3.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

This section describes existing public services within the project area, assesses impacts of proposed project uses on existing public services, and recommends mitigation measures to reduce potential project impacts.

Public services have been defined to include the following topics, as described in the sections below:

- Police Services
- Fire protection
- Schools
- Water Resources
- Wastewater and Sewage
- Solid waste

For Public Services and Utilities, the environmental setting for each topic will follow the regulatory framework section.

3.12.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework for the public services described above generally consists of a requirement to provide an adequate supply of services (as defined uniquely by each type of service) to present and future customers.

Oversight of the public service providers is provided by an assortment of Boards, Commissions, and other types of local and regional institutions and agencies.

Local Coastal Plan (LCP)

The LCP contains the principal land use policies for development within Santa Barbara County's Coastal Zone. This program, pursuant to requirements of the California Coastal Act (Section 30108.5), contains the relevant portion of a local government's general plan, or local coastal element, which indicates the kinds, location, and intensity of land uses, the applicable resource protection and development policies and a listing of implementing actions. The County's LCP was adopted in 1982, and has been revised periodically to update policies. The CLUP represents one component of the LCP, which also includes the Land Use Maps of the Coastal Zone, the Coastal Zoning Ordinance that is codified as Article II of Chapter 35 in the Santa Barbara County Code, and the Coastal Zoning Maps.

Santa Barbara County has incorporated numerous goals and policies into the LCP in order to ensure conformance with California Coastal Act policies. These policies include:

- **CLUP Policy 2-1:** In order to obtain approval for a division of land, the applicant shall demonstrate that adequate water is available to serve the newly created parcels except for parcels designated as "Not a Building Site" on the recorded final or parcel map.

- **CLUP Policy 2-2:** The long term integrity of groundwater basins or sub-basins located wholly within the coastal zone shall be protected. To this end, the safe yield as determined by competent hydrologic evidence of such a groundwater basin or sub-basin shall not be exceeded except on a temporary basis as part of a conjunctive use or other program managed by the appropriate water district. If the safe yield of a groundwater basin or sub-basin is found to be exceeded for reasons other than a conjunctive use program, new development, including land division and other use dependent upon private wells, shall not be permitted if the net increase in water demand for the development causes basin safe yield to be exceeded, but in no case shall any existing lawful parcel be denied development of one single family residence. This policy shall not apply to appropriators or overlying property owners who wish to develop their property using water to which they are legally entitled pursuant to an adjudication of their water rights.

- **CLUP Policy 2-3:** In the furtherance of better water management, the County may require applicants to install meters on private wells and to maintain records of well extractions for use by the appropriate water district.

- **CLUP Policy 2-4:** Within designated urban areas, new development other than that for agricultural purposes shall be serviced by the appropriate public sewer and water district or an existing mutual water company, if such service is available.

- **CLUP Policy 2-5:** Water-conserving devices shall be used in all new development.

- **CLUP Policy 2-6:** Prior to issuance of a development permit, the County shall make the finding, based on information provided by environmental documents, staff analysis, and the applicant, that adequate public or private services and resources i.e., water, sewer, roads, etc., are available to serve the proposed development. The applicant shall assume full responsibility for costs incurred in service extensions or improvements that are required as a result of the proposed project. Lack of available public or private services or resources shall be grounds for denial of the project or reduction in the density otherwise indicated in the land use plan. Where an affordable housing project is proposed pursuant to the Affordable Housing Overlay regulations, special needs housing or other affordable housing projects which include at least 50% of the total number of units for affordable housing or 30% of the total number of units affordable at the very low income level are to be served by entities that require can-and-will-serve letters, such projects shall be presumed to be consistent with the water and sewer service requirements of this policy if the project has, or is conditioned to obtain all necessary can-and-will-serve letters at the time of final map recordation, or if no map, prior to issuance of land use permits.

Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan/Goleta Community Plan

The Goleta Community Plan was adopted by the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors in July of 1993 as the focused policy document for the unincorporated areas of Goleta.

Because the area is within the coastal zone, County policies for the area were reviewed and adopted by the California Coastal Commission.

Applicable policies in the GCP include:

- **FIRE-GV-2:** All private roads which serve structures served by the Fire Department shall be constructed to Fire Department standards unless the Fire Department waives the standard.

- **FIRE-GV-4:** Emergency access shall be a consideration in the siting and design of all new development.

- **DevStd FIRE-GV-1.3:** Two routes of ingress and egress shall be required for any discretionary new development or subdivision of land unless the Fire Department waives the requirement.

- **DevStd FIRE-GV-3.1:** Where feasible, water storage facilities shall be part of a large system or public supply which is reliably maintained, rather than individual ad hoc systems. The County shall require that all new development in "high fire" classified areas pay fees to the Fire Department to fund annual inspections of these systems.

- **RRC-GV-2:** All new residential development in the Urban area and, where feasible, outside the Urban area shall participate in yard waste collection programs as may be provided by the County of Santa Barbara. Such programs may include yard waste accumulation bins, curbside pickups and backyard composting.

- **RRC-GV-3:** Recycling bins shall be provided at all construction sites to minimize construction-generated waste which goes to the landfill.

- **WAT-GV-1**: For discretionary projects which would result in a net increase in water use, there shall be a sufficient supply of water to serve known existing commitments plus the proposed project. This policy shall be implemented consistent with the direction of policy WAT-GV-2

- **WAT-GV-5:** Where physically and financially feasible, all new discretionary development shall utilize reclaimed wastewater for exterior landscaping consistent with State and County standards.

- **WAT-GV-6:** In order to minimize water use to the maximum extent possible all new development shall utilize water conserving landscaping and low-flow irrigation.

- **WAT-GV-11:** The County shall grant discretionary permits only if long-term supplies, excluding a drought buffer, are available to support new development. Proposed projects shall be reviewed based upon the supply/demand balance recognized, and the drought-buffer program in effect, at the time of application for a discretionary permit. This policy shall be implemented consistent with the direction of policy WAT-GV-2. In the case of the 50% affordable housing overlay projects, they shall be reviewed based upon

the supply/demand balance recognized and the drought buffer program in effect at the time of final discretionary permit approval.

- **EMC-GV-1:** The number of persons and amount of property exposed to flood hazard shall be minimized though requiring adequate setbacks from the floodway and/or other appropriate means.

3.12.2 POLICE SERVICES

Environmental Setting

Police protection service for Isla Vista is provided through the collaboration of three distinct entities, the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department, the UCSB Police Department, and the CHP. Cooperatively, these organizations staff the Isla Vista Foot Patrol (IVFP), located in a converted store at 6546 Pardall Road situated in the heart of the downtown commercial core. There are no detention facilities on site and detainees are transported to the County's Main Jail. Officers provide public safety services by foot, bicycle, horse, and motor vehicles as these are particularly effective methods in Isla Vista, given the community's population density, well-connected street network, and considerable pedestrian traffic.

The County Sheriff's Department serves as the primary police force for Isla Vista. The Department's jurisdiction in Isla Vista extends from the Pacific Ocean to El Colegio Road and from the west boundary of the UCSB main campus to the east boundary of Devereux School, excluding buildings that are owned, controlled, or occupied by UCSB. The Sheriff's Department staffs the IVFP office with 14 police officers. Based on personnel figures from 1999 through 2004 obtained from the County Sheriff's Department, staffing levels have been relatively consistent. It should be noted that these numbers are supplemented by overtime personnel on an as-needed basis during times of known increased criminal activity, such as during Isla Vista's annual Halloween event.

The UCSB Police Department jurisdiction includes the UCSB campus, as well as properties owned, controlled, or occupied by the University. The UCSB Police Department operates from two stations: the main station, located on campus just northeast of Harder Stadium in the Public Safety Building, and the IVFP office. Current staffing provided by UCSB Police assigned to IVFP includes six police officers. Based on personnel figures from 1999 through 2003, there is a static personnel trend over the past several years. UCSB supplied between five and seven officers during that time period. UCSB is slated to provide seven officers; however, it currently provides six officers and it is uncertain when the additional officer will be hired. County Sheriff's Department and the UCSB Police Department have a long standing agreement that the UCSB Police assign additional law enforcement officers to Isla Vista to supplement police service when needed. Conversely, the County Sheriff's station at the IVFP will assign officers to supplement UCSB police service, if necessary.

In 1994, the CHP appointed two officers to the IVFP. Within Isla Vista, the CHP has jurisdiction over all roadways, and will typically assist in the enforcement of the Vehicle Code, investigation of accidents, and traffic safety, including screening for driving under the influence during weekends, Halloween, and other major holidays. The CHP operate from two

stations, the regional office located at 6465 Calle Real in Goleta, and the IVFP office located on Pardall Road. Current staffing provided by the CHP consists of one full-time officer and one part-time officer.

Collectively, police protection for the 18,344 person population of Isla Vista is provided by 21.5 officers. This translates to an officer-to-population ratio of 1 to 853. Staffing for law enforcement officers is based on a County Sheriff's Department level of service ratio of one officer for every 1,200 people. Thus, police protection for Isla Vista provides a level of service which is above the County standard.

A 2002-2003 Grand Jury report on the County's public detention facilities found that the IVFP has not maintained control of the community and there has been a loss of respect and trust by citizens within its jurisdiction.[1] The Jury report attributed this situation to misguided enforcement of policy and lax leadership and made several recommendations including tougher enforcement of noise ordinances, disturbing the peace laws, and zero tolerance for drugs and alcohol. The report, however, did not find deficiencies in staffing or service levels.

Crime Statistical Data

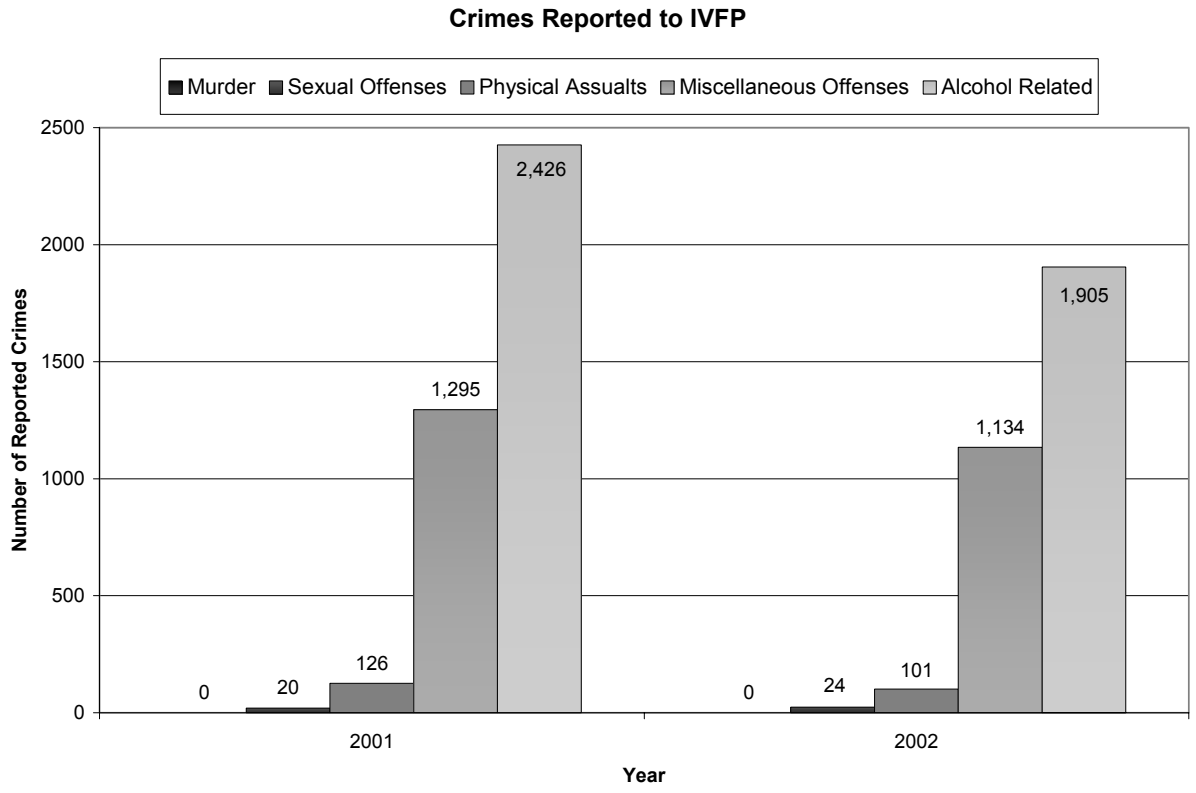
The annual average number of calls dispatched to Isla Vista from 1999 through 2003 was 9,024 calls. In 2002, incidents specific to Isla Vista accounted for nearly 20% of the total amount of calls received by the UCSB Police main office. Close to 25% of all serious crime in the County occurs in Isla Vista.[2] This figure includes burglary, robbery, grand theft, sexual assault and other violent crimes.

Crime statistical data for the UCSB campus and the Isla Vista area is annually reported and published by three different sources. The UCSB Police Department publishes the *Annual Report*, which describes crime trends specific to the UCSB campus and provides a breakdown of figures by category, violent crime and property crime. As mandated by a federal law called the Clery Act, UCSB also publishes the *Clery Report*, which contains crime statistics for the three previous calendar years for reported crimes that occurred on campus, in off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by UCSB, and on public property adjacent to the campus. Lastly, the California Department of Justice reports crime statistics with the California Crime Index (CCI) which includes homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. Crime statistics provided by the California Department of Justice are also delineated by violent crime and property crime. Figure 3.12-1 depicts crime statistics for Isla Vista as provided by the IVFP:

[1] Santa Barbara County Grand Jury, 2002-2003. *Criminal Justice Committee Detention Facilities*. April 2, 2003. Accessed August 10, 2004, http://www.sbcgj.org/2003/index.htm.

[2] Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department, IVFP website, http://www.sbsheriff.org/iv/faq/index.html, accessed August 10, 2004.

Figure 3.12-1 Crimes Statistics



Alcohol & Crime

A major issue for the IVFP and many Isla Vista community members is the relationship between alcohol consumption and crime. As reported by the IVFP to the UCSB Campus Safety group, the most common arrest in Isla Vista is for public intoxication. People are arrested for public intoxication when they are considered to be a danger to themselves or others as a result of their level of alcohol or drug intoxication. The most common citation is minor in possession (MIP). MIP citations can be given to any person under the age of 21 who is in possession of alcohol.

Petty theft and battery are the most common crimes committed against students in Isla Vista. Battery is particularly common due to the number of violent fights in Isla Vista, many of them involving intoxicated persons. The high concentration of housing, coupled with the pedestrian atmosphere and open-door parties that occur lends to the amount of intoxicated people on the streets. The IVFP reports that sexual assaults and fighting are more likely to occur when people are intoxicated and walking through the streets at night and when young women are drinking excessive amounts of alcohol, which makes them more vulnerable to sexual assaults.

The IVFP recently received a $50,000 grant from the regional Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC) board to strengthen its enforcement of alcohol laws. The ABC will supply undercover agents to investigate parties that charge for alcohol or furnish alcohol to minors. Additionally, ABC will provide training on state liquor laws and techniques for checking fake identification to restaurants and retailers in Isla Vista. The effort to curb underage drinking and decrease the level of alcohol related crime is further evidenced by a recent petition signed by 61 UCSB faculty and staff to deny a local Isla Vista business from acquiring an off-site liquor license.

The Isla Vista Community Safety Work Group consists of representatives from the 3rd District, the Sheriff's Department, UCSB, SBCC, Santa Barbara Alcohol and other Drug/Mental Health Services (ADMHS), and the IVRPD. This group is focused on improving the safety and quality of life in Isla Vista through the changes to, and the enforcement of, local policies and ordinances. Some notable actions includes: the Property Owner/Management Notification Program, which notifies landlords when tenants have out of control parties; the Parental Notification Program, which notifies parents of UCSB students when their child cited for drug or alcohol related offenses by the Isla Vista Foot Patrol; UCSB-provided alternative social activities, which offer drug and alcohol-free social events; mandatory keg registration; new ordinances regarding alcohol in parks; and, as part of this project, conditional use permits for businesses which would like to sell or serve alcohol in the project area.

In 1991, in an effort to prevent drunk driving by the student population, a non-profit organization called Bill's Bus was established. Bill's Bus provides low cost transportation from Isla Vista to downtown Santa Barbara every Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday night from 8:30pm until 2:00am, beginning in Isla Vista on the half hour and arriving downtown on the hour. Each year over 25,000 people use Bill's Bus service.

Factors Affecting Law Enforcement Demands Unique to Isla Vista

As a police jurisdiction serving nearly 20,000 people, Isla Vista possesses certain attributes that distinguish it from the rest of the county. Of these attributes, the most significant factors affecting police service include a higher population density than the county-wide averages, unique demographic characteristics, and the precedent of a party culture which lures many people from outlying areas during weekend and holiday festivities.

Consisting primarily of medium and high density housing, Isla Vista has one of the highest concentrations of people (62.5 people per acre) in California. Of the 18,344 people living in Isla Vista, approximately 13,000 are students. The median age in the community is 21 years old. The "party" reputation that Isla Vista has developed over the years is evidenced on weekends and holidays when an influx of people from outlying areas visit to attend local parties. Isla Vista gained national notoriety for its Halloween weekend parties during the 1980s. By 1992, the Sheriff estimated 40,000 visitors in Isla Visa on Halloween weekend (more than double the regular population) and over 1,000 arrests were made.[3] This large

[3] UCSB Daily Nexus newspaper article, "Why Are There Many Cops in Isla Vista?" Buhler, Brendan, staff writer. October 16, 2002.

influx temporarily increases the population, up to 30,000 or 40,000 on weekends,[4] which can impact levels of service provided by the IVFP in terms of the officer-to-population ratio. During these times, additional officers are often added to patrol Isla Vista.

In 1992, in an effort to curb Isla Vista's rowdy Halloween, the IVFP enacted a "Five Year Plan" to reduce crime and out of town party attendees. This effort was motivated by statistics which demonstrate that out-of-towners are annually responsible for a higher percentage of the crimes committed during these events. The plan included enforcement of a noise and party ordinance, a zero tolerance policy which mandates arrests or citations for lawbreakers instead of warnings, parental/landlord notification, use of floodlighting, horse mounted officers, use of barricades to restrict automobile access, and use of greater sheer numbers of law enforcement officers, both uniformed and undercover, during events of high attendance. In addition, UCSB has banned visitors in the residence halls over Halloween weekend and many apartment leases also forbid guests around this time. In 1994, police arrested 184 people during the Halloween weekend and by 1997, only 13 people were arrested.[5] Numbers have climbed slightly since then. In 2003, the crowd numbers were back up to late 1980s and early 1990s levels, but only 98 arrests (about one-tenth of late 1980s and early 1990s levels) were made over the Halloween weekend. Approximately three quarters of these arrests were visitors from out of town.[6]

Thresholds of Significance

As no County Thresholds exist, potential impacts are identified are evaluated according to the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department standards, as described below.

The County Sheriff's Department uses a 1:1,200 ratio of police officers to persons as a threshold for identifying potentially significant impacts on police protection. A potentially significant impact would occur if the service ratio of one officer per 1,200 people could not be provided.

Project Impact and Mitigation Measures

Impact POLICE-1: IVMP build-out will increase demand on police services.

Build out of the IVMP would add a maximum of 1,447 new housing units, which translates to 4,355 new residents, assuming an average household size of 3.01 persons per unit. There are presently 21.5 police officers serving a population of 18,344 in Isla Vista, which provides a service ratio of 1:853. Assuming that police staffing in Isla Vista were to stay the same at 21.5 officers, this population increase would not create a significant impact on service levels as the ratio of police officers to people would be 1:1,052, which is still below the County standard of 1:1,200. Law enforcement services for the Isla Vista area are a budgeted portion of the total Sheriff's Department budget. If the Sheriff's Department's budget were to be

[4] Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department. Isla Vista Foot Patrol Frequently Asked Questions, http://www.sbsheriff.org/iv/faq/index.html, accessed August 10, 2004.

[5] Ibid.

[6] UCSB Daily Nexus newspaper article, "I.V. Halloween Review Faults Visiting Revelers." Flannery, Devon, staff writer. November 12, 2003.

reduced to the point requiring layoffs this would impact the entire County, including Isla Vista. Future IVFP staffing levels are expected to remain largely the same, as expressed by County Sheriff's Department, UCSB police, as well as the CHP. Therefore, impacts would be *less than significant (Class III)*

Cumulative Impact: Because Police Services are tied to a specific area of service, there are no cumulative impacts.

3.12.3 FIRE PROTECTION

Environmental Setting

The project area is located within the jurisdiction of the Santa Barbara County Fire Department. The Fire Department operates 15 stations that serves an area of approximately 2,700 square miles and includes the unincorporated areas of the County.

Stations Number 11 and 17 currently provide service in the project area. Station 11 is located at 6901 Frey Way, approximately one-half mile north of the El Colegio Road/Storke Road intersection, while Station 17 is located at Building 547, Mesa Road on the campus of UCSB, approximately one-quarter mile from Isla Vista's north-east boundary.

Fire Station 11 responds to emergencies on the western portion of the project area and Fire Station 17 covers the eastern portion. Station 11 is staffed with six firefighters at all times, including at least one paramedic. This station also maintains a 1,500-gallon per minute pumper unit, a truck company, and water rescue equipment. Truck 11 is a specialized emergency vehicle often called out for specific rescue situations around the County and has a "first-in" response zone stretching from Gaviota to Mission Canyon. The "first-in" response zone is the area in which the particular truck or engine is expected to be the primary responder; this zone usually coincides with the 5-minute response zone. Station 17 is staffed with three firefighters at all times. Station 17 maintains a 1,500-gallon per minute pumper truck, a reserve truck company, and an ambulance.

If either station becomes overwhelmed during an emergency, Fire Station Nos. 12 and 14 are available for back-up protection. Station 14 is located at 320 Los Carneros Road in Goleta, approximately 2.3 miles from Isla Vista. Station 12 is located at 5330 Calle Real, approximately 4.5 miles from Isla Vista.

During 2003, Station 11 responded to a total of 314 calls in the project area and Station 17 responded to 491 calls. The back-up stations, Stations 12 and 14, responded to 12 and 37 calls respectively. The breakdown of calls is as follows: 60% medical emergencies, 38% fire-related, and the remaining calls divided between water/cliff rescues, elevator rescues, fallen trees, and assisting the public with water problems.

Both stations are also responsible for responding to UCSB properties, both on and off campus. The Housing and Residential Services Department at the University house approximately 6,300 students in both on and off campus complexes.

Currently the Fire Department receives a portion of the property taxes paid in the project area. By State Law, that amount is no less than 10% of the total general 1% property tax. However, as Isla Vista is a Redevelopment Project Area, the incremental increase in property taxes between 1990 and today, is allocated to the Redevelopment Agency. A portion of those funds are "passed-through" to other taxing entities, including the Fire Department and County General Fund. In 1999 the BOS adopted Resolution 99-487 which declared the intent of the County to allocate the entire County General Fund pass through to the Fire Department. That resolution further states that upon adoption of the Master Plan, funding for the Fire Department may be reconsidered.

Thresholds of Significance

As no County Thresholds exist, potential impacts are identified are evaluated according to Santa Barbara County Fire Department Standards, as described below.

According to the County Fire, the standards that are used to determine an adequate level of service are:

- **Population Served** - The Fire Department uses a standard of one engine company per 12,000 residents, assuming three firefighters per station as the maximum population that can be adequately served.

- **Ratio of Firefighters to Population** - The Fire Department uses a countywide level of service of one fire fighter per 4,000 residents as the absolute maximum that can be adequately served.

- **Five-minute response time** – The five-minute response standard is used for urban areas, and refers to the time it takes for a unit to reach a call and set up equipment after leaving the station. Response times under five minutes are considered adequate and over five minutes are substandard. Rather than applying these standards to specific service territories as the County has done in the past, the Fire Department currently approaches fire protection on a more system-wide basis and will shift resources to respond to calls as needed.

Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The maximum build-out under the IVMP is 1,447 residential units. Based on an average household size of 3.01 residents[7], the IVMP would generate approximately 4,355 new residents in the project area. The downtown commercial core is also planned to see an increase of 51,485 square feet of commercial use. This will increase daytime population. The IVMP also enumerates many road improvements, including mini-roundabouts that may impact the Fire Department's ability to quickly reach an emergency call in the project area. While property taxes from new development typically off-set the impacts to the Fire Department of increased service demands, in the Redevelopment Project Area the Fire

[7] Census 2000, Isla Vista CDP

Department only receives a portion of the property taxes they would receive elsewhere in the County.

Impact FIRE-1: IVMP build-out will increase demand on fire protection services.

A. Increased demand on fire protection services – Population served. Build-out of public and private projects proposed under the IVMP would increase service and support staff demand on Stations 11 and 17 directly.

Station's 11 and 17 serve approximately 36,489 (2000 US Census) residents with 2 engine companies. This exceeds the threshold for adequate service by 489 residents. Increased population from build-out of the IVMP would further exceed this threshold of significance, causing a *potentially significant* impact.

B. Increased demand on fire protection services – Firefighter to population ratio. Stations 11 and 17 have a firefighter to population ratio of one firefighter to 4,054 residents, a ratio that currently exceeds the threshold of 1 fire-fighter per 4,000 residents. Build-out under the IVMP will increase the population by over 4,000 residents, creating a *potentially significant* impact.

Mitigation Measure Fire-1: When funding is available, the County shall provide for additional Fire personnel for the Isla Vista/UCSB response area by extending or amending Resolution 99-487 to provide additional funding for Fire protection beyond the property tax the Fire Department would otherwise receive in the Redevelopment Project Area. This action would further reduce the ratio of firefighters to residents.

Mitigation Measure Fire-2: All new development shall adhere to access, building, and waster availability standards as outline in the Uniform Fire Code and Uniform Building Code, unless directed otherwise by the Fire Department and shall pay standard Fire Department fees.

Residual Impact: Implementation of Goleta Community Plan policies and development standards and mitigation measures FIRE-1 and FIRE-2 would reduce impacts to a less than significant level. However, as future funding for Fire personnel in the Isla Vista/UCSB response area is not guaranteed to keep up with demand increases, the impact remains *significant (Class I)*.

Impact FIRE-2: Impact to access into Isla Vista for Fire Department vehicles through the use of roundabouts and mini-roundabouts.

The IVMP proposes the use of mini-roundabouts and roundabouts for intersections along the El Colegio corridor, as well as the Pardall Road, Embarcadero Del Mar and Embarcadero Del Norte intersections. These road improvements will be designed to accommodate delivery trucks and safety vehicles[8].

[8] Streets DevStd 1.4, IVMP

The addition of roundabouts and mini-roundabouts to these non-signaled intersections will alter the traffic pattern for Fire Department vehicles which need access to the area in the event of an emergency. Currently, these intersections have the potential for congestion, with one direction of traffic with a stop sign and the other with the right-of-way. The roundabouts and mini-roundabouts will ensure a continuous flow of traffic, and have elements that facilitate the movement of emergency vehicles, such as a mountable apron at the center of the roundabout, and a wide enough roadway between roundabouts to allow vehicles to pass stopped traffic.

Federal Highway Administration guidelines state that, "Roundabouts provide emergency vehicles the benefit of lower vehicle speeds, which make roundabouts safer for them to negotiate than signalized crossings. Unlike at signalized intersections, emergency vehicle drivers are not faced with through-vehicles unexpectedly running the intersection and hitting them at high speed."

The implementation of roundabouts and mini-roundabouts is in line with Goleta Community Plan Policy FIRE-GV-4, which requires that emergency access be a consideration in the sitting and design of new development. According to information from both the Federal Highway Administration and the Goleta Community Plan, this impact would be *beneficial (Class IV)* in regards to emergency vehicle access.

Cumulative Impact: Because Fire Services are tied to a specific area of service, there are no cumulative impacts.

3.12.4 SCHOOLS

Environmental Setting

Isla Vista Elementary School is the only public school located in the project area. The school serves preschool through sixth grade, and is located at the northwestern corner of Isla Vista adjacent to the Camino Corto open space and vernal pool complex. Applicable school districts within the project area include the Goleta Union School District (GUSD) and the Santa Barbara School District (SBSD). Students in the project area would attend Isla Vista Elementary, and then proceed to Goleta Valley Junior High, which then feeds into Dos Pueblos High School (DPHS).

Demographic data for Isla Vista presents a median age of 20 years, the majority of residents falling in the 18-24 years of age category. These residents are typically students from the adjacent UCSB campus or students attending Santa Barbara Community College (SBCC), and do not typically have school age children. This fact lends to an atypical rate of student generation. However, due to the lack of actual numbers for the project area, the analysis utilized for generation are the rates developed by the Sage Institute for the SBSD's Facilities Master Plan.

Recent trends have shown a decline in the number of enrolled students in the project area, even given new local housing development. GUSD enrollment has decreased by 505 students since 2000 and has recently closed a local school site. SBSD, which serves all of Santa

Barbara and its surrounding area, is slowly approaching capacity. The capacities of the schools which primarily serve the project area are summarized below:

Table 3.12-1
Existing School Capacity

District/School	Net Capacity	2003/2004 Enrollment	% Utilization
Goleta Union School District			
Isla Vista Elementary	595	529	89%
Santa Barbara School District			
Goleta Valley Junior High	1,432	900	63%
Dos Pueblos High	2,772	2,273	82%

***Isla Vista Elementary School*:** The utilization rate for this school is 89%, based on a net capacity of 595 students and a 2003/2004 enrollment of 529 students.

Goleta Valley Junior High: Sixth through eighth-grade students who reside in the project area will attend Goleta Valley Junior High School (GVJH). With a net capacity of 1432 students and approximately 900 students enrolled for 2003/2004, GVJH has a utilization rate of 63%.

Dos Pueblos High School: As the only high school near the project area, Dos Pueblos is the school that most Isla Vista residents will attend. DPHS has a net capacity of 2,772 students and had an enrollment of 2,273 students during the 2003/2004 school year. Based on this information, DPHS has a utilization rate of 82%.

Both districts have an open enrollment/transfer policy which allows students to attend any school of their choice as long as space allows.

Thresholds of Significance

Potential impacts are identified are evaluated according to the County's Environmental Threshold and Guidelines Manuals, as described below.

A significant impact to schools generally occurs when a project generates sufficient students to require additional classroom space. This assumes 29 students per classroom for elementary/junior high students, and 28 students per classroom for high school students, based on the lowest student per classroom loading standards of the California State School Building Program. This threshold is to be applied in those school districts which are currently approaching at, or exceeding their capacity.

***School Impact Fees*:** School districts can assess fees on new residential, commercial, and industrial units, and additions to existing residential units. School impact fees depend on the District and are listed below. These fees mitigate impacts to less than significant levels.

Table 3.12-2
School Impact Fees

School District	Residential	Commercial
GUSD	$2.14/sf	$0.34/sf
SBSD	$2.05/sf	$0.33/sf

Source: Heytonk, 2004

Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Build-out of the Master Plan would generate an estimated 1,447 residential units, resulting in the following impacts to public schools. It should be noted that the project area is unique in that 76% of its households are non-family households which would indicate a much lower student generation rate than the rates provided by the Sage Institute and used in this evaluation.

GUSD is not approaching capacity and therefore will not be significantly impacted from the build-out in the IVMP. SBSD is approaching capacity and will be evaluated for significant impacts due to full build-out in the project area.

Table 3.12-3
Student Generation

School Level	Proposed units	Generation Rate	Students Generated
GUSD[1]			
Elementary	1,447	0.1352	196
SBHSD[2]			
Junior High	1,447	0.04	58
High School	1,447	0.05	72

[1] Packter, 2003 (Ocean Meadows FEIR)
[2] Source: Sage Institute, Inc., 2003

According to County's Thresholds and Guidelines Manual, the threshold is applied only to districts which are at or approaching capacity. GUSD does not fall within this definition and has had to close schools in order to better manage its facilities. Therefore, no significant impact to GUSD will occur by the implementation of the IVMP.

Impact SCH-1: **IVMP build-out will affect the approaching capacity of SBSD.**

Full project build-out of the IVMP would generate an additional 130 students for the Santa Barbara School District.

Dos Pueblos High School may enroll an additional 72 students generated by the proposed project. The current Facilities Master Plan for the SBSD indicates that Dos Pueblos can accommodate an additional 449 students before additional classrooms would become necessary.

Goleta Valley Junior High is presently under-utilized and would have no need for additional classrooms to accept the new students generated by the implementation of the Plan.

The additional students generated by the IVMP would result in *adverse, yet less than significant impacts (Class III*) to the SBSD. David Heytonk, Superintendent of SBSD, stated that SBSD would accommodate students from new development in the District's area[9].

Cumulative Impact: In addition to students generated from the proposed project, build-out of an estimated 989 units of approved and proposed cumulative residential development in the Goleta area would generate an estimated 171 students to the GUSD and 106 students to the SBSD. Though these numbers, along with the students generated by the IVMP, would not bring either district over capacity; some schools in either district may need to add additional classrooms, giving rise to a cumulative impact which can be *mitigated, through the use of school impact fees, to less than significant levels (Class II)*.

3.12.5 WATER RESOURCES

Environmental Setting

The Goleta Water District (GWD) is the primary water purveyor in the Goleta area supplying water for residential, commercial, industrial, public and agricultural purposes. The GWD is the only public supplier of water to Isla Vista. The GWD primarily obtains its water from three permanent sources: the Cachuma Lake project, the Goleta Groundwater Basin (GGWB) and the State Water Project (SWP). Secondary sources include the Glen Annie Reservoir, El Capitan Mutual Water Company, stored injection wells, and a bedrock aquifer. Because of the access to the State Water Project, the GWD has not drawn from their storage wells in 12 years and has approximately 30,000 acre feet/year (AFY) in storage. According to the Water Supply Assessment for the Isla Vista Master Plan, the GWD has a sufficient amount of water to supply new development proposed through the IVMP (GWD, 2005, Appendix G).

The majority of the GWD's water supply is from the Cachuma Lake project, a 190,000 acre-foot reservoir formed by Bradbury Dam on the Santa Ynez River and operated by the Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board (COMB). The GWD's entitlement to Cachuma water is 9,322 AFY for both agricultural and urban uses. In times when demand has been less than entitlement, GWD has been able to "carry over" water to the next year (effectively banking water) in Lake Cachuma and/or conjunctively recharge the groundwater basin. In addition, the GWD has been able to utilize excess spill water from Lake Cachuma beyond their normal entitlement when the reservoir is full and is used conjunctively to recharge the groundwater basin. The rainfall in 2005 has caused the reservoir to "fill and spill" and the GWD was able to inject spill water this season.

The GWD has 7,000 AFY of SWP entitlement, plus 450 AFY of drought buffer, delivered through the Central Coast Water Authorities (CCWA) pipeline, a 42-mile extension of the SWP Coastal Branch pipeline to Lake Cachuma. The GWD's right to the CCWA facility

[9] Heytonk, Personal Communication, August 2004

capacity is 4,500 AFY. In 1994, GWD residents voted to purchase an additional 2,500 AFY to supplement their drought buffer, bringing their total entitlement to 7,450 AFY.

The GWD's right to produce groundwater from the local Goleta Basin has been adjudicated through the *Wright v. Goleta Water District* judgment; a copy of this document is on-file at the Planning and Development office in Santa Barbara. The GWD has an adjudicated right to extract approximately 2,350 AFY, plus any existing stored water. The Wright judgment also provides the GWD with the right to defer producing its annual groundwater entitlement, and consider that water as additional stored water for later use during droughts. Moreover, the Wright judgment provides the GWD with the right to inject water into the Basin and claim that as additional stored water. As of March 2005, the GWD has rights to approximately 30,000 acre-feet of stored groundwater in addition to its annual entitlement.

In 1995, the GWD began making deliveries from a new recycled water project developed in cooperation with the Goleta Sanitary District, a separate public agency. The recycled water project has a capacity of approximately 1,500 AFY and the GWD is currently delivering approximately 1,000 AFY to the University, several golf courses, and other users who were previously using potable water.

The GWD has an active water conservation program for residential and commercial uses. These programs cover all types of water conservation tips and suggestions, and would be accessible to all new customers.

Table 3.12-4
Summary of District Water Sources

Source Water	Entitlement (AFY)	Capacity (AFY)	Comment:
Lake Cachuma	9,322	9,322	
State Water Project	7,450	4,500	GWD's SWP entitlement includes a CCWA drought buffer of 450 AFY.
Groundwater Wells	2,350	5,600	GWD's portion of the safe yield of the Goleta Basin. Safe yield is estimated at 3,410 AFY. Once the GWD's ASR project is complete, GWD's capacity to extract groundwater is estimated to be approximately 5,600 AFY.
Recycled Water	1,500	1,500	
Totals	**20,622**	**20,922**	
Stored Groundwater	Over 30,000 AF		The District has legal rights to over 30,000 acre feet of stored groundwater that may be used when necessary.

Thresholds of Significance

The County's Environmental Threshold and Guidelines Manual, provides thresholds for groundwater resources only. This document recognizes that the Goleta Basin is not considered in overdraft as a result of the court judgment in *Wright v. Goleta Water District*. Therefore, the GWD's production of groundwater from the Goleta Basin in conformance with the Wright judgment is not considered to have a significant impact under the County's thresholds. County policy requires a *can and will serve letter* from the GWD prior to issuance of a land use permit/coastal development permit (Santa Barbara County Coastal Plan Policy 2-6).

CEQA and the Water Code, as a result of the passage of Senate Bill 610 in 2001, require a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) be prepared by the local water agency for certain enumerated projects. (Pub. Res. Code § 21151.9; Water Code § 10912.) The WSA must contain the following information: (i) a discussion of the ability of the public water system to meet the project water demand associated with the proposed project during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection, in addition to the system's existing and planned future uses; (ii)identification of existing water supply entitlements; (iii) identification of other water systems, if any, that have water supply entitlements to the same system if the applicable water system has not previously received water; and (iv) an assessment of the impact on groundwater basins. (Water Code § 10910.)

Based on this information, the WSA must concludes whether the public water system has the ability to provide sufficient water to meet the demands of the proposed project, in addition to existing and planned future uses. The local agency must then review the WSA conclusions, and determine whether the public water system has available water to meet project demands. If so, then the project is considered to have a less than significant impact on water resources.

Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

As state law requires a WSA for projects that propose more than 500 dwelling units or result in a demand for water equivalent to or greater than the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project, a WSA was prepared for the project.

The WSA includes an analysis of projected water supplies that are available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection. The projected water demand of the proposed project was calculated and combined with the water demands of existing and planned future uses within the jurisdiction of the GWD, including agricultural and manufacturing uses. These demands and calculations are described and documented in Appendix G. Tables 3.12-5 and 3.12-6 below contain a summary of the WSA findings.

The WSA concludes that available water supplies will meet GWD's water supply demands, including the demands resulting from build-out of the Isla Vista Master Plan, through the year 2025.

Table 3.12-5: Determination of Sufficient Supply for Normal Year

Normal Year & Projections	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Supply Total	18,458	17,672	17,672	17,672	17,672	17,672
Demand Total	13,301	13,924	14,457	15,170	15,794	16,418
Surplus or (Deficit)	5,157	3,748	3,125	2,502	1,878	1,254
Proposed Project	0	0	173	173	173	173
Demand Total w/ Project	13,301	13,924	14,720	15,343	15,967	16,591
Surplus or (Deficiency) w/ Project	5,157	3,748	2,952	2,329	1,705	1,081

Table 3.12-6: Critical and Multiple Dry Year Cycle Supply – 2025 Demand Basis

(Ultimate Demand per current and proposed Zoning)

			Multiple Dry Years					
Supply Source in AFY:	**Normal Supply**	**Critical Dry Year[b]**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**
Lake Cachuma Supply[a]	9,322	6,898	9,322	9,322	9,322	6,898	6,898	6,898
Lake Cachuma Cutbacks		26%	0%	0%	0%	26%	26%	26%
State Water Supply[c]	4,500	1,490	4,500	1,714	4,500	2,012	1,788	2,161
State Water Cutbacks		80%	30%	77%	30%	73%	76%	71%
Groundwater Supply[d]	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350
Groundwater Bank[e]	30,000	2,694	-0-	1,705	-0-	2,172	2,396	2,023
Recycled Water	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Overall Supply	17,672	14,932	17,672	16,591	17,672	14,932	14,932	14,932
Demand[f]	16,591	14,932	16,591	16,591	16,591	14,932	14,932	14,932

(a) Entitlement is 9,322 AFY per contract with USBR. Supply/Cutbacks based on worst drought of record 1946-1951 inclusive.

(b) Critical dry year defined as driest year from 6-year Cachuma drought of record and driest year in State Water Project history (1977).

(c) Entitlement (so-called Table A amount) is 7,450 AFY. Cutbacks based on this number. Supply/Cutback amounts based on worst drought of record 1987-1992 inclusive. Actual deliveries cannot exceed 4,500 AFY except in certain circumstances not accounted for here, but which have a high likelihood of occurrence.

(d) Court determined annual average pumping of 2,350 AFY. Groundwater used after Cachuma and State Water if needed. Maximum pumping capability is 5,600 AFY.

(e) Court determined storage that may be pumped in addition to annual average. Banked groundwater is not an annual supply, and is not included in (or needed to meet) Normal Year overall supply. It is available in extraordinary circumstances such a drought. Banked groundwater is generated by injected Cachuma/State water, use of State Water to meet demand in-lieu of pumping, and natural recharge in excess of demand during wet cycles due to surplus Cachuma water to meet demand.

(f) Potable water demand reduced in critical dry year and last three years of drought due to a combination of voluntary/mandatory conservation measures resulting in a nominal/minimal 10% decrease in potable demand. (Reductions in recycled demand are not necessary due to supply exceeding demand in drought conditions.)

Impact WAT-1: IVMP build-out will increase water demand.

Total build-out permitted under the IVMP would result in a net new water demand of approximately 173 AFY. Section 4.2.1 of the WSA states that the projected supply is determined to be sufficient for the proposed project. (Appendix G) This is based on: 1) the GWD's conservative approach to SWP and Cachuma Project supplies, which may allow 100% deliveries in years where the cutback could otherwise be as great as 80% and 26%, respectively, 2) the historical record of the Cachuma reservoir, proving its reliability even during the historic drought of record, and 3) the GWD's conjunctive use program and right to bank groundwater that it can rely upon to meet the expected critical or multiple dry year demands. This analysis provides substantial evidence that GWD will have sufficient water supplies to meet the demand of the proposed project. Therefore, the project will result in an *adverse, yet less than significant* impact to water resources (Class III)

Cumulative Impacts: A comparison of the available water supplies and demands, inclusive of the Isla Vista Master Plan, indicate that the GWD will have adequate supplies to meet all existing and planned future demands, including the proposed project development, through the year 2025. As demands increase over the years, under critical and multiple dry year climatic conditions, the GWD may need to rely on its banked groundwater from the conjunctive use program (and/or implementation of demand management efforts) to meet its customers demand. However, the information provided in the WSA indicates that these combined sources will provide enough water to serve the proposed project in addition to all existing and projected future uses during critical and multiple dry years. Therefore, impacts are considered less than significant.

3.12.6 WASTEWATER AND SEWAGE

Environmental Setting

Goleta West Sanitary District (GWSD) provides wastewater treatment to the project area, including primary, secondary, and tertiary wastewater treatment. The GWSD operates under the authority of the RWQCB and the EPA. Jurisdiction-wide, GWSD currently serves over 4,500 connections and has capacity for an estimated 7,000 additional households/businesses.

GWSD began in 1954 as the Isla Vista Sanitary District to serve the needs of Isla Vista. The District changed its name to Goleta West Sanitary District in January 1990 to reflect the District's enlarging service area. Through a joint use agreement GWSD connected to the Goleta Sanitary District treatment plant (GSDTP). The wastewater is pumped to the GSDTP, treated, and disposed of through an ocean outfall in the Santa Barbara Channel.

GWSD owns 3.1 million gallons per day (mgd) of the GSDTP's capacity and is currently utilizing 1.9 mgd of its allotted capacity. When calculating capacity to serve development, the GWSD uses the Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU). A typical residence or office would require 1 ERU. Some commercial uses may require multiple ERU's. One ERU is equivalent to 168 gallons per day. GWSD's unused capacity of 1.9 mgd equates to approximately 7,142 ERU's.

The GSDTP may be required to undergo costly upgrades, so the GWSD is evaluating the feasibility of building its own treatment plant. This is currently being studied in a feasibility report. If construction of a new plant is considered a viable option, the new plant would be expected to be operational in approximately 8-10 years.

The Goleta West Sanitary District currently maintains over 59 miles of a wastewater collection system including gravity lines, manholes, pump stations, and force mains. During the late 1950's over 5 miles of sewer lines, including the force main, pump station, and trunk sewers, were installed in Isla Vista. Most pipes are made of vitrified clay (VCP) and are 6"-8" in diameter, with some major lines from 10" - 18" in diameter.

GWSD also states that pump stations are in good condition and are well maintained. The pump stations have adequate capacity to meet the GWD's present and projected needs for the next ten years.

In April 2003 GWSD completed a Capital Facilities Engineering and Financial Plan. In that plan, a number of sewer lines in Isla Vista were identified for rehabilitation and repair. The report outlines the costs and timeline to repair those lines using trench-less technology and other applicable repair techniques. The report recommends that priority 3 and 4 (high priority) lines be repaired in the next 3 to 5-years. The report suggests that priority 2 projects should be repaired in the next 5 to ten years. Priority 1 project (low priority) should be periodically monitored to determine if future action is necessary. Figure 3.12-2 identifies those lines in Isla Vista that are recommended for repair or renovation.

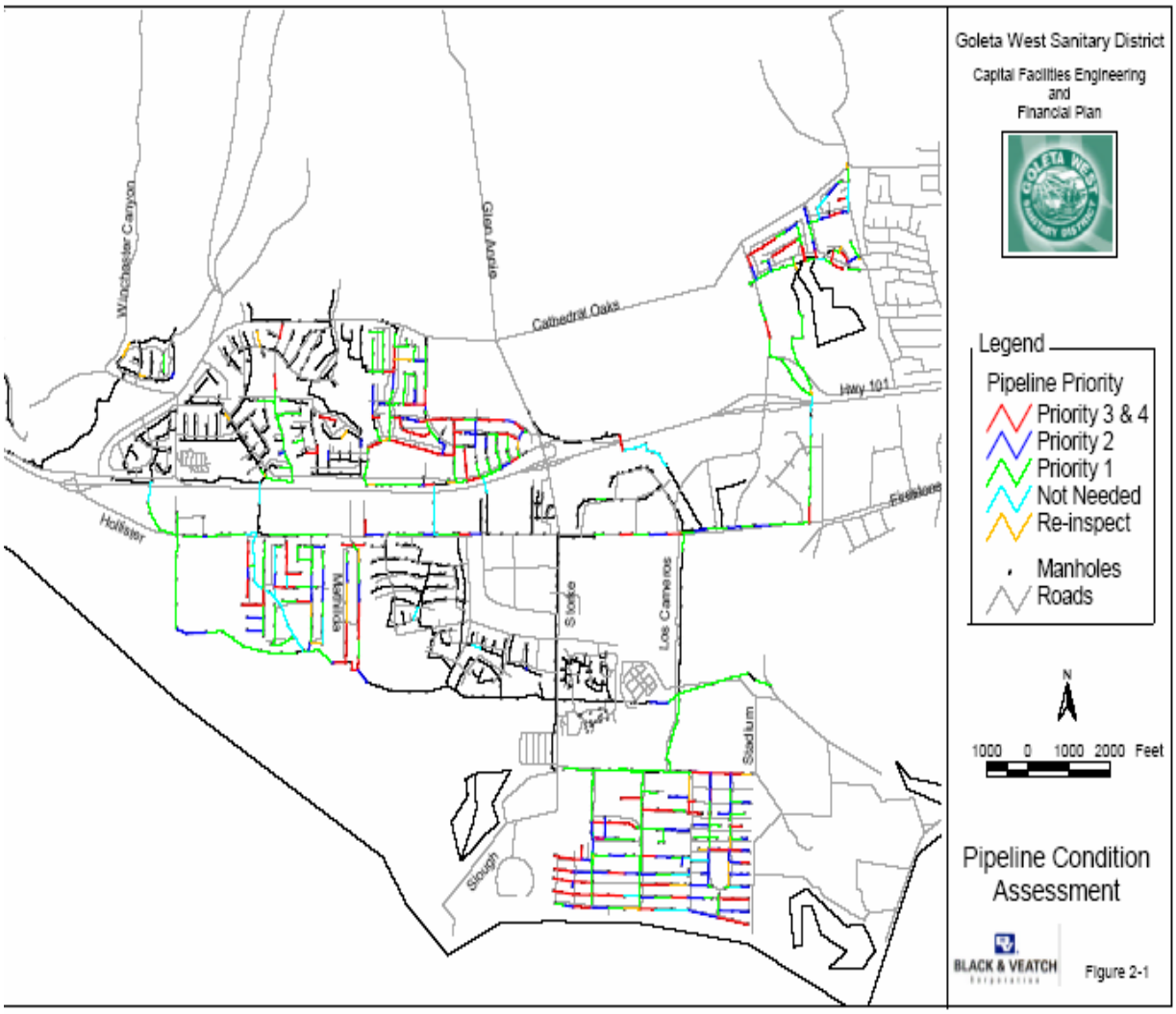
According to Mark Nation, General Manager of GWSD, the wastewater collection system is in good condition and the District is currently rehabilitating the lines in the project area to address any repairs that might be necessary. This assessment is based primarily on the recently completed closed-circuit television inspection and the minimal number of sewer lines with high operation and maintenance requirements. The District has operated several years without a public sewer overflow at any location. The District has maintained a comprehensive maintenance program to combat root intrusion, grease build-up, infiltration and system rehabilitation.

Thresholds of Significance

Potential impacts are identified are evaluated according to the County's Environmental Threshold and Guidelines Manuals, as described below.

The County does not have adopted wastewater thresholds. The EPA and RCWQCB do recommend a 75% capacity "checkpoint" at which time the wastewater agency is advised to review development plans in its service area and establish a schedule of necessary plant expansion and/or upgrades. Currently, GWSD's capacity is 3.1 mgd and there are currently utilizing 1.9 mgd. The capacity "checkpoint" would be reached at 2.3 mgd.

Figure 3.12-2: Pipeline Condition Assessment



Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

As indicated in Table 3.1-7, implementation of the Master Plan would result in an estimated wastewater generation of 1,523 ERU. The sewer lines in the community are in good condition and along with scheduled maintenance, upgrades, and planned capitol improvements, should be able to accommodate additional flows as anticipated by IVMP build-out.

Table 3.12-7
Wastewater Generation (ERU)

Unit Type	Wastewater Generated (ERU)
Residential Units (1 ERU per unit)	1,445
Restaurants (approx. 2 ERU per unit)	12
Retail/Small Office (approx. 1 ERU per unit)	16
Community Center (25-50 ERU)	50
Total	**1,523 ERU**

Impact WW-1: IVMP build-out will increase wastewater treatment demand.

Build-out permitted under the IVMP would result in *less than significant (Class III)* wastewater treatment impacts since the 1,523 ERU's of new wastewater flows would neither exceed remaining GWSD capacity nor bring the remaining capacity within the EPA and RCQWB 75% checkpoint review.

Impact WW-2: IVMP build-out will cause the need for additional sewage collection infrastructure.

The proposed project would require the implementation of planned sewer facility repair or rehabilitation projects. These projects are identified in the 2003 GWSD Capital Facilities Engineering and Financial Plan. The sewer improvements necessary to resolve pipeline defects would not create any significant impacts because they are improvements to maintain existing capacity.

Existing sewer lines, if not improved as scheduled, may not have capacity to serve the proposed project. This would result in a *potentially significant impact*.

Mitigation Measure WW-2: The County RDA shall work with GWSD to expedite phasing of planned improvements to the project area identified in the 2003 GWSD Capital Facilities Engineering and Financial Plan. This will ensure the proper improvements are implemented.

Mitigation Measure WW-3: All development projects that generate additional sewage flows shall provide evidence from GWSD that adequate infrastructure to accommodate the proposed project exists prior to issuance of a land use permit. A permit will not be issued unless the project has the need infrastructure.

Residual Impacts: With implementation of planned sewer facility repairs and rehabilitations as identified in the 2003 GWSD Capital Facilities Engineering and Financial Plan impacts would be *mitigated to less than significant levels. However as the implementation of this mitigation measure is the responsibility of another jurisdiction, this impact remains significant (Class I)*

Cumulative Impacts: The pending and approved projects identified in Chapter 3, will result in cumulative impacts to wastewater resources. Together, these cumulative projects will

ultimately generate 3,351,485 sf of commercial and industrial development and 3,313 new residential units throughout the Goleta Valley, UCSB and Isla Vista area. This will result in a cumulatively significant amount of wastewater generation that has the potential to affect wastewater resources.

The IVMP will contribute a significant amount of this cumulative growth to the area (1,447 housing units and 51,485 sf of commercial development). Cumulative impacts of development projects in the GWSD service area would utilize an additional 450 ERU's. The flows from this new development, along with IVMP development would not exceed remaining capacity or cause the capacity to reach the 75% checkpoint review mark. Impacts would remain *adverse, but less than significant (Class III).*

3.12.7 SOLID WASTE

Environmental Setting

Solid waste generated in Isla Vista is collected by the Marborg Company and transported to the County Tajiguas Landfill, located approximately 20 miles west of the project area. The Tajiguas Landfill is owned and operated by the County Public Works Department. This landfill has a daily permitted waste acceptance of 1,500 tons and is currently accepting 700 tons per day, while disposing of approximately 217,000 tons of waste per year. Currently, the Tajiguas Landfill contains almost 7 million tons of waste with a remaining capacity of approximately 9.5 million cubic yards. Final approvals have recently been obtained to expand the Tajiguas Landfill to accept solid waste through 2020.

Recycling efforts in Isla Vista include weekly service at both single-family and multi-family residences. The County currently provides commingled recycling services to area residents. A program targeting commercial businesses, which includes multi-family residences, has recently been implemented and compliance is mandatory.

Thresholds of Significance

Potential impacts are identified are evaluated according to the County's Environmental Threshold and Guidelines Manuals, as described below.

According to the County's Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (2002), a significant impact results when a project generates more that 5% of the expected average increase in waste generation, or 196 tons per year. If a proposed project generates 196 or more tons per year after reduction and recycling efforts, impacts would be considered significant and unavoidable (Class I).

Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the IVMP would result in the addition of approximately 51,485 sf of commercial space, 1,447 residential units, a new community center, and many street and park improvements. These additions will ultimately lead to impacts on the solid waste stream, as demonstrated in Table 3.12-8 and discussed in detail in the following paragraphs.

Impact SW-1: Increases in solid waste may occur from IVMP build-out.

Build-out under the IVMP would generate 4,250 tons per year of solid waste (2,125 tons per year after recycling) which exceeds the threshold of 196 tons/year, creating a solid waste impact considered to be *potentially significant.*

Mitigation Measure SW-1: Future and existing development (private and public) shall develop and implement a Solid Waste Program. The programs shall include, but not be limited to, the following measures (as applicable to land use types):

Table 3.12-8
Estimated Solid Waste Generation

PROJECT	GENERATION RATE	SOLID WASTE GENERATED (tons/year)	SOLID WASTE GENERATED AFTER RECYCLING (tons/year)
OPEN SPACE AND PARKS			
Anisq'Oyo' Park Redesign	N/A	N/A	N/A
Park improvements	N/A	7,020 gallons/year 4	3,510 gallons/year 2
Public access and trail improvements	N/A	N/A	N/A
DOWNTOWN ISLA VISTA*			
Commercial Build-out			
Restaurant	19,152 * 0.0115	29	14.5
Retail	32,333 * 0.0009	29	14.5
Residential Build-out	3.01 * 382 * 0.95	1,092	546
Façade Improvement	N/A	N/A	N/A
ESTERO NEIGHBORHOOD*			
Community Center	42,550 * 0.0010	43	21.5
Playing fields	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community gardens expansion	N/A	N/A	N/A
Recreational amenities expansion	N/A	11,700 gallons/year 6	5,850 gallons/year 3
Sueno orchard connection and improvements	N/A	N/A	N/A
HOUSING			
Affordable housing catalyst sites*	3.01 * #units * 0.95		
1. El Colegio Road & Embarcadero Del Mar	3.01 * 9 * 0.95	28	14
2. El Colegio Road & Camino Pescadero	3.01 * 42 * 0.95	120	60
3. Camino Pescadero & Cervantes	3.01 * 8 * 0.95	23	11.5
4. El Colegio Road & Stadium Road	3.01* 36 * 0.95	103	51.5
5. Inner-block lot at Picasso & Camino Pescadero	3.01 * 28 * 0.95	80	40
6. Camino Del Sur and Sueno Road	3.01 * 70 * 0.95	200	100
7. **Pardall Gardens	Included in Downtown Residential Build-out		
8. Cervantes & Embarcadero Del Norte	3.01 * 12 * 0.95	34	17
9. Segovia & Embarcadero Del Mar	3.01 * 13 * 0.95	37	18.5
10. **Union 76 vacant lot	Included in Downtown Residential Build-out		
Remaining residential build-out	3.01 * 847 * 0.95	2,422	1,211
	TOTALS (tons/year)	4,250	2,125

* Catalyst project impacts are discussed in Section 5.0
** Affordable Housing Sites 7 and 10 are analyzed in the Downtown Catalyst project section

a. Implementation of a residential and public recreational green waste source reduction program. The program shall include, but not be limited to, the creation of single lot or common composting areas, and the use of mulching mowers in all common open space lawns.

b. Provision of a designated space or bins for storage of recyclable materials including office paper, cardboard, and beverage containers at residential, commercial, industrial, and public recreational areas.

This mitigation measure serves to further reduce items that enter the solid waste stream.

Residual Impact: Compliance with existing Goleta Community Plan policies and development standards and implementation of Mitigation Measure SW-1 will result in generation of solid waste above the threshold amounts even after the implementation of green waste recycling. Residual impacts would remain *significant and unavoidable (Class I)*.

Impact SW-2: Specific IVMP projects may cause a significant increase in solid waste.

Residential build-out, with the exception of the catalyst projects, would generate a potentially significant amount of solid waste. *(construction/demolition impacts will be discussed separately)

Estimated solid waste generation amounts for IVMP projects are shown in Table 3.12-8. The following project generates such a small amount of waste that it is considered to be less than an adverse impact.

Park improvements – An increase in park usage is expected after the completion of the various park improvements. IVRPD anticipates an additional need of approximately two 15 to 30-gallon trash cans to be emptied three times per week. This translates to approximately 4 tons of waste (2 tons after recycling) generated per year. This is not considered a significant impact.

Projects which present a potentially significant impact on solid waste resources are discussed below.

Remaining residential build-out – The remaining residential build-out under the IVMP includes an additional 837 units. These are the units which are not part of any catalyst projects discussed in section 5.0. This would generate 2,422 tons/year (1,211 tons/year after recycling) of solid waste. This is in excess of the 196 tons/year threshold and constitutes a *potentially significant* impact.

Mitigation Measure SW-2: Future and existing development (private and public) shall develop and implement a Solid Waste Program. The programs shall include, but not be limited to, the following measures (as applicable):

c. Implementation of a residential and public recreational green waste source reduction program. The program shall include, but not be limited to, the creation

of lot or common composting areas, and the use of mulching mowers in all common open space lawns.

d. Provision of a designated space or bins for storage of recyclable materials including office paper, cardboard, and beverage containers at residential, commercial, industrial, and public recreational areas.

This mitigation measure serves to further reduce items that enter the solid waste stream.

Residual Impact: Compliance with existing Goleta Community Plan policies and development standards and implementation of Mitigation Measure SW-1 will result in generation of solid waste above the threshold amounts even after the implementation of green waste recycling. Residual impacts would remain *significant and unavoidable (Class I)*.

Impact SW-3: Increases in solid waste may occur due to potential demolition/remodels.

Build-out under the IVMP would involve both new construction on vacant properties as well as substantial renovation and/or reconstruction of existing properties and infrastructure. The IVMP also proposes improvements to multiple roadways, parks, gardens, and orchards. Significant amounts of debris and/or construction materials would be generated (e.g. concrete, asphalt, building materials, green waste, etc.)

A. Road improvements, mini-roundabouts, and parking - These public improvements could result in *potentially significant* impacts associated with generation of debris and/or excess construction materials.

B. Park improvements, and public access and trail improvements – The redesign and improvements to open spaces and parks in Isla Vista could result in the generation of excess construction material, sand, and green waste, resulting in a *potentially significant* impact on the solid waste stream.

C. Remaining residential build-out - The construction and/or remodel of 847 units may result in *potentially significant* impacts associated with generation of debris and/or excess construction materials as well as green waste during both the demolition and construction phases of the projects.

Mitigation SW-3: Development projects shall be required to provide recycling bins at the construction site to minimize construction-generated waste requiring landfill disposal. Demolition and/or excess construction materials shall be separated onsite for reuse/recycling or proper disposal (e.g., concrete, asphalt, building materials, etc.).

This mitigation measure serves to further reduce items that enter the solid waste stream.

Residual Impact: Compliance with existing Goleta Community Plan policies and development standards and implementation of Mitigation Measure SW-3 will result in *less than significant impacts (Class II)* to the solid waste stream.

Cumulative Impacts*:* The pending and approved projects identified in Chapter 3, will result in cumulative impacts to solid waste resources. Together, these cumulative projects will ultimately generate 3,351,485 sf of commercial and industrial development and 3,313 new residential units throughout the Goleta Valley, UCSB and Isla Vista area. This will result in a cumulatively significant amount waste that has the potential to affect solid waste resources

The IVMP will contribute a significant amount of this cumulative growth to the area (1,447 housing units and 51,485 sf of commercial development). As a result, the project's cumulative solid waste impacts are significant and unavoidable (Class I).