4.15.1 Overview

This section summarizes the existing conditions, regulatory framework, and potential impacts on public services (fire, police, parks, schools, and other public facilities) that could result with implementation of the project.

4.15.2 Existing Conditions

4.15.2.1 Fire Protection

Fire protection services for the project site are provided by the Alpine Fire Protection District (FPD), which was formed on December 19, 1957, and covers 27.5 square miles (County of San Diego 2011a). The Alpine FPD provides a variety of emergency response services, including fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response, and public assistance. The Alpine FPD dedicated Station 17 at 1364 Tavern Road on March 17, 2006. The district has two Type I (structure fire) and one Type III (wildland fire) engines, two command vehicles, two support/utility vehicles, and a multi-casualty trailer. Additionally, Station 17 also houses one Medic Unit provided by a joint operating agreement with American Medical Response, Grossmont Health Care District, and the County ~~of San Diego~~ (County of San Diego 2011a).

~~Because~~ Wildland fire protection for the immediate area of Alpine is ~~a designated aks area for wildfires, Wildland fire protection is~~ provided ~~by~~to State Responsibility Area (SRA) wildlands by ~~the~~ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), San Diego Unit. CAL FIRE also provides structural fire and rescue services to the ~~San Diego County~~ unincorporated area~~s~~ as the contract provider of services for the San Diego County ~~Fire Authority~~FPD. CAL FIRE provides regional dispatch services via the Monte Vista dispatch center, and offers specialized wildfire support via air tankers, helicopters, bulldozers, hand crews, and related resources for wildfire suppression (Rohde and Associates 2020).

Some parts of Alpine have Local Responsibility Area (LRA) structural services provided by the Alpine FPD, while CAL FIRE provides wildland fire protection. Both agencies respond concurrently in a coordinated manner when needed. Nearby federal lands of the Cleveland National Forest are under the jurisdiction of United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (USFS). The USFS is responsible for wildland fire protection on the National Forest and maintains a fire station in the Community of Alpine. Automatic Aid agreements between CAL FIRE, USFS, and Alpine FPD allow for response by the closest appropriate resource to a reported emergency, regardless of jurisdictional boundary (Rohde and Associates 2020). Table 4.15-1 identifies the location and types of fire resources available for response, based upon proximity to the project site.

Table 4.15-1. Fire Protection Facilities in the Project Vicinity

Fire Station	Location	Resources	Distance	Service Provided
USFS, Descanso Ranger District Alpine	3348 Alpine Blvd., Alpine	1 Type-3 Eng 1 Chief Officer	1.9 miles 4 minutes	Federal mission wildfire response only
Alpine Fire Protection District Station 17	1364 Tavern Rd., Alpine	1 Type-1 Eng ALS 1 ALS Amb 1 Chief Officer, Reserve: 1 Type-1 Eng, 1 Type-3 Eng	2.7 miles 5 minutes	All risk response
Viejas Indian Reservation Fire Department Station 25	1 Viejas Grade Rd., Alpine	1 Type-1 Eng, 1 ALS Amb Reserve: 1 Type-1 Eng, ALS 1 Type-3 Eng 1 Type-6 Eng, 1 Water Tender	3.4 miles 6 minutes	All risk response
~~San Diego~~ County ~~Fire Authority (SDCFA)~~FPD Station 24	551 Harbison Canyon Rd., El Cajon	1 Type-1 Eng ALS	6.3 miles 10 minutes	All risk response
Lakeside Fire Protection District Station 26	15245 Oak Creek Rd., El Cajon	1 Type-1 Eng ALS	7.6 miles 12 minutes	All risk response
CAL FIRE Station 21	9711 Flinn Springs Rd., El Cajon	1 Type-3 Eng	8.2 miles 13 minutes	All risk response – ~~s~~State wildfire mission
Lakeside Fire Protection District Station 3	15245 Oak Creek Rd., El Cajon	1 Type-1 Eng ALS 1 ALS Amb	10.0 miles 14 minutes	All risk response
~~SDCFA~~County FPD Station 45	24592 Viejas Grade Rd., Descanso	1 Type-1 Eng ALS Reserve: 1 Type-6	11.2 miles 15 minutes	All risk response
USFS Descanso Station	24321 Viejas Grade Rd.	2 Type-3 Engines	11.7 miles 15 minutes	Federal mission wildfire response only
Sycuan Indian Reservation Fire Department	5449 Sycuan Rd., El Cajon	1 Type-1 Eng ALS 1 Type-3 Eng, 1 Water Tender 1 ALS Amb, 1 Truck Company 1 Crew (Golden Eagles IHC)	7.3 miles 14 minutes	All risk response
~~SDCFA~~County FPD Station 44	28850 Old Hwy.80, Pine Valley	1 Type-1 Engine 1 ALS Amb 1 Chief Officer Reserve: 1 Type-6 Eng, 1 Water Tender, 1 US&R Unit	15.1 miles 16 minutes	All risk response
CAL FIRE Station 20	2249 Jamacha Rd., El Cajon	2 Type-3 Engines 1 Bulldozer Numerous Chief Officers	15.3 miles 25 minutes	All risk response
Santee Fire Station 4	8950 Cottonwood Ave., Santee	*Nearest truck company	18.7 miles 30 minutes	All risk response – nearest truck

Source: Rohde and Associates 2020
ALS = Advanced Life Support; Amb = Ambulance; Eng = engine; US&R = Urban Search and Rescue

One indicator for determining adequate fire protection per demand is the ability to respond to every emergency within acceptable time parameters. Travel time is defined as the estimated time it will

take for responding emergency personnel to reach the farthest structure in a proposed development project. Travel time is determined by measuring the most direct reliable route with consideration given to safe operating speeds for heavy fire apparatus. Travel time does not include reflex or reaction time, or on-scene size-up and set-up prior to attacking the fire, ~~allof~~all of which are critical precursors of actual firefighting. If the appropriate emergency travel time cannot be met for a proposed project, the construction or expansion of new fire protection facilities may be necessary.

As shown in Table 4.15-2, adequate travel time standards for a Village land use is a maximum of 5 minutes; Semi-Rural land use is a maximum of 10 minutes; and Rural land use is a maximum of 20 minutes. This table reflects the information shown in the County ~~of San Diego~~ General Plan Table S-1, *Travel Time Standards from the Closest Fire Station*. Estimated travel time from Alpine Fire Protection District Station 17 to the project site is approximately 5 minutes.

Table 4.15-2. Travel Time Standards for Fire Protection

Travel Time (minutes)	Regional Category (and/or Land Use Designation)	Purpose
5	• Village (VR-2 to VR-30) and limited Semi- Rural Residential Areas (SR-0.5 and SR-1) • Commercial and Industrial Designations in the Village Category • Development located within a Village Boundary	In general, this travel time standard applies to the county's more intensely developed areas, where resident and business expectations for service are the highest.
10	• Semi-Rural Residential Areas (> SR-1 and SR-2 and SR-4) • Commercial and Industrial Designations in the Semi-Rural Category • Development located within a Rural Village Boundary	In general, this travel time provides a moderate level of service in areas where lower-density development, longer access routes, and longer distances make it difficult to achieve shorter travel times.
20	• Limited Semi-Rural Residential Areas (>SR-4, SR-10) and Rural Lands (RL-20) • All Commercial and Industrial Designations in the Rural Category	In general, this travel time is appropriate for very low-density residential areas, where full-time fire service is limited and where long access routes make it impossible to achieve shorter travel times.
>20	• Very-low rural land densities (RL-40, RL-80)	Applications of very-low rural land densities mitigate the risk associated with wildfires by drastically reducing the number of people potentially exposed to this hazard. Future subdivisions at these densities are not required to meet a travel time standard. However, independent fire districts should impose additional mitigation requirements on development in these areas.

Source: County of San Diego 2011b.

Police Protection

The San Diego County Sheriff's Department (SDSD) serves the ~~community of Alpine.~~project site. This department has nearly 4,000 employees and covers approximately 4,200 square miles of ~~the county~~San Diego County, including many incorporated cities in addition to the unincorporated area~~s~~. SDSD facilities located in unincorporated areas provide general law enforcement patrol, crime investigation, and crime prevention services. To effectively serve this extensive geographic area, the SDSD Law Enforcement Services Bureau operations are organized under a system of command stations, substations, offices, and storefronts (County of San Diego 2011a). The nearest sheriff station is the Alpine Substation, located approximately 1 mile northeast of the project site at 2751 Alpine Boulevard, Alpine, CA 91901. The 2008 SDSD average response time for the Alpine Substation was 15 minutes for priority calls and 30 minutes for non-priority calls.

A call for service is registered when a citizen or law enforcement officer requests assistance for public safety services. Examples of calls for service include crimes reported by the public such as burglaries, assaults, and thefts. Calls are assigned a priority based on the nature of the incident and the level of urgency. Priority 1 is considered the highest priority and includes officer assistance and/or vehicular pursuit calls. Priority 2 calls include injured persons, robbery in progress, bomb threats, carjacking, rape, and stolen vehicles. Priority 3 calls include assaults, prowlers, disturbances, tampering with vehicles, and burglary alarms. Finally, Priority 4 calls are the lowest level calls and include security checks, animal noise disturbances, traffic stops, harassing phone calls, illegal dumping, and abandoned vehicles. Travel times are used as guidelines to measure adequate levels of service.

Schools

Public schools and educational facilities are mandated by the California Department of Education and administered by the San Diego County Board of Education and the San Diego County Office of Education. The project area is located within the service boundary of the Alpine Union School District for elementary school students and within the boundaries of the Grossmont Union High School District for high school students. Joan MacQueen Middle School is located approximately 0.4 mile west of the project site at 2001 Tavern Road, Alpine, CA 91901.

Parks

As discussed in Section 4.16, *Recreation*, the project area contains several recreational facilities including parks, trails, preserves, and other amenities that provide valuable recreational opportunities to the community while preserving natural and cultural resources. ~~The~~ County DPR operates several trails within the community. Table 4.15-3 shows parks and recreational facilities within and in the vicinity of the project site. Figure 4.16-1 shows the location of the existing local parks in relation to the project area.

Table 4.15-3. Parks and Recreational Facilities in the Project Vicinity

Park/Facility Name	Park Type	Existing Acreage
Boulder Oaks Neighborhood Park*1	Local Park	2
Joan MacQueen Middle School*1	~~JEPA~~Local Park	12
Shadow Hill Elementary School*1	~~JEPA~~Local Park	12

Park/Facility Name	Park Type	Existing Acreage
Wright's Field	~~Neighborhood Park~~Preserve	202
Cleveland National Forest	~~Regional Park~~Preserve	28,020
Total	**28,248**	

~~JEPA = joint exercise of powers~~
[1] Indicates that the park is in a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement (JEPA), which means that the owner of the facility agrees to allow limited use of the facility by another entity, in this case the County and its residents.

The County ~~of San Diego~~ has a goal of 10 acres of local parks and15 acres of regional parks provided for every 1,000 persons in the unincorporated ~~county~~area (County of San Diego 2011b).

4.15.3 Applicable Laws and Regulations

4.15.3.1 Federal

There are no applicable federal regulations.

4.15.3.2 State

California Health and Safety Code (Section 13000 et seq.)

State fire regulations are set forth in Section 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code, which include regulations concerning building standards (as also set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building and childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training. The State Fire Marshal enforces these regulations and building standards in all ~~s~~State-owned buildings, ~~s~~State-occupied buildings, and ~~s~~State institutions throughout California.

California Public Resources Code Sections 4201–4204

This section of the PRC was amended in 1982 to require the California Department of Forestry to classify all SRAs into fire hazard severity zones. The purpose of this code is to provide classification of lands within SRAs in accordance with the severity of fire hazard present for the purpose of identifying measures to be taken to retard the rate of spreading and to reduce the potential intensity of uncontrolled fires that threaten to destroy resources, life or property.

State Responsibility Areas Fire Regulations (Title 14 Natural Resources, Department of Forestry Fire Protection)

These regulations constitute the basic wildland fire protection standards of the California Board of Forestry. They have been prepared and adopted for the purpose of establishing minimum wildfire protection standards in conjunction with building, construction, and development in SRAs. Title 14 regulates that the future design and construction of structures, subdivisions, and developments in an SRA shall provide for basic emergency access and perimeter wildfire protection measures.

California Code of Regulations Title 24, Parts 2 and 9, California Building Code

Part 2 of CCR Title 24 refers to the regulations and general construction building standards of ~~s~~State adopting agencies, including administrative, fire and life safety, and field inspection provisions. Part 2 is preassembled with the 2015 International Building Code with necessary California amendments. Part 9 refers to the California Fire Code, which contains fire safety-related building standards referenced in other parts of Title 24. The California Fire Code is preassembled with the 2015 Edition of the International Fire Code with necessary California amendments.

4.15.3.3 Local

County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code

California Health and Safety Code Section 13869.7(a) provides that a fire protection district organized pursuant to Division 12 of the code may adopt building standards relating to fire and panic safety that are more stringent than the building standard adopted by the State Fire Marshal and contained in California Building Code standards. Section 13869.7(c) requires a fire protection district to transmit its adopted ordinance to the county where the ordinance will apply and allows the legislative body of a county to ratify, modify or deny an adopted fire protection district ordinance. The fire protection districts within the boundaries of San Diego County have collaborated to adopt the 2016 California Fire Code. The 2017 Consolidated Fire Code is based upon the County's 2017 Fire Code as currently amended and adopted in Title 9, Division 6, Chapter 1 of the County Code, subject to the modifications of each fire protection district to the California Building Code standards based upon their respective determinations as to what modifications are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions within the district.

County of San Diego General Plan ~~Update~~ Policies

The following goals and policies from the General Plan are applicable to public services:

Land Use Element

Policy LU-9.4: Infrastructure Serving Villages and Community Cores. Prioritize infrastructure improvements and the provision of public facilities for Villages and community cores and sized for the intensity of development allowed by the Land Use Map.

Policy LU-12.3: Infrastructure and Services Compatibility. Provide public facilities and services that are sensitive to the environment with characteristics of the unincorporated communities. Encourage the collocation of infrastructure facilities, where appropriate.

Policy LU-12.4: Planning for Compatibility. Plan and site infrastructure for public utilities and public facilities in a manner compatible with community character, minimize visual and environmental impacts, and whenever feasible, locate any facilities and supporting infrastructure outside preserve areas. Require context sensitive Mobility Element road design that is compatible with community character and minimizes visual and environmental impacts.

Policy LU-18.1: Compatibility of Civic Uses with Community Character. Locate and design Civic uses and services to assure compatibility with the character of the community and adjoining uses, which pose limited adverse effects. Such uses may include libraries, meeting centers, and small swap meets, farmers markets, or other community gatherings.

Policy LU-18.2: Co-Location of Civic Uses. Encourage the co-location of civic uses such as County library facilities, community centers, parks, and schools. To encourage access by all segments of the population, civic uses should be accessible by transit whenever possible.

Safety Element

Policy S-3.4: Service Availability. Plan for development where fire and emergency services are available or planned.

Policy S-5.1: Regional Coordination Support. Advocate and support regional coordination among fire protection and emergency service providers.

Policy S-5.2: Fire Service Provider Agreements. Encourage agreements between fire service providers to improve fire protection and to maximize service levels in a fair, efficient, and cost-effective manner.

Policy S-6.1: Water Supply. Ensure that water supply systems for development are adequate to combat structural and wildland fires.

~~**Policy S-6.2: Fire Protection for Multi-Story Development.** Coordinate with fire services providers to improve fire protection services for multi-story construction.~~

Policy S-6.3: Funding Fire Protection Services. Require development to contribute its fair share towards funding the provision of appropriate fire and emergency medical services as determined necessary to adequately serve the project.

Policy S-6.4: Fire Protection Services for Development. Require that development demonstrate that fire services can be provided that meet the minimum travel times identified in Table S-1 (Travel Time Standards).

Policy S-6.5: Concurrency of Fire Protection Services. Ensure that fire protection staffing, facilities and equipment required to serve development are operating prior to, or in conjunction with, the development. Allow incremental growth to occur until a new facility can be supported by development.

Policy S-14.1: Vehicular Access to Development. Require development to provide vehicular connections that reduce response times and facilitate access for law enforcement personnel, whenever feasible.

4.15.4 Project Impact Analysis

4.15.4.1 Methodology

The project would develop an active park and associated trails, and conserve approximately 70 acres of open space~~/preserve~~. The following section evaluates the impacts of the project with respect to public services. Based on the existing conditions, the analysis assesses the direct and indirect impacts related to public services using the thresholds presented below.

4.15.4.2 Thresholds of Significance

Appendix G of the ~~State~~ CEQA Guidelines

Based on guidance provided in Appendix G of the ~~State~~ CEQA Guidelines, the project would result in a significant impact if the following would be true.

(a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

1. Fire protection
2. Police protection
3. Parks
4. Schools or other public facilities

County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance

The County ~~of San Diego~~ does not have specific guidelines for determining significance for public services impacts.

4.15.4.3 Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Threshold 1: The project <u>would not</u> result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection.

County Park ~~and~~<u>,</u> Trails<u>,</u> and Open Space~~/Preserve~~

Impact Discussion

Construction activities, including staging areas for construction equipment and parking for construction workers, would be located within the project site. Construction of the project would occur from ~~the Fall 2022 to Spring~~spring 2024 <u>to summer 2025</u>. Because construction activities would occur only within the project site, they are not anticipated to disrupt existing fire protection services or affect response times. The presence of construction workers is also not expected to result in substantially increased demand for fire protection services and the existing fire operations would be able to accommodate the construction activities of the project.

As shown in Table 4.15-2, the adequate ~~fire or police response~~ travel time standard for a Semi-Rural land use is a maximum of 10 minutes. Estimated travel time from Alpine Fire Protection District

Station 17 and Alpine Fire Station 48 to the project site is approximately 5 minutes~~; therefore no impact would occur. [What about police?].~~

The project would be constructed in accordance with current building and safety ordinances and codes, including all applicable County codes related to construction, access, water mains, fire flows, and hydrants. The project would comply with the California State Fire and Building Code, which regulates minimum fire safety requirements for new and existing buildings, facilities, storage, and processes. The project would also comply with the County ~~of San Diego~~ Consolidated Fire Code, which guides fire protection standards within ~~the county~~San Diego County.

Fire services are based on the communities' needs as local departments conduct ongoing evaluations, as well as annual budgeting processes. If ongoing evaluations indicate increased response times, then the acquisition of equipment, personnel, and new stations would be considered. Implementation of the project would attract additional visitors, which may result in additional demand for fire protection services. Operation of the project would be expected to serve ~~regional~~local residents and occasional visitors, and is anticipated to have an average daily use of 500 people. An increase in occasional visitors during special events, which require permits, could result in an increased demand on fire protection services because a higher density of visitors to the area could result in more incidents requiring intervention. However, park users would usually be dispersed throughout the day and would not be expected to materially affect service ratios for fire protection. Large events would result in a higher density of regional residents and visitors and, therefore, could increase the demand for fire protection services. These large, special events would require a Special Events Permit and coordination with additional emergency service departments. As discussed in Section 4.9, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, the County ~~of San Diego~~ Office of Emergency Services (OES) coordinates the overall County response to disasters. With buildout of the project, events that require emergency services planning would continue to be coordinated with this agency to establish safety protocols. Furthermore, fire protection service staffing ratios are based on a per-1,000-permanent-residents ratio, and the increase in ~~regional~~local residents and visitors to the new amenities at the project site would not be expected to affect that ratio. Furthermore, the Fire and Emergency Operational Assessment prepared for the project determined that development of the project would not present unmitigable impacts or a significant increase in call volume for local emergency services and may be developed without adding to existing regional fire resources or establishing new or unreasonable wildfire risks (Rohde and Associates 2020). Accordingly, it is not expected that operation of the project would require new or physically altered government facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios for fire protection services, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant.

Threshold 2: The project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for police protection.

County Park ~~and~~, Trails, and Open Space ~~/Preserve~~

Impact Discussion

As discussed above, construction activities would be contained within the boundaries of the project site. SDSD staffing goals and facility plans are based upon population; generally, SDSD has a goal of providing one patrol position per 10,000 residents. Travel time standards are typically applied in a facility-based model where the emergency services always start at a defined point (i.e., a police station). SDSD does not have adopted travel time standards because deputies respond to calls for service while they are already out on patrol and the travel time will vary depending several factors, such as the deputy's current location, their availability (e.g., they may already be working on a higher priority call), and the type of call (e.g., a priority call may be a "cover call" requiring that two deputies respond and the call would not be dispatched until two deputies are available) (County 2011a).

The project would be constructed in accordance with current building and safety ordinances and codes, including all applicable County code related to construction and access. The project would comply with the California State Fire and Building Code, which regulates minimum fire safety requirements for new and existing buildings, facilities, storage, and processes. Additionally, proposed development would be generally consistent with current uses.

Police services are based on the communities' needs as local departments conduct ongoing evaluations, as well as annual budgeting processes. If ongoing evaluations indicate increased response time, then the acquisition of equipment, personnel, and new stations would be considered. The project could attract ~~regional~~local residents and occasional visitors, which may result in additional demand for police protection services, and is anticipated to have an average daily use of 500 people. An increase in ~~regional~~local residents and visitors could result in an increased demand on police protection services because a higher density of people to the area could result in more incidents requiring police intervention. However, ~~regional~~local residents and visitors would usually be dispersed throughout the day and would not be expected to materially affect service ratios for police protection. Large events would result in a higher density of people and, therefore, could increase the demand for police services~~.~~ as stated above. As discussed in Section 4.9, the County OES coordinates the overall County response to disasters. With buildout of the project, events that require police and emergency services planning would continue to be coordinated with this agency to establish safety protocols. Furthermore, SDSD has a goal of providing one patrol position per 10,000 permanent residents, and the increase in ~~regional~~local residents and visitors to the new amenities at the project site would not be expected to be substantial enough to affect that ratio. Accordingly, it is not expected that operation of the project would require new or physically altered government facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios for police protection services, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant.

Threshold 3: The project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for parks.

County Park ~~and~~, Trails, and Open Space ~~/Preserve~~

Impact Discussion

The project does not include residential development and would not introduce a substantial permanent population at the project site. Construction workers are anticipated to come from the existing pool of workers in the local region. During operation, most of the visitors to the project site would be existing residents, not new residents to the area. The County ~~of San Diego~~ has a goal of 10 acres of local parks and15 acres of regional parks provided for every 1,000 persons in the unincorporated ~~county~~area (County of San Diego 2011b). During construction, there may be temporary loss of access to portions of the project site. However, this temporary loss of access to parkland would not be expected to materially affect the County performance ratio for parks. Furthermore, during operation, the project would provide parkland and maintain existing trails. Therefore, implementation of the project would not result in a need for new or physically altered governmental facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for parks.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant.

Threshold 4: The project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for schools or other facilities.

County Park ~~and~~, Trails, and Open Space ~~/Preserve~~

Impact Discussion

The project does not include residential development and would not introduce a substantial permanent population at the project site. Construction workers are anticipated to come from the existing pool of workers in the local region. During operation, most of the visitors to the project site would be existing residents, not new residents to the area. Therefore, implementation of the project would not result in a need for new or physically altered governmental facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for schools or other facilities.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant.

4.15.5 Summary of Significant Impacts

There would be no significant impacts related to public services.