

J. PUBLIC SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

This section discusses public service issues, including the proposed project's relationship to existing police, fire, park, school, and other public services provided in Redwood City. As determined in the Initial Study, the project's effects on police and fire protection, schools, parks and other public services would be potentially significant. In light of that assessment, this section discusses employment that would be associated with the proposed project and the potential for additional employees who would reside in Redwood City to impact the Redwood City Fire Department, the Redwood City Police Department, public schools, childcare, and parks during the operation of the proposed project.

SETTING

FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

The Redwood City Strategic General Plan Safety Element contains the following relevant policies regarding fire services:

- Alternative water resources for fire fighting purposes should be identified for use during a disaster or specific emergency (Policy S-6, p. 12-3).
- New development should provide adequate access for emergency vehicles, particularly fire fighting equipment, as well as provide secure evacuation routes for the inhabitants of the area (Policy S-7, p. 12-3).

The Redwood City Fire Department (RCFD) provides firefighting and emergency medical services and employs approximately 74 sworn and civilian employees. Station #9, located at 755 Marshall Street, is the nearest fire station to the project site and would be the first station to respond to an incident in the project vicinity. Station #9 is staffed by four firefighters, two firefighter/paramedics, two captains, and one shift battalion chief on maximum staffing days only. The RCFD has a response time goal of four minutes or less 90 percent of the time. Current response time from Station #9 to the project site is approximately 4.5 to 6.5 minutes. The RCFD also provides response services for hazardous materials incidents in conjunction with the San Mateo County Hazmat Response Team.

The RCFD has automatic aid response agreements with all neighboring fire agencies. The RCFD also provides emergency medical services in the Redwood City. Emergency ambulance services are provided by American Medical Response (AMR) through a contract with San Mateo County Health Services (Vella, 2003). Because all neighboring agencies are dispatched by the same dispatch center, and because of existing mutual and automatic aid agreements, the closest emergency equipment to an incident is able to respond regardless of its jurisdiction of origin. Approximately 70 percent of all emergency calls to the RCFD are for medical service (Vella, 2003).

The Uniform Fire Code (UFC) and California Fire Code (CFC) contain regulations relating to construction and maintenance of buildings as well as the configuration and use of premises where they are located. Topics addressed in the code include fire equipment access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, hazardous materials storage and use, protection and assistance for first responders, industrial processes, and other general and special fire-safety requirements.

The RCFD requires that access roads meet the following criteria:

- access roads shall provide not less than 20 feet in unobstructed width (parked cars are considered an obstruction); and
- the minimum outside turning radius on courts or dead end streets shall be 45 feet, and the maximum inside radius shall be 22 feet.

In addition, the RCFD also requires that the maximum distance from buildings to fire hydrants shall not be less than that listed in the Appendix III-B of the Uniform Fire Code and that all new development projects have access to a reliable water supply for emergency purposes. Moreover, RCFD fulfills the role of hazardous materials inspection and provides information on hazardous materials handling and storage. As discussed in Section IV.I, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, an inventory of solid, gaseous, and liquid hazardous materials stored and in use at the project site are required to be on file with and correspond to the Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement and Hazardous Materials Business Plan currently on record with the RCFD.¹

According to the RCFD, the water supply for fire suppression in the vicinity of the site area is at or over its limitation. There is currently only one source of emergency water supply through an old water main on Seaport Boulevard. The emergency water supply is at capacity due to demand from existing buildings, businesses, and infrastructure (Vella, 2003).

POLICE PROTECTION SERVICES

The Redwood City Police Department (RCPD) provides police services throughout the City and operates out of a central station, located at 1301 Maple Street. The RCPD maintains a staff of approximately 100 sworn police officers. According to the RCPD, the current authorized staffing levels are 100 sworn officers and 42 civilian staff. These staffing levels equate to approximately 1.3 sworn officers and .55 civilian employees per 1,000 residents in Redwood City (Hernandez, 2003). In addition, surrounding jurisdictions provide mutual aid police protection as needed, including the San Mateo County Sheriff, San Carlos Police, Belmont Police, Atherton Police, and the California Highway Patrol.

According to the most recent available data, the RCPD responds to approximately 140,000 calls for service each year. Information about specific beat response times and non-emergency call response times is currently not available (Hernandez, 2003). While response times vary according to the priority of the call and officer availability, the department's overall average

¹ The use, transportation, and disposal of hazardous wastes are also regulated by the California Fire Code (2001), Article 8C, Tables 8001.15A, 8001.15B, 8001.15C, and 8001.15D.

response time to emergencies (i.e., Priority 1 calls) is approximately 2 minutes, 45 seconds. Crime statistics for Redwood City as a whole indicate that 1,251 crimes were reported from July 2001 through June 2002 (Hernandez, 2003). The majority of the reported citywide crimes were reports of other larceny/theft (65 percent of all reports), burglary (13 percent of all reports), and assault (12 percent of all reports) (Hernandez, 2003).

The RCPD has eight beats. The project site is located in Beat 2. Depending on the day of week, time of day, and number of available personnel, Beat 2 is staffed with one to four officers. The RCPD's current average emergency response time to Priority 1 calls is 5 minutes 37 seconds in Beat 2. Priority 1 calls include immediate calls for service (Hernandez, 2003).

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The project site is located in the Redwood City School District (RCSD) and the Sequoia Union High School District (SUHSD). The RCSD is a K-8 school district that serves the City of Redwood City and has a student population of approximately 8,600 (Kirpalani, 2003). The RCSD operates a Magnet School Program which allows parents and students to choose from alternative programs. In total, the RCSD operates 15 schools; 6 of which do not have school attendance boundaries. These schools are identified in Table IV.J-1.

The SUHSD has a student capacity of approximately 8,400 and current enrollment at SUHSD is approximately 7,759. Students in Redwood City attend Sequoia High School, which has a student capacity of approximately 1,700 and has a current enrollment of approximately 1,535 (Berghouse, 2003).² Enrollment for the SUHSD as a whole is projected to increase slowly until 2008-2009 to about 8,247 students when it will slowly decrease until about 2010-2011 to approximately 8,161 students.

CHILDCARE FACILITIES

The *Redwood City Strategic General Plan* Land Use Element and Human Services Element contain the following relevant policy and proposal regarding child care services:

- Development of child care facilities should be encouraged in both residential and non-residential areas in ways that are compatible with existing uses, in order to promote availability and accessibility of services (Policy L-12, p. 6-5).
- The Committee should encourage the provision of childcare facilities to meet Redwood City resident's needs (Social Environmental Proposal c, p. 15-12).

Childcare facilities are located throughout Redwood City. In addition, many local childcare providers operate out of their homes.

² Capacity for enrollment the 2003-2004 school year will probably be approximately 1,600 due to the remodeling of school facilities (Berghouse, 2003).

**TABLE IV.J-1
REDWOOD CITY SCHOOLS**

School	Grades	Address^a	Current Enrollment^b	Projected Capacity	Remaining Capacity
Adelante Spanish Immersion	K-7	3150 Granger Way	426	426	0
Clifford School	K-8	225 Clifford Ave.	746	766	20
Fair Oaks School	K-5	2950 Fair Oaks Ave.	481	509	28
Garfield Charter School	K-8	3600 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park	709	709	0
Hawes School	K-5	909 Roosevelt Ave.	365	365	0
Henry Ford School	K-5	2498 Massachusetts Ave.	463	470	7
Hoover School	K-8	Charter at Stambaugh St.	832	850	18
John Gill School	K-5	555 Avenue del Ora	338	340	2
Kennedy Middle School	6-8	Goodwin Ave. at Connecticut Dr.	977	997	20
McKinley Institute of Technology	6-8	400 Duane St.	363	376	13
North Star Academy	3-8	400 Duane St.	457	470	13
Orion School	K-8	815 Allerton St.	170	180	10
Roosevelt School	K-5	Vera Ave. at Upton St.	415	500	85
Roy Cloud School	K-8	3790 Red Oak Way	613	613	0
Selby Lane School	K-8	170 Selby Lane, Atherton	660	900	240
Taft School	K-5	10th and Bay Rd.	569	600	31
Sequoia High School	9-12	1201 Brewster Avenue	1,534	1,600 ^c	66

^a All schools are located within Redwood City, unless otherwise indicated.

^b Current enrollment is based on the number of students as of May 02, 2003.

^c Student capacity projected to increase to 2,050 in the future.

SOURCES: Redwood City and Sequoia Union High School District; Environmental Science Associates, 2003.

Various resources are available to parents in Redwood City in need of childcare. For example, the City of Redwood City employs a child care coordinator, who provides assistance and information to potential and existing program providers (both center-based and licensed family child care homes), City and School District staff, community groups, agencies, schools, and parents. According to the Redwood City Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department, there are approximately 60 center-based childcare programs and 120 licensed family childcare homes in Redwood City.

The types of child care offered in the city include care for infants (up to 2 or 2.5 years); preschool age children (2.5 to 5 years); kindergarten children (after school only); and first through sixth grade children (after school only). The majority of this care is provided by a combination of not-for-profit and for-profit, private sources. The Redwood City School District operates some state-funded programs on school sites, but these programs are restricted by stringent income guidelines.³

In total, there are approximately 3,105 spaces available in Redwood City childcare facilities (Redwood City Parks, Recreation and Community services, 2003). Most facilities are located in church or school buildings in residential areas west of U.S. 101; there are currently no facilities east of U.S. 101 in the immediate vicinity of the project site. The greatest need for childcare services in the City is for infant and preschool age children. Total estimated childcare need in Redwood City is 11,085 spaces for children in all age groups; this need fluctuates with the state of the economy, with higher demands during times of low unemployment, but in general the need for low-income, state subsidized care remains relatively constant. The current need for licensed childcare space is estimated to exceed the available space by more than three times.

The Childcare Coordinating Council of San Mateo County maintains a database of all licensed childcare facilities and some programs exempt from licensing in San Mateo County. Phone counselors are available to work with parents and caregivers to provide information regarding child care options. Counselors provide free referrals based on identified family needs, ages of children, location, and type of care requested.

Redwood City does not provide childcare services, does not impose any development fees on new development for the provision of childcare, and does not offer density or other bonuses to developers as an incentive to provide childcare facilities on new development.

PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The Redwood City Strategic General Plan Land Use Element, Open Space Element, and Conservation Element contain the following objectives and policies related to parks and recreation pertinent to the proposed project:

- Parkland should be provided in quantity and locations so as to be available for the use of all Redwood City residents equally. (Land Use Policy L-11, p. 6-5)
- Provide a network of trails and pathways through Redwood City in order to enhance the City's recreational opportunities (Open Space Objective 3, p. 9-3)
- Major recreational areas and significant open space resources should be linked together through the use of pedestrian ways, bicycle paths, and the Hetch-Hetchy right-of-way. (Open Space Policy O-6, p. 9-3)
- The City shall cooperate with the County, regional, state, federal, and other public agencies on open space issues. (Open Space Policy O-9, p. 9-4)

³ Kirsten Anderson, Redwood City Childcare Coordinator, personal communication, May 29, 2002.

- Environmentally unique open spaces such as San Francisco Bay, its tributaries, sloughs, and marshlands should be protected and enhanced for conservation and recreation purposes. (Conservation Policy C-3, p. 12-3)

Redwood City's Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Department (Park and Recreation Department) is responsible for maintaining the City's park and recreation facilities as well as for the completion of capital improvement projects. The Park and Recreation Department currently maintains five community/activity centers, 25 outdoor recreation areas, as well as the Union Cemetery. All existing City parks and recreation facilities are located southwest of the Bayshore Freeway.

The site is adjacent to Redwood Creek, with waterfront access on its northern and eastern sides of the site. The project would be near the Port of Redwood City, which includes a municipal marina and associated maritime uses, and adjacent ecological reserves and open spaces on Bair Island. These uses, in addition to the neighboring Marine Science Institute and Stanford Rowing Club provide recreational activities in the vicinity of the project site. The Stanford Rowing Club is a private club that provides recreational opportunities to its members.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

APPROACH TO ANALYSIS

Increased demands for public services are usually associated with increases in population and employment, which may also lead to a need for expanded new facilities. Population and job growth in any given area may result in the need to develop new, or alter existing, public facilities in order to accommodate demand. The project would introduce approximately 1,036 new jobs to the area.⁴ Assuming that approximately 25 percent of these jobs would generate permanent residents of Redwood City (see Table IV.M-10), the project would generate approximately 260 new households to the City, provided that additional housing units are available.

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

According to Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*, a project may be considered to have a significant impact on the environment if it would:

- result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of, or 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 following public services: fire, police, schools, parks, or other public facilities.

⁴ Perclose employs 495 employees at its current location. The proposed project is projected to employ a total of 1,531 at buildout. This yields a net increase of 1,036 employees.

FIRE PROTECTION

Impact J.1: The proposed project could affect the Redwood City Fire Department's ability to provide adequate fire suppression and emergency services. (Potentially Significant)

While the RCFD anticipates that the proposed project could result in an increase in emergency medical and fire service calls to the project site (and may reduce overall response times), the project's incremental contribution to the demand for emergency medical and fire services would not be expected to substantially hinder the RCFD from providing fire and emergency medical services to the project site or to other locations in its jurisdiction. While construction and staffing of a fire station on the east side of Highway 101 would greatly enhance emergency response to this area, the RCFD currently has no plans for new fire department facilities or increased staffing (Vella, 2003).

Emergency fire access to the site is provided from the southern and eastern perimeters of the site (see Figure III-8). Emergency fire access would also be available from the interior of the project site via Cardinal Way. Interior fire access would be provided along the perimeter of the interior quad area. Interior emergency fire access would also be provided along the western half of the northern perimeter of the Phase 1 R&D/Administration building; the western and southern perimeters of the Phase 2 R&D/administration building; the northern and southern perimeters of the Phase 2 and Phase 3 R&D buildings; and in between the Phase 1 warehouse/manufacturing/R&D building and the parking structure. Emergency access to the site must meet the requirements of the Uniform Fire Code (UFC) as well as the requirements of the Redwood City Planning Department and Redwood City Fire Department. Preliminary plans for emergency fire access are shown in Figure III-8. Final plans must be approved by the RCFD.

The RCFD has also identified a need for an adequate emergency water supply for firefighting. The following mitigation measures would reduce the significance of this impact to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure J.1a: The project applicant shall fund and the City shall install additional water mains as required by the Redwood City Fire Department and as necessary to ensure adequate water supply for fire suppression activities. The required fire flow shall be provided at a minimum residual pressure of 20 psi.⁵ (Identified by this EIR) (Identified by this EIR)

Mitigation Measure J.1b: The project shall comply with requirements of the Uniform Fire Code, including the following:

- **All valves controlling the water supply for automatic fire sprinkler systems and water flow switches on all fire sprinkler systems shall be electronically monitored.**
- **Fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet in length shall include provisions for turning around of fire apparatus.**

⁵ Pounds per square inch. Residual pressure is read while water is flowing (from an outlet other than the flow outlet).

- **Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be provided with a surface so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities.**
- **The unobstructed width of all fire access roads shall not be less than 20 feet (16 feet drivable with 4 feet of shoulder).**
- **The outside turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be a minimum of 45 feet with a maximum inside turning radius of 22 feet. Both radii shall share the same center point.**
- **The gradient for fire department access roads shall not exceed ten percent.**
- **Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13.5 feet.**
- **Applicant shall submit a “Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement” and “Material Safety Data Sheets for all listed materials for review by the Fire Department. (Identified by this EIR)**

Mitigation Measure J.1c: The proposed project shall provide an emergency water system with a storage capacity of three times the project’s average daily demand (approximately 370,000 gallons), capable of delivering adequate fire flow and pressure to the project site, as required by the Redwood City Public Works Department. (Identified in this EIR)

Additionally, the project sponsor would be required to implement Mitigation Measure I.1 to include area evacuation and business evacuation plans as a part of its business plan and to conduct onsite hazardous materials training and orientation to hazardous conditions in conjunction with the RWCFD as needed, or at least every 18 months.

Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant.

POLICE PROTECTION

Impact J.2: Implementation of the proposed project could affect the Redwood City Police Department’s ability to provide police protection services to the project site and other areas under its jurisdiction. (Potentially Significant)

When a new project or activity draws an increased number of persons to a given area, demands for police services increase. The number of traffic accidents, auto thefts, auto burglaries, police reports, and similar incidents increases correspondingly, resulting in greater demands on police services and resources. The RCPD has not determined the number of additional officers and support personnel that would be necessary to maintain existing service levels in the project area. However, based on current service ratios of 1.3 full-time equivalent sworn police officers per 1,000 resident population, the proposed project, at full buildout, would generate the demand for approximately 0.34 additional sworn police officers.

Mitigation Measure J.2a: The project sponsor shall provide private security measures including security personnel, to protect people and property at the project site. (Proposed by the project)

The project's potential demand for increased police services and facilities would be substantially offset by the private security personnel and facilities to be provided as part of the proposed project. These measures include the following:

- a security checkpoint at the main entrance to the site; The gradient for fire department access roads shall not exceed ten percent;
- at least one security guard on site 24-hours a day including weekends and holidays, patrolling the grounds every hour;
- security fencing around the site perimeter;
- card-key access on external doors with timed-entry based on employee scheduling; and,
- main lobby check-in.

Mitigation Measure J.2b: The project sponsor shall provide security lighting onsite and on the proposed landscaped waterfront perimeter. Lighting shall be designed to provide security but shall not contribute to glare or other adverse effects, as described in Mitigation Measure G.4 of this EIR. (Identified in this EIR)

Mitigation Measure J.2c: The project sponsor shall submit plans for each proposed development phase to the RCPD for review to identify specific additional design measures to enhance site security. (Identified in this EIR)

According to the RCPD, the proposed project would not result in the need for the construction of any new or physically altered RCPD facilities (Hernandez, 2003).

Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant.

SCHOOLS

Impact J.3: Increased school enrollments attributable to the proposed project could exceed available capacities of the RCSD and the SUHSD. (Less than Significant)

The proposed project would not develop residential uses and therefore, would not be expected to directly generate new student enrollment in the RCSD or SUHSD. However, it is possible that people would relocate to the area because of the project, and that their children would attend schools in the RCSD and the SUHSD. According to population and employment data presented in Section IV.M (see Table IV.M-10), approximately 25 percent of people employed in Redwood City also live in Redwood City. Assuming this proportion would apply to the 1,036 new jobs

projected to be generated directly by the project, the project would result in an increase of approximately 260 employed Redwood City households.

Under the conservative assumptions that each of these employed residents would relocate to Redwood City because of the proposed project, and that each of these new residents establish a household, the project would result in the formation of 260 new households in Redwood City. According to Census 2000 data, approximately 28 percent of Redwood City households have individuals under the age of 18. Assuming that each new household would have approximately two to four individuals under the age of 18, the project would generate approximately 100 to 200 K-8 students at full buildout of the project.⁶ According to SUHSD standard student generation rates of approximately .357 high school students per single-family home and approximately .10 students per multi-family home, the proposed project is projected to generate approximately 26 to 92 high school age students at full buildout of the project. Therefore, the total number of K-12 public school students expected to be generated by the proposed project would be approximately 126 to 292.

The project would be expected to be fully developed by 2010. According to the RCSD, school enrollment depends on the economy and development, and it is currently unknown whether overcrowding in district schools will occur. Based on the existing excess capacity at Sequoia High School (for approximately 600 new students), the high school could accommodate the approximately 26 to 92 new students expected to be generated by the proposed project alone.

The courts have held that increased classroom enrollment resulting in school overcrowding is considered a social rather than a physical impact and is not, in itself, a significant environmental impact requiring mitigation under CEQA (*Goleta Union School District vs. Regents of University of California [2nd Dist. 1995]*). Instead, increased school enrollment may only lead to such an impact if the increased enrollment would ultimately require adverse physical changes in the environment. The duty of a lead agency to mitigate school impacts beyond the state-mandated fees arises only where there is a physical environmental impact involved beyond the mere addition of students to a school. The RCSD does not currently have any plans to build additional school facilities (Kirpalani, 2003). The SUHSD has indicated that classrooms are currently being remodeled and new theaters are currently under construction; however, it has not indicated any future plans for expansion or construction (Berghouse, 2003). Thus, it cannot be concluded that the project would require new or physically-altered school facilities.

Additionally, because of Senate Bill 50, the capacity of any public school cannot be considered as the reason for denying a land use application. The impact fees collected per Senate Bill 50 requirements must be used by the impacted schools. Payment of the impact fee provides the legal mitigation measure for impacts to local school districts. It is expected that the project would contribute its fair share in student impact fees pursuant to SB 50 requirements. School impact fees are collected when building permits are issued. The fee proceeds would be shared between the RCSD and the SUHSD.

⁶ Census 2000 data indicate that approximately 6.7% of Redwood City population is between the ages of 5 – 9; 5.7% is between the ages of 10 – 14; and 5.3% is between the ages of 15 – 19.

Mitigation: None required.

CHILDCARE

Impact J.4: Implementation of the proposed project could reduce the available capacity of childcare facilities in the area. (Less than Significant)

The project is projected to employ 1,036 new employees. While childcare facilities are located throughout Redwood City as well as neighboring cities, including Belmont and San Mateo, the proposed project could impact local childcare facilities. As stated in the Setting, the need for childcare in Redwood City outweighs the availability of spaces by a factor of more than three to one.

According to the Parks, Recreation, and Community Services Department, on average, 2 percent to 6 percent of employees would utilize onsite childcare services. Using this estimate, the proposed project would generate demand for approximately 20 to 63 childcare spaces. As stated in the Setting, the General Plan encourages, but does not require, new development to provide childcare services and from a CEQA standpoint, no mitigation would be required for this less-than-significant impact. However, Mitigation Measure J.4 is recommended to offset the additional childcare needs attributable to the development of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measure J.4: The project sponsor shall provide adequate childcare services for children of project employees. If feasible, the project sponsor shall provide an onsite childcare facility. (Identified by this EIR)

Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant.

Impact J.5: Implementation of Mitigation Measure J.4 would place project childcare facilities in a noise environment that may be incompatible with such uses. (Less than Significant)

The project site is located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the San Carlos Airport and is under the flight pattern for the airport. The potential impact of airport noise on daycare use at the project site is addressed in Section IV.F, *Noise* (see Impact F.3), and is found to be less than significant.

Mitigation: None required.

PARKS

Impact J.6: The project would create improved, publicly accessible open space along its waterfront perimeter. (Beneficial)

The project would develop its waterfront perimeter as a landscaped public amenity that would provide approximately 90,000 square feet of publicly accessible open space. Section IV.A, Land Use and Planning, provides additional information regarding the project's public access requirements.

Redwood City does not currently have formally adopted parks standards. The City has a current parks ratio of 1.7 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. The project is anticipated to increase the daytime employment population in the vicinity of the project site by approximately 1,036. Assuming that approximately 25 percent of these employees would be residents of Redwood City (see Table IV.M-10), the project would generate a demand for an additional 0.44 acres (approximately 19,300 square feet) of parkland due to the increase in resident population. The project's proposed provision of publicly accessible open space would more than offset this increase in demand. The project also proposes an approximately 60,000 square foot private central landscaped quad area for use by Abbott employees.

Mitigation: None required.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Impact J.7: The project in combination with other existing and reasonably foreseeable future development in the City could contribute to cumulative increases in the demands for police, fire, emergency, and childcare services. (Potentially Significant)

Cumulative development could increase demand for police, fire, emergency, and childcare services including demand for additional public safety personnel and requisite training, support staff, facilities, and equipment. Without corresponding incremental increases in public service provisions, this effect would represent a potentially significant cumulative impact.

Mitigation Measure J.7: Implementation of project-specific mitigation measures for fire protection and emergency services (Measures J.1a, J.1b, and J.1c), police protection (Measures J.2a and J.2b), and childcare (Measure J.4) would reduce the project's contributions to potentially significant cumulative impacts to less than significant levels.

Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant

Impact J.8: Increased population attributable to the project and other reasonably foreseeable future development in Redwood City could increase enrollments in the Redwood City School District and the Sequoia Union High School District. (Potentially Significant)

The population and housing growth associated with cumulative development within the attendance areas of the SUHSD would increase the demand for school services. As discussed under Impact J.3, the project's contribution of new students to project-area schools would be relatively small, and the project's associated population increase would not require new or altered school facilities.

The project sponsor would contribute its fair share in student impact fees pursuant to SB 50 requirements. School impact fees would be collected when building permits are issued for the proposed project. The fee proceeds would be shared between the RCSD and the SUHSD. In addition, the estimated 25 percent of employees who would relocate to and reside in Redwood City would contribute funds for the development of additional school capacity through the payment of property taxes. Implementation of Mitigation Measure J.7 would reduce the significance of this impact to a level of insignificance.

Mitigation Measure J.8: The City shall require the project sponsor to contribute the maximum permitted school impact fee. (Identified by this EIR)

Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant.

REFERENCES – Public Services

(The references cited below are available at the Redwood City Planning Services Department, 1017 Middlefield Road, Redwood City, California, unless specified otherwise below.)

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