Pleasant Elementary School District

The Mount Pleasant Elementary School District (ESD) serves grade K-8 students in the East San José neighborhood of San José. Mount Pleasant ESD operates three elementary schools, one middle school, and one charter STEM academy. In 2021-2022, total student enrollment for the entire Mount Pleasant ESD was 1,710 students: 1,114 elementary school students (grade K-5) and 596 middle school students (grade 6-8) (CDE, 2022). Based on average enrollment over the last 10 years, the Mount Pleasant ESD has the capacity to accommodate approximately 2,266 students, and thus has room to serve over 550 additional students.

The closest schools to housing opportunity sites in the East San José neighborhood are Valle Vista Elementary, approximately 0.2 miles east of the sites, and August Boeger Middle School, about 0.4 miles north of the sites.

East Side Union High School District

East Side Union High School District (UHSD) serves grade 9-12 students in eastern San José. East Side UHSD operates 11 traditional high schools, five alternative high schools, and 12 charter schools. In 2021-2022, total student enrollment for the entire East Side UHSD was 25,174 students (CDE, 2022). Based on average enrollment over the last 10 years, the East Side UHSD has the capacity to accommodate approximately 26,477 students, and thus has room to serve over 1,300 additional students.

The housing opportunity sites in the Alum Rock neighborhood are within the attendance boundaries for James Lick High School, approximately 0.6 miles southwest of the sites, while the housing opportunity site in the Berryessa neighborhood is within the attendance boundaries for Independence High School, about 1.9 miles south of the site.

Luther Burbank School District

Luther Burbank School District consists of a single school, the Luther Burbank School, which serves grade K-8 students in the unincorporated pocket of San José north of I-280; the school is approximately 0.15 miles southeast/southwest of the sites in this pocket. In 2021-2022, the Luther Burbank school had an enrollment of 437 students (CDE, 2022a). Based on average enrollment over the last 10 years, the school has the capacity to accommodate approximately 519 students, and thus has room to serve over 80 additional students.

Campbell Union School District

Campbell Union School District (USD) serves grade K-8 students in San José, Campbell, Santa Clara, Los Gatos, and Monte Sereno. The Campbell USD operates eight elementary schools, two middle schools, and two TK-8 schools. In 2021-2022, total student enrollment for the entire Campbell USD was 6,230 students: 4,272 elementary school students (grade K-5) and 1,958

middle school students (grade 6-8) (CDE, 2022). Based on average enrollment over the last 10 years, the Campbell USD has the capacity to accommodate approximately 7,246 students, and thus has room to serve over 1,000 additional students.

The housing opportunity sites within the vicinity of the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center are within the attendance boundaries for Lynhaven Elementary School, approximately 1.2 miles west of the sites, and Monroe Middle School, about 0.5 miles southwest of the sites.

Cambrian School District

Cambrian School District serves grade K-8 students in the Cambrian Park neighborhood of San José. The district operates four elementary schools, one middle school, and one STEM magnet school (grade K-8). In 2021-2022, total student enrollment for the entire Campbell USD was 2,985 students: 1,920 elementary school students (grade K-5) and 1,065 middle school students (grade 6-8) (CDE, 2022a). Based on average enrollment over the last 10 years, the Cambrian School District has the capacity to accommodate approximately 3,356 students, and thus has room to serve about 370 additional students.

The housing opportunity site in the Cambrian Park neighborhood is within the attendance boundaries for Steindorf Elementary School, approximately northeast of the site, and Price Middle School, about 0.8 miles north of the site.

Campbell Union High School District

Campbell Union High School District (UHSD) serves grades 9-12 students in San José, Campbell, Saratoga, Santa Clara, Los Gatos, and Monte Sereno. The Campbell UHSD operates six high schools and in 2020-2021 had a total student enrollment of 8,583 students (CDE, 2022a). Based on average enrollment over the last 10 years, Campbell UHSD has the capacity to accommodate approximately 7,968 students, and thus is presently over capacity by about 600 students.

The housing opportunity sites in the unincorporated pocket of San José north of I-280 and in the vicinity of Santa Clara Valley Medical Center are within the attendance boundaries of Del Mar High School, approximately 0.8 miles southeast of the sites, while the housing opportunity site in the Cambrian Park neighborhood is within the attendance boundaries for Lehigh High School, about 1.3 miles south of the site.

Palo Alto Unified School District

The Palo Alto Unified School District (PAUSD) serves the City of Palo Alto, portions of the towns of Los Altos and Portola Valley, and the Stanford University campus. The PAUSD operates 12 elementary schools, three middle schools, and two high schools. In 2021-2022, total student enrollment for the entire PAUSD was 10,509 students: 4,211 elementary school students (grades K-5); 2,338 middle school students (grades 6-8); and 3,960 high school students (grades 9-12) (CDE, 2022). Based on average enrollment over the last 10 years, the PAUSD has the capacity to accommodate approximately 11,937 students, and thus the district has additional room to serve over 1,400 additional students.

The housing opportunity sites located in the northwestern portion of the Stanford campus adjacent to the Stanford Shopping Center are within the attendance boundaries for Nixon Elementary School, approximately two miles southeast of the sites, Fletcher Middle School, about 3.5 miles southeast of the sites, and Gunn High School, approximately 3.2 miles southeast of the sites, while the housing opportunity site near Stanford Avenue on the southern border of the campus is within the attendance boundaries for Escondido Elementary School, approximately 0.1 miles south of the site, Greene Middle School, about 1.4 miles northeast of the site, and Palo Alto High School, approximately 0.6 miles north of the site.

Parks and Recreation

The housing opportunity sites in the City of San José would be served by the City of San José Department of Parks, Recreation, and Neighborhood Services. The Stanford Community Plan area, including the housing opportunity sites on the Stanford campus, would be served by extensive open space and recreation facilities on campus, as well as parks and recreation facilities off campus in the cities of Palo Alto and Menlo Park. Finally, all the housing opportunity sites would be served by County parks and recreational facilities located throughout the County.

City of San José Department of Parks, Recreation & Neighborhood Services

The City of San José Department of Parks, Recreation, and Neighborhood Services is responsible for the development, operation, and maintenance of parks, trails, community centers, and other recreational facilities in the City. The City has 199 neighborhood parks and 10 regional parks, as well as other facilities, such as community gardens, trails, swimming pools, and skate parks. Excluding golf courses, the developed portion of these facilities covered 1,794 acres. There were an additional 1,422 acres of open space and undeveloped land (City of San José, 2021).

The closest neighborhood park to the housing opportunity sites in the Alum Rock neighborhood is Fleming Park, approximately 0.4 miles northeast of the sites, while the closest neighborhood parks to the housing opportunity site in the Berryessa neighborhood are Cataldi Park, approximately 0.4 miles north of the site, Flickinger Park, about 0.3 miles southwest of the site, and Brooktree Park, approximately 0.4 miles west of the site. In addition, the closest neighborhood park to the housing opportunity sites located in the unincorporated pocket of San José north of I-280 is Buena Vista Park, approximately 0.4 miles southeast of the sites, while the closest neighborhood parks to the housing opportunity sites located in the vicinity of the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center are Frank M. Santana Park, approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the sites and Marijane Hamann Park, about 0.5 miles southwest of the sites. Next, the closest neighborhood parks to the housing opportunity site in the Cambrian Park neighborhood are Camden Park, approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the site, and Branham Park, about 0.3 miles southeast of the site. Finally, the closest neighborhood parks to the housing opportunity sites in the East San José neighborhood are Fernish Park, approximately 0.2 miles northeast of the sites, and Groesbeck Hill Park, about 0.7 miles southeast of the sites. In addition, Lake Cunningham Park, a 50-acre regional park owned and operated by the City, is located directly adjacent west of the housing opportunity sites in East San José.

Stanford University Open Space and Recreation

Stanford provides athletic and recreation facilities, and open space areas, consisting of groves, lawns, courtyards, and plazas that support outdoor gatherings, picnicking, casual recreation, and peaceful contemplation. The University maintains approximately 265 acres of land designated as Campus Open Space in the Stanford Community Plan, including the Arboretum, the Oval and the area surrounding Lagunita. Stanford also maintains a network of trails around the campus perimeter (e.g., Stanford Perimeter Trail), as well as throughout the areas of lands designated Campus Open Space. The Stanford Perimeter Trail links to the Matadero Creek Trail, which runs along Page Mill Road. In addition to these primary multi-use paths, Stanford maintains four miles of the Dish Recreation Route which provides hiking and jogging access to the public from approximately sunrise to sunset throughout the year.

In terms of recreational facilities, Stanford provides play fields for intramural sports, club sports, and general recreation, several recreation centers that are open to students and Stanford affiliates, and recreation courts, such tennis and sand volleyball courts.

Palo Alto City Parks

The City of Palo Alto Open Space and Parks Division provides parks, recreational facilities, and other public spaces in the City. The Open Space and Parks Division maintains over 162 developed acres of urban park lands including baseball fields, tennis courts, dog runs, and a lawn bowling green. The City of Palo Alto also provides approximately 4,000 acres of open space, including the 1,940-acre Baylands Preserve (City of Palo Alto, 2022).

The nearest City parks facilities to the housing opportunity sites on northwestern portion of campus adjacent to the Stanford Shopping Center are El Camino Park, approximately 0.1 miles north, El Alto Park, about 0.25 miles north, and Heritage Park, approximately 0.25 miles east, while the closest City parks facilities to the housing opportunity site along Stanford Avenue on the southern border of the campus are Cameron Park, approximately 0.1 miles east, Mayfield Park, about 0.25 miles east, Werry Park, approximately 0.15 miles southeast, and Weisshaar Park, about 0.25 miles southeast.

Menlo Park City Parks

The Menlo Park Library and Community Services Department is responsible for providing recreational programs for residents of Menlo Park. The department maintains 13 parks, two public pools, two gymnasiums, and one gymnastics center. Included in the park and recreational areas are tennis courts, softball diamonds, picnic areas, dog parks, playgrounds, a skate park, a shared use performing arts center, soccer fields, and open space (Menlo Park Community Services Department 2022). The nearest City parks facilities to the northern boundary of the Stanford campus are Nealon and Jack W. Lyle parks, approximately 0.7 miles north.

Santa Clara County Parks

Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department owns and operates 28 regional parks encompassing over 52,000 acres of land (Santa Clara County Parks, 2022). The closest County

park facility to the Stanford campus is Rancho San Antonio County Park, approximately 6.6 miles south of campus. With respect to the housing opportunities in San José, the closest County parks facilities to the housing opportunity sites in the Alum Rock and Berryessa neighborhoods is Penitencia Creek County Park, approximately two miles west of the Alum Rock sites and about 1.5 miles southeast of the Berryessa site. Furthermore, the nearest County parks facility to the housing opportunity sites in the unincorporated pocket north of I-280, in the vicinity of the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center, and in Cambrian Park is Los Gatos Creek County Park, approximately 3.7 miles southwest of the unincorporated pocket sites, 2.9 miles southwest of the medical center sites, and 1.5 northwest of the Cambrian Park site. Finally, the nearest County Parks facility to the housing opportunity sites in East San José is Hellyer County Park, approximately 3.2 miles southwest of the sites.

Libraries

Library services in San José are provided by the San José Public Library System. Library services for the Stanford Community Plan area, including the housing opportunity sites on the Stanford campus, are provided by existing academic libraries on the campus and the Palo Alto City Library System. The Santa Clara County Library District also provides library services throughout Santa Clara County.

San José Public Library System

In 2020-21, the San José Public Library System had over 2.5 million materials available for checkout and a staff of 511. In 2020- 2021, nearly 3.8 million items were circulated, a decline from 7 million the previous year due to the COVID-19 pandemic (City of San José, 2021).

The City's library system operates one main library and 25 branch libraries. The Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Main Library, a joint San José State University/San José Public Library facility, is located at the corner of San Fernando and Fourth Streets, in Downtown San José. The closest branch to the housing opportunity sites in the Alum Rock neighborhood is the Dr. Roberto Cruz Alum Rock Branch library, approximately 0.6 miles west/southwest of the sites, while the closest branch to the housing opportunity site in the Berryessa neighborhood is the Berryessa Branch library, about 1.6 miles east of the site. In addition, the closest branch library to the housing opportunity sites located in the unincorporated pocket of San José north of I-280 is the Rose Garden Branch library, approximately 0.6 miles north of these sites, while the closest branch library to the housing opportunity sites located in the vicinity of the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center is the Bascom Branch Library, about 0.5 miles southeast of these site. Next, the closest branch to the housing opportunity site in the Cambrian Park neighborhood is the Cambrian Branch Library, approximately 0.5 miles northeast of the site. Finally, the closest branch to the housing opportunity sites located in East San José is the Mt. Pleasant Neighborhood Library (Bridge Branch), approximately .6 miles north of the sites.

Palo Alto City Library System

The Palo Alto City public library system operates five libraries and an eBranch online library: Children's, Downtown, College Terrace, Mitchell Park, and Rinconada. The closest library

branch to the housing opportunity sites located in the northwestern portion of campus adjacent to the Stanford Shopping Center is the Downtown Library branch, approximately 0.5 miles east of the sites, while the closest library branch to the housing opportunity site along Stanford Avenue on the southern border of the campus is College Terrace Library branch, approximately 0.25 miles southeast of the site. In 2020-21, the library system circulated 842,786 items and had 97,523 visitors (Palo Alto City Library System, 2022). Between 2006 and 2015, all City libraries were renovated to expand services and collections (City of Palo Alto 2017).

Santa Clara County Library District

The Santa Clara County Library District has nine library branches throughout Santa Clara County, including locations in Campbell, Cupertino, Los Altos, Milpitas, Saratoga, and Los Altos.

4.13.3 Regulatory Setting

Federal

National Fire Protection Association 1710

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1710 is the standard for the organization and deployment of fire suppression operations, emergency medical operations, and special operations to the public by career fire departments. NFPA developed NFPA 1710 as an industry standard for the deployment of fire suppression operations to ensure safe and effective fire service operations. The Standard stipulates that the first fire engine should arrive to 90 percent of emergency calls within a range of 6:15 and 6:45 minutes. It is recognized that the NFPA 1710 Standard is the optimal national standard and is not regularly achieved in rural areas or areas otherwise far removed from firefighting service providers.

State

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code (Title 24, Part 9 of the California Code of Regulations) establishes regulations to safeguard against hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures, and premises. The provisions of the Fire Code apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal, and demolition of every building or structure throughout the State of California. The Fire Code includes regulations regarding fire-resistance-rated construction, fire protection systems such as alarm and sprinkler systems, fire services features such as fire apparatus access roads, means of egress, and fire safety during construction and demolition.

Senate Bill 50

The Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, or Senate Bill 50 (SB 50), authorizes school districts to levy developer fees to finance the construction or reconstruction of school facilities, and restricts the ability of local agencies to deny project approvals on the basis that public school

facilities (classrooms, auditoriums, etc.) are inadequate. School impact fees are collected at the time when building permits are issued. Payment of school fees is required by SB 50 for all new residential development projects and is considered full and complete mitigation of any school impacts. School impact fees are payments to offset capital cost impacts associated with new developments, which result primarily from costs of additional school facilities, related furnishings and equipment, and projected capital maintenance requirements. As such, agencies cannot require additional mitigation for any impacts on school facilities or due to the inadequacy of school facilities. Indirect impacts related to school attendance or construction of new facilities must still be considered under CEQA (e.g., indirect impacts on traffic, air quality, noise).

California Government Code, Section 65995(b), and Education Code Section 17620

SB 50 amended California Government Code Section 65995, which contains limitations on Education Code Section 17620, the statute that authorizes school districts to assess development fees within school district boundaries. Government Code Section 65995(b)(3) requires the maximum square footage assessment for development to be increased every two years, according to inflation adjustments. According to California Government Code Section 65995(3)(h), the payment of statutory fees is “deemed to be full and complete mitigation of the impacts of any legislative or adjudicative act, or both, involving, but not limited to, the planning, use, or development of real property, or any change in governmental organization or reorganization...on the provision of adequate school facilities.” School districts are responsible for implementing the specific methods for mitigating school impacts under the Government Code.

Quimby Act

The Quimby Act of 1975 authorizes cities and counties to pass ordinances requiring developers to set aside land, donate conservation easements or pay fees for park improvements. The Quimby Act sets a standard park space to population ratio of up to 3 acres of park space per 1,000 persons. Cities with a ratio of higher than three acres per 1,000 persons can set a standard of up to 5 acres per 1,000 persons for new development. Per the Quimby Act, the calculation of a City’s park space to population ratio is based on a comparison of the population count of the last federal census to the amount of City-owned parkland. A 1982 amendment to the law (AB 1600) requires agencies to clearly show a reasonable relationship between the public need for a recreation facility or park land, and the type of development project upon which the fee is imposed.

Mitigation Fee Act (California Government Code 66000-66008)

Enacted as AB 1600, the Mitigation Fee Act requires a local agency establishing, increasing, or imposing an impact fee as a condition of development to identify the purpose of the fee and the use to which the fee is to be put. The agency must also demonstrate a reasonable relationship between the fee and the purpose for which it is charged, and between the fee and the type of development project on which it is to be levied. This Act became enforceable on January 1, 1989.

Local

Santa Clara County General Plan

The Santa Clara County General Plan is a comprehensive long-range general plan for the physical development of unincorporated county lands (County of Santa Clara, 1994). The General Plan contains the current County of Santa Clara Housing Element, which was adopted in 2015. The various elements within the General Plan include goals and policies for the physical development of the County. General Plan goals and policies relevant to implementation of the project are listed below.

Goal 3: Planned, orderly urban expansion.

Policy 3.1: Expansion of the urban area only when it occurs in a logical, orderly, and efficient manner, consistent with countywide plans and policies and the ability of local agencies to anticipate and provide necessary urban services and facilities in a cost-effective manner.

Goal 4: Urban Development appropriately located.

Policy 4.2: Urban development only within city urban service areas.

Goal 5: Efficient and adequate urban services.

Policy 5.1: All urbanized areas provided efficiently with necessary urban services and facilities.

Policy 5.2: Optimal and efficient use of all new and existing infrastructure.

Policy 5.3: Adequate and timely maintenance of urban infrastructure.

Stanford University Community Plan

The current Stanford University Community Plan was adopted in 2000 (County of Santa Clara, 2000). The primary purpose of the Community Plan is to guide future use and development of Stanford lands in a manner that incorporates key County General Plan principles of compact urban development, open space preservation, and resource conservation. The Community Plan was adopted as an amendment of the General Plan in the manner set forth by California Government Code Section 65350 et seq. All revisions to the Community Plan must also be made according to the provisions of State law for adopting and amending general plans. Community Plan strategies and policies related to public services and recreation and relevant to implementation of the HEU and Community Plan Update are listed below.

Strategy: Plan for parks and open space land within the Academic Growth Boundary.

Policy SCP-OS 9: Identify and preserve significant open space through use of the Campus Open Space designation in order to maintain the quality and character of the central campus.

Policy SCP-OS 10: Require Stanford to maintain recreational open space to meet existing and future recreational needs of the Stanford community.

Policy SCP-OS 11: Balance concerns about the maintenance of buffers between the University and Cities of Palo Alto and Menlo Park with the need for increased housing supply and improved affordability.

Strategy: Adequate Plan for Risk Reduction, Immediate Disaster Response and Post-Disaster Recovery

Policy SCP-HS 17: Stanford shall prepare and maintain effective and feasible emergency plans for disaster response and recovery.

Policy SCP-HS 18: Consider emergency prevention and ability for emergency response in review of development projects on the campus with regard to access, seismic risks, flooding, fire, and other emergency issues.

Policy SCP-HS 19: Stanford shall promote coordination at the neighborhood level and within campus student housing areas to achieve improved earthquake or other disaster preparedness and response capabilities.

4.13.4 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Significance Thresholds

The thresholds used to determine the significance of impacts related to public services and recreation are based on Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*. Implementation of the proposed project would have a significant impact on the environment if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:
 - Fire Protection;
 - Police Protection;
 - Schools;
 - Parks; or
 - Other Public Facilities.
- Would the project 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.
- Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

Methodology and Assumptions

Potential direct impacts to public services are analyzed by considering potential substantial adverse physical impacts that would be associated with the provision of new or physically altered

governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, as directed by the Significance Thresholds defined in Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15145, the analysis does not speculate regarding impacts where the location and/or design of potential new facilities are unknown. Potential direct impacts to recreation are discussed related to the accelerated substantial physical deterioration of recreational facilities and the construction/expansion of recreational facilities. The cumulative analysis considers potential public services and recreation impacts of the project's implementation combined with cumulative development in the City.

For purposes of the impact analysis, it is assumed that any projects developed as a result of the project's implementation would be required to comply with all applicable requirements as described above in Section 4.13.3, *Regulatory Setting*. For instance, it is assumed that any projects developed as a result of the project would be required to comply with adopted impact fee requirements, as well as coordination requirements with applicable service providers.

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts

Impact PSR-1: Implementation of the proposed project would not result in an increase in demand for fire protection and emergency medical response services that would require new or physically altered fire protection facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives, construction of which could have significant physical environmental impacts. (*Less than Significant Impact*)

Housing Element Update

While no specific development proposals are directly associated with the HEU, theoretical development would result in an increase in population consistent with ABAG's forecasted population increase for the 2023-2031 period, and thus an increase in demand for fire protection and emergency medical services from fire and emergency protection agencies serving the housing opportunity sites. The increase in population resulting from the HEU would be expected to generate the typical range of service calls, including fire, emergency medical service, and other incidents. New fire personnel, vehicles, and equipment would likely be required to provide adequate service and response times to serve future development. Therefore, the costs to maintain equipment and facilities and to train and equip personnel would also increase. However, the additional personnel and materials costs would likely be gradual as the increase in population associated with development under the HEU would occur incrementally over time.

In addition, as housing opportunity sites are annexed into neighboring jurisdictions (with the exception of those on the Stanford campus), adequate fire protection services would be assessed as a part of the annexation process. As such, it would be possible to assess the need for additional fire personnel and equipment and address these needs to ensure that adequate fire service standards are maintained. However, as a matter of information, if the construction or expansion of facilities to accommodate additional personnel or equipment should become necessary, CEQA review, compliance with General Plan provisions and applicable Municipal Code regulations, and

payment of impact fees would all be required. Therefore, the impact of the HEU on fire protection and emergency medical response services would be **less than significant**.

Stanford Community Plan

The SCP update would facilitate the development of remaining net new academic, academic support, and residential uses authorized under the existing 2000 General Use Permit; the SCP update would not increase the amount of net new development authorized under the existing 2000 General Use Permit. All development facilitated under the SCP update would be served by the existing on-campus Fire Station 6.

As discussed above, the PAFD provides fire protection and EMS to the Stanford campus, and maintains firefighters, including paramedics, and fire-fighting and medical response apparatus at Fire Station 6. As growth allowed under the 2000 General Use permit has been accounted for under existing campus planning documents and the SCP update would not increase the amount of development on campus, it is expected that current fire station facilities would be adequate to serve existing requirements on the Stanford campus under the existing 2000 General Use Permit, and thus new or physically altered fire protection facilities would not be required.

Furthermore, Stanford would continue to pay the City of Palo Alto [or other qualified fire protection/EMS service provider(s) should Stanford contract with another qualified entity(ies)] a fair share contribution annually for fire protection/EMS services from the service provider(s). The City of Palo Alto and Stanford are currently under a five-year contract through July 03, 2023, for PAFD to provide fire protection and EMS services to Stanford, with automatic renewal every five years, unless either party chooses to terminate.

Finally, all new development on the Stanford campus would comply with all fire and life safety codes; code compliance is currently provided by the Stanford University Fire Marshal's Office (SUFMO). As new individual developments facilitated under the SCP update are proposed, the SUFMO would review building plans to ensure the project provides for adequate emergency access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, water flow, and other fire code requirements. The SUFMO would also inspect the construction work as it progresses to ensure that each individual development meets applicable code compliance. For these reasons, the impact of the SCP update on fire protection and emergency medical response services would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact PSR-2: Implementation of the proposed project would not result in an increase in demand for police protection services that would require new or physically altered police facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives, construction of which could have significant physical environmental impacts. (*Less than Significant Impact*)

Housing Element Update

While no specific development proposals are directly associated with the HEU, theoretical development would result in an increase in population and thus an increase in demand for police protection services from law enforcement agencies that serve the housing opportunity sites. The increase in population resulting from the HEU would be expected to generate the typical range of service calls. Additional police personnel, vehicles, and equipment would likely be required to provide adequate response times to serve future growth. Therefore, the costs to maintain equipment and facilities as well as to train and equip personnel would also increase. However, the additional personnel and materials costs would likely be gradual as the increase in population associated with development under the HEU would occur incrementally over time.

In addition, as housing opportunity sites are annexed into neighboring jurisdictions, as would be the case with project sites located within the City of San José Urban Service Area, adequate police protection services would be assessed as a part of the annexation process. As such, it would be possible to assess the need for additional law enforcement personnel and equipment to ensure that adequate police service standards are maintained. However, as a matter of information, if the construction or expansion of facilities to accommodate additional personnel or equipment should become necessary, CEQA review, compliance with General Plan provisions and applicable Municipal Code regulations, and payment of impact fees would all be required. Therefore, the impact of the HEU on police protection services would be **less than significant**.

Stanford Community Plan

The SCP update would facilitate the development of remaining net new academic, academic support, and residential uses authorized under the existing 2000 General Use Permit; the SCP update would not increase the amount of net new development authorized under the existing 2000 General Use Permit. Development facilitated by the SCP update would be served by the Stanford DPS for law enforcement, crime prevention, emergency response, and traffic and parking control. Stanford also has certain investigative support from the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department, and contracts with the PAPD for emergency dispatching services.

The Stanford DPS operates out of the Public Safety Building and Departmental Operations Center, which was recently completed in 2021. As growth allowed under the 2000 General Use permit has been accounted for under existing campus planning documents and the SCP update would not increase the amount of development on campus, the existing facility is expected to provide adequate space for Stanford DPS under the existing 2000 General Use Permit, and thus new or physically altered fire protection facilities would not be required. Furthermore, Stanford would continue to pay the City of Palo Alto a fair share contribution annually as compensation for the communication and emergency dispatch services it would receive from the PAPD. The City is currently constructing a new Public Safety Building that would house the PAPD, as well

as its emergency dispatch center and other services, and will accommodate existing and future police and emergency planning facility needs of the City. This facility is expected to provide adequate space for PAPD to operate for the foreseeable future; no new and/or expanded facilities are planned. For these reasons, the impact of the SCP update on police protection services would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact PSR-3: Implementation of the proposed project would not result in an increase in new students for public schools at a level that would require new or physically altered school facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives, construction of which would have significant physical environmental impacts. (*Less than Significant Impact*)

Housing Element Update

While no specific development proposals are directly associated with the HEU, theoretical development would result in an increase in population and thus an increase in school-aged children that could be enrolled in local schools. As discussed above, except for Campbell UHSD, all of the local school districts serving the housing opportunity sites have capacity to serve new students. However, this capacity could be attributed to the drop off in student enrollment that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic, and in the future, less capacity may be available to serve new students as former students return to school. As a result, facility updates to increase capacity in the Campbell UHSD could be required, and facility updates to increase capacity in the other districts may be required. However, since no concrete plans are currently available for any of the police facility upgrades that might be required at some future time if the HEU is implemented, it is not possible to speculate on the environmental effects that could occur. Regardless, any actual construction that could be proposed in the future would be required to undergo a separate environmental review process and would only result in localized impacts. Pursuant to state law (Government Code section 65996), payment of school impact fees to the affected school districts would provide full and complete school facilities mitigation. As a result, the impacts related to potential new school facilities would be **less than significant**.

Stanford Community Plan

The SCP update would facilitate the development of remaining net new academic, academic support, and residential uses authorized under the existing 2000 General Use Permit for up to 10 years; the SCP update would not increase the amount of net new development authorized under the existing 2000 General Use Permit. School-age children that would be generated by the amount of remaining residential units under the 2000 General Use Permit and facilitated by the SCP update would be served by the PAUSD.

The addition of school-age students to the PAUSD would be diffused over various grade levels and schools. Since residential development allowed under 2000 General Use Permit and facilitated by the SCP update would occur incrementally up to 10 years, the number of school-age

students generated by growth on campus would also occur incrementally over this span. The PAUSD is expected to experience declining enrollment at least through 2026/27 and currently has capacity to serve an additional 1,028 students (Chow, 2023). In addition, growth allowed under the 2000 General Use permit has been accounted for under existing campus planning documents and the SCP update would not increase the amount of development on campus. For these reasons, it is expected that existing PAUSD school facilities would be adequate to serve growth on campus, and thus new or physically altered school facilities would not be required.

The SCP update does provide an alternative potential future school location from the school location identified in the current SCP. The alternative location would be on the east side of Sand Hill Road between South Pasteur Drive and Stock Farm Road within the West Campus Development District (not including any portion occupied by the Stanford Golf Course). Should the PAUSD determine that a new school is needed to serve growth in the district, particularly from new growth on the Stanford campus, this location may be available. Generally, the potential environmental effects associated with construction and operation of the school are addressed in the various topical sections of this EIR, though it is expected that if and when a school facility is actually proposed on the Stanford property, additional CEQA review and compliance with General Plan provisions and applicable Municipal Code regulations would be required. As mentioned above, payment of school impact fees to the affected school districts would provide full and complete school facilities mitigation. When considering all these factors, the impact of the SCP update on schools would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact PSR-4: Implementation of the proposed project would not 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. (*Less than Significant Impact*)

Housing Element Update

While no specific development proposals are directly associated with the HEU, theoretical development would accommodate an increase in population consistent with ABAG forecasts, and thus an increased use in existing neighborhood and regional parks and recreation facilities. Full buildout of the HEU, however, would likely occur incrementally over many years, and some of the development projects undertaken as part of the HEU's implementation would likely include parks and recreational facilities as part of their own development. Further, new developments would be required to pay fees towards recreational facilities, as prescribed in the Quimby Act, which would provide a source of funding for the development of new facilities, should they be required. Further, since no concrete plans are currently available for any of the recreational facilities that might be required if the HEU is implemented, it is not possible to speculate as to the environmental effects that could occur. Regardless, any actual construction that may be proposed in the future would be required to undergo a separate environmental review process and would only result in localized impacts. Even if development were to occur more rapidly than anticipated,

these same requirements would still apply and would address and respond to increased facilities needs as appropriate.

It is not anticipated that the increase in the residential population would adversely affect park and recreational facilities through overuse, since the increased use of these facilities would be spread across existing facilities Citywide. For this reason, the HEU would not cause or accelerate the physical deterioration of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities.

Based upon each of these considerations, impacts to park and recreational facilities would be **less than significant**.

Stanford Community Plan

The SCP update would facilitate the development of remaining net new academic, academic support, and residential uses authorized under the existing 2000 General Use Permit; the SCP update would not increase the amount of net new development authorized under the existing 2000 General Use Permit. The SCP update would facilitate the development of new recreation facilities, as well as the relocation or replacement of certain on-site recreation facilities, that are intended to serve development permitted under the 2000 General Use Permit.

On-Campus Park and Recreational Facilities

Under the SCP update, the location and amount (265 acres) of land designated as Campus Open Space on the Stanford campus would not change from current conditions. With a projected residential population of 17,560 under the 2000 General Use Permit this equates to more than 15 acres of designated Campus Open Space per 1,000 campus residents, and thus future growth on the campus that would be facilitated by the SCP update is not expected to result in overuse that could lead to substantial degradation of parks and recreation facilities and would not create a need for construction of new onsite park, recreation and open space facilities.

Additionally, while the lands designated Campus Open Space on the Stanford campus would be sufficient to support the campus residential population anticipated under the SCP update, Stanford may construct new recreation facilities. This would contribute to added park and recreation facilities to serve the campus population. Since no concrete plans are currently available for any of the recreational facilities that might be required or proposed, it is not possible to speculate as to the environmental effects that could occur. Regardless, any actual construction that could be proposed in the future would be required to undergo a separate environmental review process and would only result in localized impacts.

Off-Campus Park and Recreational Facilities

As discussed previously, none of the public park or recreation facilities off campus appear to be substantially deteriorated under existing uses. Furthermore, based on review of the descriptions of public park and recreation facilities in municipal documents, none of the public park or recreation facilities were identified as substantially deteriorated. Cyclical maintenance upgrades are included in the capital budget programs, and the public park and recreation facilities appear to be well-maintained.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis conducted above, Stanford is expected to provide adequate on-campus sports, fitness, and recreation facilities for faculty, staff and students allowed under the 2000 General Use Permit and further facilitated by the SCP update. Any new and expanded indoor recreation facilities would be authorized as needed as part of the academic and academic support space authorized by the 2000 General Use Permit. This analysis also demonstrates that there would not be substantial deterioration of off-campus public park and recreation facilities associated with increased visitors to those facilities from campus residents allowed under the 2000 General Use Permit and facilitated by the SCP update. Consequently, the impact of the SCP update with respect to the accelerated physical deterioration of on- and off-campus parks and recreation resources would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Impact PSR-5: Implementation of the proposed project would not include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of parks or recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. (*Less than Significant Impact*)

Housing Element Update

While no specific development proposals are directly associated with the HEU, theoretical development would result in an increase in population consistent with that forecasted by ABAG, and thus an increased demand for local parks and recreation facilities. As a matter of information, individual projects under the HEU would be subject to each jurisdiction's park impact fees, which require the payment of fees to offset the increased costs of providing new park facilities for new development.

As the residential population of each affected jurisdiction increases resulting from the HEU, the construction of new parks and recreational facilities in each jurisdiction could occur. The park projects developed as a result of the park impact fees would be required to undergo environmental review as they are identified and would only result in localized impacts. Appropriate measures would be identified and implemented as applicable to reduce any construction-related or operational effects of those facilities. Therefore, the impact of the HEU on parkland would be **less than significant**.

Stanford Community Plan

As discussed above, Stanford could potentially upgrade some of its existing campus recreation facilities or possibly construct new facilities if desired. The creation of new open spaces and construction of recreational amenities on the Stanford campus would result in physical effects. These effects could be associated with construction, such as noise, archeological impacts, air quality impacts such as emissions of dust and other pollutants, including diesel exhaust, and temporary street closures or other traffic obstructions. Generally, the environmental effects of the SCP are assessed at a programmatic level in each of the topical sections of this EIR, including Section 4.2, *Air Quality*, 4.3, *Biological Resources*, 4.8, *Hazardous Materials*, 4.9, *Hydrology*

and *Water Quality*, 4.11, *Noise and Vibration*, and 4.14, *Transportation*. Mitigation measures outlined in their respective sections to reduce construction and operational impacts would similarly apply to on-campus park and recreation facility development. Therefore, the impact of the SCP on recreational facilities would be **less than significant**.

Impact PSR-6: Implementation of the proposed project would not result in substantial adverse impacts associated with the provision of or the need for new or physically altered library facilities. (*Less than Significant Impact*)

Housing Element Update

While no specific development proposals are directly associated with the HEU, theoretical development could result in an increase in population consistent with ABAG's forecast, and thus an increase in demand for library facilities within each jurisdiction. Further, projects constructed under the HEU would likely unfold incrementally over many years. While it is possible that the population increases associated with the HEU during that time could require expansion or construction of new library facilities, no concrete plans are currently available, and it is not possible to speculate as to the environmental effects that could occur. Regardless, any actual construction that could be proposed in the future would be required to undergo a separate environmental review process and would only result in localized impacts. Even if development were to occur more rapidly than anticipated, these same requirements would still apply and would address and respond to increased facilities needs as appropriate. Based upon these considerations, the HEU's impact on library services would be **less than significant**.

Stanford Community Plan

On-Campus Library Facilities

Stanford University provides extensive library resources on the Stanford campus. The resources are primarily for the research and educational needs of students, faculty, and staff. As growth allowed under the 2000 General Use permit has been accounted for under existing campus planning documents and the SCP update would not increase the amount of development on campus, on campus library facilities would be sufficient to meet the academic needs of future growth on campus.

Off-Campus Library Facilities

The new campus population allowed by the 2000 General Use Permit and facilitated under the HEU and SCP update could also place an increased demand on Palo Alto City library system to meet their needs. As discussed above, between 2006 and 2015, all City libraries were renovated to expand services and collections. As growth allowed under the 2000 General Use permit has been accounted for under existing campus planning documents and the SCP update would not increase the amount of development on campus, it is expected that these newly renovated facilities would be adequate to serve future growth on campus. In addition, future development would be required to contribute impact fees to offset potential impacts from increased demand in library facilities and to ensure library facilities remain adequate.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis conducted above, Stanford is expected to provide adequate library services on campus. The analysis also demonstrates that there would not be substantial deterioration of off-campus libraries associated with increased visitors to those facilities from campus residents allowed under the 2000 General Use Permit and further facilitated by the SCP update. Consequently, the impact of the SCP update on library services would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Cumulative Impacts

This section presents an analysis of the cumulative effects of the proposed project in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects that could cause cumulatively considerable impacts. Significant cumulative impacts related to public services and recreation could occur if the incremental impacts of the proposed project combined with the incremental impacts of one or more of the cumulative projects or cumulative development projections described in Section 4.0.3, *Cumulative Impacts*.

Impact PSR-7: The proposed project, combined with cumulative development in the vicinity of the HEU housing opportunity sites and Countywide, would not result in an adverse cumulative increase in demand for public services that would require new or physically altered governmental or facilities, construction of which could have significant physical environmental impacts. (*Less than Significant Impact*)

Housing Element Update and Stanford Community Plan Update

The proposed project, in combination with past, present, existing, approved, pending, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity would increase the demand for fire protection and emergency medical response services, police protection services, public schools, recreational facilities, and libraries. As described in Section 4.0.3, there are numerous other housing developments proposed to be constructed or under review within or adjacent to the jurisdictions where the housing opportunity sites would be located. As discussed above the previous impact discussions, the proposed project would have less than significant impacts with respect to fire protection, emergency medical response services, police, school, recreation, and library facilities. As stated there, impacts to public service and recreation facilities caused by increased residential development and implementation of the proposed project would be offset by payment of standard fees, compliance with existing policies and regulations, and required environmental review for facility improvement projects if and when the need for such improvements are identified. These same requirements would apply to cumulative development of other residential projects in the vicinity, and for the region generally. Thus, cumulative impacts to public service and recreational facilities would be less than significant. Therefore, when considered in the cumulative context, the proposed project's public services-related impacts would not be cumulatively considerable, and thus the cumulative impact of the project with respect to public services and recreation facilities would be **less than significant**.

4.13.5 References

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