

12.0 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section provides a description of the existing public services and utilities available to the proposed project site and an analysis of the potential project demands and impacts associated with public services:

- fire protection
- police protection
- schools
- maintenance of public facilities
- other governmental facilities
- electrical power
- natural gas
- public transportation
- solid waste management
- water supply and water delivery systems
- sewer and wastewater treatment

The analyses contained in this chapter utilized information from the following sources:

- *Cottage Hospital Water Usage Memorandum* prepared by Penfield & Smith (April 8, 2004);
- *Solid Waste Management Plan* prepared by Cini-Little Schachinger, LLC (April 9, 2004);
- *Demolition Debris Disposal Plan* prepared by Suzanne Elledge Planning and Permitting Services;
- *Cottage Hospital Physical Security Program Study* by Schimer Engineering Corporation;
- *Initial Study* prepared by the City of Santa Barbara, Community Development Department, Planning Division; and
- *Green Building Rating System For New Construction & Major Renovations, Version 2.1* by the U.S. Green Building Council (November 2002, Revised March 2003).

The complete Initial Study is contained in Appendix A. The above referenced studies are available at the City Community Development Department.

12.1 PUBLIC SERVICES - IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE GUIDELINES

➤ Public Services

The following may be identified as significant public services and facilities impacts in accordance with the City of Santa Barbara environmental review guidelines:

- Creation of a substantial need for increased police or fire department, road maintenance, or government services staff or equipment.
- Generation of substantial numbers of students exceeding public school capacity where schools have been designated as overcrowded.
- Inadequate water, sewage disposal, or utility facilities.

- Substantial increase in solid waste disposal to area sanitary landfills.

➤ **Water Supply**

Impacts to water supply would be considered significant if the following were to occur:

- Development would increase the Citywide demand to more than 90 percent of the actual supply of water available according to the City's Water Supply Management Report, 2002–2003 Water Year (18,200 acre feet per year (AFY) supply for 2003; demand of 13,460 AFY in 2003).

➤ **Solid Waste**

Impacts related to solid waste would be considered significant if the following were to occur:

- A proposed project generates 196 or more tons per year after reduction and recycling efforts.
- Any increase in solid waste of 1 percent or more of the expected average annual increase in solid waste generation [4000 tons/year], which equates to 40 tons per year, is considered an adverse cumulative impact.

Most of the solid waste generated in the City is transported on a daily basis to the County-owned and operated Tajiguas Landfill. The County of Santa Barbara has developed impact significance thresholds for the impacts of development on remaining landfill capacity. The County's thresholds are based on the projected average solid waste generation for Santa Barbara County from 1990-2005. The County assumes a 1.2 percent annual increase (approximately 4,000 tons per year) in solid waste generation over the 15-year period.

The County's threshold for project-specific impacts to the solid waste system is 196 tons per year (this figure represents 5 percent of the expected average annual increase in solid waste generation [4,000 tons/year]). Source reduction, recycling, and composting are assumed to reduce a project's waste stream by as much as 50 percent.

Proposed projects with a project-specific impact as identified above (196 tons/year or more) would also be considered cumulatively significant, as the project-specific threshold of significance is based on a cumulative growth scenario.

12.2 PUBLIC SERVICES - METHODOLOGY

In addition to the information contained in the reference documents listed in the introductory paragraph of this chapter, the following methods were employed to conduct the public services and utilities assessment:

- Reviewed available published and unpublished technical documents and reports, including SBCH consultant reports covering the existing and proposed public services and utilities conditions at the project site and vicinity.
- Contacted the Santa Barbara City Fire Department and the Santa Barbara City Police Department to determine whether adequate fire, police, and mass transit services would be available to the proposed project during construction and operation.

- Contacted McCarthy Construction regarding amount of construction debris from construction sites that may be recycled, and information about the potential project construction workers (for impact on area schools).
- Contacted the City of Santa Barbara Solid Waste Specialist to determine recycling rates for construction sites.
- Evaluated public comments received on the Initial Study/Notice of Preparation (IS/NOP). Comments raised in response to the IS/NOP with respect to public services and utilities included:
 - Potential crime associated with the proposed parking structures
 - Potential adverse access impacts for fire, law enforcement, and emergency personnel
 - The need for the proposed pedestrian access routes from parking structures to the hospital to adequately protect hospital employees
- Researched and utilized the energy consumption factors from the U.S. Energy Information Administration for natural gas and electricity assessment.
- Researched and utilized water consumption factors for the proposed project, including the *City of Santa Barbara's Water Demand Factor and Conservation Study (1989)*.
- Reviewed Penfield & Smith's *Cottage Hospital Water Demand Analysis (April 2004)* for use in the water consumption discussion.
- Researched and utilized the "Estimated Annual Commercial Waste Generation Rates" in the County of Santa Barbara's Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual.
- Reviewed the U.S. Green Building Council's requirements for the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System.
- Researched and utilized the City of Santa Barbara, Public Works Department, Water Supply Management Division, "*Water Supply Management Report, 2002-2003 Water Year*" and utilized the Department's sewage generation estimates.

Data obtained from the above mentioned sources were evaluated for potential impacts related to the water supply, operational solid waste disposal, construction waste disposal, and security and emergency devices and programs aspects of the site. Mitigation measures were formulated as feasible to reduce the potential impacts to less than significant levels.

12.3 PUBLIC SERVICES - REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

➤ Solid Waste

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (State Assembly Bill 939) requires all cities and counties to develop a Source Reduction and Recycling Element for diverting 50 percent of their solid waste from landfills by the year 2000. City and county governments throughout the State of California have responded by adopting waste diversion programs to meet the requirements of AB 939. To comply with the goals set forth by AB 939, the City of Santa Barbara requires a reduction in solid waste generation for all new development projects in the City. In addition, the City of Santa Barbara has established diversion goals of 60 percent by 2005 and 70 percent by 2010.

➤ **Office of Statewide Hospital Planning and Development (OSHPD)**

OSHPD serves as the building department for all hospitals and nursing homes in the State. Its primary goal in this regard is to ensure that patients in these facilities are safe in the event of an earthquake or other disaster and to ensure that the facilities remain functional after such an event in order to meet the needs of the community affected by the disaster.¹ This department also provides the public with information on health facilities throughout the State, which includes financial reports, data on the use of services, and measures of the quality of care provided.

Licensed acute care hospital construction in California is regulated and permitted by OSHPD in accordance with Title 22 of the California Building Code and Title 24 of the California Administration Code. Under these codes, OSHPD inspects design plans for fire hazard prevention and equipment installation and testing, including underground and aboveground storage tanks.

➤ **Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)**

The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED™) Green Building Rating System represents the U.S. Green Building Council's (USGBC) effort to provide a national standard for what constitutes a "green building." Through its use as a design guideline and third-party certification tool, it aims to improve occupant well-being, environmental performance, and economic returns of buildings using established and innovative practices, standards, and technologies.

According to the USGBC, a "green building" involves the incorporation of "green design" that involves design and construction practices that significantly reduce or eliminate the negative impact of buildings on the environment and on occupants in six broad areas: sustainable site planning, safeguarding water and water efficiency, energy efficiency and renewable energy, conservation of materials and resources, and indoor air quality. The sixth area of green design is the area of innovation for ideas not covered in the first five areas.

The LEED Green Building Rating System was created as a measuring tool to determine the extent that a given project utilizes green design. Projects earn one or more points toward certification by meeting or exceeding each credit's technical requirements that fall under one of the six areas of green design (see above). All prerequisites must be achieved in order to qualify for certification. Points add up to a final score that relates to one of four possible levels of certification. There are a possible 69 points that may be earned through the LEED Green Building Rating System. A project totaling 26–32 points is deemed Certified, 33–38 points is deemed Silver, 39–51 points is deemed Gold, and 52–69 points is deemed Platinum.

➤ **City of Santa Barbara General Plan**

Seismic Safety–Safety Element. The Safety Element (Government Code Section 65302I) is concerned with public safety-related hazards, such as fire, flood, seacliff retreat, and dam safety, including their identification, mapping, evaluation, and how the hazard can be avoided or minimized in the planning process.

¹ www.oshpd.state.ca.us

Goals. The goals of the Seismic Safety and Safety Element provide a link between the identified problems and issues and the policies and implementation measures that follow. They provide basic guidelines for City decisions related to natural hazards and assets as they affect land use planning and development standards.

Fire Hazard. For new construction, or the expansion of existing facilities, the following fire protection provisions are required:

- Fire-retardant roof materials.
- Fire-resistive exterior walls.
- Fire-resistive materials or design for decks, balconies, roof overhangs, attached patio covers, and similar architectural features that project more than six feet from exterior walls.
- Restrictions on attic ventilation openings or ventilation louvers in eaves, overhangs, between rafters, at eaves, or other overhang areas.
- Spark arrestors on fire pits, fireplaces, or appliances burning liquid or solid fuels.

Land Use Element

Goal. Provide adequate public services and facilities to all the residents of the community.

Policy. The City shall pursue a variety of financing sources for capital improvements and services.

Conservation Element

Goal. To maintain existing and protect future potential water resources of the City of Santa Barbara.

Policies. Conservation Element policies include the following:

- Provide for a continued supply of water to the City, which meets all regional, State, and federal health standards.
- Develop plans for implementation of water conservation regulations.
- Implement monitoring program of groundwater resources in the Santa Barbara basin.

Implementation Strategies. Provide for a continued supply of water to the City which meets all regional, State, and federal health standards.

- Work with the County, the State, and Regional Water Quality Control Boards, and other agencies directly involved in land use policies within the Santa Ynez drainage to ensure that this major water supply is not significantly degraded.
- When deemed necessary, channelization of major creeks within the City should be conducted in such a manner as to retain as much of a natural state along the creeks as possible. The use of concrete channelization shall be discouraged in order to maximize groundwater recharge.
- Encourage innovated use of permeable or pervious surfaces such as turfblocks or other materials in all new development in order to maximize groundwater recharge.
- Prohibit the expansion of the use of septic tank systems.

- Provide sanitary facilities for use by boat owners or visitors at Marina 1.
- Enforce restrictions on bilge and head pumping within the harbor and within the three-mile limit.

Develop plans for implementation of water conservation regulations.

- Require all new development to incorporate water conservation features and devices into project design in order to minimize future increases in water demand.
- Encourage new development and redevelopment to consider innovative water conservation techniques such as gray water recycling.
- Conduct further study on the cost-effectiveness of wastewater reclamation for use in landscape irrigation.
- Institute a public information program with the objective of achieving installation of water saving devices in 50 percent of the existing dwelling units by the year 2000.

Implement monitoring program of groundwater resources in the Santa Barbara basin.

- Monitor groundwater basin pumping and continue testing program to determine the safe yield of Santa Barbara basin.
- Develop long-term strategies for the extraction, use, and replenishment of water from the basin.

12.4 PUBLIC SERVICES - EXISTING SETTING

12.4.1 PROJECT SITE AND SURROUNDING AREA CONDITIONS

The project site is located in an existing developed urban area, consisting of residential and medical land uses, where all public services are currently available. The existing hospital and surrounding area are served by City Police and Fire Department services, City Public Works Department water and sewer service and road maintenance, other City and County governmental services, natural gas, electric, and telephone utilities, and solid waste pickup and disposal service. The children of hospital employees attend public schools in the districts in which they reside.

➤ Emergency Management Manual (Existing Conditions)

The Emergency Management Manual for Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital (SBCH) is designed to manage the consequences of natural disasters and other emergency situations that could disrupt the hospital's ability to provide care and treatment. The manual identifies specific procedures to mitigate, prepare for, and respond to and recover from emergencies. The plan addresses the initial impact a disaster may have on the hospital as well as methods of sustaining operation and recovery with the goal of restoring the hospital to the same or better physical condition that existed prior to the disaster.

The hospital's Emergency Management Manual contains Response Plans to address emergencies such as abductions (minors and infants), abusive/assaultive behavior, assault with weapons/hostage situations, bomb threats, fire, and spills/releases of hazardous materials. A Decontamination Plan is included to deal with toxic clouds and water system failures or

disruptions. Other events such as bioterrorism, civil disturbance, earthquake, evacuation, flood, radiation exposure, and search and rescue are also addressed in the plan.

➤ **Fire Protection (Existing Conditions)**

Fire and emergency medical response is provided to the project area and to the City of Santa Barbara (City) by the Santa Barbara City Fire Department (SBCFD). The SBCFD has eight fire stations through the City to respond to natural and manmade emergencies on a 24-hour basis, including structure fires, wildland fires, vehicle fires, accidents, harbor incidents, hazardous materials, explosions, aircraft emergencies, medical emergencies, flooding, earthquakes, and rescues. Fire and emergency medical response times for the project area are currently 4 to 5 minutes from the time the dispatcher receives a call to the time a unit arrives at the scene of the emergency.

The Operations and Training Division of the SBCFD consists of 107 employees, including one deputy chief, four battalion chiefs, an administrative captain, 30 fire captains, 29 engineers, and 32 fire fighters. Table 12.A shows SBCFD fire stations in the vicinity of the project site.

TABLE 12.A: SBCFD FIRE STATIONS

Station	Address	City	Distance from Project Site
Station 1	121 West Carrillo Street	Santa Barbara	1.5 miles
Station 2	819 Cacique Street	Santa Barbara	3.6 miles
Station 3	415 East Sola Street	Santa Barbara	1.6 miles
Station 4	19 N Ontare Road	Santa Barbara	1.7 miles
Station 5	2505 Modoc Road	Santa Barbara	1.1 miles
Station 6	1802 Cliff Drive	Santa Barbara	3.1 miles
Station 7	2411 Stanwood Drive	Santa Barbara	2.7 miles
Station 8	40 Hartley Place	Santa Barbara	7.5 miles

Source: Santa Barbara City Fire Department Web site, http://www.ci.santa-barbara.ca.us/departments/fire/fire_ops.shtml

Should an event occur whereby the SBCFD personnel would be overwhelmed or unable to address a fire or emergency services need, a mutual aid agreement is in place to provide additional fire and emergency services from surrounding jurisdictions, including the Santa Barbara County Fire Department. City Fire Department staffing and budget is evaluated on an ongoing basis as part of the City budget process.

➤ **Law Enforcement (Existing Conditions)**

Santa Barbara City Police Department (SBPD) provides law enforcement services to the project site through its 215 East Figueroa Street location, which is located approximately 1.7 miles from the project site. According to SBPD, patrol personnel are often within one mile of the proposed project as part of routine patrol activity. Uniformed patrol officers serve as the primary SBPD response resource. Specialty units that have specific duties include detectives, the traffic enforcement unit, and the gang enforcement unit. The staffing for SBPD includes 150 police officers for a permanent City population of 80,000. The SBPD staffing levels are also based on the additional 20,000 people that live elsewhere, but work in the City, and the holiday/weekend tourist population that has the potential to temporarily swell the City's

population to 140,000. The SBPD continually assesses staffing levels to ensure that public safety concerns are handled.

SBPD provides law enforcement services to the City that include responding to calls for routine police service, investigating criminal matters, apprehending criminal offenders, handling non-criminal matters, enforcing parking and traffic regulations, and investigating traffic accidents.

Response times, the point from which the dispatcher receives a call to the time an officer arrives at the scene, vary depending upon the type of call and the location of the patrol unit. The SBPD's response time goal is four minutes for Priority 1 calls (an immediate threat to public safety, SBPD's highest priority) and ten minutes for Priority 2 calls (not an immediate threat to public safety). SBPD places a high importance on rapid response to requests for service by Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital.

➤ **Schools (Existing Conditions)**

Santa Barbara School Districts (SBSD), consisting of Santa Barbara Elementary School District (K-6), Santa Barbara High School District (7-12), and Hope School District (HSD) (K-6) serve the project area and surrounding vicinity. SBSB has 14 elementary schools, 5 middle schools, and 8 high schools. HSD has three elementary schools. Private schools in the project vicinity and surrounding area include 11 combined elementary/middle schools, 5 elementary schools, and 2 combined elementary/middle/high schools.

➤ **Water Resources (Existing Conditions)**

The City of Santa Barbara's Water Resources Division (SBWRD) provides potable water services to the project site and recycled water service in close proximity to the project site. The City's water supply comes from the following sources, with the actual share of each determined by availability and level of customer demand: Cachuma Reservoir and Tecolote Tunnel; Gibraltar Reservoir; Mission Tunnel; 300 AFY of contractual transfer from Montecito Water District; groundwater; State water project entitlement; desalination; and recycled water. Conservation and efficiency improvements are projected to contribute to the supply by displacing demand that would otherwise have to be supplied by additional sources.

In 1994, based on comprehensive review of the City's water supply in the Long-Term Water Supply Alternatives Analysis (LTWSAA), the City Council approved the Long-Term Water Supply Program (LTWSP). The LTWSP outlines a strategy to use the above sources to meet the projected demand of 17,900 AFY (including 1,500 AFY of demand projected to be met with conservation), plus a 10 percent safety margin, for a total of 19,700 AFY. Therefore, the target for the amount of water the system would actually have to supply, including the safety margin, is 18,200 AFY. According to the City's *Water Supply Management Report, 2002-2003 Water Year*, the demand as measured by the system production (potable and recycled) was 13,460 acre-feet (AF). Of the total system production, 95 percent was potable water and 5 percent was reclaimed water.

The Penfield & Smith preliminary *Water Use Analysis* concluded that the existing peak annual water demand for the hospital is estimated at 43.56 AFY when the average number of beds (238) is occupied (52 percent bed occupancy) and 84.28 AFY at 100 percent occupancy (456 beds). The Penfield & Smith estimates of existing water use are based on existing City of Santa Barbara, Public Works Department, Water Consumption Information Sheets for the two block

area bounded by Bath Street, Junipero Street, Oak Park Lane, and Pueblo Street for the 12 month period of June, 2002, through May, 2003. Although the number of beds is used as the primary indicator of water usage, the Water Consumption Information Sheets (meter records) include actual water consumption by the hospital, and the corresponding existing water consumption includes inpatients, outpatients, staff, visitors, and irrigation. The existing hospital water demand ranges from approximately 44 acre-feet per year (average occupancy) to 83 acre-feet per year at maximum occupancy. In addition, 2.76 acre-feet per year of water is consumed by the areas where the three parking structures and the child care center are proposed.

➤ **Sewer (Existing Conditions)**

The SBWRD provides sewer and wastewater disposal service to the project site. Wastewater is conveyed to El Estero Treatment Plant, a secondary sewage treatment facility that also processes a portion of the water at a tertiary level for recycling.

The City's Public Works Department, Water Resources Division estimates sewage generation for non-residential projects to be 83.86 percent of water demand (the remaining 16.14% is used for landscaping, etc., and is not captured by the sewage system).

Utilizing the water consumption methods and results in the *Penfield & Smith Water Use Analysis*, the existing annual sewage effluent output is 36.53 AFY during average bed occupancy (238) and 70.68 AFY during 100 percent bed occupancy based on 83.86% of water usage.

➤ **Solid Waste (Existing Conditions)**

The Solid Waste Division of the City's Public Works Department, controls the City's waste stream, pursues long-term disposal options, and develops a cost-effective solid waste management system that is responsive to public service and keeps the City in compliance with State mandates.

Less than half of the City's overall waste stream (approximately 95,000 tons per year or 48 percent of the total) is transported for disposal at the 80-acre Tajiguas sanitary landfill operated by the County of Santa Barbara, or other County landfills. The Tajiguas landfill provides landfill disposal for the unincorporated areas of the south coast of Santa Barbara County, the City of Santa Barbara, Santa Ynez Valley, and the Cuyama Valley. The Tajiguas Landfill began accepting waste in the late 1960s as a County-owned and operated venture. It is estimated that Tajiguas Landfill will reach its currently permitted capacity late in 2020.

As described in the City's Initial Study and based on the County of Santa Barbara's Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (1995), the existing hospital facility currently generates approximately 606 tons of solid waste annually.¹

A second method to estimate waste generation was provided by SBCH. According to the Cottage Hospital *Solid Waste Management Plan* prepared by Cini-Little Schachinger, LLC, the existing hospital generates approximately eighteen tons of general waste per week and 900–950 tons per year. The amount of waste generation for the existing hospital was estimated by Cini-

¹ Calculated using the "Estimated Annual Commercial Waste Generation Rates" in the County's Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual. Existing square footage (465,900 sf) multiplied by the generation rate for "Health Services" use (0.0013) = solid waste generation in tons (606 tons)

Little Schachinger by obtaining waste information from the existing SBCH Environmental Services Department. Recyclable materials currently include cardboard, paper, and co-mingled plastic, aluminum cans, tin cans, and glass.

All biohazardous (red bagged) waste is automatically dumped into and treated in an existing retort sterilizer. The existing hospital generates approximately 1,200 pounds of biohazardous waste per week, in addition to the general waste. Annually, the hospital currently generates 62,400 pounds or approximately 28 tons of biohazardous waste. Hazardous wastes, including chemotherapy and toxic and flammable liquids, are currently held in the generating department until processed or picked up by the appropriate waste disposal contractor. The largest generator, the Clinical Laboratory, generates about four 55-gallon drums of flammable materials every other month.

For purposes of this CEQA analysis, the more site-specific estimate of solid waste generated by the existing hospital of 950 tons per year is utilized herein.

➤ **Utility Lines (Existing Conditions)**

Existing utility lines that currently serve the existing hospital include: 6" and 12" water mains (located along Bath Street, Castillo Street, Oak Park Lane, Junipero, Pueblo Street, Los Olivos Street, and Padre Street), 8" VCP sewer mains (located along Bath Street, Castillo Street, Oak Park Lane, Junipero, Pueblo Street, Los Olivos Street, and Padre Street), 15" Sewer VCP sewer interceptor (located along Castillo Street, Oak Park Lane, Junipero, Pueblo Street, Los Olivos Street, and Padre Street), aboveground electric, telephone, and cable television lines (located along Bath Street, Castillo Street, Oak Park Lane, Junipero, Pueblo Street, and Los Olivos Street), and 2" natural gas mains (located along Bath Street, Castillo Street, Oak Park Lane, Junipero, Pueblo Street, and Los Olivos Street).

➤ **Energy and Resource Consumption (Existing Conditions)**

The existing building area on the project site totals 510,830 square feet. Using the natural gas consumption rate of 119.7 cubic feet per square foot from the Energy Information Administration (Official Energy Statistics from the U.S. Government) for hospitals, the existing SBCH buildings consume 61,143,351 cubic feet per year, as shown in Table 12.B.

Using the electricity consumption rate of 28.6 kilowatt hour per square foot from the Energy Information Administration (Official Energy Statistics from the U.S. Government) for hospitals, the existing SBCH buildings (510,830 square feet) consume approximately 14,609,738 kilowatt hour per year, as shown in Table 12.C.

TABLE 12.B: EXISTING NATURAL GAS USAGE

Existing Use	Size (square feet)	Generation Factor (cubic feet/square foot)	Total Natural Gas per Year (cubic feet)
Existing Buildings	465,900	119.7	55,768,230

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration.

TABLE 12.C: EXISTING ELECTRICITY USAGE

Existing Use	Size (square feet)	Generation Factor (kilowatt/hour/square foot)	Total Electrical Usage per Year
Existing Buildings	465,900	28.6	13,324,740

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration.

12.5 PUBLIC SERVICES - PROJECT FEATURES

The proposed project and SP-8 Hospital Area Zone Specific Plan would incorporate structural standards for fire protection according to OSHPD. In addition to OSHPD requirements, the proposed project incorporates water conservation and waste reduction measures as part of the project design. These following features may serve to reduce or avoid potential impacts to water resources and waste disposal:

PF 12-1 Upgraded Fire Protection Equipment. Upgraded on-site fire protection equipment would be implemented as part of the proposed project. The fire protection plan includes hydrants, driveway access for emergency vehicles, an automatic fire sprinkler system, an automatic fire alarm, and an emergency fire evacuation plan. The proposed project would meet requirements imposed by the State and the Santa Barbara City Fire Department. The following are some of the key strategies being incorporated into the proposed fire protection plan:

- A. Hydrants shall be located within 300 feet of all exterior walls by way of access. The hydrants shall be equipped with one 4" and two 2½" outlets and a minimum flow of 1,250 gallons per minute.
- B. Driveway access for emergency vehicles shall be all-weather concrete or asphalt capable of supporting 60,000 pounds. The minimum unobstructed width shall be 20 feet to within 150 feet of all exterior walls of the structures within this project. Vertical clearance shall be a minimum of 13 feet 6 inches. The exit of the Main Entry Drop-off at Pueblo and Castillo may be narrowed to 16 feet per 10/3/03 approval by the SBFD.
- C. An automatic fire sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13 and the California Fire and Building Codes, 2001 Editions, is required for all buildings within this project, including the hospital, parking structures, and the Central Plant. Automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be submitted separately.
- D. An automatic fire alarm in accordance with Articles 79 and 80 of the California Fire Code, 2001 Editions, would be provided for the hospital and Central Plant. The fire alarm system shall be submitted separately.
- E. Hazardous materials and the construction of hazardous materials storage areas shall be in accordance with the California Building Code, 2001 Edition, and the construction of hazardous materials storage areas shall be in accordance with the California Building Code, 2001 Edition.
- F. A project directory, including a map and listing of all units on site, shall be posted at the entrance to the property and shall be indicated on the project plans.

- G. An emergency evacuation plan subject to approval by OSHPD shall be provided. The plan shall include egress from all portions of all buildings within the project area to a public way.
- H. The proposed project shall meet requirements imposed by the State and advise and consent issues by the SBFD. Jurisdiction would be determined during this process.

PF 12-2 Construction Barriers and Security Devices. During demolition of the existing structures and construction of the new project structures, temporary barriers and security devices shall be maintained, as required by City Code.

PF 12-3 Water Conservation Measures. Interior and exterior water conservation measures would be incorporated into all project areas. These include, but are not limited to, low-flush toilets/urinals, low-flow faucets, water-conserving dishwashers, flow restrictors, efficient irrigation systems to minimize runoff and evaporation, and the use of reclaimed water.

PF 12-4 Demolition Debris Recycling. Demolition of the various structures associated with construction of the Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital Modernization and Seismic Compliance Plan project would produce an assortment of debris that would be recycled, reused on-site, sold as scrap, or disposed of in a sanitary landfill. The materials generated from the demolition activities would be recycled, including asphalt, concrete, reinforcing steel, structural steel, miscellaneous metal, wood, doors, frames, elevators, equipment, switchgear, conduit, and wire. The asphalt and concrete would be taken to a local crusher for processing and used as base material for this project or for other off-site sources. Wood would be reused on other projects wherever possible. The remaining material, such as steel and mechanical or electrical equipment, would be sold as scrap. The balance of the debris generated from demolition activities would be taken to a local landfill or dump. These materials could include the following: plaster, drywall, insulation, masonry, roofing materials, glass, tile, acoustical ceiling, and flooring.

PF 12-5 Solid Waste Reduction Program. As described in the Cottage Hospital Solid Waste Management Plan, SBCH is currently developing a comprehensive waste reduction program that would become an integral part of its overall waste management strategy. SBCH has already implemented many programs for separation of recyclable materials over the past decade for the existing hospital. The following are some of the key strategies being incorporated into the planning and design of the proposed project for the Solid Waste Reduction Program:

- A. Implement a waste reduction program that would include development of an environmentally sensitive purchasing policy that includes waste reduction, utilization of reprocessible items where economically feasible, and the development of a comprehensive recycling program. Once this program is fully implemented, SBCH would carefully review all purchased products to determine their impact on the facility's waste reduction program.
- B. Create a Waste Reduction Committee that would review items such as packaging to reduce potential waste as well as the product itself to determine appropriate disposal. This committee would also be in charge of greater awareness and training of hospital personnel to encourage recycling practices.
- C. Implement a Reprocessing Program that includes day-to-day reprocessing of patient care items; i.e., bedpans, urinals, wash basins. This program would also provide opportunities for waste reduction.

- D. Establish significantly more recyclable material receptacles at the point of waste generation throughout the hospital, which would decrease the amount of these materials being deposited to the general waste stream. All patient rooms would contain recycling containers.
- E. Continue the program for food waste composting, which would include all patient and cafeteria food waste and biodegradable items. As presently planned, the waste-composting contractor would pick up these containers daily except Sundays from Food and Nutritional Services.
- F. Establish a separate open-top, 40-yard dumpster for green waste and large debris, which would separate it from other wastes in the open dumpster.
- G. Continue recycling all phone books.
- H. Continue use of Bio System for sharps collection, waste handling, and disposal.
- I. Cardboard recycling would be handled by two mechanisms: first, a compactor baler located in Central Stores to handle this function's substantial cardboard volumes and, second, a compactor bin located at the Soiled Dock to handle the remaining hospital cardboard volumes. Increased receptacles and hoppers to capture cardboard at the point of generation would decrease the volume of cardboard deposited to the general waste stream.
- J. In Materials Management receiving, outer cartons would be stripped from incoming items, where appropriate, before the items are placed in stock. Replenishment orders would be picked and sent to SBCH internal supply points in reusable tote boxes. Cardboard, excluding Food Service and Pharmacy cartons, would be baled in Central Stores and recycled as part of the comprehensive recycling program.
- K. Provide increased number of paper shredders at the point of waste generation, and establish a new paper shredding room (with two shredder/compactor/baler machines).

PF 12-6 *Electrical Power Conservation Measures.* Electrical power conservation measures would be incorporated into all project areas. These include, but are not limited to, energy-efficient ballasts, fluorescent lamps, electronic lighting controls, and dimmer switches in appropriate areas.

PF 12-7 *Undergrounding of Utilities.* New utilities and existing aboveground utilities would be relocated underground as part of project development. Utility undergrounding and relocation activities would be coordinated with the utility providers to ensure that no interruption of service to adjoining utility customers occurs. The following are some of the key strategies being incorporated into the planning and design of the proposed project for the undergrounding of utilities:

- A. Improvements shall be constructed to City standards that are current at the time of utility undergrounding and relocation.
- B. Existing utilities shall be disconnected, capped, and/or removed in accordance with each utility company's procedures and the City of Santa Barbara Building Code.
- C. The contractor shall identify the location of disconnected or capped underground utilities, structures, and improvements, including size, coordinates, or location and tie elevations. The contractor shall submit record drawings to the City project director.

- D. Electric or gas line cutting shall not be undertaken on site without a written permit issued by the City's Fire Marshal.
- E. No utility undergrounding or relocation shall occur until required pedestrian protection structures and signage are in place.

The undergrounding plan for communication lines (including telephone lines, cable television lines, and high-speed Internet lines), electric lines, and utility poles (for communication and electric lines) shall be designed by the respective utility company, including the locations of any underground conduits.

12.6 PUBLIC SERVICES - LONG-TERM IMPACTS

Long-term operation of the proposed project, the SP-8 Hospital Area Zone Specific Plan, and cumulative projects in the site vicinity would result in the following impacts to fire and police protection, schools, potable water, sewer, solid waste, and utility services, and energy consumption.

12.6.1 PROJECT LONG-TERM PUBLIC SERVICES IMPACTS

➤ Fire/Police/Ambulance Impacts (Project Long-Term)

In the long term, the proposed project would continue to be served by the City Fire and Police Department. The replacement facilities would be newer and more spacious, and would contain upgraded on-site security, fire protection equipment, comprehensive security and fire protection plans, and improved circulation and parking, a benefit to public security and fire protection.

As previously described in Chapter 9.0, the Integrated Security System that would be implemented as part of the project includes a closed circuit television system, access control and alarm monitoring system, infant abduction system, intercom systems, and an emergency intercom system (see PF 9-3 in Chapter 9.0). The Integrated Security System would create a secure perimeter for the hospital by limiting entrance to those individuals who have business with the hospital, work on the premises, or are visiting patients. Mitigation Measure HAZ-7, discussed in Chapter 9.0, Hazards, requires the creation of a security patrol plan for the hospital campus and within the parking structures.

As previously described in PF 12-1, the Fire Protection Plan would include fire hydrants located within 300 feet of all exterior walls, driveway access for all emergency vehicles, automatic fire sprinklers, automatic fire alarms, hazardous materials storage area, and emergency evacuation plans. This plan would provide fire personnel with equipment needed during emergency responses and would provide all responding emergency units, including law enforcement and fire personnel, the required access to the project site.

Periodic upgrades of Fire and Police Department equipment is an ongoing component of the City budget process. The SBCFD and SBPD have disclosed that they would be able to

accommodate the long-term operation of the proposed project within their existing departments.¹

The implementation of upgraded security and fire safety systems described above would provide preemptive fire and security protection and would assist fire and law enforcement personnel in the event of an emergency. As previously mentioned, the SBCFD and SBPD have stated that they would be able to provide service to the proposed project. In addition, PF 13-1 (Off-Street Parking Facilities) and PF 13-6 (Hospital Entrance Circulation) will also improve parking and on-site circulation conditions that will, in turn, assist emergency personnel in the event of an emergency. (See Chapter 13.0, Transportation and Circulation) ***Therefore, with implementation of PF 12-1, PF 9-3, PF 13-1, PF 13-6, and Mitigation Measure HAZ-7, impacts to emergency services are anticipated to be less than significant.***

➤ **School Impacts (Project Long-Term)**

Commercial and institutional projects may generate new elementary and secondary students to the extent that new employment could be created that results in new residents to the area. If outpatient volume grows as projected by the hospital, up to 28 additional FTE employees would be added to the existing hospital workforce through the year 2021 for the proposed hospital. The additional employment may result in additional students to schools within the project vicinity.

Based on assumptions contained in the 2000 Census Profile for the County of Santa Barbara, if all 28 additional FTE employees relocated to the region from other areas, as a conservative or worst-case estimate for CEQA purposes, 66 percent, or 18 employees, would be included in family households. A family, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau for purposes of demographic profiles, includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. However, not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone. The 2000 Census Profile also indicates that six of the family households (or 32 percent) would have children under 18 years of age. Therefore, in a worst-case scenario, based on an average factor of 1.83 school-age children per family household, the proposed project could generate an additional 11 students to the region if all 28 FTE employees relocated to the region from other areas.

As previously mentioned, this calculation assumes that all 28 additional FTE employees relocate to the region. However, it is expected that some percentage of these future employees would come from the existing labor pool in the City and general vicinity. Based on a survey of 180 SBCH staff,² as further discussed in Chapter 16.0, approximately 11 percent of the employees lived outside the County. Assuming all future employees from outside the County relocate to areas within the County, approximately 3 (11 percent) of the projected 28 FTE employees would potentially relocate and add students to area schools. Applying the same factor of 1.83 school-age children per household, the proposed project could generate an

¹ Telephone conversation with SBFD Deputy Chief Mitch Vaughn and e-mail correspondence with SBPD Lt. Donald McCaffrey on Friday, June 4, 2004 (as shown in Appendix I).

² Kaku and Associates 2003

additional six students to the region if 11 percent of the 28 FTE employees (3 employees) relocate to the region from other areas.

The new SBCH employees would be added gradually over time and would be expected to live in various areas, with school attendance similarly spread out. School-age children would also vary from kindergarten through high school and be distributed accordingly. Unlike a residential project that falls into a generally defined school attendance area, students generated by a commercial or institutional development could live and attend a school in any area of the South Coast, other parts of the County, or other counties. None of the school districts in the City have been deemed to be “overcrowded” as defined by California State law. *Therefore, there would be no significant impact to schools, and no mitigation is required.*

➤ **Water Resources Impacts (Project Long-Term)**

As discussed in the Existing Setting section, a preliminary Water Use Analysis for the existing and proposed hospital was performed by Penfield & Smith (April 8, 2004) that quantifies the existing demand for potable water and projects the demand for potable water after the proposed project would be constructed. The analysis indicates that at 100 percent occupancy, the existing hospital has a peak water demand of approximately 261 gallons/minute. The analysis also projects the peak water demand for the proposed project at 100 percent occupancy (337 beds) to be 155 gallons/minute. According to the Penfield & Smith report, the estimated reduction in water demand would be due to the fewer number of overnight patients and the use of low-flow plumbing fixtures in the new hospital. These low-flow plumbing fixtures include: valve water closets, urinals, and flow restrictors for lavatory faucets and shower valves. According to the Penfield & Smith report, M-E Engineers estimates that operational water consumption would be reduced by 20 percent through the use of low-flow plumbing fixtures.

The estimated water used by the proposed project before implementation of water conservation measures (identified in PF 12-3), and including the two proposed parking structures and the child care center, would be approximately 49.12 AFY for average occupancy (236 beds) and 67.64 AFY for 100 percent occupancy (337 beds). Applying a 20 percent reduction in water demand from the use of low-flow plumbing fixtures, estimated water consumption would be reduced to 40.75 AFY for average occupancy (236 beds), and 55.29 AFY for 100 percent occupancy (337 beds). Based on the calculations that include the 20 percent reduction in water demand, the proposed project could potentially decrease water demand by 2.81 AFY during average bed occupancy and 28.99 AFY during 100 percent bed occupancy. In addition, SBCH proposes interior and exterior water conservation measures (PF 12-3) that would contribute to reduced overall water consumption during average and peak occupancy of the proposed hospital. In addition, Mitigation Measure PS-1, Water Conservation, would require efficient irrigation systems that minimize runoff and evaporation.

Currently, the City does not have Water Supply Impact Significance Thresholds for individual projects. However, based on the City’s Water Supply Management Report for 2002–2003, the City’s current water demand of 13,460 AFY is approximately 4,740 AFY below the maximum water demand threshold of 18,200 AFY. Water usage in 2002–2003 was approximately 2,000 AFY lower than the water demand in the 1980s due to increased water conservation efforts and the use of low-flow plumbing fixtures. The current water supply is a combination of two sources: the State Water Project and regional reservoirs. To date, City groundwater has not been needed to supplement City water supplies. City groundwater is estimated by the City to

yield an additional 1,000–1,300 AFY. *Due to City water supplies exceeding water demand, and the estimated reduction in water consumption for the proposed hospital, and compliance with the water conservation measures described in Mitigation Measures PS-1 and PF 12-3, impacts to water resources would be less than significant.*

➤ **Project Long-Term Sewer Impacts (Project Long-Term)**

The City's Public Works Department, Water Resources Division estimates sewage generation for non-residential projects to be approximately 83.86 percent of water demand (the remaining 16.14 percent is used for landscaping, etc., and is not captured by the sewage system).

The water consumption analysis (described under Project Long-Term Water Resource Impacts) utilizes a conservative approach to evaluate the change in peak sewer demand caused by the construction of the new hospital. This approach assumes that 83.86 percent of the water flowing into the hospital would leave the hospital in the sewer at the same peak flow rates that it enters. Based on the Penfield & Smith estimates of project water consumption, there would be a reduction in effluent quantities from the proposed project during normal and peak occupancy periods due to the fewer number of beds proposed for the reconstruction of the hospital. The maximum sewage generation estimates, based on the 83.86 percent of water demand and the water demand estimates from Penfield & Smith for the proposed project, including the two proposed parking structures and child care centers (not including water conservation), are 41.19 AFY for average occupancy and 56.72 AFY for full occupancy.

The maximum capacity of the El Estero Treatment Plant is 11 million gallons per day, and there is adequate remaining capacity for long-term service of planned growth. *Therefore, the proposed project would not significantly impact sewer capacity, and no mitigation is required.*

➤ **Solid Waste Impacts (Project Long-Term)**

As discussed in Section 12.4, the existing hospital generates an estimated 950 tons of solid waste per year. As estimated by Cini-Little Schachinger, solid waste volume is expected to increase by 15 percent of the existing solid waste generation (142 tons) for a total of 1,092 tons per year. This increase would be less than the County's per-project threshold of 196 tons per year. With implementation of existing recycling and waste reduction strategies PF 12-5 and Mitigation Measures PS-2 and PS-3, the proposed project's estimated net increase in annual solid waste generation could be reduced by up to 50 percent, thus reducing the project's increase in solid waste generation to 71 tons per year, below the County's threshold for project specific impact to the solid waste system (196 tons per year). The 50 percent reduction in waste generation would be due to the aggressive recycling waste reduction and diversion efforts, including an increased number of collection areas for recycling and composting and reduced packaging requirements for all purchased products. **With implementation of the project features and mitigation measures and the adoption of existing waste reduction strategies, impacts related to solid waste generation would be less than significant.**

➤ **Utility Line Impacts (Project Long-Term)**

Once operational, the undergrounded and/or relocated natural gas, water main, sewer main, communication lines, and electric lines would serve the proposed project. *No long-term significant impacts to utility lines would result from the proposed project.*

➤ **Energy and Resource Consumption Impacts (Project Long-Term)**

As previously mentioned in Section 12.4, the existing building area on the project site totals 510,830 square feet. Using the natural gas consumption rate of 119.7 cubic feet per square foot from the Energy Information Administration (Official Energy Statistics from the U.S. Government) for hospitals, the existing buildings are estimated to consume 61,143,351 cubic feet per year. The proposed project would increase the total building square footage to 712,550 sf. The increased building area would increase natural gas consumption by 24,145,884 cubic feet per year to an estimated 85,292,235 cubic feet per year, as shown in Table 12.D.

TABLE 12.D: NATURAL GAS

SBCH Buildings	Size (square feet)	Generation Factor (cubic feet/square foot)	Total Natural Gas per Year
Existing Buildings	510,830	119.7	61,146,351
Proposed Buildings	712,550	119.7	85,292,235

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration.

The existing building area totals 510,830 square feet. Applying the electricity consumption rate of 28.6 kilowatt hour per square foot from the Energy Information Administration (Official Energy Statistics from the U.S. Government) for hospitals, the existing buildings consume an estimated 14,609,738 kilowatt hour per year. The proposed project would increase the total building square footage to 712,550. This additional square footage would increase the electricity consumption by 5,769,192 kilowatt hours per year to an estimated 20,378,930 kilowatt hours per year, as shown in Table 12.E. Although the proposed project could potentially cause a considerable increase in consumption of natural gas and electricity over existing conditions, there are sufficient energy resources and systems in place to serve the project. *Therefore, the estimated consumption of energy resources is considered adverse but less than significant.*

TABLE 12.E: ELECTRICITY

Existing Use	Size (square feet)	Generation Factor (kilowatt/hour/square foot)	Total Electrical Usage per Year
Existing Buildings	465,900	28.6	13,324,740
Proposed Buildings	712,550	28.6	20,378,930

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration.

In order to reduce the project’s consumption of natural gas and electricity, as well as other natural resources, the use of energy efficient appliances, as described in PF 12-6 will be implemented. In addition, achievement of a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification is recommended by City staff, as described in Recommended Mitigation Measure PS-4.

12.6.2 PUBLIC SERVICES - MITIGATION MEASURES (PROJECT LONG-TERM)

PS-1 Water Conservation. During final project design, and prior to the issuance of any building permits for each applicable construction phase, the applicant shall ensure that landscaping for the project complies with the City's *Water Conservation Landscape Design Standards* (Ordinance 4787, 1992) as set forth in Chapter 14.23.009, *Regulation of New or Rehabilitated Landscapes*, and Chapter 22.80.020, *Water Conservation Landscape Design Standards*, of the City of Santa Barbara Municipal Code. As part of this requirement, the project shall include:

- Efficient irrigation systems that minimize runoff and evaporation and maximize the water that would reach the plant roots, such as dripline systems.
- Timed irrigation systems in all landscaped areas.
- Use of reclaimed water for landscaping and other feasible uses, to the extent available.

PS-2 Source Reduction/Recycling Plan. A source reduction/recycling plan shall be developed for the proposed project and submitted for review and approval by the City's Environmental Programs Supervisor and the County's Solid Waste Division prior to issuance of building permits. The plan shall identify proposed methods of feasibly reducing, reusing, and recycling solid waste, both for project demolition and construction and long-term operations. The objective of the plan is to ensure that the proposed project conforms to the State requirements of 50 percent waste diversion (AB 939) and City waste diversion goals of 60 percent by 2000 and 70 percent by 2010.

PS-3 Solid Waste Management Plan. The Cottage Hospital Solid Waste Management Plan shall be annually reviewed by the City and refined by SBCH once the proposed project is complete to identify additional waste reduction measures that may be implemented as a result of the ongoing evolution of the hospital programs and facilities.

➤ Recommended Mitigation for Energy Consumption

PS-4 LEED Certification. As defined by the LEED Program of the United States Green Building Council and described in Chapter 12.3, Regulatory Framework, the project design shall qualify for a minimum of 26 points or an "LEED Certified" designation. SBCH shall provide evidence to the City that an LEED Certified designation has been met prior to occupancy or use of new and reconstructed project buildings.

12.6.3 SPECIFIC PLAN LONG-TERM PUBLIC SERVICES IMPACTS

➤ Fire/Police/Ambulance Impacts (Specific Plan Long-Term)

If additional reconstruction is proposed in the future per the specifications in the SP-8 Zone, those reconstructed hospital uses would continue to be served by the City's Fire and Police Departments. The future hospital facilities, like those of the proposed project, would be newer and more spacious and would contain upgraded on-site security and fire protection equipment, comprehensive security and fire protection plans, improved circulation and parking, a benefit to public security and fire protection. The Physical Security Program and Fire Protection Plan

previously described in the “Project Long-Term Fire/Police/Ambulance Impacts” section above would be expanded to include the potential future SP-8 facilities.

The SBCFD and SBPD have stated that they would be able to serve the proposed project within their existing departments.¹ Existing City Fire and Police resources would also accommodate the potential future additional hospital development that could occur under build out of SP-8.

The implementation of the upgraded security and fire safety systems described above would provide preemptive fire and security protection and assist fire and law enforcement personnel in the event of an emergency. ***Therefore, with implementation of PF 9-3, PF 12-1, and Mitigation Measure HAZ-7, impacts to emergency services under future SP-8 development are anticipated to be less than significant.***

➤ **School Impacts (Specific Plan Long-Term)**

As previously described in the “Project Long-Term School Impacts” section, based on the closure of St. Francis Medical Center and resulting loss of employment and the existing labor pool in Santa Barbara County, it is anticipated that the majority of additional FTE employees needed to staff any future proposed reconstruction of SBCH facilities would already reside in the region at the time of employment. Unlike a residential project that falls into a generally defined school attendance area, students generated by a commercial or institutional development could live and attend a school in any area of the South Coast, other parts of the County, or other counties. None of the school districts in the City have been deemed to be “over-crowded” as defined by California State law. ***Therefore, no significant impacts to schools would result, and no mitigation is required.***

➤ **Water Resources Impacts (Specific Plan Long-Term)**

Utilizing the methods of the Penfield & Smith preliminary *Water Use Analysis*, the proposed water use with potential future development as allowed by the SP-8 zone (for purposes of this EIR analysis, an additional 100-bed nursing pavilion) for average occupancy (70 beds; 70 percent bed occupancy) would be 10.27 AFY, and 14.67 AFY for 100 percent occupancy (100 beds). SBCH proposes interior and exterior water conservation measures (PF 12-3) that are assumed to be applied to any future SP-8 reconstruction. Similar measures would contribute to reduced overall water consumption during average and peak occupancy of the SP-8 development.

As previously discussed in the Project Long-Term Water Resources Impacts section, City water supplies are currently sufficient to serve area developments. The water consumption of future Specific Plan development would be an incremental addition to the water consumed by the proposed project. ***Since the City water supply is more than adequate for projected development, impacts to water resources from potential future development under SP-8 would be less than significant.***

¹ Telephone conversation with SBFD Deputy Chief Mitch Vaughn and e-mail correspondence with SBPD Lt. Donald McCaffrey on Friday, June 4, 2004.

➤ **Sewer Impacts (Specific Plan Long-Term)**

The City's Public Works Department, Water Resources Division estimates sewage generation for nonresidential projects to be approximately 83.86 percent of water demand (the remaining 16.14 percent is used for landscaping, etc., and is not captured by the sewage system).

The sewage generation estimates, based on the 83.86 percent of water demand and the water demand estimates for SP-8 from Penfield & Smith, are 8.6 AFY for average occupancy and 12.3 AFY for full occupancy. Utilizing the methods in the Penfield & Smith preliminary Water Use Analysis, the proposed water use with potential future development as allowed by the SP-8 zone (for purposes of this EIR analysis, an additional 100-bed nursing pavilion) for average occupancy (70 beds; 70 percent bed occupancy) is estimated to be 10.27 AFY, and 14.67 AFY for 100 percent occupancy (100 beds).

The maximum capacity of the El Estero Treatment Plant is 11 million gallons per day, and there is adequate remaining capacity for long-term service of planned growth. ***Therefore, the proposed project would not significantly impact sewer capacity, and no mitigation is required.***

➤ **Solid Waste Impacts (Specific Plan Long-Term)**

Utilizing the County's *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (1995)*, the potential future development of a 100-bed nursing facility could generate an additional 205 tons of solid waste per year.¹ This represents an increase in the proposed project's annual estimated generation of solid waste that would be transported for disposal at the County's Tajiguas sanitary landfill. With implementation of existing recycling and waste reduction strategies as well as PF 12-5, Solid Waste Reduction Program, and Mitigation Measures PS-2, the Source Reduction/Recycling Plan, and PS-3, the Solid Waste Management Plan, the estimated net increase in annual solid waste generation from future reconstruction could be reduced by up to 50 percent, thus reducing solid waste generation to 103 tons per year, below the County's threshold for project-specific impact to the solid waste system (196 tons per year). The 50 percent reduction in waste generation would be due to the aggressive recycling waste reduction and diversion efforts, including an increased number of collection areas for recycling and composting and reduced packaging requirements for all purchased products that would be implemented for the proposed project and expanded to include future development if proposed for SP-8. ***With implementation of the project features and mitigation measures and the adoption of existing waste reduction strategies, adverse impacts from increased solid waste generation from SP-8 would be less than significant.***

➤ **Utility Line Impacts (Specific Plan Long-Term)**

Once operational, the undergrounded and/or relocated natural gas, water main, sewer main, communication lines, and electric lines could serve future development if proposed as part of SP-8. ***No long-term significant impacts to SP-8 would result from undergrounded and/or relocated utility lines.***

¹ Calculated using the "Estimated Annual Commercial Waste Generation Rates" in the County's *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (1995)*. The estimated square footage of the additional nursing pavilion (158,000 sf) multiplied by the generation rate for "Health Services" use (0.0013) = 205 tons of solid waste.

➤ **Energy and Resource Consumption Impacts (Specific Plan Long-Term)**

Although no specific threshold exists for natural gas or electricity consumption, potential future development under SP-8 would increase consumption of natural gas and electricity at the project site compared to existing conditions. Similar to the proposed project, additional consumption of energy as a result of any future reconstruction within the Specific Plan area would be considered potentially adverse but less than significant, as sufficient energy supply and systems are in place to serve new or expanded construction. In order to reduce the project's consumption of natural gas, electricity, and other natural resources, the use of energy-efficient appliances, as described in PF 12-7, would be required as a condition of approval, and the City could potentially recommend design components consistent with the LEED Green Building Rating System. As such, *impacts to natural gas and electricity resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.*

12.6.4 CUMULATIVE LONG-TERM PUBLIC SERVICES IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts are two or more individual impacts that, when considered together, are considerable or that compound or increase other environmental impacts. Cumulative impacts that are deemed significant are “cumulatively considerable,” whereas impacts that are less than significant are referred to as “less than cumulatively considerable” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15065c).

In addition to the project-specific construction impacts and the impacts resulting from further development under SP-8 (above), this section describes the construction impacts that would result from the proposed project in combination with other proposed projects in the City.

➤ **Fire/Police/Ambulance Impacts (Cumulative Long-Term)**

Each cumulative project site under development is responsible for its own public security, which is specific and insular to each site. In the long-term, the proposed project would continue to be served by the City Fire and Police Departments. The replacement facilities would be newer, more spacious, and would contain upgraded on-site security, fire protection equipment, comprehensive security and fire protection, and improved circulation and parking, a benefit to public security and fire protection. (Refer to PFs 9-3, 12-1, 13-1, and 13-5.) The Physical Security Program and Fire Protection Plan previously described in Chapter 9.0 and in this chapter under the “Project Long-Term Fire/Police/Ambulance Impacts” section above would provide preemptive fire and security protection and assist fire and law enforcement personnel in the event of an emergency. *The proposed project, with the project features and Mitigation Measure HAZ-7, would not have significant adverse impacts to police and fire services, and therefore would not cause a significant contribution to cumulative effects on fire, police, and ambulance services.*

➤ **School Impacts (Cumulative Long-Term)**

The proposed project would not cause significant project-specific impacts to local school districts as discussed previously in this chapter. None of the school districts in the City have been deemed to be “over-crowded” as defined by California State law. *Therefore, the project contribution to long-term cumulative school impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.*

➤ **Water Resources Impacts (Cumulative Long-Term)**

The consumption of domestic water throughout the City of Santa Barbara combines to represent the cumulative condition, of which the existing SBCH is a part. As discussed under Impact Significance Thresholds at the beginning of this chapter, the City conducted a comprehensive review of the water supply in the Long Term Water Supply Alternatives Analysis (1994). This analysis developed a strategy to use the City's water supply sources to meet the projected demand of 17,900 acre-feet per year (AFY), assuming conservation measures to meet another 1,500 AFY of demand, plus another 10 percent safety margin, for a total of 19,700 AFY. Applying the 1,500 AFY as conserved from the total, 18,200 AFY is the target supply for usage within the City.

Based on the City's Water Supply Management Report for 2002-2003, the City's current water demand of 13,460 AFY is approximately 4,740 AFY below the maximum water demand threshold of 18,200 AFY.

The proposed project would implement PF 12-3, Water Conservation Measures, consistent with City General Plan Conservation Element policies to provide adequate water supply (refer to item 5 under Conservation Element of the General Plan in Chapter 4.0). *The proposed project's incremental decrease in water usage compared to the existing condition would not be cumulatively considerable, or significant.*

➤ **Sewer Impacts (Cumulative Long-Term)**

The estimated sewage generation from the proposed project, in combination with sewage effluent generation from past, present, and foreseeable future development in the City, represents the cumulative condition. The El Estero Treatment Plant has adequate remaining capacity for the long-term service of existing and planned growth in the project area. The estimated sewage generation by the proposed project would be less than the existing condition at full occupancy of the hospital. *Therefore the project's contribution to sewage generation would not pose a significant impact to the treatment plant's ability to treat the cumulative wastewater.*

➤ **Solid Waste Impacts (Cumulative Long-Term)**

The various components of the proposed project may generate an increase from existing conditions of 142 tons of solid waste per year, based on an estimated increase factor of 15 percent. This amount is less than the County's threshold of 196 tons per project per year. With implementation of Mitigation Measures PS-2 and PS-3 (Source Reduction/Recycling Plan and Solid Waste Management Plan) as well as Project Feature PF 12-5, the Solid Waste Reduction System, the solid waste generated by the proposed project could be reduced by up to 50 percent, which would further reduce the amount of solid waste disposed of in the County landfill. *The proposed project's contribution to cumulative long-term solid waste impacts would be less than significant.*

➤ **Utility Line Impacts (Cumulative Long-Term)**

The proposed project includes undergrounding of existing aboveground utility lines to mitigate any potential physical damage or disruption to service from the lines. *The project would not*

have a significant contribution to cumulative effects of other present or future development projects in the City that could affect utility lines.

➤ **Energy and Resource Consumption Impacts(Cumulative Long-Term)**

The future consumption of energy resources by the proposed project in long-term operations (including electricity and natural gas) is estimated to be greater than current hospital consumption (refer to estimates of future consumption earlier in this chapter). The energy supply and utility service for the proposed project is anticipated to be available from regional service providers since SBCH is a current service recipient in the area. *The amount of energy consumed would be reduced through the use of energy efficient appliances, as described in PF 12-6, and a recommended LEED certification as prescribed in Mitigation Measure PS-4, and therefore the proposed project's contribution to the cumulative consumption of natural gas and electricity (project plus existing and future developments or redevelopments in the service area) would be less than significant.*

12.7 PUBLIC SERVICES - TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

12.7.1 PROJECT PUBLIC SERVICES CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Construction of the proposed project, SP-8 Hospital Area Zone Specific Plan, and other past, present, and foreseeable projects in the project vicinity may result in temporary impacts to fire and police protection (security), public transportation, schools, potable water, sewer, energy, and solid waste services during the construction phases.

➤ **Fire/Police/Ambulance Impacts (Project Construction)**

The proposed project would continue to be served by the City Fire and Police Departments during all construction phases. PF 12-2 provides that hospital security systems would be maintained throughout the construction phases and that protected ingress and egress would be in place at all times to ensure that emergency vehicles would have the proper access to the project site during construction. No additional fire or police coverage would be required during any construction phase of the proposed project. *Therefore, effects upon fire or police protection services are considered less than significant.*

As described in Chapter 13.0, Transportation and Circulation, some streets adjacent to the hospital site would be closed for utility construction or other construction activities. These closures would be temporary and would occur throughout the construction phases. The closure of these streets could potentially affect the circulation of emergency vehicles in the project vicinity. *Implementation of Mitigation Measure TRF-8, as described in Chapter 13.0, would minimize impacts to roadway circulation by creating a Construction Management Plan (CMP) to minimize construction trips along roadways in the project vicinity and would reduce any adverse fire, police, and ambulance circulation impacts to a less than significant level.*

➤ **School Impacts (Project Construction)**

Construction of the proposed project would provide temporary new construction-related employment in the area. Given the lengthy construction period needed to complete the

proposed project, some of the construction workers may relocate to the project vicinity temporarily; however, typically, they do not relocate their family members. Even if the project construction managers were to relocate their families for the duration of the proposed project construction phases, this would generate few new students. In addition, none of the school districts in the City have been deemed to be “over-crowded” as defined by California State law. ***Therefore, no significant impacts to area schools would result.***

➤ **Water Resources Impacts (Project Construction)**

Although there are no generation factors/rates for estimating water use during construction, a slight increase in the water demand for construction-related activities is expected during construction of the proposed project. The increased water demand would be attributable to construction activities, including concrete-mixing, dust control, cutting into existing hardscape materials, and water consumption by construction workers. However, the increase in potable water demand from construction-related activities would be partially offset by the gradual completion of the new hospital that would include various low-flow plumbing fixtures that are not currently used in the existing hospital, as described in PF 12-3. Additional water savings would be realized during construction of the proposed project with the implementation of Mitigation Measure HYD-8, State General Construction Activity Permit (see Chapter 10.0, Hydrology and Water Quality), which requires that the proposed project comply with the State General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. ***The State General Permit contains provisions for water conservation practices. Compliance with HYD-8, State General Construction Activity Permit, would reduce the potential water demand during construction, and impacts would therefore be less than significant.***

➤ **Sewer Impacts (Project Construction)**

A slight increase in sewage flows from construction-related activities compared to existing flows would occur. However, since construction of the project would be phased, construction-related sewage flows would be dispersed over several years. A gradual drop in sewage flows from the existing hospital is expected due to the gradual completion of the new hospital that would include various low-flow plumbing fixtures that are not currently used in the existing hospital. El Estero Treatment Plant has adequate remaining capacity for long-term service of planned growth. ***Since a gradual reduction in overall sewage flows during construction of the proposed project is expected, the project would not result in any significant impacts to the existing sewer system, and no mitigation is required.***

Infrastructure changes resulting from the proposed project include the removal and relocation of sewer lines. Construction of six-inch sewer laterals and an eight-inch sewer main extension, which would connect to the existing sewer manhole, are proposed. ***Implementation of PF 12-7 (Undergrounding of Utilities) would ensure that no interruption of service to adjoining utility customers would occur and that impacts to existing sewer lines during construction are less than significant, and no additional mitigation is required.***

➤ **Solid Waste Impacts (Project Construction)**

An increase in solid waste flows into area sanitary landfills from construction-related activities would occur during construction of the proposed project. Since construction of the project

would be phased over an estimated 9 year period, construction-related solid waste flow increases would be dispersed over this period.

Demolition of the various structures associated with the proposed project would produce an assortment of debris that would be disposed of by recycling, reuse, sale as scrap, or disposed of at a landfill. Materials that would be generated from demolition and may be recycled include asphalt, concrete, reinforcing steel, structural steel, miscellaneous metal, wood, doors, frames, elevators, equipment, switchgear, conduits, and wire. The asphalt and concrete would be taken to a local crusher for processing and used as base material for this project or for other off-site sources. Wood would be reused on other projects wherever possible. The remaining material, such as steel and mechanical or electrical equipment, would be sold as scrap. The balance of the debris generated from demolition activities would be taken to the County’s Tajiguas sanitary landfill. These materials could include the following: plaster, drywall, insulation, masonry, roofing materials, glass, tile, acoustical ceiling, and flooring.

The approximate quantity of debris generated by bundled construction phase is shown below in Table 12.F.

TABLE 12.F: QUANTITIES OF DEMOLITION DEBRIS

Phase	Description	Approximate Quantity of Debris
I	Demolish Eye Center	900 cubic yards
I	Clear Pueblo Parking Structure	1,500 cubic yards
II	Demolish Central Plant/Existing Parking Structure	32,000 cubic yards
III	Demolish West, North, Reeves, and Central Buildings	117,000 cubic yards
	Total	151,400 cubic yards

Source: Demolition Debris Disposal Plan, Suzanne Elledge Planning and Permitting Services, September 2004.

Although the construction-related increases in solid waste flows would be partially offset by the recycling/reuse of demolition waste, nonetheless, the quantity of construction debris that would go to the Tajiguas Landfill would be substantial at 151,400 cubic yards, particularly in Construction Phases I and II. Per the project construction manager, the individual materials that comprise the 151,400 cubic yards of construction debris cannot be estimated due to the presence of specialized materials that are contained within the existing hospital. However, based on estimates from the City’s Solid Waste Specialist and the construction waste hauler for the proposed project, Marborg Industries, 65–80 percent of construction debris would be diverted from area landfills through on-site and off-site recycling and reclamation efforts. These estimates represent between 98,410 and 121,120 cubic yards of debris that would be either recycled or reclaimed. ***Compliance with PF 12-4 (Demolition Debris Recycling) and Mitigation Measure PS-5 (Recycling/Waste Reduction Plan), below, would maximize the amount of material that is recycled by requiring that all contractors and subcontractors be notified of the Solid Waste Management Plan. As such, implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-5 would reduce impacts to Tajiguas Landfill to a less than significant level.***

➤ **Utility Line Impacts (Project Construction)**

Infrastructure changes resulting from the proposed project include the removal and relocation of utility lines. The “Demolition & Relocation Plan For Water, Sewer, & Gas” and the Penfield & Smith Cottage Hospital Project Off-Site Utilities Exhibit have been drafted and would be finalized pending final project plans.

The existing sewer main serving the project site would be cut and capped. Existing vitrified clay (vcv) 8" sewer lines, vcv 15" sewer interceptor, 12" water main, gas main, and existing sewer manholes would be abandoned and removed.

The replacement utility infrastructure would include 8"–12" poly vinyl chloride (pvc) sewer lines, 15" pvc sewer interceptor, 8" pvc sewer main, and new sewer manholes. Existing communication lines (including telephone lines, cable television lines, and high-speed internet lines), electric lines, and utility poles (for communication and electric lines) would be removed. Undergrounding of replacement lines would occur for any lines that are currently overhead. A detailed description of utility line impacts by construction phase is provided below in Table 12.G.

TABLE 12.G: UTILITY LINE IMPACTS BY CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Construction Phase	Utility Modifications
Phase 2: Construct Parking Structures, Child Care Center, and Central Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abandon existing water main along Bath Street • Relocate water main along Bath Street • Construct new sewer main along Bath Street and Oak Park Lane • Construct new sewer lateral along Bath Street
Phase 3: Demolish Existing Central Plant and Parking Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abandon existing water mains along Junipero and Oak Park Lane • Underground existing electric, telephone, and cable lines along Junipero and Castillo Street • Construct new sewer interceptors along Junipero and Castillo Street • Construct new sewer main along Oak Park Lane
Phase 5: Partial Remodel/Demolish of Existing Hospital Wings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct new sewer laterals to Central Plant
Phase 6: Construct Nursing Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct new sewer laterals to main Cottage Hospital building

Source: Preliminary Cottage Hospital Project Off Site Utilities Exhibit, Penfield & Smith.

As detailed in PF 12-7, utility undergrounding and relocation activities would be coordinated with the utility providers to ensure that no interruption of service to adjoining utility customers would occur and would ensure that impacts to utility lines would be less than significant.

12.7.2 PUBLIC SERVICES - MITIGATION MEASURE (PROJECT CONSTRUCTION)

PS-5 Recycling/Waste Reduction Plan. As identified in the *Solid Waste Management Plan* by Cini-Little Schachinger:

- a. Prior to construction, the project contractor would arrange for construction recycling service with a waste collection provider. Roll-off bins for the collection of recoverable construction materials would be located on-site. Materials earmarked for recycling shall include, but shall not be limited to: wood, concrete, metal, cardboard, asphalt, soil, and land clearing debris (green waste).
- b. All subcontractors would be informed of the recycling plan, including which materials are to be source-separated and placed in proper bins.
- c. The project contractor and subcontractors would employ the use of recycled materials in construction wherever feasible.

These measures shall also apply to any future reconstruction within SP-8 parameters. The Solid Waste Management Plan should be refined with assistance from the City Engineering Division. The Plan should be resubmitted for City approval every year to ensure compliance with current City Solid Waste and Recycling Programs.

12.7.3 SPECIFIC PLAN CONSTRUCTION - PUBLIC SERVICES IMPACTS

In addition to project-specific construction impacts (above), this section describes the construction impacts that would result from potential future reconstruction of hospital facilities as permitted in the proposed SP-8 Hospital Area Zone (SP-8). For purposes of this EIR analysis, potential future reconstruction is defined as an additional 100-bed nursing pavilion.

➤ Fire/Police/Ambulance Impacts (Specific Plan Construction)

Emergency services during construction activities associated with the buildout of Specific Plan development would continue to be provided by the City Fire and Police Department. *No additional fire or police coverage would be required during any construction phase of the SP-8. Therefore, effects upon fire or police protection services during construction of SP-8 are considered less than significant.*

As previously discussed, Implementation of Mitigation Measure TRF-8, as described in Chapter 13.0, would minimize impacts to roadway circulation by creating a Construction Management Plan (CMP) to minimize construction trips along roadways in the project vicinity. *Implementation of TRF-8 would reduce any adverse fire, police, and ambulance circulation impacts in the SP-8 area to a less than significant level.*

➤ Schools Impacts (Specific Plan Construction)

Potential future redevelopment of hospital facilities as allowed by the proposed Specific Plan would bring additional temporary construction workers to the SBCH site to develop a potential additional nursing pavilion. However, temporary new SP-8 construction-related employment in the area would be less than the proposed project employment. As discussed under project-

specific construction impacts, construction workers generally do not relocate their families for a construction project even if they live outside the project area. ***Therefore, no significant impact to schools would be created and no mitigation is required.***

➤ **Water Resources Impacts (Specific Plan Construction)**

A slight increase in the potable water demand for construction-related activities would occur during construction of any future proposed hospital reconstruction work. Additional water savings would be realized during construction of future development as part of SP-8 with the implementation of Mitigation Measure HYD-8, State General Construction Activity Permit (see Chapter 10.0, Hydrology and Water Quality) that requires that the proposed project comply with the State General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. The State General Permit contains provisions for water conservation practices. ***Compliance with HYD-8, State General Construction Activity Permit, would reduce potential water demand resulting from construction of future Specific Plan reconstruction and would reduce any impacts on potable water to less than significant.***

➤ **Sewer Impacts (Specific Plan Construction)**

Similar to the effects of the construction of the proposed project on potable water consumption, potential future development as allowed under the Specific Plan could generate a slight increase in sewage flows from construction related activities. The duration of construction for an additional 100-bed nursing facility could occur over several years and as such, construction-generated sewage flows would be dispersed over the construction period.

During construction, it is anticipated that construction workers would use temporary portable facilities rather than hospital or other sanitary facilities tied into the City's sewage system. Other wastewater, such as construction site watering to reduce dust generation and hosing of equipment would be generated, and would be subject to the State General Permit for Stormwater Discharges associated with Construction Activity. ***In that the El Estero Treatment Plant maintains adequate capacity for additional sewage effluent, and standard conditions such as adherence to the State General Permit would be required, and the amount of effluent generated during construction is anticipated to be minor, no significant adverse impacts related to sewage generation and/or infrastructural expansions are anticipated.***

Infrastructure changes resulting from the construction of SP-8 include the removal and relocation of sewer lines. ***Implementation of PF 12-7 would ensure that no interruption of service to adjoining utility customers would occur and that impacts associated with sewer lines would be less than significant.***

➤ **Utility Line Impacts (Specific Plan Construction)**

If additional hospital reconstruction work consistent with SP-8 was to be proposed for portions of the existing hospital that would not be redeveloped as part of the proposed project, removal and relocation of utility lines may be required. Project features similar to PF 12-7 would be implemented in the future construction plans wherein utility undergrounding and relocation activities would be coordinated with the utility providers to ensure that no interruption of service to adjoining utility customers would occur. ***Implementation of project features similar to PF 12-7 would ensure that no interruption of service to adjoining utility customers would occur and reduce any potential impacts to existing utility lines to less than significant.***

➤ **Solid Waste Impacts (Specific Plan Construction)**

An increase in solid waste flows into area sanitary landfills from construction-related activities would occur if future development of SP-8 is constructed.

Similar to the proposed project, demolition of the various structures associated with future development as allowed with SP-8 would produce an assortment of debris that would be disposed of by recycling, reuse, sale as scrap, or disposed of at a landfill. As described in PF 12-5, materials that would be generated from demolition and may be recycled include asphalt, concrete, reinforcing steel, structural steel, miscellaneous metal, wood, doors, frames, elevators, equipment, switchgear, conduits, and wire. The asphalt and concrete would be taken to a local crusher for processing and used as base material for this project or for other off-site sources. Wood would be reused on other projects wherever possible. The remaining material, such as steel and mechanical or electrical equipment, would be sold as scrap. The balance of the debris generated from demolition activities would be taken to the County's Tajiguas sanitary landfill. These materials could include the following: plaster, drywall, insulation, masonry, roofing materials, glass, tile, acoustical ceiling, and flooring. As previously discussed in Project Specific Construction Solid Waste Impacts, between 65 and 80 percent of construction debris would be diverted from area landfills through recycling and reclamation.

The magnitude of demolition and construction activities associated with implementation of SP-8 build out are expected to create significant impacts to area sanitary landfills due to large volumes of demolition and construction waste. *Compliance with Mitigation Measure PS-2, Source Reduction/Recycling Plan, maximize recycling efforts by requiring that all contractors and subcontractors are notified of the Solid Waste Management Plan. A similar mitigation measure would be required for future development to ensure that construction impacts related to solid waste would be less than significant.*

12.7.4 CUMULATIVE CONSTRUCTION PUBLIC SERVICES IMPACTS

In addition to the project-specific construction impacts and the impacts resulting from full buildout of SP-8 (above), this section describes the construction impacts that would result from the proposed project in combination with other known proposed projects in the surrounding vicinity.

Numerous other development applications are currently pending in the City. Approximately 10 are of sufficient size as to be measurable in terms of potential impacts to public services and utilities. The Traffic and Circulation Chapter (13.0) lists these larger projects.

➤ **Fire/Police/Ambulance Impacts (Cumulative Construction)**

Each cumulative project site under development is responsible for its own public security, which is specific and insular to each site. During the construction phases, the project site would continue to be served by the City Fire and Police Departments. PF 12-2 ensures that security devices would be maintained throughout the construction phases and that protected ingress and egress would be maintained at all times to ensure that emergency vehicles would have the proper access to the project site during construction. No additional fire or police coverage would be required during any construction phase of the proposed project and would not

disproportionately divert fire, police, or ambulance coverage and resources from other areas of the City or County.

As previously discussed, Implementation of Mitigation Measure TRF-8, as described in Chapter 13.0, would minimize impacts to roadway circulation by creating a Construction Management Plan (CMP) to minimize construction trips along roadways in the project vicinity and would reduce any adverse fire, police, and ambulance circulation impacts in the project area to a less than significant level. It is anticipated that other major projects in the region would involve the development of similar plans to minimize similar circulation impacts, including impacts to emergency services.

Therefore, the project contributions to cumulative impacts to fire and police protection are considered less than cumulatively considerable, and no additional mitigation is required.

➤ **School Impacts (Cumulative Construction)**

As previously discussed under “Project Construction School Impacts,” few students, if any, would be generated by the relocation of construction workers to the region, and none of the school districts have been deemed overcrowded. ***Therefore, the project contributions to cumulative impacts to schools would be less than cumulatively considerable and no additional mitigation is required.***

➤ **Water Resources Impacts (Cumulative Construction)**

Although there are no consumption factors for water use during construction, a slight increase in the potable water demand for construction-related activities is expected during construction of the proposed project. The increased water demand would be attributable to construction activities, including concrete-mixing, dust control, cutting into existing hardscape materials, and water consumption by construction workers. However, the increase in potable water demand from construction-related activities would be partially offset by the gradual completion of the new hospital that would include various low-flow plumbing fixtures that are not currently used in the existing hospital, as described in PF 12-3. ***As previously described, additional water savings would be realized during construction of the proposed project with the implementation of Mitigation Measure HYD-8, which would reduce potential water demand resulting from construction and would reduce the project’s contribution to the cumulative consumption of water to a less than significant level.***

➤ **Sewer Impacts (Cumulative Construction)**

A slight increase in sewage flows from construction-related activities would occur during construction of the proposed project. However, since construction of the project would be phased, construction-related sewage flows would be dispersed over several years and is expected to offset any increases in construction-related sewage flows that would occur during construction of the proposed project. The maximum capacity of the El Estero Treatment Plant is 11 million gallons per day, and there is adequate remaining capacity for long-term service of planned growth. ***Since a reduction in overall sewage flows during construction of the proposed project is expected, the project contributions to cumulative construction impacts to the existing sewer system are considered less than cumulatively considerable, and no mitigation is required.***

➤ **Solid Waste Impacts (Cumulative Construction)**

Construction of the proposed project would create substantial amounts of construction debris that would be transported to Tajiguas Landfill, particularly during construction Phases II and III.

Demolition of various existing structures associated with the proposed project would produce an assortment of debris that would be disposed of by recycling, reuse, sale as scrap, or disposed of at a landfill. As previously discussed in Project Specific Construction Solid Waste Impacts, between 65 and 80 percent of construction debris would be diverted from area landfills through recycling and reclamation.

Compliance with Mitigation Measure PS-5 would maximize recycling efforts by requiring that all contractors and subcontractors are notified of the Solid Waste Management Plan and reduce the project contribution to cumulative construction impacts related to landfill waste disposal to a less than cumulatively considerable level.

➤ **Utility Line Impacts (Cumulative Construction)**

Infrastructure changes resulting from the proposed project include the removal and relocation of utility lines. Existing electrical, telephone, and cable television lines are proposed to be removed and relocated underground. *Implementation of PF 12-7 would reduce project contribution to cumulative construction impacts to utility lines to a less than cumulatively considerable level. The direct impacts to these lines would be location specific and would not contribute significantly to cumulative impacts with implementation of PF 12-7.*

12.8 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC SERVICES IMPACTS

The proposed project would not cause any significant unavoidable impacts associated with public services or utilities.

The proposed project has the potential to affect emergency services (fire/police/ambulatory services) during long-term project operations and construction phases. However, implementation of an Integrated Security System (PF 9-3), a Fire Protection Plan (PF 12-1), a Security Control Plan (HAZ-7), and a Construction Management Plan (TRF-8), would reduce impacts to emergency services to less than significant levels.

The proposed project would generate substantial amounts of solid waste debris during construction phases, particularly Phases II and III, as would future potential reconstruction under SP-8. Implementation of the recycling and waste reduction strategies included in PF 12-4, PF 12-5, and Mitigation Measures PS-2, PS-3, and PS-5 would reduce solid waste impacts to Tajiguas Landfill to less than significant levels.

During construction, there is potential to impact the potable water supply. Compliance with HYD-8 which requires compliance with the State General Permit for Storm Water Discharges would reduce the potential water demand thereby reducing impacts to less than significant. The proposed project would not increase the citywide long-term demand for potable water to greater than 90 percent of the actual supply, with implementation of water conservation measures specified in PF 12-3 and Mitigation Measure PS-1.

While the proposed project could potentially cause a considerable increase in natural gas and electricity consumption in the long-term, there are sufficient energy sources and systems in place to serve the proposed project. Therefore, the estimated consumption of energy by the proposed project is considered adverse but less than significant. Implementation of the LEED Green Building Rating System provisions described in Recommended Mitigation Measure PS-4 would further reduce energy consumption. There is no potential for significant construction related impacts on natural gas and electricity consumption.

There would be no potential to significantly impact the area schools, sewer capacity, or utility lines during construction and long-term operation of the proposed project or future potential development under SP-8.